

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE THIRD SESSION

OF

1899,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

Vol. II.

SYDNEY :

WILLIAM APPEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1900.

1899.
(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

THIRD SESSION, 1899.

(IN FIVE VOLUMES.)

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OF
1899.

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1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898,

ACCOMPANIED BY THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

(UNDER THE AUDIT ACT, 1898).

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

26 *July*, 1899.

SYDNEY : WILLIAM APPELEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1899.

1899.
(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898, WITH 28TH REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 July, 1899.

The Auditor-General to The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 19 July, 1899.

Under the provisions of the "Audit Act, 1898," I do myself the honor to transmit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, a copy of the Colonial Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and other moneys for the Year ended 30th June, 1898, together with my Report thereon.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD A. RENNIE,

Auditor-General.

ABSTRACTS
OF THE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF THE
COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

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T			
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Telephone Receipts	10		

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

PUBLIC

STATEMENT showing the LEDGER BALANCES on the VARIOUS ACCOUNTS OF
and PAYMENTS during the year ended 30th June, 1898; and the BALANCES

Reference to Statements of Detail.		HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Credit Balances on 30th June, 1897.		
No.	Page.		£	s.	d.
		Public Account.			
		TRUST FUND—			
11	91	Public Instruction Endowment Account	195,015	11	5
12	95	Civil Service Superannuation Account (48 Vic. No. 24) ...	450,198	11	3
13	99	Police Reward Fund	1,590	14	7
14	103	Police Superannuation Fund	2,042	8	1
15	110	Trust Moneys Account (20 Vic. No. 11)	281	17	1
16	111	Special Deposits Account	7,417,568	18	5
		Total, Trust Fund	8,066,698	0	10
1	7	CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	114,444	16	6
C	113	TOWARDS ERECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, &C., ACCOUNT			
			£	8,181,142	17 4
		<i>Less—</i>			
D	117	General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account (Suspense Account) Debit Balance	<i>Dr.</i> 469,262	19	8
E	121	Centennial Park Account (Suspense Account) Debit Balance	<i>Dr.</i> 224,371	19	9
F	125	Advances to General Loan Account Debit Balance ...	<i>Dr.</i> 1,500,000	0	0
			<i>Dr.</i> 2,193,634	19	5
		TOTAL, PUBLIC ACCOUNT	£	5,987,507	17 11
9	53	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT	682,802	17	9
10	87	THE SUPERANNUATION REPEAL FUND, 36 VIC. NO. 29 ...			
2	29	RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND	75,000	0	0
3	33	TREASURY BILLS REDEMPTION FUND			
4	37	NEW SOUTH WALES 1924 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND ...	13,204	6	8
5	41	NEW SOUTH WALES 1925 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND ...	14,817	0	0
6	45	NEW SOUTH WALES 1927 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND ...			
7	49	TREASURY NOTES WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT	109	10	0
8	52	COLONIAL TREASURER'S SPECIAL TRUST ACCOUNTS ...	502,913	5	0
		GRAND TOTAL	£	7,276,354	17 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

ACCOUNTS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, on the 30th June, 1897; the RECEIPTS thereon on 30th June, 1898, as per accompanying Statements of Details.

Receipts in the Year ended 30th June, 1898.	Total.	Payments in the Year ended 30th June, 1898.	Credit Balances on 30th June, 1898.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7,981 19 10	202,997 11 3	202,997 11 3	.....
46,864 10 4	497,063 1 7	110,151 7 2	386,911 14 5
7,071 3 7	8,661 18 2	8,007 15 9	654 2 5
21,778 6 4	23,820 14 5	23,038 12 9	782 1 8
92 4 7	374 1 8	157 16 10	216 4 10
4,301,420 3 5	11,718,989 1 10	4,139,002 10 5	7,579,986 11 5
4,385,208 8 1	12,451,906 8 11	4,483,355 14 2	7,968,550 14 9
9,747,204 1 4	9,861,648 17 10	9,739,437 16 0	122,211 1 10
281,180 18 11	281,180 18 11	126,612 10 8	154,568 8 3
14,413,593 8 4	22,594,736 5 8	14,349,406 0 10	8,245,330 4 10
465 19 5	<i>Dr.</i> 468,797 0 3	177 15 11	<i>Dr.</i> 468,974 16 2
6 0 0	<i>Dr.</i> 224,365 19 9	.....	<i>Dr.</i> 224,365 19 9
.....	<i>Dr.</i> 1,500,000 0 0	.....	<i>Dr.</i> 1,500,000 0 0
471 19 5	<i>Dr.</i> 2,193,163 0 0	177 15 11	<i>Dr.</i> 2,193,340 15 11
14,414,065 7 9	20,401,573 5 8	14,349,583 16 9	6,051,989 8 11
2,558,533 3 2	3,241,336 0 11	1,710,672 0 10	1,530,664 0 1
357 14 0	357 14 0	357 14 0	.....
75,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	.....
150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	.....
6,602 3 4	19,806 10 0	.....	19,806 10 0
7,408 10 0	22,225 10 0	.....	22,225 10 0
6,937 8 8	6,937 8 8	.....	6,937 8 8
.....	109 10 0	.....	109 10 0
184,048 16 2	686,962 1 2	238,773 7 6	448,188 13 8
17,402,953 3 1	24,679,308 0 5	16,599,386 19 1	8,079,921 1 4

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES ON 30TH JUNE, 1898.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CASH:—												
Cash in hands of the Receiver	...	...	...	.....			.....			48,439	18	1
Sydney Account—												
Bank of New South Wales—		£	s.	d.								
General Loan Account	...	1,530,664	0	1								
New South Wales 1924 Stock Redemption Fund	...	19,806	10	0								
New South Wales 1925 Stock Redemption Fund	...	22,225	10	0								
New South Wales 1927 Stock Redemption Fund	...	6,937	8	8								
Treasury Notes Withdrawal Account	...	109	10	0								
Colonial Treasurer's												
Master in Equity Account	...	56,023	18	4								
Master in Lunacy Account	...	26,213	13	4								
Curator of Intestate Estates Account	...	21,634	17	0								
Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	...	28	11	2								
Registrar of Probates Account	...	23,937	0	0								
Prothonotary Account	...	1,796	13	10								
City Bank of Sydney—												
Public Account	...	15,718	14	5								
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney—												
Public Account	...	365,720	17	7								
		2,090,817	4	5								
<i>Less</i> Bank of New South Wales Public Account, Balance, Dr....	...	1,001,066	13	9			1,089,750	10	8			
Fixed Deposit:—												
From the Public Account—												
With the City Bank of Sydney	...	135,000	0	0								
Total Credit Balance, Sydney Account	...						1,224,750	10	8			
London Account—												
Balance at the credit of the London Account at date of latest advices	...				.....		1,578,179	19	5			
Net Credit Cash Balance carried forward	...				.....		£ 2,851,370	8	2			

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES ON 30TH JUNE, 1898— <i>continued.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net Credit Cash Balance brought forward ...	.....	.....	2,851,370 8 2
SECURITIES—			
Treasury Chest—			
Towards erection and maintenance of Public School Buildings, &c., Account, 61 Vic. No. 20—			
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 ...	12,490 0 0		
New South Wales Four per Cents., 36 Vic. No. 21 ...	106,781 19 3		
	119,271 19 3		
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act—			
Debentures ...	£ 64,900 0 0		
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 ...	30,000 0 0		
New South Wales Funded Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14 ...	30,000 0 0		
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	16,000 0 0		
	140,900 0 0		
Government Savings Bank Fund—			
Debentures ...	£ 169,200 0 0		
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 ...	1,000,000 0 0		
New South Wales Four per Cents., 36 Vic. No. 21 ...	296,466 13 11		
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	677,600 0 0		
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22 ...	1,024,700 0 0		
New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14 ...	20,000 0 0		
New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6 ...	150,000 0 0		
New South Wales Funded Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6 ...	880,000 0 0		
	4,217,966 13 11		
Civil Service Superannuation Fund 48 Vic. No. 24—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	338,000 0 0		
Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	6,500 0 0		
University of Sydney—Wm. Roberts' Bequest Trust—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	4,000 0 0		
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	20,000 0 0		
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	20,000 0 0		
Bankruptcy Estates Account—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	7,000 0 0		
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	172,000 0 0		
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 ...	104,770 0 0		
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	41,784 0 0		
Volunteer Military Forces Clothing Account—			
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of New South Wales	5,000 0 0		
Volunteer Military Forces Deferred Pay Account—			
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of New South Wales	3,000 0 0		
Miscellaneous ...	28,358 0 0		
	5,228,550 13 2		
Total Securities...	.....	.....	5,228,550 13 2
Total Cash and Securities, 30th June, 1898 ...	.....	£	8,079,921 1 4
Ledger Balances on 30th June, 1898, as shown on page 3 ...	.....	£	8,079,921 1 4

No. 1.

ACCOUNT CURRENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
IN THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

No. 1.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT CURRENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Cash Balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 30th June, 1897	114,444 16 6	By Payments in the year ended 30th June, 1898, as per Statement marked B, page 15, viz. :—		
To Receipts in the Year ended 30th June, 1898, as per Statement marked A, page 9	9,747,204 1 4	For Services, 1895 and previous years, from proceeds of Treasury Bills	14,300 0 0	
		For Services of 1896-7, in adjustment of Vote "Advance to Treasurer, 1896-7"	55,027 12 1	
		For Services of 1897-8	9,328,094 18 7	9,397,422 10 8
		Other Payments		342,015 5 4
				9,739,437 16 0
		By Cash Balance at the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, 30th June, 1898		122,211 1 10
TOTAL	£ 9,861,648 17 10	TOTAL	£ 9,861,648 17 10	

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

8

9

A.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS IN THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE, 1898, ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE
FUND.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
TAXATION.						
CUSTOMS:—						
Spirits	678,069	15	10			
Wine	22,323	14	4			
Ale and Beer	52,562	2	2			
Tobacco and Cigars	277,107	5	1			
Sugar and Molasses	128,806	1	5			
Opium	18,074	17	9			
Dried Fruits	49,202	18	3			
Specific Duties†	23,003	7	0			
Bonded Warehouses	6,923	12	3			
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses... ..	22	15	7			
				*1,256,096	9	8
EXCISE:—						
Duty on Beer brewed in the Colony	139,322	18	3			
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony... ..	3,891	0	11			
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	147,070	14	0			
Tobacco Factory License Fees	1,058	15	0			
				291,343	8	2
STAMP DUTIES				348,560	9	1
LAND TAX				371,869	18	9
INCOME TAX				180,102	19	3
LICENSES:—						
To Wholesale Spirit Dealers	6,792	0	0			
To Auctioneers	4,249	16	5			
To retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	94,788	0	0			
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses	6,852	0	0			
To Distillers and Rectifiers	102	3	4			
To Hawkers and Pedlars... ..	2,865	13	2			
To Pawnbrokers	590	0	0			
To retail Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry	1,828	0	0			
Licenses, Gunpowder Act of 1876	903	0	0			
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,709	10	0			
All other Licenses	834	10	0			
				122,514	12	11
TOTAL, TAXATION...	£			2,570,487	17	10
LAND REVENUE.						
SALES:—						
Auction Sales	89,399	4	8			
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Sales	1,702	8	3			
Improved Purchases	1,755	8	8			
Deposits and Improvements on Conditional Purchases	37,771	19	8			
Instalments (inclusive of Interest), Conditional Purchases	904,768	10	1			
Balances on Conditional Purchases	88,180	8	9			
Miscellaneous Purchases	6,534	15	7			
				1,130,112	15	8
Interest on Land Conditionally Purchased				75,772	18	6
LAND REVENUE carried forward	£			1,205,885	14	2
Carried forward	£			2,570,487	17	10

* Collected at Sydney	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Collected at Outports, including the Bonds at Morpeth and Maitland				1,049,754	0	6
Inland Customs:—				25,318	4	6
On Importations from Victoria	51,038	1	7			
Do from South Australia	42,322	14	1			
On New South Wales Importations	26,661	7	3			
On Importations from Queensland	1,012	1	9			
				121,024	4	8
				£1,256,096	9	8

† See detailed statement, page 14.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	2,570,487 17 10
LAND REVENUE—continued.		
Brought forward... ..	£	1,205,885 14 2
PASTORAL OCCUPATION:—		
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	247,207 10 2	
Conditional Leases	164,148 9 7	
Annual Leases	44,679 7 10	
Occupation Licenses	106,439 8 10	
Homestead Leases	56,328 0 2	
Snow Leases	543 15 3	
Inferior Leases	228 12 6	
Scrub Leases	416 16 7	
Homestead Selections (Improvements)	2,585 14 3	
Do (Rent)	13,006 8 6	
Settlement Leases... ..	27,581 5 10	
Improvement Leases	5,018 10 6	
Artesian Well Leases	1,051 4 3	
Quit Rents... ..	129 0 2	
		669,874 4 5
MINING OCCUPATION:—		
Mineral Leases	13,613 0 5	
Mineral Licenses	252 12 6	
Leases of Auriferous Lands	14,468 8 0	
Miners' Rights	4,304 12 6	
Business Licenses... ..	1,306 17 6	
Royalty on Minerals	10,449 18 9	
Residential Leases	491 9 0	
Other receipts	679 4 3	
		45,566 2 11
MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS:—		
Timber Licenses, &c.	9,740 3 10	
Fees on Transfer of Runs and Leases	940 12 6	
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	2,593 3 0	
Survey Fees	27,973 14 10	
Rents for Special Objects	18,854 14 9	
All other receipts	42,177 13 8	
		102,280 2 7
TOTAL, LAND REVENUE... ..	£	2,023,106 4 1
RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.		
RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY RECEIPTS:—		
Railway Tolls	3,026,037 17 1	
Miscellaneous	27,367 18 0	
Tramway Tolls	313,030 14 2	
Miscellaneous	2,484 6 8	
		3,368,920 15 11
POST OFFICE:—		
Postage	507,438 19 6	
Electric Telegraph Receipts	157,456 19 5	
Telephone Receipts	45,187 3 11	
Commission on Money Orders	15,089 4 6	
Postal Notes Poundage	9,586 10 2	
		734,758 17 6
MINT RECEIPTS		13,622 8 2
FEEs FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD		886 9 3
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR AND LIGHT RATES, AND FEES:—		
Pilotage	15,954 5 6	
Harbour and Light Rates	23,911 13 2	
Harbour Dues	5,890 16 4	
Marine Board	1,987 15 0	
		47,744 10 0
Carried forward... ..	£	4,165,933 0 10
Carried forward... ..	£	4,593,594 1 11

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward... ..	£	£ 4,593,594 1 11
RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED—continued.		
Brought forward... ..	£	4,165,933 0 10
FEES UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT ... ..	.....	915 4 2
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES ... ..	.....	73,907 2 9
METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD:—		
Water Rates	178,291 17 8	
Miscellaneous	4,604 19 7	
		182,896 17 3
Sewerage Rates	88,794 3 6	
Miscellaneous	1,897 17 0	
		90,692 0 6
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER RATES ... ..	.....	20,340 5 7
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES ... ..	.....	2,759 3 0
FEES OF OFFICE:—		
On Certificates of Naturalization	207 0 0	
Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents	31,294 4 0	
Prothonotary of Supreme Court... ..	6,226 5 2	
Registrar of Probates	2,194 14 10	
Master in Equity	4,111 1 1	
Curator of Intestate Estates	1,789 19 5	
In Bankruptcy	4,436 12 4	
Sheriff	1,225 13 6	
District Courts	4,185 13 8	
Courts of Petty Sessions... ..	9,210 1 9	
Shipping Masters	3,443 1 0	
Department of Mines	2,149 5 6	
Dog Fees	15,562 9 7	
Public Officers and Examination Fees	1,843 10 3	
Wardens' Courts	93 10 8	
Copyright Act	57 19 0	
Lunacy Act	174 3 11	
Imported Stock Act	570 7 11	
Cattle Export Act	660 18 0	
Crown Solicitor	682 9 8	
Public Instruction Department	297 3 2	
Clerk of the Peace	10 16 6	
Inspector of Weights and Measures	190 10 5	
Other Fees	5,131 10 1	
		95,749 1 5
TOTAL, RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED £		4,633,192 15 6
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
RENTS—EXCLUSIVE OF LAND:—		
Tolls and Ferries	6,054 4 8	
Wharfs, Sheds, and Jetties, &c... ..	12,430 2 8	
Wharfage	26,105 6 1	
Tonnage	15,176 17 10	
Miscellaneous	1,651 11 2	
Government Buildings and Premises	9,935 12 9	
		71,353 15 2
FINES AND FORFEITURES:—		
Sheriff	625 18 10	
Courts of Petty Sessions	11,690 8 8	
Crown's Share of Seizures	311 17 0	
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	79 18 4	
Other Fines	557 10 0	
		13,265 12 10
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY WORKS:—		
Repayments	1,129 1 6	
Interest	13,637 0 8	
		14,766 2 2
Carried forward... ..	£	99,385 10 2
Carried forward... ..	£	9,226,786 17 5

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	9,226,786	17 5
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—continued.				
Brought forward... ..	£	99,385	10 2
WATER RIGHTS RECEIPTS	228	0 0
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS ACT, 1897	6,251	14 4
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS :—				
Sale of Government Property		15,477 6 11		
For the support of Patients in the Lunatic Asylums		14,671 7 7		
Collections by the Government Printer		4,558 0 7		
Store Rent and Carriage of Gunpowder		9,414 14 7		
For work performed by Prisoners in Gaol		3,266 13 3		
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament		225 0 0		
Fees under the Patents Law Amendment Act 51 Vic. No. 3 (Registrar-General)... ..		3,787 0 0		
Interest on Bank Deposits and on other Temporary Invest- ments of Public Moneys		13,694 7 4		
Glebe Island Abattoirs Receipts		9,260 16 8		
For docking vessels, Fitzroy Dock, &c.... ..		4,755 7 1		
Assessment on Sugar Refinery		375 0 0		
Receipts under Fisheries Act		3,155 0 0		
Repayments to Credit of Votes. (See pages 141-144)		7,484 9 10		
Amount of unclaimed Sums at the credit of the following Trust Fund Accounts, transferred, in accordance with the provisions of the Audit Act, to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 30th June, 1897, viz.:—				
Sundry Accounts, 1896		301 16 10		
Seamen's Wages, 1896... ..		84 2 1		
Unclaimed Moneys, 1896		1,288 11 11		
Deposits on Tenders, 1896		82 12 6		
Do do Leasing Public Watering Places, 1896		5 3 0		
Deposits under the Mining on Private Lands Act, 1896		169 13 3		
Do do Mining Act, 1896		242 15 6		
Do on Applications for Scrub Leases, 1896		52 5 9		
Poundage, 1893		267 15 11		
Revenue Suspense Account, 1896		596 2 8		
Survey Fees Pastoral Leases		835 3 5		
Do Mining Act		650 2 9		
Transfer from Trust Fund, Government Savings Bank Account, the estimated amount of Departmental Expenses for the year 1897-8, pursuant to clause 15 of Savings Bank Act, 1870		8,500 0 0		
Seed Wheat		1,068 17 4		
Influx of Chinese Restriction Act		200 0 0		
Balances of Intestate Estates, 1897		5,414 10 9		
Unexpended balance of annual grant to Sydney Branch of Royal Mint, for the year 1897—repaid		1,185 19 10		
Use of Diamond Drills and Water Augers		670 15 0		
Government Labour Bureau		2,594 19 10		
Amount received for dredging at private wharfs, &c.		635 0 0		
Contributions towards the Support of Children, &c., in the In- dustrial Schools and Charitable Institutions of the Colony		1,763 2 0		
Towards support of British Prisoners and Lunatics to 31 Dec., 1897		133 18 0		
Fees for watering Live Stock		2,372 0 3		
Rent of Public Watering Places		4,157 5 11		
Technical Education, 1897		750 2 2		
Interest on Loan, Lismore Council		318 7 2		
Carried forward... ..	£	124,466 7 8		
Carried forward... ..	£	105,865	4 6
Carried forward... ..	£	9,226,786	17 5

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward... ..	£			9,226,786	17	5
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—continued.						
Brought forward	£			105,865	4	6
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—continued.						
Brought forward... ..	£	124,466	7 8			
Commission on Imperial Pensions		548	5 1			
Contribution under section 137 of Bankruptcy Act of 1887 ..		435	8 4			
Contribution under section 19 of Lunacy Act of 1894 ...		531	19 11			
Interest on Bankruptcy Estates Fund		448	0 6			
Costs recovered in various actions		2,880	11 9			
Unclaimed Balances—Prothonotary and Divorce		92	0 8			
Unclaimed Money, Dead Letter Office, 1896		97	5 1			
Amounts forfeited for non-fulfilment of Contracts		1,728	18 6			
Sale of Overtime Goods and Samples		182	8 1			
Exchange on Letters of Credit		490	0 2			
Fees for testing Cement		434	15 0			
Value of Materials issued by the Government Stores Department		5,558	4 10			
Accrued Interest on Loan raised, 50 Vic. No. 28		5,114	8 6			
Interest on overdue Instalment do		3	11 7			
Board of Exports		242	3 7			
Rebate on Shipments		1,288	17 1			
Balances of Insolvent Estates		30	10 0			
Curator of Intestate Estates—Balance of Interest		236	6 9			
Country Meetings—Bankruptcy		735	12 11			
Fidelity Guarantees Recovered Account		391	2 10			
Surplus Cash Money Order Department		60	0 0			
Closed Money Order Accounts		68	9 7			
Government Savings Bank Profit and Loss Account		244	13 8			
Other Miscellaneous Receipts		3,130	5 3			
				149,440	7	4
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	£			255,305	11	10
TOTAL, REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	£			9,482,092	9	3
ADVANCES REPAID—						
Advances to Public Accountants in 1896-7 to cash Stamps received as Revenue				11	4	5
Do do 1897-8 do do				1,254	19	9
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1893				324	4	3
Do do 1896-7				56,917	2	3
Do do 1897-8				90,776	17	8
Prevention of Scab in Sheep, 1896-7				5,268	3	5
Do do 1897-8				13,104	17	9
Payments in anticipation of Loan Votes, 1896-7				12,053	2	2
Do do do 1897-8				77,985	18	8
Repayments of other Payments on account of Loan Votes				1,224	0	10
State Children's Relief Act, 44 Vic. No. 24, 1896-7				6,160	0	0
Do do do 1897-8				31	0	11
TOTAL, ADVANCES REPAID	£			265,111	12	1
GRAND TOTAL	£			9,747,204	1	4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

DETAIL STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC DUTIES.

										£	s.	d.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	3	8
Candles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,227	11	9
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,398	19	0
Fruits (boiled, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	12	1
Glucose (liquid and syrup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,564	9	5
Glucose (solid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	6	1
Jams and Jellies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,455	4	0
Oils (kerosene)	13	18	0
Oils (other)	2	7	0
Preserves	1,895	9	8
Wax and Stearine	281	6	4
										<hr/>		
Total	£23,003	7	0
										<hr/> <hr/>		

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B.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898, AS DETAILED IN THE ANNEXED STATEMENT.

GENERAL HEAD OF SERVICE.	SERVICE OF THE YEAR.			TOTAL.
	From Proceeds of Treasury Bills. (1895 and Previous Years Deficiency Accounts).	In adjustment of Advance to Treasurer, 1896-7.	Of the Year ended 30th June, 1898.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICTORIAN, CAP. 54.			29,384 8 6	29,384 8 6
I.—SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B			16,692 15 10	16,692 15 10
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE		187 2 5	30,739 3 7	30,926 6 0
III.—CHIEF SECRETARY		32,216 19 9	919,125 13 2	981,342 12 11
IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		19,081 9 0	575,706 15 8	594,788 4 8
RAILWAYS (INCLUDING TRAMWAYS)			1,839,109 14 4	1,839,109 14 4
V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....		737 17 5	45,440 6 4	46,178 3 9
VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS			283,056 8 11	283,056 8 11
VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS		295 19 11	841,835 12 2	842,131 12 1
VIII.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE		392 7 2	256,943 11 3	257,340 18 5
IX.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.		1,314 17 8	718,917 0 4	720,261 18 0
X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE		775 18 9	131,049 14 0	131,825 12 9
XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL		25 0 0	701,053 17 1	701,078 17 1
UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE	14,300 0 0		2,909,004 17 5	2,923,304 17 5
TOTAL CHARGES AGAINST APPROPRIATIONS, &c. ...	14,300 0 0	55,027 12 1	9,328,094 18 7	9,397,422 10 8
OTHER PAYMENTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND			£	342,015 5 4
GRAND TOTAL			£	9,739,437 16 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

**STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898,
OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, &c.**

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	(Provided for by Treasury Bills issued under the Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1895, 59 Vic. No. 22.)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Special Appropriations.				
	REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT—RAILWAY LOAN (£1,000,000 OF 1867, 31 VIC. NO. 11			14,300 0 0	14,300 0 0
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895, FROM PROCEEDS OF SALES OF TREASURY BILLS			14,300 0 0	14,300 0 0
	(In adjustment of Vote "Advance to Treasurer," 1896-7, for payments made during the financial year 1896-7.)				
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1896-7.				
	No. II.—Executive and Legislative.				
	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		103 15 9		103 15 9
	PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC WORKS:—				
	Salaries—Secretary, difference between £600 per annum and £400 voted, from 1st February, 1897	83 6 8			83 6 8
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE..... £	83 6 8	103 15 9		187 2 5
	No. III.—Chief Secretary.				
	ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD		2,499 19 3		2,499 19 3
	MEDICAL ADVISER:—				
	Coast Hospital	25 16 2			25 16 2
	Analytical Branch	17 14 10			17 14 10
	GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN		118 15 3		118 15 3
	AGENT-GENERAL	314 8 4			314 8 4
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES:—				
	General Contingencies—				
	Half cost of Laying Telephone Cable to the Powder Hulks, Middle Harbour		125 0 0		
	Cost of providing Passages to England for ex-Gunner Sparrow and family		30 0 0		
	Expenses in connection with the Visit of the Mounted Rifles to England		500 0 0		
	Pension to J. W. Hofflick, ex-gunner, late 1st Garrison Division Artillery, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per diem from 27th January, 1897, as compensation for injuries received while on duty at Newcastle in January, 1896, which necessitated his discharge from the Service as medically unfit for further duty		9 7 6		2,913 0 9
	Cost of Passage Money to England of Warrant-Officer Taylor and his wife and children		140 0 0		
	Cost of bringing Troops to Sydney to take part in the Queen's Jubilee Celebration Review		565 16 1		
	Cost of conveyance of New South Wales Military Forces to England		1,409 0 0		
	Clearing Scrub on Randwick Rifle Range		133 17 2		
	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:—				
	Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant towards Outdoor Relief			500 0 0	
	Charitable Institutions—Aid, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, have the right of recommending the admission of Patients			8,195 18 10	8,695 18 10
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—				
	Nevertire Cyclone Relief—Special grant			150 0 0	
	Expenses in connection with the Federation Convention Election			16,822 9 4	
	Revising List of Fishes of Australia			58 17 0	
	Fire Brigades Demonstration at Newcastle			500 0 0	
	Expenses of Royal Commission on City Railway Extension			100 0 0	
	TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY £	357 19 4	5,581 15 3	26,327 5 2	32,216 19 9
	Carried forward	441 6 0	5,635 11 0	26,327 5 2	32,404 2 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	(In adjustment of Vote "Advance to Treasurer," 1896-7, for payments made during the financial year 1896-7.)— <i>continued.</i>				
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1896-7—<i>continued.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....£	441 6 0	5,635 11 0	26,327 5 2	32,404 2 2
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
	GOVERNMENT PRINTER			421 12 9	421 12 9
	STAMP DUTIES		210 0 0		210 0 0
	LAND AND INCOME TAX:—				
	To meet Expenses in connection with the introduction of the Land and Income Tax Assessment, &c.—further sum		1,984 18 8		1,984 18 8
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—				
	Insurance on English shipments			14 18 3	} 16,464 17 7
	Gratuities to Officers upon retirement through abolition of Office			15,061 4 6	
	Interest on Special Deposits by Savings Bank of New South Wales			1,268 14 10	
	Expenses in connection with Drafting various Bills			120 0 0	
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE		2,194 18 8	16,836 10 4	19,081 9 0
	No. V.—Attorney-General.				
	CROWN SOLICITOR—CIVIL BRANCH.....	250 0 0			250 0 0
	DISTRICT COURTS	487 17 5			487 17 5
	TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....£	737 17 5			737 17 5
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
	GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT:—				
	To meet cost of Repairs to old Court-house, Parramatta... ..			125 0 0	} 295 19 11
	Parliamentary Buildings—Repairs			148 19 3	
	Expenses in connection with alterations to Registrar-General's Department--Patents Office			22 0 8	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....£			295 19 11	295 19 11
	No. VIII.—Administration of Justice.				
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—				
	Settlement and taxed costs in the case <i>Stuart v. Gould</i>			258 8 10	} 392 7 2
	Verdict and taxed costs in the case <i>Rev. James Clarke v. Maybury</i>			133 18 4	
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.....£			392 7 2	392 7 2
	No. IX.—Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry.				
	LABOUR AND INDUSTRY BRANCH		261 17 5		261 17 5
	SHAFESBURY REFORMATORY		58 11 4		58 11 4
	NATIONAL ART GALLERY:—				
	Expenses in connection with the Art Loan Exhibition			300 0 0	300 0 0
	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:—				
	In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions			694 8 11	694 8 11
	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY £		320 8 9	994 8 11	1,314 17 8
	No. X.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.				
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	169 17 10			169 17 10
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—				
	Law Costs against Mr. Warden Maunsell, <i>in re</i> Homeward Bound Gold-mining Co., Yalwal— <i>Hardy v. Maunsell</i>			202 14 2	} 606 0 11
	Expenses in connection with the Eradication of the <i>Phylloxera</i> and the administration of the Vine Diseases Act			403 6 9	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE...£	169 17 10		606 0 11	775 18 9
	No. XI.—Postmaster General.				
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—				
	Compensation to F. Loose for injuries caused by stepping on a plank used in connection with the construction of Telephone Tunnels			25 0 0	25 0 0
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.....£			25 0 0	25 0 0
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE SERVICES OF 1896-7, IN ADJUSTMENT OF VOTE "ADVANCE TO TREASURER," 1896-7.....£	1,349 1 3	8,150 18 5	45,527 12 5	55,027 12

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1898.				
	Part I.—Schedules.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SCHEDULE A.....			17,620 0 0	17,620 0 0
	SCHEDULE B:—				
	Pensions to Judges.....			*1,435 0 0	} 5,901 13 4
	Pensions to Political Officers.....			†966 13 4	
	Pensions to Superannuated Officers (transferred to Civil Service Superannuation Fund).....			3,500 0 0	
	SCHEDULE C:—				
	Church of England.....			2,881 8 11	} 5,862 15 2
	Presbyterian Church.....			552 0 0	
	Wesleyan Methodist Church.....			733 15 0	
	Roman Catholic Church.....			1,695 11 3	
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C.....£			29,384 8 6	29,384 8 6
	SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULES A AND B.				
	SCHEDULE A—SUPPLEMENT:—				
	Chief Justice.....			1,500 0 0	} 14,196 0 0
	Puisne Judges.....			12,600 0 0	
	Colonial Treasurer.....			96 0 0	
	SCHEDULE B—SUPPLEMENT:—				
	Pensions to Judges, 46 Vic. No. 15.....			‡1,052 6 8	1,052 6 8
1	Do Widows and others.....			325 0 0	} 1,444 9 2
2	Do Military.....			1,119 9 2	
	TOTAL, SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULES A AND B ... £			16,692 15 10	16,692 15 10
	Part II.—Executive and Legislative.				
3	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.....	1,045 7 6	157 17 10		1,204 5 4
4	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.....	963 0 0			963 0 0
5	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.....	5,655 10 0	68 13 6		5,724 3 6
6	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.....	9,885 10 0	300 10 11		10,186 0 11
7	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.....	2,627 5 8	956 5 10		3,583 11 6
8	PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.....	1,251 15 0	607 3 3		1,858 18 3
9	PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF.....	5,563 0 0	406 4 1		5,969 4 1
10	PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS...£	900 0 0	350 0 0		1,250 0 0
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.....£	27,892 8 2	2,846 15 5		30,739 3 7
	Part III.—Chief Secretary.				
11	CHIEF SECRETARY.....	7,296 0 0			7,296 0 0
12	AUDITOR-GENERAL.....	13,049 19 5	1,860 5 2		14,910 4 7
13	VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.....	250 0 0			250 0 0
14	ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD.....	75 0 0	9,400 0 0		9,475 0 0
15	POLICE.....	274,044 16 2	53,779 12 10		332,824 9 0
	LUNACY:—				
16	Institutions for the Insane generally.....	48,895 6 5			48,895 6 5
17	Hospitals for the Insane generally.....		45,122 12 5		45,122 12 5
18	Lunatic Patients.....			1,703 14 11	1,703 14 11
19	MASTER IN LUNACY.....	2,988 4 8	197 5 2		3,185 9 10
20	MEDICAL BOARD.....	190 16 8	1 1 6		191 18 2
21	THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.....	5,810 1 8	6,555 5 6		12,365 7 2
22	COAST HOSPITAL.....	4,231 9 10	5,999 11 0		10,231 0 10
23	ANALYTICAL BRANCH.....	822 10 0	71 0 10		893 10 10
24	MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS.....			11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0
25	GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.....	3,389 3 5	296 1 5		3,685 4 10
26	REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND TRADES UNIONS...£	1,028 13 4	54 18 2		1,083 11 6
27	AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY.....	3,788 16 5	1,775 0 0		5,563 16 5
28	CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS (Government Asylums).....	12,846 0 2	91,194 6 11		104,040 7 1
29	FISHERIES COMMISSION.....	1,926 0 0	738 1 11		2,664 1 11
30	FIRE BRIGADES.....	700 0 0	127 11 0		827 11 0
31	REORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.....			4,621 15 1	4,621 15 1
32	BOTANIC GARDENS.....	1,221 13 4	5,320 1 3		6,541 14 7
33	NURSERY GARDEN, CAMPBELLTOWN.....	225 0 0	674 7 5		899 7 5
34	GOVERNMENT DOMAINS.....	295 0 0	2,315 6 1		2,610 6 1
35	GARDEN PALACE GROUNDS.....	270 0 0	824 16 1		1,094 16 1
	Carried forward.....£	383,344 11 6	231,307 4 8	17,325 10 0	631,977 6 2
	Carried forward.....£	27,892 8 2	2,816 15 5	46,077 4 4	76,816 7 11

*Includes £87 10s. — restored balance of 1888, on account of pension for April, 1888, of the late Sir William Manning.

†Includes £66 13s. 4d. — do do do do do do

‡Includes £64 3s. 4d. — do do do do do do

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1898—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward	27,892	8 2	2,846	15 5
		46,077	4 4	76,816	7 11
	Ac. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	383,344	11 6	231,307	4 8
		17,325	10 0	631,977	6 2
36	CENTENNIAL PARK	175	0 0	3,977	10 10
37	ELECTORAL OFFICE	2,326	0 0	.....	4,152 10 10
38	MILITARY SECRETARY	1,999	5 10	69	7 11
39	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES .....	.....	.....	177,477	12 10
	NAVAL FORCES :—				
40	Naval Brigade	4,214	5 0	519	3 5
41	Volunteer Naval Artillery	2,156	8 8	277	5 10
42	Torpedo Defence	974	4 0	743	9 2
43	Warlike Stores and Ammunition for Naval Forces .....	.....	.....	379	2 2
	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES :—				
44	Charitable Institutions—Aid, on condition that an equal amount having been raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, had the right of recommending the admission of Patients .....	.....	.....	27,996	5 11
45	Country and Suburban Hospitals, Building Fund—Aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions .....	.....	.....	491	19 10
46	Sydney Hospital—Aid, on the usual conditions .....	.....	.....	3,349	12 5
47	Sydney Hospital—Grant in aid of the annual cost of the Regent-street Dispensary .....	.....	.....	700	0 0
48	Prince Alfred Hospital—Aid, on the usual conditions.....	.....	.....	3,999	3 9
49	Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—Aid, on the usual conditions .....	.....	.....	1,125	12 8
50	Infants' Home, Ashfield—Aid, on the usual conditions ...	.....	.....	448	4 4
51	Carrington Centennial Hospital—Aid, on the usual conditions .....	.....	.....	788	15 5
52	Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—Aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	2,984	18 8
53	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution—Aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	450	0 0
54	Home for Industrial Blind Women, Strathfield—Aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	450	7 6
55	Sydney Rescue Work Society—Aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	500	0 0
56	Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred institutions—for support of Women and Children .....	.....	.....	3,000	0 0
57	Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—Special grant towards Outdoor Relief Department .....	.....	.....	1,000	0 0
58	Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant towards Outdoor Relief .....	.....	.....	1,000	0 0
59	Salvation Army—Grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	300	0 0
61	Special grants to Country and Suburban Hospitals .....	.....	.....	7,432	0 0
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES :—				
62	Expenses in connection with Electoral System .....	.....	.....	1,992	13 3
63	Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c. ....	.....	.....	685	12 5
64	Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests are not held .....	.....	.....	677	17 0
65	Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, charitable relief, &c. ....	.....	.....	4,913	11 10
66	Rewards for apprehension of Offenders .....	.....	.....	185	0 0
67	Royal Naval House—Special grant in aid of.....	.....	.....	200	0 0
68	Animals Protection Society—Aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions...	.....	.....	143	13 0
69	New South Wales Zoological Society—Aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions.....	.....	.....	33	12 0
70	Lord Howe Island—Expenses in connection with .....	.....	.....	156	15 6
71	Municipal rates on Government buildings.....	.....	.....	11,039	18 9
72	Protectorate of New Guinea—Proportion of the Colony's share of expense of—as agreed at the Convention, £5,000 per annum.....	.....	.....	5,000	0 0
73	Wages for gardener, and tools and incidental expenses for East Maitland Gaol Reserve .....	.....	.....	184	14 0
	Carried forward	335,189	15 0	236,894	1 10
		27,892	8 2	276,381	14 3
		27,892	8 2	908,465	11 1
	Carried forward	27,892	8 2	2,846	15 5
		46,077	4 4	76,816	7 11

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.			
		Salaries.	Contingencies.					
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
	30th JUNE, 1898—continued.							
	Brought forward	£ 27,892	8 2	2,846	15 5	46,077	4 4	76,816 7 11
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.							
	Brought forward	£ 395,189	15 0	236,894	1 10	276,381	14 3	908,465 11 1
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.							
74	Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London ..					411	14 7	} 25,995 14 6
75	Hospital for Sick Children—Rent of premises ..					250	0 0	
76	Completion of contracts and outstanding liabilities in connection with Immigration ..					186	5 3	
77	Preparation of Statistics containing information respecting the resources and industrial capabilities of the Colony, for publication in the United Kingdom ..					400	0 0	
78	Freight, insurance, carriage of goods, incidental, unforeseen, and petty expenses, &c., of Department ..					449	0 0	
79	Proportion paid by this Colony to the Government of Western Australia for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Albany ..					1,015	13 9	
80	Proportion paid by this Colony to the Government of Queensland for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Thursday Island ..					2,403	6 6	
81	National Shipwreck Relief Society of New South Wales—Special grant in aid of ..					250	0 0	
82	General improvements, National Park ..					4,000	0 0	
83	Rent of Moorcliff and Victoria Lodge, Miller's Point, in connection with Sydney Hospital ..					350	0 0	
84	Rent of Government premises occupied by various sub-departments ..					1,997	10 0	
85	Maintenance, &c., of Telephones ..					195	5 11	
86	New South Wales Zoological Society—Special grant in aid of ..					1,000	0 0	
87	Special grants in aid of Suburban and Country Fire Brigades ..					3,850	0 0	
89	National Rifle Association of New South Wales—Grant in aid of ..					1,000	0 0	
90	Northern Rifle Association—Grant in aid of ..					250	0 0	
91	Southern Rifle Association—Grant in aid of ..					250	0 0	
92	Western Rifle Association—Grant in aid of ..					250	0 0	
93	Wollongong Sand-drift Trust—Special grant for improvements ..					100	0 0	
94	Lady Robinson's Beach Sand drift Trust—Special grant for improvements ..					100	0 0	
95	Pension to Constable J. F. Alford, in addition to the pension payable to him from the "Police Superannuation Fund," upon his retirement, through being injured in the execution of his duty ..					45	12 6	
96	Expenses in connection with and relief to sufferers by floods ..					148	0 4	
97	National Rifle Association—Grant to reimburse cost of unreturned cartridge cases ..					50	0 0	
98	Compensation to Messrs. Turner and Richardson for loss of "Opals," stolen whilst in charge of the Police at Wilcanma ..					500	0 0	
99	Reimbursements to Gundagai Municipal Council of costs action Norton <i>versus</i> Council ..					769	2 9	
100	Grant for maintenance of road in front of Callan Park Hospital for Insane ..					100	0 0	
101	Intercolonial Band Contest—Special grant in aid of ..					250	0 0	
102	Boundary Road, Centennial Park—Cost of construction, further sum ..					795	1 4	
103	Women's Co-operative Silk Growing and Industrial Association of New South Wales—Special grant in aid of ..					200	0 0	
104	Payments to Commissioners for Railways for outstanding Railway Claims, for transmission of destitute persons, &c. ..					2,247	3 10	
105	Expenses of conveying Chinese Lepers to China ..					210	0 0	
106	Royal Commission, Coal Cargoes—further inquiry—Expenses in connection with ..					500	0 0	
107	Board of International Exchanges—Expenses in connection with ..					51	3 6	
103	Erection of Statue, Governor Philip (re-vote) ..					1,450	14 3	
	Carried forward ..	£ 395,189	15 0	236,894	1 10	302,377	8 9	934,461 5 7
	Carried forward ..	£ 27,892	8 2	2,846	15 5	46,077	4 4	76,816 7 11

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
		Salaries.	Contingencies.						
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1898—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward.....	£	27,892 8 2	2,846 15 5	46,077 4 4	76,816 7 11			
	Ac. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.								
	Brought forward.....	£	395,189 15 0	236,894 1 10	302,377 8 9	934,461 5 7			
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>								
109	Expenses in connection with Federal Conference.....				3,993 5 6				
110	Expenses in connection with Record Reign celebrations ...				5,998 8 3				
111	Alexandria Rifle Reserve Club—Grant for improving range				20 0 0				
113	Lismore Water Brigade—Special grant in aid of				25 0 0				
114	Shellharbour Progress Committee—Special grant towards erection of baths.....				50 0 0				
115	Friendly Societies' Demonstration Committee—Special grant in aid of.....				250 0 0				
116	Anthropological Society of Australia—Special grant in aid of				100 0 0				
117	East Maitland—Special grant for erection of Boat and Ambulance Shed				100 0 0				
118	Expenses in connection with the late Federal Election ...				150 0 0				
119	Statue of the late Sir Henry Parkes for Centennial Park...				169 9 3			14,664 7 7	
120	Bingara Reserve Rifle Club—Special grant in aid of				25 0 0				
121	Expenses in connection with the "Costa Rica Packet" case				595 0 0				
122	Salary of J. A. Brodie, from 1st July, 1896, to 8th August, 1897				150 0 0				
123	Royal Commission re Management of Mudgee Hospital ...				34 3 6				
124	Steam service with and among the Pacific Islands				500 0 0				
125	Special Grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, 1896-7, portion of claims not paid within that financial year				1,754 1 1				
126	Expense of Conveyance of Fire Brigades to Albury Demonstration				350 0 0				
	TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY	£	395,189 15 0	236,894 1 10	317,041 16 4	949,125 13 2			
	Ac. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.								
127	TREASURY		18,775 3 4	376 13 5		19,151 16 9			
128	STAMP DUTIES		4,346 17 8	40 3 1		4,387 0 9			
129	LAND AND INCOME TAX		800 0 0	39,778 17 10		40,578 17 10			
130	CUSTOMS		43,657 15 9	7,320 0 9		50,977 16 6			
131	GOLD RECEIVERS		65 16 5			65 16 5			
132	GOLD AND ESCORT			298 6 0		298 6 0			
133	GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT				69,679 9 11	69,679 9 11			
134	STORES AND STATIONERY		5,083 10 6	85,700 15 8		90,784 6 2			
135	MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT		6,429 0 4	1,526 3 5		7,955 3 9			
136	BOARD OF HEALTH		8,633 13 10	5,431 18 10		14,115 12 8			
137	GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS		3,666 5 0	3,291 7 9		6,957 12 9			
138	SHIPPING MASTERS		2,170 6 8	20 13 8		2,191 0 4			
	MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES :—								
139	Marine Board, Sydney		5,088 15 0						
140	Local Marine Board, Newcastle		1,658 6 0						
141	Harbour Masters		933 0 0						
142	Colonial Light-houses		6,739 3 2						
143	Sea and River Pilots		12,873 10 9						
144	Boatmen		11,700 3 4						
145	Telegraph Stations.....		1,167 2 0					56,192 11 2	
146	Marine Board of Sydney				360 3 4				
147	Sea and River Pilots				204 1 8				
148	Australian Coast Light-houses				507 6 7				
149	Miscellaneous				14,160 19 4				
150	Life Boats				800 0 0				
151	PUBLIC WHARFS		3,718 17 8	1,714 8 7		5,433 6 3			
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES :—								
152	Postage of Public Departments				30,498 8 5				
153	Advertising for the Public Service				5,983 11 5				
154	Transmission of Telegraphic Messages				19,995 15 8				
155	Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents				1,633 12 6				
156	Insurance, &c., on English Shipments				36 2 3				
157	Management of, and expenses in connection with payment of half-yearly dividends on Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England				18,600 0 0			93,952 8 4	
158	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony...				16,873 11 0				
159	Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney				303 19 7				
160	Relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports, or from Wrecked Vessels, &c.				24 7 6				
	Carried forward.....	£	137,557 7 5	145,499 9 0	179,061 9 2	462,721 5 7			
	Carried forward.....	£	423,082 3 2	239,740 17 3	363,119 0 8	1,025,942 1 1			

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1898—continued.				
	Brought forward	£ 423,082 3 2	£ 239,740 17 3	£ 363,119 0 8	£ 1,025,942 1 1
	Ac. H. — Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.				
	Brought forward	£ 137,557 7 5	£ 145,499 9 0	£ 179,664 9 2	£ 462,721 5 7
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.				
161	In aid of the Sailors' Home, Newcastle			350 0 0	}
162	In aid of the Sailors' Home, Sydney			350 0 0	
163	Interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government, belonging to Sutors in Equity and Lunacy Patients			2,903 17 5	}
164	Amount paid to Railway Department for conveyance, without charge, of Members of Parliament, Distinguished Visitors, School Children, and others			15,000 0 0	
165	Interest on the unvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account			4,533 16 9	
166	Interest on the balance unvested at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account			800 0 0	
167	Interest on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund			200 0 0	
168	Interest on the unvested balance at credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account			238 0 6	
169	Sewerage and Water Rates, &c, various Public Buildings, &c, Sydney and Country Towns			8,999 10 3	
170	Interest on special deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales			68,466 8 8	
171	Legal Expenses, Treasury Department			495 7 7	
172	Interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account			1,843 2 10	
173	Interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account			46 0 11	
174	Interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account			275 0 0	
175	Unforeseen expenses—				}
	Cost of valuation of Estate of the late Mr J. T. Neale, and half cost of that of the late Mr J. P. Garvan			138 2 6	
	Cost of Reports on Poor Law and Charitable Institutions			105 0 0	
	Income Tax payable by Officers of Agent-General's Department			95 9 4	
	Exchange and Stamp Duty due on Remittances to Distressed Persons			91 18 10	
	Gratuities for Services as Secretary and Shorthand Writer, also Messenger, to Public Works Inquiry Commission			70 0 0	
	Fees to Experts reporting upon Samples of Goods supplied to Institutions			65 2 0	
	Amount due to the Government for Annual Instalment and Interest on land at the Glebe purchased for a Ragged School			54 4 0	
	Expenses, Postmaster-General and others in connection with the Post and Telegraph Conference at Hobart			54 3 0	
	Grant to late Housekeeper, Board of Health, for loss of position			50 0 0	
	Further Grant to Widow of the late Sheriff's Officer, Wagga			50 0 0	
	Travelling Expenses of Minister for Works			59 8 0	
	Cost of Work at Camperdown Cemetery in connection with the Graves of the Crew and Passengers of the "Dunbar" and "Catherine Adamson"			37 0 0	
	Expenses, Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Hunter Water Supply and Sewerage Board			35 15 10	
	Expenses, Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board			31 5 0	
	Expenses, Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Marine Board			30 0 0	
	Cost of Compiling a Record of all Members of New South Wales Parliaments			30 0 0	
	Recording Proceedings in connection with Sub-Board on Government Stores			26 5 2	
	Expenses in connection with the Premier's visits to the country			23 18 0	
	Miscellaneous items			167 13 11	
176	Claims for the refund of Pilotage and Harbour and Light Rates in certain cases			91 1 2	
.....	Insurance on Properties resumed by the Government, occupied by tenants, on Cargo Sheds, Public Wharfs, and goods in Government Stores (Supply Act, No. 1, of 1897)			27 5 0	
	Carried forward	£ 137,557 7 5	£ 145,499 9 0	£ 285,484 5 10	£ 568,541 2 3
	Carried forward	£ 423,082 3 2	£ 239,740 17 3	£ 363,119 0 8	£ 1,025,942 1 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1898—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	£ 423,082 3 2	239,740 17 3	363,119 0 8	1,025,942 1 1
	Ac. F.F.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	£ 137,557 7 5	145,499 9 0	285,484 5 10	568,541 2 3
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.				
.....	Board of Pharmacy—Salaries (Supply Act No. 1, of 1897)	.....	.....	14 0 0	} 7,132 16 5
177	Cost of Private Letter-boxes for Public Departments	.....	.....	334 10 3	
178	Expenses in connection with the compilation of the Historical Records of New South Wales	.....	.....	500 0 0	
179	To adjust advances made to the late E. M. Stephen, Official Assignee, for the purpose of paying urgent claims in 1893, but detained through the bank in which the accounts were lodged going into liquidation	.....	.....	286 8 8	
180	Expenses connected with Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	.....	.....	163 10 0	
181	Gratuities to Officers upon retirement through abolition of office	.....	.....	4,916 12 5	} 32 17 0
182	Adjustments of Salaries on revision by Public Service Board	.....	.....	867 15 1	
183	Expenses connected with payment of Imperial, Military, and Naval Pensioners in the Colony	.....	.....	32 17 0	
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.....	£ 137,557 7 5	145,499 9 0	292,649 19 3	575,706 15 8
	Ac. F.F.—Railways.				
185	EXISTING LINES—WORKING EXPENSES—				
	Railways	.....	.....	1,587,083 3 1	} 1,839,109 14 4
	Tramways	.....	.....	252,026 11 3	
	TOTAL, RAILWAYS.....	£.....	.....	1,839,109 14 4	1,839,109 14 4
	Ac. G.—The Attorney-General.				
186	THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....	24,577 16 11	20,862 9 5	.....	45,440 6 4
	TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....	£ 24,577 16 11	20,862 9 5	.....	45,440 6 4
	Ac. H.—Secretary for Lands.				
187	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.....	157,018 15 8	874 11 11	.....	157,893 7 7
188	LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS.....	.....	29,683 11 8	.....	29,683 11 8
189	LAND APPEAL COURT.....	.....	1,133 18 7	.....	1,133 18 7
190	CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.....	350 0 0	93 4 4	.....	443 4 4
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—				
191	Public Cemeteries—Purchase and resumption of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.....	.....	.....	1,667 4 11	} 24,484 2 9
192	Purchase and resumptions of sites for, and improvement and general maintenance of, Public Parks and Recreation Grounds and Bathing-places	.....	.....	12,363 6 11	
	Improvement and maintenance of the following Parks and Recreation Grounds:—				
193	Wentworth Park	.....	.....	250 0 0	
194	Victoria Park	.....	.....	250 0 0	
195	Parks, North Sydney	.....	.....	250 0 0	
196	Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
197	Rushcutter Bay Park	.....	.....	250 0 0	
198	Islands in Port Jackson	.....	.....	250 0 0	
199	Rodd Island	.....	.....	100 0 0	
200	Improvement and maintenance of the Recreation Reserves between Glenbrook and Mount Victoria.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	
201	Legal Expenses	.....	.....	4,210 10 4	
202	Compensation in connection with the resumption of land for roads under the Public Roads Act of 1897	.....	.....	3,042 7 1	
205	George Loder—Refund of purchase money and interest at 5 per cent. in connection with encroachments of his after-auction selection and auction purchases, portions 20, 167, and 168 respectively, parish of Liebig, county of Durham, on Thomas Steel's (now G. Loder's) 1,280-acre grant	.....	.....	110 9 2	
206	George Loder—Compensation, with interest at 5 per cent. for 91 acres 2 roods 20 perches of John Marshall's conditional purchase 62-2,957, Singleton, found to encroach on Mosman's, now G. Loder's, 4,000-acre grant	.....	.....	240 4 4	
207	Survey of Lands	.....	66,740 13 9	.....	66,740 13 9
208	Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony	.....	2,643 2 9	.....	2,643 2 9
209	Special Services—Labour Settlements	.....	.....	34 7 6	34 7 6
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS.....	£ 157,363 15 8	101,169 3 0	24,518 10 3	283,056 8 11
	Carried forward... ..	£ 742,586 3 2	507,271 18 8	2,510,397 4 6	3,769,255 6 4

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1898—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	£ 742,586 3 2	507,271 18 8	2,519,397 4 6	3,769,255 6 4
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
210	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Establishment	88,705 16 9	.....	.....	88,705 16 9
211	ROADS AND BRIDGES, as per Schedule (see page 145) .....	.....	.....	514,880 10 7	514,880 10 7
212	HARBOURS AND RIVERS, as per Schedule (see page 145) .....	.....	.....	29,318 12 4	29,318 12 4
213	DREDGE SERVICE .....	.....	.....	73,999 4 7	73,999 4 7
214	ARCHITECT, as per Schedule (see page 146) .....	.....	.....	48,837 5 3	48,837 5 3
215	MISCELLANEOUS, as per Schedule (see page 146) .....	.....	.....	5,987 14 10	.....
.....	Detailed Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs, Supply Act No. 1, of 1897 (see page 146) .....	.....	.....	935 1 7	6,922 16 5
216	METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE	10,262 17 0	58,999 8 11	.....	69,262 5 11
217	HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD	1,950 0 0	7,959 0 4	.....	9,900 0 4
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	£ 100,918 13 9	66,958 9 3	673,958 9 2	841,835 12 2
	No. VIII.—Administration of Justice.				
218	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	8,637 19 7	350 9 0	.....	8,988 8 7
219	MASTER IN EQUITY	2,121 14 9	142 8 3	.....	2,264 3 0
220	PROTHONOTARY AND DIVORCE COURT	2,754 13 7	100 1 1	.....	2,854 14 8
221	SHERIFF	12,528 0 2	14,500 0 0	.....	27,028 0 2
222	BANKRUPTCY COURT	2,262 5 3	46 6 9	.....	2,308 12 0
223	PROBATE AND INTESTATE ESTATES OFFICE	2,270 0 0	347 16 9	.....	2,617 16 9
224	DISTRICT COURTS	3,073 1 6	527 19 11	.....	3,601 1 5
225	CORONERS	1,748 2 7	5,099 14 9	.....	6,847 17 4
226	PETTY SESSIONS	62,765 17 8	13,431 15 1	.....	76,197 12 9
227	PRISONS	67,389 13 3	28,773 16 8	.....	96,163 9 11
228	REGISTRAR GENERAL AND EXAMINER OF PATENTS	20,438 12 8	5,130 15 9	.....	25,578 8 5
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—				
229	Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14 .....	.....	.....	556 4 3	.....
230	Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c. .....	.....	.....	112 12 11	.....
231	Purchase of 90 bound Copies of the New South Wales Weekly Notes .....	.....	.....	230 10 0	.....
232	Purchase of 60 Copies of Supreme Court Law Reports .....	.....	.....	252 0 0	.....
233	Expenses of inquiries under Commission Act, 44 Vic. No. 1, and inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 383 .....	.....	.....	175 18 3	.....
234	Services of a Law Reporter for Bankruptcy and Probate Courts .....	.....	.....	150 0 0	2,498 6 3
235	Necropolis—General maintenance of Cemetery .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....
236	Long Bay Cemetery—General improvements .....	.....	.....	75 0 0	.....
237	Gore Hill Cemetery—General improvements .....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....
238	Maintenance of Naval Section at Necropolis .....	.....	.....	5 10 0	.....
239	Expenses in connection with an Appeal to the Privy Council in the case <i>Stuart versus Gould</i> .....	.....	.....	31 10 9	.....
240	Necropolis—For laying on Water to the Mortuary Station .....	.....	.....	195 12 5	.....
241	Legal Expenses, Justice Department .....	.....	.....	13 1 8	.....
242	Purchase of Cox's Criminal Cases .....	.....	.....	50 6 0	.....
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	£ 185,990 1 0	68,460 4 0	2,498 6 3	256,948 11 3
	No. IX.—Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry.				
243	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER THE ACT 43 VIC. NO. 23 .....	.....	.....	653,953 3 6	653,953 3 6
244	NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON"	2,927 8 1	6,679 3 3	.....	9,606 11 4
245	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA	893 14 5	2,140 10 6	.....	3,034 4 11
246	CARPENTERIAN REFORMATORY	865 13 4	2,676 11 0	.....	3,542 4 4
247	SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY	339 17 7	257 8 6	.....	597 6 1
248	OBSERVATORY	3,405 0 0	589 19 0	.....	3,994 19 0
249	MUSEUM	2,930 0 0	3,037 3 2	.....	5,967 3 2
250	PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES	5,115 0 0	2,538 12 1	.....	7,653 12 1
251	NATIONAL ART GALLERY	769 0 0	3,339 12 7	.....	4,108 12 7
252	LABOUR AND INDUSTRY BRANCH .....	.....	.....	8,861 14 10	8,861 14 10
253	CENTENNIAL PARK—CLEANING, LEVELLING, AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS .....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	Carried forward	£ 17,245 13 5	21,259 0 1	664,814 18 4	703,319 11 10
	Carried forward	£ 1,029,494 17 11	642,690 11 11	3,195,853 19 11	4,868,039 9 9

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.								
		Salaries.	Contingencies.										
SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1898—continued.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
	Brought forward	1,029,494	17	11	642,690	11	11	3,195,853	19	11	4,868,039	9	9
	No. F.F.—Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry—continued.												
	Brought forward	17,245	13	5	21,259	0	1	664,814	18	4	703,319	11	10
	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS —												
	Sydney University—												
254	Additions, Repairs, and Furniture							759	7	9			
255	Additional Endowment							4,000	0	0			
256	Evening Lectures (including University Extension Lectures and Lectures in Law)							2,000	0	0			
257	Matriculation and other Fees for Students of the Training Schools under the Department who attended University Lectures							54	4	6			
258	Maintenance of the Art Society of New South Wales							500	0	0			
259	Linnean Society							200	0	0			
260	Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions							500	0	0	15,085	2	9
262	Instruction to the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions							500	0	0			
263	In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions							5,569	9	2			
264	In aid of buildings (Educational Institutions), in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings							952	1	4			
265	In aid of the "Women's Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," to assist in its work in connection with Public Schools							50	0	0			
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES —												
266	Amount paid to Department of Lands for survey of School sites							542	5	9	542	5	9
	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY £	17,245	13	5	21,259	0	1	680,442	6	10	718,947	11	4
	No. F.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture												
267	DEPARTMENT OF MINES	32,787	13	5	31,679	2	1				64,466	15	6
269	IMPORTED AND INTRODUCED STOCK	842	18	0	4,093	12	10				4,936	10	10
270	REGISTRATION OF BRANDS	620	0	0	0	3	6				620	3	6
271	MANAGEMENT OF POUNDS AND COMMONS							200	1	6	200	1	6
272	PUBLIC WATERING-PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING	3,210	0	0	9,180	7	2				12,390	7	2
273	AGRICULTURE	9,536	7	4	18,226	4	1				27,762	11	5
274	SCHOOL OF MINES AND ASSAY WORKS							1,791	4	4	1,791	4	4
275	BOARD OF EXPORTS	250	0	0	1,984	8	3				2,234	8	3
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—												
276	Pastures and Stock Protection Act							1,566	14	8			
277	Control, marking, fencing, and improving Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, removal of obstructions, and suppression of trespass, and expenses in connection with the acquiring of land for the benefit of Travelling Stock							304	11	0			
278	Cost of subsidising Agricultural, Horticultural, and Pastoral Societies receiving annual subscriptions (from 50 members) amounting to not less than £50, the subsidy not to exceed 10s. on every £1 awarded in prizes for Agricultural or other approved objects and for the claims unpaid of duly qualified Agricultural Societies							10,628	5	0			
279	Cost of subsidising, for the last financial year, Agricultural Societies which were unable to obtain subsidy owing to insufficient membership							622	13	1	16,647	11	6
280	Expense of subsidising Horticultural Societies							250	0	0			
281	Special prizes for the improvement of Agriculture							711	9	3			
282	Expenses in connection with the reclamation of the Sand-drift, Newcastle							117	7	6			
283	Refund of 10 per cent. reduction from salary of G. W. Card, Curator and Mineralogist, from 13 January, 1893, to 30 June, 1896							52	0	4			
284	Administration of the Act for the Regulation of Coal Mines and Collieries							171	18	0			
285	Expenses in connection with the eradication of Phylloxera and administration of the Vine Diseases Act							1,777	16	5			
...	Distribution of Seed to distressed Farmers (to be repaid by the Farmers) (Supply Act No. 1 of 1897)							444	16	3			
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE £	47,246	18	9	65,163	17	11	18,638	17	4	131,049	14	0
	Carried forward	£1,093,957	10	1	729,113	9	11	3,894,935	4	1	5,718,036	4	1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1898—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	£ 1,093,987 10 1	729,113 9 11	3,894,935 4 1	5,718,036 4 1
	No. 21.—Postmaster-General.				
286	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT	386,420 6 1	85,669 4 1	.....	472,089 10 2
	CONVEYANCE OF MAILS .....	.....	.....	211,001 7 7	211,001 7 7
	CABLE SUBSIDIES AND GUARANTEES:—				
	British and Australian .....	.....	.....	13,424 6 6	} 17,812 19 4
	New Caledonian .....	.....	.....	1,830 2 9	
	Tasmanian .....	.....	.....	1,704 14 8	
	New Zealand .....	.....	.....	853 15 5	
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—				
	Gratuity to mother of late Line Repairer J. Norquay, who died from injuries received whilst in the performance of his duty .....	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL	£ 386,420 6 1	85,669 4 1	228,964 6 11	701,053 17 1
	Special Appropriations.				
	INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT:—				
	On Debentures, Inscribed and Funded Stock .....	.....	.....	2,167,319 7 1	2,167,319 7 1
	On Railway Loan of 1867, 31 Vic. No. 11 .....	.....	.....	10,397 10 0	10,397 10 0
	On Treasury Bills for Loan Services, 55 Vic. No. 7 .....	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0
	On Treasury Bills Deficiency of 1886 and previous years, 53 Vic. No. 9 .....	.....	.....	47,192 10 4	47,192 10 4
	On Treasury Bills Deficiency Debt to 30th June, 1895, 59 Vic. No. 22 .....	.....	.....	30,741 0 0	30,741 0 0
	INTEREST AT 3 PER CENT. ON UNINVESTED FUNDS AT CREDIT OF GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK IN THE TREASURY, 34 Vic. No. 15 .....	.....	.....	14,796 1 1	14,796 1 1
	REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT:—				
	Railway Loan of 1867, 31 Vic. No. 11 .....	.....	.....	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
	Railway Loan, 53 Vic. No. 24 .....	.....	.....	75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0
	Treasury Bills Deficiency of 1886 and previous years, 53 Vic. No. 9 .....	.....	.....	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0
	SINKING FUNDS:—				
	New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14 .....	.....	.....	6,602 3 4	6,602 3 4
	New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6 .....	.....	.....	7,408 10 0	7,408 10 0
	New South Wales 1927 Stock, 60 Vic. No. 32 .....	.....	.....	6,937 8 8	6,937 8 8
	DRAWBACKS AND REFUND OF DUTIES .....	.....	.....	10,662 13 8	10,662 13 8
	REVENUE AND RECEIPTS RETURNED:—				
	LAND REVENUE:—				
	Conditional Purchases of Crown Lands .....	.....	.....	9,356 5 10	} 56,580 12 0
	Conditional Leases .....	.....	.....	2,206 12 3	
	Mineral and Auriferous Leases .....	.....	.....	3,524 8 8	
	Annual Leases .....	.....	.....	4,833 15 11	
	Homestead Leases .....	.....	.....	4,131 9 10	
	Resumed Areas, Pastoral Holdings, Rent of Runs, and Occupation Licenses .....	.....	.....	16,309 5 2	
	Homestead Selections .....	.....	.....	1,913 11 2	
	Settlement Leases .....	.....	.....	2,926 5 11	
	Survey Fees .....	.....	.....	7,319 2 1	
	Appraisalment Fees .....	.....	.....	40 15 3	
	Improved Land .....	.....	.....	814 7 9	
	Residential Leases of Crown Lands .....	.....	.....	73 19 9	
	Ringbarking Fees .....	.....	.....	45 19 0	
	Registration Fees and Stamp Duty on Conditional Purchase Transfers .....	.....	.....	103 10 0	
	Auction Sales of Land .....	.....	.....	61 13 7	
	Oyster Leases .....	.....	.....	175 0 0	
	Complaint Deposits .....	.....	.....	10 0 0	
	Inferior Leases .....	.....	.....	2 2 6	
	Fines .....	.....	.....	119 0 7	
	Deposits under section 9 of Land Act of 1895 .....	.....	.....	1,004 17 10	
	Deposits under section 28 of Land Act of 1895 .....	.....	.....	15 12 6	
	Deposits under section 56 of Land Act of 1895 .....	.....	.....	669 13 9	
	Subdivision Fees .....	.....	.....	46 12 11	
	Improvement Leases .....	.....	.....	107 18 9	
	Stamp Duty, Transfer, and Deed Fees (Mining Occupation) .....	.....	.....	16 12 8	
	Other Refunds on account of Land .....	.....	.....	700 18 4	
	Carried forward .....	£ .....	.....	2,623,677 16	2,623,677 16 2
	Carried forward	£ 1,480,407 16 2	814,782 14 0	4,123,899 11	6,419,090 1 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
		Salaries.	Contingencies.						
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1898—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward	1,480,407	16 2.	814,782	14 0	4,123,899	11 0	6,419,090	1 2
	Special Appropriations—continued.								
	Brought forward	£				2,623,677	16 2	2,623,677	16 2
	RAILWAY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS:—								
	Railway Tolls for Traffic beyond the Borders of New South Wales, paid to Governments of Victoria and Queensland, for 1897-8					9,274	9 1	} 32,571 5 7	
	Steam Freight collected at various Railway Stations					2,435	5 7		
	Rebate on goods to and from various Railway Stations and Sydney					17,767	8 2		
	Proportion of Fares due for the conveyance of Passengers on the Toronto Tram-line					190	11 9		
	Proportion of Fares to Lady Robinson's Beach					743	15 4		
	Commission on sale of Steamer Tickets, Hawkesbury River					647	17 6		
	Erroneous Credits					415	7 1		
	Customs Duties recharged					426	14 7		
	Amount paid in excess for Goods purchased from Government					95	6 9		
	Other Railway Receipts refunded					574	9 9		
	MISCELLANEOUS:—								
	Land Tax					7,738	15 11	} 77,393 7 0	
	Income Tax					35,833	19 6		
	Stamps received in lieu of cash					12,875	17 2		
	Erroneous credits					252	9 11		
	Licenses					2,158	0 8		
	Late Revenue Suspense Account					732	4 3		
	Stamp and Probate Duty					3,290	14 2		
	Wharfage, Pilotage, Harbour and Light Rates and Tonnage Fines					375	0 11		
	Fees on Private Bills submitted to Parliament					558	6 11		
	Refund of Rates on account of Water Supply and Sewerage					105	7 11		
	Fees under Land Titles Regulations					1,150	17 8		
	Amount paid to Electric Telegraph Departments of Victoria and South Australia on account of Intercolonial business					48	15 0		
	Postage Stamps affixed to Postal Notes					1,580	9 5		
	Postal Department—Refunds from Petty Cash					4,985	7 5		
	Deposits on Tenders					37	19 4		
	Fees under the Trade Marks Act					890	3 0		
	Estreated Bail					152	5 0		
	Proportion of Fees refunded to Officers under Regulation 75 and Amended Regulation of the Public Service Act					50	8 11		
	Porterage on Telegrams					205	0 6		
	Amount overpaid for Dredging, &c.					20	19 2		
	Fees overpaid for Testing Cement					111	8 6		
	Other Fees					112	0 0		
	Repayments of Balances of Intestate Estates under section 5 of Act 17 Vic. No. 17					73	4 4		
	Other Miscellaneous					2,956	15 9		
						1,096	15 8		
	CHARGES ON COLLECTIONS:—								
	Repairs, &c., to property resumed by the Government					625	13 3	} 635 3 3	
	Commission on sale of the right to depasture stock in the Outer Domain and cost of advertising					9	10 0		
	ENDOWMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY					5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM					1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL					1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0
	Carried forward	£				2,741,777	12 0	2,741,777	12 0
	Carried forward	£	1,480,407 16 2	814,782 14 0		4,123,899 11 0		6,419,090 1 2	

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1898—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	1,480,407 16 2	814,782 14 0	4,123,899 11 0	6,419,090 1 2
	Special Appropriations—continued.				
	Brought forward			2,741,777 12 0	2,741,777 12 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES			1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE, SYDNEY UNIVERSITY, ACT 53 VIC. NO. 10			500 0 0	500 0 0
	JUDGES UNDER THE DISTRICT COURTS ACT			10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0
	SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT			15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
	PENSIONS UNDER THE DISTRICT COURT JUDGES SALARIES AND PENSIONS ACT, 46 VIC. NO. 16			2,250 0 0	2,250 0 0
	PENSIONS UNDER SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT OF 1873			2,762 15 0	2,762 15 0
	ENDOWMENT UNDER FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 47 VIC. NO. 3			7,557 17 4	7,557 17 4
	ENDOWMENT UNDER THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 61 VIC. NO. 23			21,033 12 1	21,033 12 1
	PRELIMINARY EXPENSES OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS, 61 VIC. NO. 23			7 14 3	7 14 3
	COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS, 42 VIC. NO. 19			246 18 11	246 18 11
	EXPENSES OF PARLIAMENTARY WITNESSES, 45 VIC. NO. 5			13 13 6	13 13 6
	METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD, 43 VIC. NO. 32, AND 51 VIC. NO. 28			52 9 3	52 9 3
	RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS, 51 VIC. NO. 35, AND 52 VIC. NO. 5			5,308 17 5	5,308 17 5
	ALLOWANCES TO PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES, 53 VIC. NO. 12			34,708 6 8	34,708 6 8
	REMUNERATION TO PARLIAMENTARY PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE, 53 VIC. NO. 11			10,315 4 0	10,315 4 0
	PROPORTION PAYABLE BY COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES IN TERMS OF "THE AUSTRALASIAN NAVAL FORCE ACT OF 1887," 51 VIC. NO. 22			37,820 0 0	37,820 0 0
	PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS, LAND APPEAL COURT, 55 VIC. NO. 26			4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
	PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORATES AND ELECTIONS ACT OF 1893, 56 VIC. NO. 38			2,460 19 6	2,460 19 6
	PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD, 59 VIC. NO. 25			3,160 0 0	3,160 0 0
	EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION ACT, 59 VIC. NO. 24			6,885 5 6	6,885 5 6
	ALLOWANCES TO REPRESENTATIVES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AT THE FEDERAL CONVENTION, 61 VIC. NO. 15			768 12 0	768 12 0
	ALLOWANCE FOR MAINTENANCE OF WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF THE LATE SIE HENRY PARKES, 60 VIC. NO. 3			375 0 0	375 0 0
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS			2,909,004 17 5	2,909,004 17 5
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898	1,480,407 16 2	814,782 14 0	7,032,904 8 5	9,328,094 18 7
	EXPENDITURE PROVIDED FOR BY TREASURY BILLS ISSUED UNDER THE TREASURY BILLS DEFICIENCY ACT OF 1895, 59 VIC. NO. 22				14,300 0 0
	IN ADJUSTMENT OF VOTE "ADVANCE TO TREASURER," 1896-7, FOR PAYMENTS MADE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1896-7				55,027 12 1
234	OTHER PAYMENTS:—				
	Advance to Treasurer				228,201 13 4
	Advance in aid of the Superannuation Repeal Fund, 36 VIC. NO. 29				357 14 0
	Advances to Public Officers for cash Stamps				1,435 0 0
	Prevention of Scab in Sheep				22,178 0 1
	State Children's Relief Act of 1881, 44 VIC. NO. 24				10,632 9 5
	IN ANTICIPATION OF AND CHARGEABLE TO LOAN VOTES:—				
	Railways—				
	Additions to Railway Stations and Buildings, &c.				43,266 16 0
	Towards Improvements in Grades and Curves—further sum				28,442 11 1
	Tramways—				
	Additions to Workshops, Buildings, &c.				256 16 2
	Public Works and Services—				
	Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage—				
	General Reticulation and other Works in connection with the Sydney Water Supply, County of Cumberland				6,019 15 5
	OTHER PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF LOAN SERVICES—				
	Harbours and Rivers—				
	Improving Richmond River and Tributaries				1,151 16 10
	Repairs to Plant in connection with Reclamation Works				1 14 0
	Architect—				
	Hawkesbury Agricultural College Irrigation Plant				70 10 0
	TOTAL, OTHER PAYMENTS				342,015 5 4
	GRAND TOTAL				9,739,437 16 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 2.

RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND.

(53 Vic. No. 24.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

RAILWAY LOAN

(53 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
To Balance, 30th June, 1897	75,000 0 0
To Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in terms of Section 1 of the Act 53 Vic. No. 24. (Seventh Instalment.)	75,000 0 0
TOTAL... .. £	
	150,000 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales.
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

2.

REDEMPTION FUND.

No. 24.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.						
By Debentures matured 1st January, 1898, issued under the Act 31 Vic. No. 11, being portion of £1,000,000 Loan raised for Railway purposes... ..	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">150,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> </table>	£	s.	d.	150,000	0	0
£	s.	d.					
150,000	0	0					
TOTAL	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right;">150,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> </table>	£	150,000	0	0		
£	150,000	0	0				

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 3.

TREASURY BILLS REDEMPTION FUND.

(53 Vic. No. 9.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

No.
TREASURY BILLS
(53 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
To Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purpose of paying off Treasury Bills issued under Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1889, and in terms of section 6 of that Act (53 Vic. No. 9). (Eighth Instalment) 	150,000 0 0
TOTAL... 	£ 150,000 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

3.

REDEMPTION FUND.

No. 9.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
By Redemption of Treasury Bills, Nos. 12, 13, and 18, held on behalf of the Government			
Savings Bank	150,000	0	0
TOTAL	£	150,000	0 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer,

No. 4.

NEW SOUTH WALES 1924 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND.

(58 Vic. No. 14.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

No.
NEW SOUTH WALES 1924
 (58 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and DIS-

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
To Balance, 30th June, 1897	£ s. d. 13,204 6 8
To Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in terms of section 2 of the Act 58 Vic. No. 14 (Third Instalment)	, 6,602 3 4
TOTAL	£ 19,806 10 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
 Accountant.

4.
STOCK REDEMPTION FUND.

No. 14.)

BURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
/			
By Balance, 30 June, 1898	£	19,806	10 0
TOTAL	£	19,806	10 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 5.

NEW SOUTH WALES 1925 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND.

(59 VIC. No. 6.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

No.

NEW SOUTH WALES 1925

(59 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
To Balance on 30th June, 1897	14,817 0 0
To Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in terms of section 2 of the Act 59 Vic. No. 6 (Third Instalment)	7,408 10 0
TOTAL... .. .	22,225 10 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

5.

STOCK REDEMPTION FUND.

No. 6.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Cr.

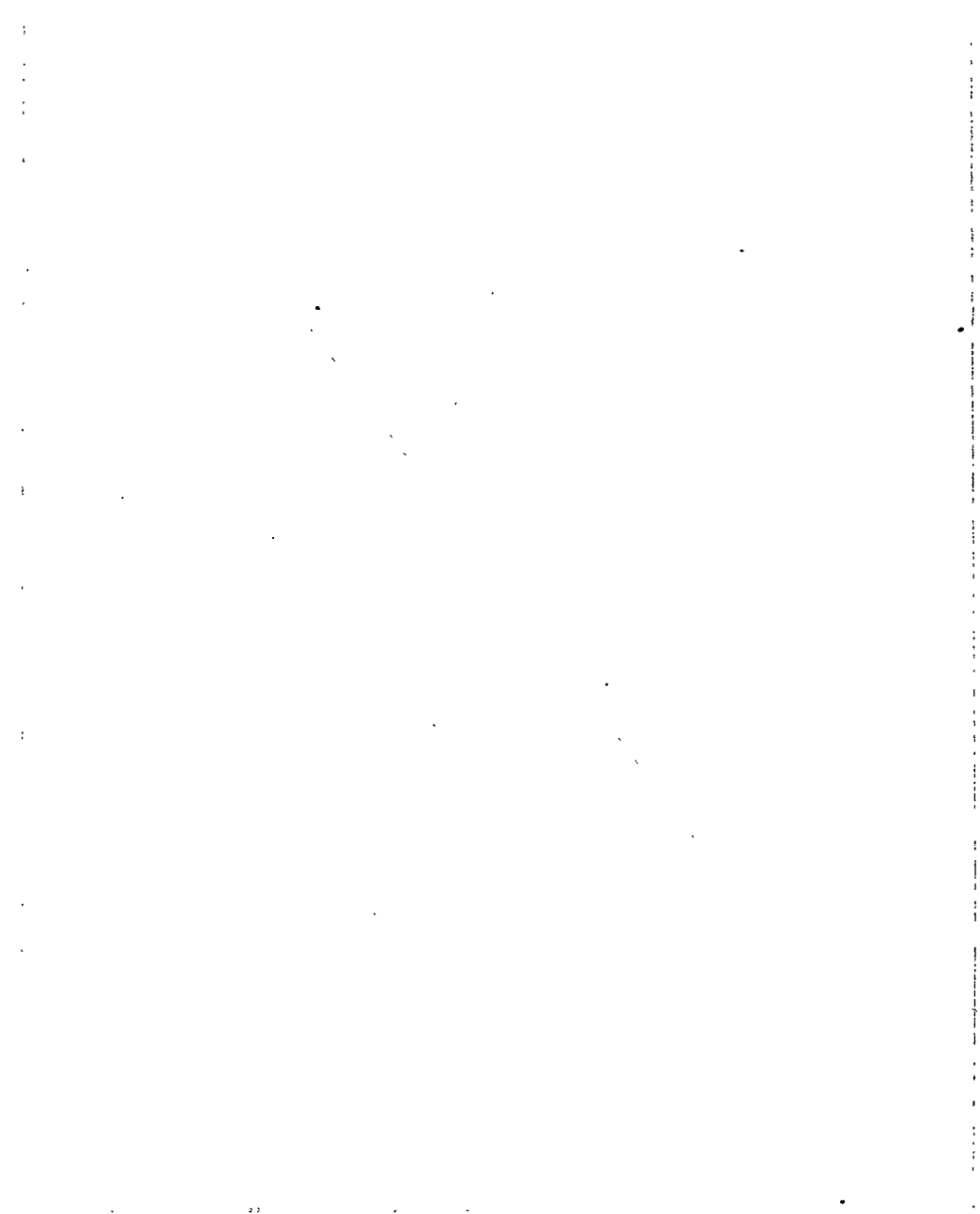
PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.						AMOUNT.		
						£	s.	d.
By Balance, 30th June, 1898...						£	22,225	10 0
TOTAL...						£	22,225	10 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

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No. 6.

NEW SOUTH WALES 1927 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND.

(60 VIC. No. 32.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

NEW SOUTH WALES 1927

(60 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
To Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in terms of section 2 of the Act 60 Vic.			
No. 32 (First Instalment)	6,937	8	8
TOTAL	£ 6,937	8	8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

6.

STOCK REDEMPTION FUND.

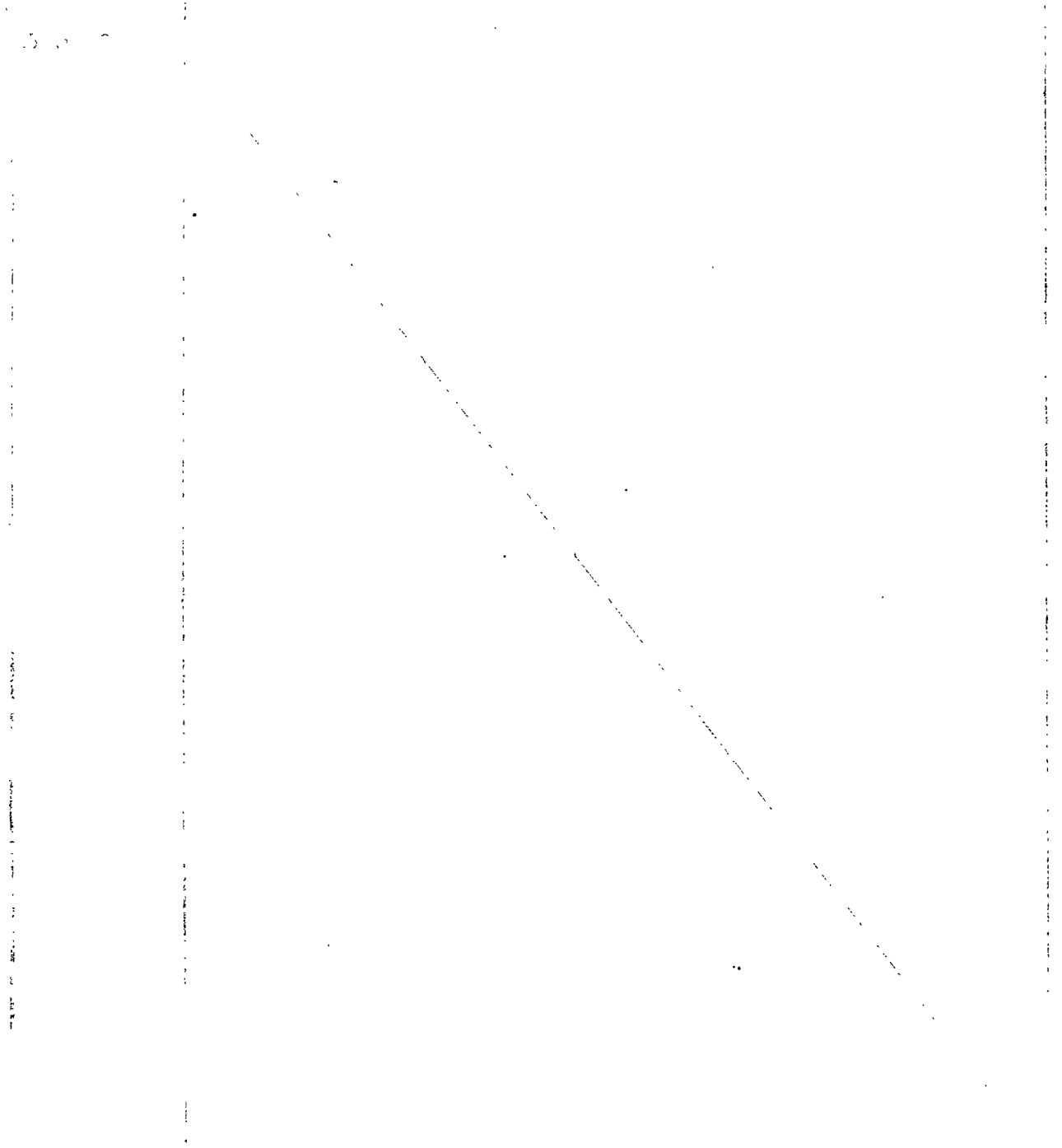
No. 32.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
/			
By Balance, 30th June, 1898	£	6,937	8 8
TOTAL	£	6,937	8 8

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.



No. 7.

TREASURY NOTES WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT.
(56 Vic. No. 17.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

7.

WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT.

No. 17.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.						
By Balance, 30th June, 1898	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">109</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> </table>	£	s.	d.	109	10	0
£	s.	d.					
109	10	0					
<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right;">109</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> </table>	TOTAL	£	109	10	0		
TOTAL	£	109	10	0			

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 8.

COLONIAL TREASURER'S SPECIAL TRUST ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT of DEPOSITS and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1897.			DEPOSITS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.			TOTAL.			RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.			BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1898.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account	362,887	19	10	95,314	3	0	458,202	2	10	125,408	4	6	332,793	18	4
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account	59,588	1	2	31,866	11	1	91,454	12	3	23,456	18	11	67,997	13	4
Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	67,549	13	4	34,167	6	0	101,716	19	4	80,082	2	4	21,634	17	0
Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	1,638	3	9	54	8	8	1,692	12	5	1,664	1	3	28	11	2
Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account	9,020	19	2	18,313	11	11	27,334	11	1	3,397	11	1	23,937	0	0
Colonial Treasurer's Prothonotary Account	2,228	7	9	4,332	15	6	6,561	3	3	4,764	9	5	1,796	13	10
Totals	£ 502,913	5	0	184,048	16	2	686,962	1	2	238,773	7	6	448,188	13	8

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The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 9.

THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

THE GENERAL

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 30th June, 1897				682,802	17	9
To Repayments to Credit of the undermentioned Votes, viz. :—						
36 VICTORIA No. 21. Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney				27	1	6
44 VICTORIA No. 28. Railways— Goulburn to Cooma, <i>via</i> Tarago, Bungendore, and Queanbeyan				3,809	14	1
45 VICTORIA No. 22. Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Towards completing Darling Harbour Wharf and extending the Railway to the deep waters of Port Jackson, including compensation for land, &c., resumed				335	8	4
46 VICTORIA No. 23. Railways— Alterations, Additions, and Improvements at Stations, increased Siding Accommodation, and other purposes				129	0	3
48 VICTORIA No. 26. Harbours and Rivers Branch— For Providing Water Supplies for Country Towns				0	16	6
Railway Branch—						
Grafton to the Tweed River, <i>via</i> Casino, Lismore, and the Brunswick	46	6	6			
Kiama to Jervis Bay	81	7	8			
Orange to Molong, <i>via</i> Borenore	1,037	5	10			
Borenore to Forbes, <i>via</i> Cudal						
Light Lines—Narrabri to Moree	584	11	3	1,749	11	3
52 VICTORIA No. 17. Fortifications— Cost of Warlike Materials ordered from England in 1885, and other expenses connected with the Fortifications of the Colony				3,897	1	5
Carried forward	£			692,751	11	1

9.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
36 VICTORIA No. 21. Harbours and Rivers— Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney		27 1 6
44 VICTORIA No. 28. Railways— Goulburn to Cooma, <i>via</i> Tarago, Bungendore, and Queanbeyan, 130 miles		38 2 6
Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Towards completing Darling Harbour Wharf, and Extension of Railway to deep waters of Port Jackson		7,771 3 2
45 VICTORIA No. 22. Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Towards completing Darling Harbour Wharf, and extending the Railway to the deep waters of Port Jackson, including compensation for Land, &c., resumed		26,911 15 1
46 VICTORIA No. 23. Railways— Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Stations, increased Siding Accommodation, and other purposes		129 0 3
48 VICTORIA No. 26. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Country Towns Water Supply	0 16 6	
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle—further sum	2,407 16 6	
Lake Macquarie Harbour Works	47 1 2	
Railway Branch— City Extension, 1 mile 76 chains	113 2 10	2,455 14 2
South Grafton to Glen Innes, 103 miles	986 4 0	
Grafton to the Tweed River, <i>via</i> Casino, Lismore, and the Brunswick, 165 miles, 54 Vic. Nos. 10 and 33	1,161 13 0	
Gundagai to Tumut, <i>via</i> Adelong, including Iron Bridge over the River Murrumbidgee, 33 miles	27 18 4	
Kiama to Jervis Bay, 41 miles, 54 Vic. Nos. 4 and 33	33 16 10	
Galong to Burrowa, 18 miles	17 8 2	
Orange to Molong, <i>via</i> Borenore, 21 miles, 54 Vic. Nos. 5 and 33 } Borenore to Forbes, <i>via</i> Cudal, 60 miles, 54 Vic. Nos. 5 and 33 }	794 3 2	
Light Lines— Narrabri to Moree, 61 miles, 58 Vic. No. 17	3,619 4 5	6,753 10 9
50 VICTORIA No. 28. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Wollongong—towards deepening Harbour		29 3 7
Railway Branch— Tamworth to Tenterfield—further sum	110 5 6	
Cootamundra to Gundagai	200 15 4	311 0 10
52 VICTORIA No. 17. Fortifications— Cost of Warlike Stores, new Submarine Mining and Electric Light, stores, boats, &c.	1,514 19 2	
Cost of Warlike Materials ordered from England in 1885	61 13 9	1,576 12 11
Carried forward	£	46,003 4 9

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£	£ 692,751 11 1
To Repayments to Credit of the undermentioned Votes, viz. :—		
52 VICTORIA No. 17— <i>continued.</i>		
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
Circular Quay Improvements	209 6 11	
Towards Improving the Navigation of the Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers	210 0 0	
		419 6 11
Colonial Architect—		
Completion of Lands Office .. .. .	.....	1 7 0
53 VICTORIA No. 23.		
Railways—		
Towards the Duplication of the Double Line, Eveleigh to Homebush .. .. .	.....	107 14 8
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
New Dock, Cockatoo Island .. .. .	.....	72 0 0
Colonial Architect's Branch—		
University—Completion of Lodges, Gates, Laboratory, &c. ..	.....	527 7 0
Sewerage Branch—		
Western Suburbs—Main Scheme .. .. .	.....	1,106 11 1
54 VICTORIA No. 33.		
Railways—		
Completion of Duplication of Illawarra Line to Waterfall; North Coast Line—Teralba to Adamstown; Main Southern Line—Granville to Picton, and continuation of same towards Goulburn; also duplication of line, Ryde to Hornsby ..	.....	35,151 13 7
Tramways—		
Additional Rolling Stock, and to meet Expenses of Experiments in connection with Electric Trams .. .. .	.....	663 5 5
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
Clarence River Improvements—towards... .. .	1,051 0 0	
Light-house, Point Perpendicular, Jervis Bay—Erection of ..	39 16 0	
Richmond River Improvements—towards	1,102 0 0	
		2,192 16 0
Carried forward	£	732,993 12 9

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. .	£	46,003 4 9
52 VICTORIA No. 17—<i>continued.</i>		
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
Circular Quay Improvements, 52 Vic. No. 20	5,778 1 3	
Woolloomooloo Bay Improvements	12,511 18 8	
Towards improving the navigation of the Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers	6,263 14 1	
For construction of a Storage Reservoir at Potts' Hill, in connection with Sydney Water Supply, 52 Vic. No. 27	121 11 8	
		24,675 5 8
Colonial Architect—		
Completion of Lands Office ... .. .	.....	342 16 11
Sewerage Department—		
Pymont Branch ... .. .	.....	51 7 8
Railways—		
Homebush to Waratah—Amount required to cover cost of constructing Nine Iron Bridges and Eight Tunnels for a double line ... .. .	.....	22 8 3
53 VICTORIA No. 23.		
Railways—		
Meat Market at Pymont	27 10 1	
Duplication—Double Line, Eveleigh to Homebush	107 14 8	
		135 4 9
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
New Deck, Cockatoo Island ... .. .	.....	18 4 8
Colonial Architect's Branch—		
University—Completion of Lodges, Gates, Laboratory, &c. ... .. .	.....	200 0 0
Roads and Bridges Branch—		
Road from Main Southern Road, near Bowral, to the Wombeyan Caves ... .. .	.....	6 0 0
Sewerage Branch—		
North Shore Sewerage, 52 Vic. No. 22	11,998 10 4	
Manly Sewerage, 53 Vic. No. 7	6,007 17 6	
Western Suburbs—		
Main Scheme, 53 Vic. No. 15	115,645 0 7	
Waverley Drainage, further sum... .. .	1,711 17 6	
Waterloo Drainage, further sum	1,792 11 6	
		137,155 17 5
54 VICTORIA No. 33.		
Erection of Submarine Mining Establishment ... .. .	.....	14 2 4
Railways—		
Completion of duplication of Illawarra Line to Waterfall; North Coast Line—Teralba to Adamstown; Main Southern Line—Granville to Picton, and continuation of same towards Goulburn; also duplication of line, Ryde to Hornsby ... .. .	.....	1,768 3 10
Tramways—		
Additional Rolling Stock, and to meet the expenses of experiments in connection with Electric Trams ... .. .	.....	1,799 17 0
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
Clarence River Improvements—towards, 54 Vic. No. 13	21,815 0 3	
Light House, Point Perpendicular, Jervis Bay—Erection of	3,143 12 5	
Richmond River Improvements, 54 Vic. No. 9	1,102 0 0	
		26,060 12 8
Carried forward	£	238,253 5 11

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. . £	.....	238,253 5 11
54 VICTORIA No. 33—<i>continued.</i>		
Government Architect's Branch—		
For the erection and completion of Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups—		
Towards completion of the following buildings, viz.:—Court-house and Public Offices, Bourke	717 12 5	
Towards the Erection of the undermentioned buildings, viz.:—Lock-up at Singleton (and site)	252 14 2	
Towards the Erection of the undermentioned buildings:—Broken Hill Police Buildings	279 11 4	
Roads and Bridges—		1,249 17 11
<i>Bridges Branch—</i>		
For Erection of Bridge:—Stone-quarry Creek, at Picton ... .. .	.....	1,814 9 2
Sewerage Branch—		
Storm-water Sewers—		
Minor Storm-water Sewers, Northern Drainage—draining parts of Petersham, Leichhardt, and Ashfield	1,792 10 7	
Double Bay Creek Channel, from main Bondi Sewer to Double Bay	636 16 6	
Storm-water Channel from a point south of Buckland-street along course of Shea's Creek to Botany Road	139 10 1	
Cottage Creek, Newcastle—Storm-water Sewer (59 Vic. No. 2)	573 0 6	
Ironbark Creek, Plattsburg—Storm-water Sewer, outlet end	6 9 0	
Wallsend Storm-water Channel, to its junction with Ironbark Creek	189 9 3	
Water Supply and Sewerage—		3,337 15 11
Construction of New Sewers, Ventilating Shafts, &c., Sydney and Suburbs	15,674 12 1	
Reticulation of Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme (Schedule A of Act 54 Vic. No. 17)	48,701 5 11	
Military Works Branch—		64,375 18 0
Magazines at Newington ... .. .	.....	13,139 8 6
Technical Education—		
Technical Colleges and Technological Museums—		
Erection of—	£ s. d.	
Bathurst	3,028 15 9	
Broken Hill	1,123 17 4	
Additional areas to existing Public School grounds—Purchase of ... .. .	.....	4,152 13 1
.....	.....	199 1 6
55 VICTORIA No. 35.		
Military Works—		
Erection of Battery at Wollongong ... .. .	.....	0 1 3
Railways—		
Duplication, &c., Strathfield to Ryde ... .. .	.....	461 14 5
Railway Construction Branch—		
Construction and Extension of Tramways ... .. .	.....	22 18 4
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
Appliances for reclaiming lands by Sand-pump Drèdges—further sum	3 10 8	
Newcastle Harbour Improvements (52 Vic. No. 19)	4 7 0	
	.....	7 17 8
Government Architect's Branch—		
Treasury, New Strong Room—Erection of (60 Vic. No. 11) ... .. .	.....	5,001 10 7
Sewerage Branch—		
Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewer—further sum ... .. .	.....	139 10 3
Storm-water Sewers—		
Rookwood Necropolis Drainage—further sum	305 13 9	
Johnstone's Creek Storm-water Sewers (57 Vic. No. 33)	11,966 12 9	
Storm-water Sewer, White Creek—towards	7,483 8 9	
	.....	19,755 15 3
Electric Telegraph Department—		
Construction and Extension of Lines generally ... .. .	.....	1,588 12 5
Carried forward ... .. . £	.....	853,500 10 2

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. .	£	735,241 3 7
To Repayments to Credit of the undermentioned Votes, viz. :—		
56 VICTORIA No. 24.		
Military and Defence Works—		
For erection of, and completion of Fortifications, and for Military Works generally ... .. .	.....	839 6 6
Railways—		
For completing Suburban Duplication Works, including Strathfield to Ryde ... .. .	.....	464 11 0
Electric Telegraph Department—		
Construction and Extension of Lines generally... .. .	.....	1,074 9 3
57 VICTORIA No. 17.		
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
Towards reclamation, North Harbour, Newcastle ... .. .	.....	60 19 1
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—		
To provide Additional Reticulation and other Works ... .. .	.....	1,106 19 4
Sewerage—		
Double Bay Low-level Sewerage Scheme (sewers, not reticulating pipes) ... .. .	.....	0 10 0
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—Erection of—		
Telephone Lines and purchase of Telephone Instruments ... .. .	.....	3,060 16 2
Public Watering Places, &c.—		
For construction of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, Fencing, &c., for Artesian Boring upon Stock Routes, and Expenditure incidental thereto ... .. .	.....	1,537 5 5
58 VICTORIA No. 14.		
Railway Construction Branch—		
Milson's Point Extension ... .. .	.....	93 15 7
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour	46 18 10	
Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of Land, &c.	65 5 1	
Country Towns Water Supplies	1,221 0 8	
Centennial Park Reservoir	50 0 0	
	.....	1,383 4 7
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—		
Reticulation (Water), Supply of Meters, Water Main Extensions, and other urgent Works	118 15 4	
Smithfield Water Supply	3 14 11	
Liverpool Water Supply—Extension	4 16 5	
Richmond Water Supply	10 4 5	
	.....	137 11 1
Carried forward	£	745'000 11 7

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... .. . £	.....			353,500	10	2
56 VICTORIA No. 24.						
Military and Defence Works—						
For erection of, and completion of Fortifications, and for Military Works generally ... .. .	.....			252	9	6
Railways—						
For completing Suburban Duplication Works, including Strathfield to Ryde ... .. .	.....			464	11	8
Railway Construction Branch—						
St. Leonards to Milson's Point Railway—further sum .. .. .	.....			5,167	9	0
Electric Telegraph Department—						
Construction and Extension of Lines generally ... .. .	.....			15,672	17	6
57 VICTORIA No. 17.						
Railway Construction Branch—						
Towards the Construction of Tramways generally—further sum .. .. .	.....			4,876	12	4
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Towards reclamation, North Harbour, Newcastle	290	1	9			
Snagging Tributaries of Richmond River	1,206	7	1			
				1,496	8	10
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—						
To provide for Additional Reticulation and other Works ... .. .	.....			2,619	17	0
Sewerage—						
Bay-street Overflow Sewer	58	2	4			
Double Bay Low-level Sewerage Scheme (sewers, not reticulating pipes)	2,328	9	10			
Sea-slopes, Bondi and Waverley, draining into Bondi Sewer (first section)	3,598	14	7			
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—						
Erection of Telephone Lines and Purchase of Instruments ... .. .	.....			5,985	6	9
Public Watering Places, &c.—						
For construction of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, Fencing, &c., for Artesian Boring upon Stock Routes, and Expenditure incidental thereto ... .. .	.....			3,060	16	2
Repayment of Loans—						
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st January, 1895, viz. :—						
Railways and Public Works, 26 Victoria No. 14	500	0	0			
Public Works, 27 Victoria No. 14	100	0	0			
				600	0	0
58 VICTORIA No. 14.						
Railway Construction Branch—						
Milson's Point Extension—further sum—54 Victoria No. 21 ... .. .	.....			4,527	0	4
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum	2,410	17	7			
Reclamation, Dredging, &c.	65	5	1			
Flood Relief Works, Richmond River, <i>via</i> Evans River	288	15	2			
Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	8,052	8	1			
Centennial Park Reservoir—58 Victoria No. 12	39,871	11	2			
				50,688	17	1
Government Architect—						
Mint—Renewal of Machinery and Buildings ... .. .	.....			4,930	0	0
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Reticulation (Water), Supply of Meters, Water Main Extensions, and other urgent Works	118	15	4			
Smithfield Water Supply	7	9	10			
Liverpool Water Supply—Extension	241	8	0			
Erection of Buildings and Depôts, Prospect, and Meter-testing Branch, Crown-street Reservoir	16	0	8			
Richmond Water Supply	22	1	10			
				405	15	8
Roads and Bridges Branch—						
Bridges—						
Iron Bridge, Kangaroo River, Kangaroo Valley, Moss Vale ... .. .	.....			1,038	13	3
Sewerage—						
Storm-water Sewer, Brickfield Creek, Parramatta ... .. .	.....			32	10	6
Carried forward ... .. . £	.....			456,857	1	2

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. . . . £	.....	745,000 11 7
To Repayments to credit of the undermentioned Votes, viz. :—		
58 VICTORIA No. 14— <i>continued</i> . Water Conservation and Irrigation—Construction of Works in connection with Water Conservation, Distribution, Drain- age, Public Watering Places, Artesian Boring, and Expenditure incidental thereto ... .. . . .	.....	1,069 9 2
Government Architect— Erection of and Additions to Police Building—Sofala ... .. . . .	.....	2 6 0
Department of Mines and Agriculture— Forest Branch—For Thinning-out and otherwise improving Forest Reserves ... .. . . .	.....	1 17 9
59 VICTORIA No. 6. Miscellaneous Services— Newington Asylum—Permanent Additions, &c... .. . . .	.....	25 8 5
Railways— Towards Improvement of Grades and Curves between Welling- ton and Dubbo, Locksley and Brewongle, and other places .....	.....	34 15 2
Tramways— Additions to Workshops and Buildings, and for other purposes .....	.....	11 7 4
To promote Settlement under the Crown Lands Act of 1895— Towards meeting Cost of Clearing and otherwise Improving of Lands for Settlement purposes, and Expenses incidental thereto ... .. . . .	.....	2,342 2 6
Railway Construction Branch— Railway Trial Surveys	1 17 6	
Construction of Tramways generally	40 7 11	
Berrigan to Jerilderie	370 3 10	
Parkes to Condobolin Railway	250 0 0	
Further Extension of Railway into Cemetery at Rookwood	24 19 1	
Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway...	9 9 1	
	-----	696 17 5
Carried forward ... .. . . . £	.....	749,184 15 4

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. . £		.....	456,857 1 2
58	VICTORIA No. 14— <i>continued.</i>		
	Storm-water Sewer, North Sydney—		
	Willoughby Falls Creek	2,114 0 1	
	Careening Cove	135 13 9	
	Euroka Creek	1,187 13 6	
	Resumption of Land, North Sydney	102 6 6	
	Water Conservation and Irrigation—		3,539 13 10
	Construction of Works in connection with Water Conservation, Distribution, Drainage, Public Watering Places, Artesian Boring, and Expenditure incidental thereto ... .. .	.....	1,069 9 2
	Military and Defence Works—		
	Defence Works, Armaments, &c.... .. .	157 0 9	
	Defence Works generally	671 16 8	
			828 17 5
	For Local Land Board and District Surveyor's Offices (including sites) ... .. .	.....	578 4 8
	Government Architect—		
	Gaols—		
	Mudgee Gaol—Additions	8 15 6	
	Wilcannia Gaol—Additions	219 5 0	
	Court-houses—		228 0 6
	West Maitland Court-house—Erection—further sum	205 5 8	
	Milparinka Court-house—Erection—further sum	205 16 10	
	Boggabilla Court-house—Erection	4 4 4	
	Drake Court and Watch House—Erection	15 0 0	
	Erection of and additions to Police Buildings, &c.— £ s. d.		
	Sofala	97 6 0	
	Tilpa... .. .	5 18 6	
	Coonamble	797 8 0	
	Daysdale	35 1 6	
	Forbes	1 0 0	
	Gerogery	22 5 0	
	Kyamba	65 0 0	
	Marsden	75 10 9	
	Trundle	575 17 6	
		1,675 7 3	
	Mines Department—Forest Branch—		2,105 14 1
	For Thinning-out Forest Reserves ... .. .	.....	1 17 9
59	VICTORIA No. 5.		
	To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in 1896, viz. :—		
	In July—		
	Railways and Public Works, 29 Victoria No. 23 ... .. .	.....	1,000 0 0
59	VICTORIA No. 6.		
	Miscellaneous Services—		
	Newington Asylum—Permanent Additions, &c. ... .. .	.....	435 0 0
	Railways—		
	Towards Improvement of Grades and Curves between Wellington and Dubbo, Locksley and Brewongle, and other places ... .. .	.....	34 15 2
	Tramways—		
	Additions to Workshops and Buildings, and for other purposes .....	.....	1,999 4 11
	To promote Settlement under the Crown Lands Act of 1895—		
	Towards meeting the Cost of Clearing and otherwise Im- proving of Lands for Settlement purposes, and Expenses incidental thereto ... .. .	.....	43,640 9 0
	Railway Construction Branch—		
	Railway Trial Surveys—further sum	6,173 14 7	
	Construction of Tramways generally	26,694 9 5	
	Berrigan to Jerilderie Railway, 59 Vic. No. 1	244 5 5	
	Parkes to Condobolin Railway, 59 Vic. No. 4	17,665 5 6	
	Land Resumptions for authorised Railways	231 17 3	
	Further Extension of Railway into Cemetery at Rookwood	93 14 10	
	Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway—further sum—54 Vic. No. 27	6,328 0 3	
			57,431 7 3
	Carried forward ... .. . £	.....	569,749 14 11

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	749,184 15 4
To Repayments to credit of the undermentioned Votes, viz.:—		
59 VICTORIA No. 6— <i>continued</i> .		
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
Richmond River Improvements	1,409 13 0	
Towards Harbour Works and Improved Shipping Facilities, Newcastle	6,604 5 0	
Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c., Cook's River	237 5 1	
Trial Bay Harbour Improvements	789 0 6	
Towards Improving Entrance to Camden Haven	13 11 11	9,053 15 6
Government Architect—		
Supreme Court, Sydney—Additions	80 15 2	
Art Gallery—Additions, &c.	25 14 3	106 9 5
Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage—		
Country Towns Water Supply generally	106 6 0	
Country Towns Sewerage... .. .	9 0 0	
Towards straightening course of Styx and Throsby's Creeks to facilitate the Discharge of Flood-waters	907 18 10	1,023 4 10
Department of Mines—		
Metallurgical Works and Appliances, and Expenditure inci- dental thereto... .. .	.....	140 0 0
Agricultural Branch—		
Agricultural College and Experimental Farms and Stations .. .. .	.....	24 6 6
Water Conservation and Irrigation, Artesian Boring, and Public Watering Places—		
Construction of Works in connection with Water Conservation, Distribution, Drainage, for Artesian Boring on Stock Routes and Crown Lands, for construction of Public Watering Places and Appliances, and Expenditure inci- dental thereto... .. .	1,512 10 7	
Water Supplies for Mining Townships	2 15 3	1,515 5 10
Government Architect—		
Post Office—Erection—Petersham .. .. .	.....	0 2 0
Carried forward	£	761,047 19 5

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	569,749 14 11
59 VICTORIA No. 6—<i>continued.</i>		
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
Richmond River Improvements—further sum—54 Vic. No. 9...	18,134 12 8	
Nambucca River Improvements	3,241 12 11	
Towards Harbour Works and Improved Shipping Facilities, Port of Newcastle, 59 Vic. No. 8	26,582 7 2	
Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c., Cook's River	16,285 19 9	
Trial Bay Harbour Improvements	5,065 15 9	
Towards improving Entrance to Camden Haven	3,636 17 10	
		72,947 6 1
Government Architect—		
Supreme Court, Sydney—Additions	22 17 0	
Art Gallery—Additions, &c.	2,446 10 8	
Museum—Additions, &c.	2,863 15 10	
Erection of Offices for Board of Health	1,098 8 8	
		6,431 12 2
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—		
Duplicate Rising Main—Walka to Buttai—59 Vic. No. 9 ... ..	.....	1,763 4 8
Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage—		
Country Towns Water Supply generally	25,006 6 0	
Country Towns Sewerage	1,030 11 8	
Towards straightening course of Styx and Throsby Creeks, to facilitate the Discharge of Flood-waters	907 8 6	
		26,944 6 2
Department of Mines—		
Metallurgical Works and Appliances, and Expenditure incidental thereto ... ..	.....	721 2 6
Agricultural Branch—		
Agricultural College and Experimental Farms and Stations...	.....	9,082 13 3
Water Conservation and Irrigation, Artesian Boring and Public Watering Places—		
Construction of Works in connection with Water Conserva- tion, Distribution, Drainage for Artesian Boring on Stock Routes and Crown Land, for the construction of Public Watering Places and Appliances, and Expenditure inci- dental thereto	52,167 15 11	
Water Supplies for Mining Townships	2 15 3	
		52,170 11 2
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
Improvements to Entrance, Cape Hawke	89 9 6	
Dock at the Richmond River	0 2 4	
		89 11 10
Government Architect—		
Post Office—Erection—Petersham	205 10 6	
Post Offices, minor Towns—Erection	2,670 3 0	
Post Offices—Purchase of Sites	326 17 4	
Court-house—Erection—Peak Hill	1,214 16 1	
Lock-ups—Erection and Sites—		
Burwood	£ s. d. 1 10 0	
Wee Waa	70 17 0	
		72 7 0
Police Stations—Erection—		
Wyalong	£ s. d. 68 15 0	
Ford's Bridge	451 0 0	
		519 15 0
Coast Hospital, Little Bay—Accommodation for Infectious Diseases	2,390 8 4	
Gaols—Additions, &c.—		
Young	£ s. d. 105 0 7	
Tamworth	423 2 5	
		528 3 0
		7,928 0 3
Carried forward	£	747,828 3 0

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	761,047 19 5
To Repayments to credit of the undermentioned Votes, viz. :—		
59 VICTORIA No. 6— <i>continued</i> .		
Roads and Bridges—		
Bridges—	£ s. d.	
Turon River at Wallaby Rocks	5 8 4	
Over Nunnock Creek... ..	13 0 0	
Page's River, near Blandford Station	2 0 0	
	.....	20 8 4
Forest Branch—		
For Thinning-out and otherwise improving Forest Reserves ... ..	.....	2,208 15 4
60 VICTORIA No. 32.		
Railways—		
Towards Improvements of Grades and Curves	1,278 10 5	
Additions to Rolling Stock	8,672 15 5	
Additions to Railway Lines, Stations and Buildings, and other purposes, including Safety Appliances	233 9 2	
	.....	10,184 15 0
Harbours and Rivers—		
Towards North Harbour Reclamation, Newcastle	0 1 9	
Improvement of the Navigation of Macleay River	15 18 0	
Moruya River Improvements	1 8 1	
Completion of Sea-wall, Rusheutters' Bay, east side	1 0 0	
Improvements to Cook's River, near Tempe, providing for discharge of Flood-waters	1 16 10	
	.....	20 4 8
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	773,482 2 9

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward... .. .	£	.....	.....	747,828	3	0
59 VICTORIA No. 6—<i>continued.</i>						
Roads and Bridges—						
Bridges—	£	s.	d.			
Narran River, at Angledool	251	17	7			
Narran River, at Yeramba	764	19	0			
Page's River, near Blandford Station	563	5	0			
Colombo Creek	16	10	0			
Grant's Creek	1	0	0			
Turon River at Wallaby Rocks	1,631	19	6			
Cuttaburra Creek	127	7	5			
Murray River, at Albury	3,997	5	2			
Fall's Creek... ..	75	0	0			
				7,429	3	8
North Bourke Bridge—Approaches	1,790	9	2			
Gundagai Bridge—Reconstruction, &c.	5,450	19	1			
Road—Fitzroy Falls, <i>via</i> Belmore Falls, to Robertson—Deviations	708	15	0			
New Steam Ferry Punt for George's River	2,911	10	0			
Bridge at Morpeth—Hunter River	2,679	12	4			
Bridge at Melville Ford, Hunter River	430	9	4			
Department of Mines—						
Compensation for cancellation of Sale or Lease of Land in terms of section 45, Land Act of 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act of 1889	391	18	9			
Forest Branch—						
For Thinning-out and otherwise improving Forest Reserves	10,248	15	11			
60 VICTORIA No. 32.						
Military—						
For Defence Purposes generally, including Electric and Search Lights and Submarine Mines	1,024	2	5			
For Purchase of 1,000 Magazine Rifles and Equipment	11,115	14	3			
Railways—						
Towards Improvements of Grades and Curves—further sum	22,208	15	10			
Additions to Rolling Stock	9,892	1	9			
Additions to Railway Lines, Stations, and Buildings, and other purposes, including Safety Appliances	25,269	18	0			
Department of Lands—						
For Hay Irrigation Works ... ..	.....			57,370	15	7
Roads—						
Road from Albion Park, <i>via</i> Macquarie Pass, to Robertson ... ..	.....			1,395	13	3
Bridges—						
Stonequarry Creek, in Picton	140	6	8			
Dunmore, Paterson River... ..	282	8	3			
Kempsey, Macleay River	2,512	0	10			
Tweed River, at Murwillumbah	1	6	0			
Harbours and Rivers—						
Tweed River Improvements	1,462	19	6			
Clarence River—Removal of Reefs, Maclean—further sum	136	0	1			
Hastings River Improvements	3,102	19	7			
Towards North Harbour Reclamation, Newcastle	7,478	19	3			
Improvement of the Navigation of Macleay River	4,170	8	11			
Landing Silt from Sand-pumps and other Dredges, and forming Ground	3,046	14	8			
Bellinger River Improvements—further sum	5,032	8	8			
Manning River Entrance Improvements—further sum... ..	9,677	1	8			
Moruya River Improvements	3,001	8	1			
Duplicate Main from Prospect to Potts' Hill (in conjunction with present Canal and Pipe-line, including land compensation), 61 Vic. No. 36	206	7	2			
Long Cove Reclamation and Wharfage	525	3	2			
Dredge Dock, Clarence River	8	11	0			
Boiler-shop, Store, Tools, &c., Fitzroy Dock	391	16	2			
Completion of Sea-wall, Rushcutters' Bay, east side	411	15	3			
Improvements to Cook's River, near Tempe, providing for discharge of Flood-waters, 60 Vic. No. 43	2,691	7	0			
				41,344	0	2
Carried forward ... .. .	£	.....	.....	898,659	14	1

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward... .. .	£	£ 773,482 s. 2 d. 9
To Repayments to credit of the undermentioned Votes, viz. :—		
60 VICTORIA No. 32— <i>continued.</i>		
Government Architect—		
Government Printing Office—Electric Light Plant, Additional Accommodation, and Appliances	0 1 5	
Kenmore Hospital for Insane—Additional Buildings	0 1 10	
Health Board Offices	0 5 0	
General Post Office—Additions	3 9 5	3 17 8
Carried forward... .. .	£	773,486 0 5

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward... .. . . . £	.....			898,659	14	1
60 VICTORIA No. 32— <i>continued.</i>						
Government Architect—						
To complete the Sydney Hospital—further sum—55 Vic. No. 24	1,315	9	2			
Court-houses—Erections, Additions, &c.—	£	s.	d.			
Wyndham (further sum)	934	15	0			
Parkes	181	14	3			
Redfern	1,341	2	7			
Hillston	450	0	0			
Taree	187	8	4			
White Cliffs	238	14	9			
	3,333	14	11			
Government Printing Office—Electric Light Plant, Additional Accommodation, and Appliances	3,391	12	7			
Berrima Gaol—Erection of Governor's Quarters, &c.	1,115	7	3			
Kenmore Hospital for Insane—Additional Buildings—58 Vic. No. 7	16,947	17	3			
Hospitals—Additions, &c.—	£	s.	d.			
Parramatta	1,845	2	5			
Newcastle	2,000	0	0			
Rydalmere	808	16	3			
	4,653	18	8			
Lock-ups—Erection, &c.—						
Tinonee	1,042	9	8			
Forbes	379	7	9			
Quirindi	807	8	2			
	2,229	5	7			
Health Board Offices—further sum	1,608	10	0			
Royal Mint—Alterations and Repairs to Buildings, &c., Renewal of Machinery—further sum... .. .	279	14	10			
Local Land Board and Survey Offices—Completion—further sum—	£	s.	d.			
East Maitland	5	0	0			
Dubbo	198	0	0			
Hay	154	18	6			
	357	18	6			
Land Board and Survey Office, Bourke—Erection	917	18	9			
For Erection of Buildings at Forbes to be used as a Local Land Board and District Survey Office	2,500	0	0			
Newcastle Boatmen's Quarters	3,182	2	10			
Public Works and Colonial Secretary's Buildings—Leading-in Lines, &c., Electric Lighting Plant, and Steam or Hot Water Plant	888	19	5			
Police Stations and Quarters—Erection, &c.—	£	s.	d.			
Lismore	1,714	1	3			
Albury	1,460	1	0			
Gladstone	410	3	10			
Currabubula	460	18	2			
Tibooburra	163	10	0			
Milparinka	198	5	0			
	4,406	19	3			
Post Offices—Erections, Additions, &c.—						
Lismore	2,815	15	1			
Alexandria	1,135	0	0			
Randwick	2,172	17	1			
Arncliffe	1,050	0	0			
South Broken Hill... .. .	1,000	0	0			
Carrington	977	17	7			
	9,151	9	9			
General Post Office—Additions	13,845	4	4			
				70,126	3	1
Carried forward ... .. . £	.....			968,785	17	2

Dr.

ACCOUNT-CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward... ..	£			773,486	0	5
To Repayments to credit of the undermentioned Votes, viz.:— 60 VICTORIA No. 32— <i>continued</i> .						
Sewerage Construction— South Willoughby and Outfall Works, and Land Resumptions					0	7 1
Tramways Construction— Electric Tramway from Circular Quay to Redfern Railway Station, and also along Harris-street to the intersection of John-street					3	19 9
Railway Construction— Nevertire to Warren Railway	4,100	3	4			
Tamworth to Manilla Railway	221	13	4			
Railway Trial Surveys	50	0	0			
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage— Water— General Reticulation and other works in connection with Water Supply within the County of Cumberland					446	6 6
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board— Extension of Water-mains and Construction of a Reservoir to supply the Sulphide Corporation, Cockle Creek					1	17 1
Carried forward... ..				778,310	7	6

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. £	.....	968,785 17 2
60 VICTORIA No. 32—<i>continued.</i>		
Sewerage Construction—		
South Willoughby and Outfall Works, and Land Resumption	1,708 18 1	
Mossman's and Outfall Works	3,610 19 4	
Double Bay Low Level	1,977 3 1	
Storm-water Sewer, Newcastle District, Pasturage Reserve Drainage Extension	904 4 4	
Branch Drains—New Lambton, Lambton, Adamstown, and Hamilton	8,513 0 3	
Storm-water Channel through Callan Park Reclamation ...	682 10 7	
Providing new Sewers, and for elevating Sewage into Main Bondi Outfall Sewer, at Woolloomooloo	545 1 11	
Branch Sewer draining parts of Randwick and Waverley ...	7,967 19 6	
Construction of Drain across Reclamation to connect Main Drain, Long Cove	647 16 1	
		26,557 13 2
Tramways Construction—		
Electric Tramways from Circular Quay to Redfern Railway Station, and also along Harris-street to the intersection of John-street, 60 Vic. No. 10 ... ..	.....	48,328 10 9
Railway Construction—		
Nevertire to Warren Railway, 60 Victoria No. 8	24,606 15 11	
Tamworth to Manilla Railway, 60 Victoria No. 31	31,666 8 8	
Berrigan to Finley Railway, 60 Victoria No. 26	14,841 18 6	
Railway Trial Surveys	2,941 18 4	
		74,057 1 5
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—		
Water—		
General Reticulation and other works in connection with Water Supply, within the County of Cumberland	27,970 7 10	
Improvement to Water Supply of Boroughs of Leichhardt and Balmain	2,927 13 4	
Manufacture and Erection of Steel Storage Tanks at Wahroonga, Pymble, and Hornsby, for Districts along Milson's Point to Hornsby Railway Line, and Duplicate Engine at Chatswood	6,263 15 3	
Erection of Buildings for Caretakers, &c., of Depôts and Water Stations, Additions to Engine-house, Crown-street ...	90 18 6	
Improvements, &c., to Supply Canal above Prospect Reservoir	6,109 1 6	
Duplicate Trunk Main, Chatswood to North Sydney (to recoup advance from Revenue)	583 1 3	
		48,944 17 8
Sewerage—		
Extension of Reticulation in the City	131 18 11	
Reticulation in Waverley, Paddington, Randwick, Waterloo, and North Sydney	31,197 16 0	
Darling Harbour Low-level Works	176 5 4	
Circular Quay Low-level Works	57 15 0	
		31,563 15 3
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—		
Extension of Water Mains and Constructing a Reservoir to supply the Sulphide Corporation, Cockle Creek ... ..	.....	0 7 6
Miscellaneous Services—		
For Erection of Country Technical Colleges and Technological Museums	540 5 7	
For Erection of New School Buildings of a permanent character	26,000 0 0	
Additions to Art Gallery	6,000 0 0	
		32,540 5 7
Carried forward... .. £	.....	1,225,778 8 6

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	.....	778,310	7 6
To Repayments to credit of the undermentioned Votes, viz. :— 60 VICTORIA No. 32— <i>continued</i> .				
Mines—				
To provide Water Supplies for Mining Townships, &c. ...		363 14 11		
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms		253 12 6	617	7 5
Miscellaneous Services—				
Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally ... ..		.....	4,976	17 3
Bridges—	£	s. d.		
Seven Hills, No. 1	13	0 0		
Warren Creek, Coonamble to Tunderbrine Creek	94	2 1		
Molonglo River, at Burbong	5	4 5		
Weean Creek, Inverell to Strathbogie... ..	21	12 6		
		.....	133	19 0
Harbours and Rivers—				
Conversion of Grab Dredges to Sand-pump Dredges ... ..		.....	2	7 9
Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	784,040	18 11

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. . . . £	.....	1,225,778 8 6
60 VICTORIA No. 32—<i>continued.</i>		
Mines—		
To provide Water Supplies for Mining Townships, &c.—further sum	5,860 1 6	
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms—further sum...	4,939 0 4	10,799 1 10
Miscellaneous Services—		
Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally—further sum ... .. . . .	.....	15,539 3 5
Department of Lands—		
Towards Clearing or otherwise Improving Crown Lands ... .. . . .	.....	116 2 3
Roads—		
Relaying Wood-blocks in King-street, Newtown, from Bligh-street to the Railway Bridge ... .. . . .	.....	1,830 14 3
Bridges—		
Wilton's Creek, Lyttleton to Bembooka	£ s. d. 327 12 3	
Bargo River, Main South Coast Road...	1,422 7 3	
Camden Haven, at Kendall	53 3 9	
Coalbaggie Creek, Dubbo	574 12 9	
Rockey Creek, Grebert's to Solferino	403 0 0	
Narromine	1,291 2 1	
Wheeney Creek, at Blaxland's Ridge	10 0 0	
Queanbeyan River, at Queanbeyan	16 19 10	
Whitton, over Lagoon	552 8 4	
Bow Bridge, Main South Coast Road	773 5 4	
Molonglo River, at Burbong	1,967 10 7	
Sandy Creek, Tenterfield to Ballina	1,114 5 7	
Warren Creek, Coonamble to Tunderbrine Creek	366 9 2	
Deep Creek, Bega to Nimitybelle	721 12 5	
Cox's River, at Junction, Main Western Road..	376 5 8	
Westbrook, Camden to Oaks	404 1 9	
Duck Creek, at Canonbar	744 7 5	
Fortis Creek, Grebert's to Solferino	925 3 10	
Weean Creek, Inverell to Strathbogie...	818 6 3	
Biree River, Molten Plains to Brewarrina	876 11 3	
Bega River, at Bega	1,615 14 6	
Lower Creek, Armidale...	1,606 10 0	
Lagoon Creek, Kempsey to foot of Jeogla Mountain	331 1 6	
Bokhara Road, Walgett to Brenda	511 14 0	
Bluff River, Glen Innes to Tenterfield	1,186 11 2	
Twelve-mile Creek, Pilliga to Walgett	445 7 6	
Wollomombi, Armidale to Kempsey	1,041 3 4	
Hunter River, at Morpeth	1,689 5 0	
Tuross Estuary, Trunkatabella, Main South Coast Road	568 8 3	
Byron Creek Road, Possum Shoot to Brooklet..	311 18 1	
	.....	23,046 18 10
Harbours and Rivers—		
Byron Bay Jetty	3,945 6 9	
New Wharf, Circular Quay, late A.S.N. Company's Wharf	10,094 19 2	
Conversion of Grab Dredges to Sand-pump Dredges	1,801 17 1	
Towards fitting Steam-steering Gear on Tugs, and Electric Light on Dredges and "Thetis"	455 11 2	
Wharf and Crane at Bourke	669 15 10	
New Ballast Jetties at Stockton	1,829 10 9	
Self-propelled Steam Sand-pump Dredge for deepening Shallow Bars	8,939 13 6	
	.....	27,736 14 3
Carried forward ... .. . . . £	.....	1,304,847 3 4

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward... .. £	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 784,319 10 0
To Repayments to credit of the undermentioned Votes, viz.:		
61 VICTORIA No. 43— <i>continued</i> .		
Bridge—		
Glebe Island ... ..	.....	1 10 1
Harbours and Rivers—		
Richmond River Improvements	1 6 11	
Providing extra Mooring Accommodation for loaded Ships,		
Newcastle Harbour	3 5 5	
Deepening of Eastern Channel, Sydney Harbour	1 4 6	
Country Towns—Water Supply generally		
Services of other Departments Advance Account, to provide for Works and Services carried out for other branches of the Service; and also for repairs to British and Foreign Men-of-war Ships. The value to be replaced from time to time, as the cost of such Works or Services is ascertained—the whole amount to be held available until adjusted ...	0 10 2	
	5,000 0 0	5,006 7 0
Government Architect—		
Botanic Gardens—Improvements ... ..	.....	34 15 6
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	789,362 2 7

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—continued.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. . . . £	.....	1,494,724 11 5
61 VICTORIA No. 43—continued.		
Wollongong Harbour Works—		
Cost of Works taken over by the Government—further sum ...	.....	12,094 7 7
Bridges—		
Pymont, 61 Vic. No. 19	82 0 3	
Glebe Island, 61 Vic. No. 45	2,619 3 0	
		2,701 3 3
Harbours and Rivers—		
Lighthouse and Quarters, Cape Byron	0 15 0	
Richmond River Improvements—further sum, 54 Vic. No. 9 ...	9,928 2 2	
Manning River Improvements—further sum	1,195 1 4	
Clarence River Improvements—further sum, 54 Vic. No. 13 ...	907 3 1	
Bellinger River Improvements—further sum	2,111 19 3	
Macleay River Improvements—further sum	6,048 3 4	
Camden Haven Improvements—further sum	309 2 4	
Tweed River Improvements—further sum	942 11 2	
Landing Silt and forming Ground	15,596 16 3	
Providing extra Mooring Accommodation for loaded ships, Newcastle Harbour	3,546 9 10	
Deepening of Eastern Channel, Sydney Harbour	1,696 16 1	
Completion of Sea Wall, Rushcutters' Bay, and Reclamation— further sum	598 12 10	
Wharf Accommodation, Woolloomooloo Bay, including Cargo Sheds, east side	273 12 9	
New Jetty, Circular Quay, west side	703 5 11	
Country Towns—Water Supply, generally	26,888 2 1	
Services of other Departments Advance Account, to provide for Works and Services, carried out for other branches of the Service; and also for repairs to British and Foreign Men- of-war Ships. The value to be replaced from time to time, as the cost of such Works or Services is ascertained—the whole amount to be held available until adjusted	5,000 0 0	
		75,746 13 5
Government Architect—		
<i>Public Buildings Generally—Erections, Additions, Alterations, &c.</i>		
Police Station, Manilla	247 4 5	
Kenmore Hospital for Insane, including Fittings, &c.—further sum, 58 Vic. No. 7	8,089 4 5	
Post and Telegraph Offices—		
Broken Hill (South) £624 8 10		
Wyalong (West) 41 19 5		
Generally 1,426 17 3		
	2,093 5 6	
General Post Office—Mansard Roof, &c.	416 3 6	
Art Gallery—Additions—further sum	2,993 12 4	
Board of Health New Offices, including Fittings, &c.—further sum	454 9 3	
Government Printing Office—Additions, Electric Light, Fit- tings, &c.	4,222 7 6	
Royal Mint—Additions, Fittings, &c.	1,000 0 0	
Government House—Renewal of Building, &c....	310 2 11	
Botanic Gardens—Improvements	427 12 8	
Sydney Hospital—further sum, 55 Vic., No. 24	409 16 4	
Sewerage Construction—		
Compensation for Land resumed at Botany, including Costs ...	51 19 0	
Carrington or Henson-street Branch of Long Cove Creek, pur- chased from Ashfield Council	900 0 0	
Storm-water Channel—Munni-street to Shea's Creek	327 2 2	
Storm-water Channel through Callan Park Reclamation—further sum	65 17 10	
Willoughby and Chatswood Sewerage	400 15 9	
Rookwood Asylum—Sewerage	152 0 8	
Jenolan Caves—Drainage Works in connection with Govern- ment Buildings	343 1 4	
		2,240 16 9
Carried forward... .. . . . £	.....	1,608,171 11 3

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	789,362 2 7
To repayments to credit of the undermentioned Votes, viz. :—		
61 VICTORIA No. 43— <i>continued.</i>		
Railway Construction—		
Cootamundra to Gundagai Railway ... ..	.....	0 1 0
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—		
General Reticulation and Improvements to Water Supply to districts of Canterbury, Surry Hills, Redfern, Botany Road, Rookwood, Glebe; also Trunk Main from Centennial Park Reservoir to the Western and North-western Suburbs	288 15 1	
Additions, Upper Canal Banks, above Prospect, and other Minor Works	1 8 4	
		290 3 5
Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally ... ..	.....	654 8 0
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	790,306 15 0

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—continued.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward... .. .	£	.....	1,608,171	11 3
61 VICTORIA No. 43—continued.				
Railway Construction—				
Extension of Railway into Rookwood Cemetery—further sum...	319	5 8		
Cootamundra to Gundagai Railway—further sum	10,000	0 0		
Moree to Inverell Railway, 61 Vic. No. 12	3,254	3 0		
Milson's Point to Hornsby Railway—further sum	5,500	0 0		
			19,073	8 8
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—				
General Reticulation and Improvements to Water Supply to Districts of Canterbury, Surry Hills, Redfern, Botany Road, Rookwood, Glebe; also Trunk Main from Centennial Park Reservoir to the Western and North-western Suburbs	35,960	11 10		
Additions, Upper Canal Banks, above Prospect, and other minor works	2,673	19 11		
Raising Puddle Wall of Prospect Embankment, and works connected therewith	3,429	6 9		
Extension of Water Supply, District of Carlingford	1	5 1		
			42,065	3 7
Jenolan Caves—				
For Resumption of Accommodation House, and to provide Improved Buildings—further sum ... ..	.....		2,119	15 4
Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally				
			20,311	14 0
Military—				
To provide Drill Halls and Buildings, with equipment in connection with Defence Works, Volunteers, and others ... ..	.....		3,545	12 9
Board of Health—				
Instruments and Fittings for new Bacteriological Laboratories .....	.....		55	6 10
Marine Board—				
Conversion of Steamer "Ajax" into Pilot Boat for Newcastle... ..	.....		4,763	16 10
Bridges—				
Rocky Creek, road Coast Road to Perrett's	34	10 0		
Cockle Creek, road Cockle Creek to Teralba	62	12 4		
Kangaroo River, Kangaroo Valley (further sum)	947	12 0		
Taylor's Creek No. 2, road Deniliquin <i>via</i> Aratula to Tocumwal	68	0 0		
Bong Bong Creek, road South Grafton to Moonee	100	0 0		
Wheeny Creek, road Bell's Line to Putty, G.N. Road	87	17 6		
Over Hunter River, at Glendon, road Waddell Orchard to Singleton Road	3	4 0		
			1,303	15 10
Punts and Launches—				
New Hand Ferry Punt (including approaches), Coraki, Richmond River (Adams-street) ... ..	.....		366	14 0
Harbour and Rivers—				
Shallow-draft Steamer for Dredge Service	42	6 7		
Improvements, George's River	2	0 0		
			44	6 7
Carried forward... .. .	£	.....	1,701,821	5 8

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward... .. . . . £	.....			1,701,821	5	8
61 VICTORIA No. 43—<i>continued.</i>						
Government Architect— <i>Public Buildings Generally—Erection, Additions, Alterations, Fittings, &c.—</i>						
Court-houses—						
Oberon £100	0	0				
Goodooga	204	2	3			
Redfern (Fittings, &c.)	326	9	6			
				630	11	9
Gaols—Installation of Electric Light in the principal Gaols of the Colony, viz.:—						
Goulburn £1,282	4	0				
Generally	298	19	3			
				1,581	3	3
Post and Telegraph Offices—						
Howlong £323	9	3				
Boggabri	309	12	6			
Carrington	15	13	8			
Generally	220	13	4			
				869	8	9
Benevolent Asylums—						
Newington £680	13	3				
Liverpool	1,741	4	6			
				2,421	17	9
Custom House, Broken Bay				129	0	0
Hawkesbury Agricultural College—Irrigation Works				497	15	6
Registrar-General's Offices—Electric Light				331	19	1
Little Bay Hospital—Fittings, &c.				314	3	1
Admiralty House—Additions, &c.				600	0	0
				7,375	19	2
Mines Department—						
Jenolan Caves—To provide Fittings, &c., for improved Buildings						
				474	16	0
Repayment of Loans—						
Repayment of Treasury Bills under Act 55 Vic. No. 7				1,000	0	0
GRAND TOTAL ... .. . £	.....			1,710,672	0	10
Carried forward				1,710,672	0	10

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	TOTAL.		
Brought forward	£	1,710,672	s. d. 0 10
Carried forward	£	1,710,672	s. d. 0 10

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	TOTAL.		
Brought forward... ..	£	1,710,672	s. d. 0 10
By Balance on 30th June, 1898		1,530,664	0 1
TOTAL... ..	£	3,241,336	0 11

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 351

LECTURE 13

RELATIVITY

SPACETIME

DIAGRAMS

AND

VELOCITY

ADDITION

AND

ACCELERATION

AND

GRAVITY

AND

GENERAL

RELATIVITY

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THE

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OF

CHICAGO

PHYSICS

DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS

351

LECTURE

13

RELATIVITY

AND

No. 10.

THE SUPERANNUATION REPEAL FUND.

(36 VICTORIA, No. 29.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898,

**UNDER THE SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT
OF 1873.**

(36 VICTORIA, No. 29.)

THE SUPERANNUATION

(36 VIC.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
To Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund	<p style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">357 14 0</p>
TOTAL	<p style="text-align: right;">£ 357 14 0</p>

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

10.

REPEAL FUND.

No. 29.

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
By Arrears to Pensioners and Gratuitants	<p style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">357 14 0</p>
TOTAL	357 14 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

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No. 11.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

No.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To BALANCE, 30TH JUNE, 1897—		
Investments—		
Debentures in Treasury Chest £56,000 0 0		
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 12,490 0 0		
New South Wales Four per Cents., 36 Vic. No. 21... .. 106,781 19 3		
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 18,600 0 0		
	193,871 19 3	
Cash in Treasury 1,143 12 2		195,015 11 5
To COLLECTIONS—		
Rent of Leases 3,969 10 4		
Deed Fees, Special Permits to cut Timber, &c. 211 0 8		
Interest on Investments 3,801 8 10		
		7,981 19 10
TOTAL	£	202,997 11 3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

11.

ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT.

IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BY SALARIES	241 13 4	
Contingencies	74 13 0	
Refunds, &c.	35 17 3	
		352 3 7
Cost of Improvements on Church and School Estate in terms of section 14 of Act 44 Vic. No. 19 ... ..	.....	145 8 9
Transfer to New Account "Towards the erection and maintenance of Public School Buildings, &c., 61 Vic. No. 20," the balance at credit of this Account on 2nd December, 1897, viz.—		
Investments—		
Debentures in Treasury Chest	56,000 0 0	
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	12,490 0 0	
New South Wales Four per Cents., 36 Vic. No. 21	106,781 19 3	
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	18,600 0 0	
	193,871 19 3	
Cash	8,627 19 3	
		202,499 18 11
TOTAL ... ..	... .. £	202,997 11 3

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are:

Mr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.
Mr. W. B. Jones	456 Elm St.
Mr. C. D. Brown	789 Oak St.
Mr. E. F. Green	1010 Pine St.
Mr. G. H. White	1111 Maple St.
Mr. I. J. Black	1212 Cedar St.
Mr. K. L. Gray	1313 Birch St.
Mr. M. N. Blue	1414 Spruce St.
Mr. O. P. Red	1515 Willow St.
Mr. Q. R. Purple	1616 Ash St.
Mr. S. T. Yellow	1717 Hickory St.
Mr. U. V. Orange	1818 Walnut St.
Mr. W. X. Silver	1919 Chestnut St.
Mr. Y. Z. Gold	2020 Sycamore St.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are:

Mr. A. B. Black	2121 Elm St.
Mr. C. D. Blue	2222 Oak St.
Mr. E. F. Green	2323 Pine St.
Mr. G. H. White	2424 Maple St.
Mr. I. J. Black	2525 Cedar St.
Mr. K. L. Gray	2626 Birch St.
Mr. M. N. Blue	2727 Spruce St.
Mr. O. P. Red	2828 Willow St.
Mr. Q. R. Purple	2929 Ash St.
Mr. S. T. Yellow	3030 Hickory St.
Mr. U. V. Orange	3131 Walnut St.
Mr. W. X. Silver	3232 Chestnut St.
Mr. Y. Z. Gold	3333 Sycamore St.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are:

Mr. A. B. Black	3434 Elm St.
Mr. C. D. Blue	3535 Oak St.
Mr. E. F. Green	3636 Pine St.
Mr. G. H. White	3737 Maple St.
Mr. I. J. Black	3838 Cedar St.
Mr. K. L. Gray	3939 Birch St.
Mr. M. N. Blue	4040 Spruce St.
Mr. O. P. Red	4141 Willow St.
Mr. Q. R. Purple	4242 Ash St.
Mr. S. T. Yellow	4343 Hickory St.
Mr. U. V. Orange	4444 Walnut St.
Mr. W. X. Silver	4545 Chestnut St.
Mr. Y. Z. Gold	4646 Sycamore St.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are:

Mr. A. B. Black	4747 Elm St.
Mr. C. D. Blue	4848 Oak St.
Mr. E. F. Green	4949 Pine St.
Mr. G. H. White	5050 Maple St.
Mr. I. J. Black	5151 Cedar St.
Mr. K. L. Gray	5252 Birch St.
Mr. M. N. Blue	5353 Spruce St.
Mr. O. P. Red	5454 Willow St.
Mr. Q. R. Purple	5555 Ash St.
Mr. S. T. Yellow	5656 Hickory St.
Mr. U. V. Orange	5757 Walnut St.
Mr. W. X. Silver	5858 Chestnut St.
Mr. Y. Z. Gold	5959 Sycamore St.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are:

Mr. A. B. Black	6060 Elm St.
Mr. C. D. Blue	6161 Oak St.
Mr. E. F. Green	6262 Pine St.
Mr. G. H. White	6363 Maple St.
Mr. I. J. Black	6464 Cedar St.
Mr. K. L. Gray	6565 Birch St.
Mr. M. N. Blue	6666 Spruce St.
Mr. O. P. Red	6767 Willow St.
Mr. Q. R. Purple	6868 Ash St.
Mr. S. T. Yellow	6969 Hickory St.
Mr. U. V. Orange	7070 Walnut St.
Mr. W. X. Silver	7171 Chestnut St.
Mr. Y. Z. Gold	7272 Sycamore St.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are:

Mr. A. B. Black	7373 Elm St.
Mr. C. D. Blue	7474 Oak St.
Mr. E. F. Green	7575 Pine St.
Mr. G. H. White	7676 Maple St.
Mr. I. J. Black	7777 Cedar St.
Mr. K. L. Gray	7878 Birch St.
Mr. M. N. Blue	7979 Spruce St.
Mr. O. P. Red	8080 Willow St.
Mr. Q. R. Purple	8181 Ash St.
Mr. S. T. Yellow	8282 Hickory St.
Mr. U. V. Orange	8383 Walnut St.
Mr. W. X. Silver	8484 Chestnut St.
Mr. Y. Z. Gold	8585 Sycamore St.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are:

Mr. A. B. Black	8686 Elm St.
Mr. C. D. Blue	8787 Oak St.
Mr. E. F. Green	8888 Pine St.
Mr. G. H. White	8989 Maple St.
Mr. I. J. Black	9090 Cedar St.
Mr. K. L. Gray	9191 Birch St.
Mr. M. N. Blue	9292 Spruce St.
Mr. O. P. Red	9393 Willow St.
Mr. Q. R. Purple	9494 Ash St.
Mr. S. T. Yellow	9595 Hickory St.
Mr. U. V. Orange	9696 Walnut St.
Mr. W. X. Silver	9797 Chestnut St.
Mr. Y. Z. Gold	9898 Sycamore St.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are:

Mr. A. B. Black	9999 Elm St.
Mr. C. D. Blue	10000 Oak St.
Mr. E. F. Green	10001 Pine St.
Mr. G. H. White	10002 Maple St.
Mr. I. J. Black	10003 Cedar St.
Mr. K. L. Gray	10004 Birch St.
Mr. M. N. Blue	10005 Spruce St.
Mr. O. P. Red	10006 Willow St.
Mr. Q. R. Purple	10007 Ash St.
Mr. S. T. Yellow	10008 Hickory St.
Mr. U. V. Orange	10009 Walnut St.
Mr. W. X. Silver	10010 Chestnut St.
Mr. Y. Z. Gold	10011 Sycamore St.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are:

Mr. A. B. Black	10012 Elm St.
Mr. C. D. Blue	10013 Oak St.
Mr. E. F. Green	10014 Pine St.
Mr. G. H. White	10015 Maple St.
Mr. I. J. Black	10016 Cedar St.
Mr. K. L. Gray	10017 Birch St.
Mr. M. N. Blue	10018 Spruce St.
Mr. O. P. Red	10019 Willow St.
Mr. Q. R. Purple	10020 Ash St.
Mr. S. T. Yellow	10021 Hickory St.
Mr. U. V. Orange	10022 Walnut St.
Mr. W. X. Silver	10023 Chestnut St.
Mr. Y. Z. Gold	10024 Sycamore St.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are:

Mr. A. B. Black	10025 Elm St.
Mr. C. D. Blue	10026 Oak St.
Mr. E. F. Green	10027 Pine St.
Mr. G. H. White	10028 Maple St.
Mr. I. J. Black	10029 Cedar St.
Mr. K. L. Gray	10030 Birch St.
Mr. M. N. Blue	10031 Spruce St.
Mr. O. P. Red	10032 Willow St.
Mr. Q. R. Purple	10033 Ash St.
Mr. S. T. Yellow	10034 Hickory St.
Mr. U. V. Orange	10035 Walnut St.
Mr. W. X. Silver	10036 Chestnut St.
Mr. Y. Z. Gold	10037 Sycamore St.

No. 12.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.

(48 VICTORIA, No. 24.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPER-

(48 VIC.

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance, 30th June, 1897—						
Investment—New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	338,000	0	0			
Cash	112,198	11	3			
						450,198 11 3
To deductions from the Salaries of Public Officers, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, during the year ended 30th June, 1898... ..	25,305	1	3			
To transfer from Schedule B, amount provided for Pensions to Superannuated Officers, for the year ended 30th June, 1898	3,500	0	0			
To interest on investment, New South Wales Treasury Bills, 1st January to 31st December, 1897	13,520	0	0			
To interest on Uninvested Funds, 1st January to 31st December, 1897	4,533	16	9			
To refund of overpayment of contributions		0	10 10			
To refund of gratuity		5	1 6			
						46,864 10 4
TOTAL ... ..	£	.....				497,063 1 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

12.

ANNUATION ACCOUNT.

No. 24.)

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By pensions authorised under Schedule B	3,462 2 0	
By pensions authorised under Civil Service Act of 1884	93,562 4 1	
		97,024 6 1
By gratuities granted under section 51 ... ..	.....	606 17 9
By Miscellaneous—		
Refunds of contributions under section 62 of Public Service Act of 1895	12,499 17 4	
Refund of improper deductions	18 9 4	
Transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund to cover account of deduc- tion charged in excess to a Vote of 1896-7	1 16 8	
		12,520 3 4
Total payments	£	110,151 7 2
By Balance, 30th June, 1898—		
Investment—New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	338,000 0 0	
Cash	48,911 14 5	
		386,911 14 5
TOTAL	£	497,063 1 7

G. H. REID
Treasurer.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 10th of August 1900. The first column gives the number of the experiment, the second column the number of the subject, the third column the number of the trial, the fourth column the number of the error, the fifth column the number of the correct answer, and the sixth column the number of the total number of trials.

Exp. No.	Subj. No.	Trial No.	Error No.	Correct Answer No.	Total Trials No.
1	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	2	0	1	2
1	1	3	0	1	3
1	1	4	0	1	4
1	1	5	0	1	5
1	1	6	0	1	6
1	1	7	0	1	7
1	1	8	0	1	8
1	1	9	0	1	9
1	1	10	0	1	10
1	1	11	0	1	11
1	1	12	0	1	12
1	1	13	0	1	13
1	1	14	0	1	14
1	1	15	0	1	15
1	1	16	0	1	16
1	1	17	0	1	17
1	1	18	0	1	18
1	1	19	0	1	19
1	1	20	0	1	20
1	1	21	0	1	21
1	1	22	0	1	22
1	1	23	0	1	23
1	1	24	0	1	24
1	1	25	0	1	25
1	1	26	0	1	26
1	1	27	0	1	27
1	1	28	0	1	28
1	1	29	0	1	29
1	1	30	0	1	30
1	1	31	0	1	31
1	1	32	0	1	32
1	1	33	0	1	33
1	1	34	0	1	34
1	1	35	0	1	35
1	1	36	0	1	36
1	1	37	0	1	37
1	1	38	0	1	38
1	1	39	0	1	39
1	1	40	0	1	40
1	1	41	0	1	41
1	1	42	0	1	42
1	1	43	0	1	43
1	1	44	0	1	44
1	1	45	0	1	45
1	1	46	0	1	46
1	1	47	0	1	47
1	1	48	0	1	48
1	1	49	0	1	49
1	1	50	0	1	50
1	1	51	0	1	51
1	1	52	0	1	52
1	1	53	0	1	53
1	1	54	0	1	54
1	1	55	0	1	55
1	1	56	0	1	56
1	1	57	0	1	57
1	1	58	0	1	58
1	1	59	0	1	59
1	1	60	0	1	60
1	1	61	0	1	61
1	1	62	0	1	62
1	1	63	0	1	63
1	1	64	0	1	64
1	1	65	0	1	65
1	1	66	0	1	66
1	1	67	0	1	67
1	1	68	0	1	68
1	1	69	0	1	69
1	1	70	0	1	70
1	1	71	0	1	71
1	1	72	0	1	72
1	1	73	0	1	73
1	1	74	0	1	74
1	1	75	0	1	75
1	1	76	0	1	76
1	1	77	0	1	77
1	1	78	0	1	78
1	1	79	0	1	79
1	1	80	0	1	80
1	1	81	0	1	81
1	1	82	0	1	82
1	1	83	0	1	83
1	1	84	0	1	84
1	1	85	0	1	85
1	1	86	0	1	86
1	1	87	0	1	87
1	1	88	0	1	88
1	1	89	0	1	89
1	1	90	0	1	90
1	1	91	0	1	91
1	1	92	0	1	92
1	1	93	0	1	93
1	1	94	0	1	94
1	1	95	0	1	95
1	1	96	0	1	96
1	1	97	0	1	97
1	1	98	0	1	98
1	1	99	0	1	99
1	1	100	0	1	100

No. 13.

POLICE REWARD FUND.

(16 VICTORIA No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

POLICE RE

(16 VICTORIA No. 33,

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSE

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
To BALANCE, 30TH JUNE, 1897:—			
Cash.....	1,590	14	7
To AMOUNT OF FINES, &c., RECEIVED IN YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898	7,071		3
TOTAL	£	8,661	18 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

13.
WARD FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

MENTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.	
	From	To			
BY PENSIONS PAID:—					
Margaret Beatty, widow of late Sergeant James Beatty	1 April, 1897.	31 Mar., 1898.	£ 75 0 0	£ s. d. 437 3 3	
Louisa Codrington, widow of late Trooper Codrington, of the Western Gold Escort	"	"	18 5 0		
Mary Callaghan, widow of late Constable John Callaghan	"	"	50 0 0		
Annie Foy, widow of late Constable John Foy, of the Tabulam Police	"	"	30 0 0		
Julia Ledgerwood, widow of late Constable William Ledgerwood, of the Newcastle Police.	"	"	40 0 0		
Georgina Mitchell, widow of late Constable John Mitchell	"	"	50 0 0		
Clara L. McGuffie, widow of the late Sergeant John McGuffie	"	"	60 0 0		
Elizabeth Nelson, widow of late Constable Samuel Nelson	"	"	15 0 0		
Mary Jane Donaldson, widow of the late Senior-constable Richard Donaldson	"	"	50 0 0		
Caroline Barbara Murrow, widow of the late Senior-constable Henry Murrow	5 Oct., 1897.	"	48 18 3		
BY GRATUITIES PAID:—					
C. A. McCartie, widow of the late Sub-Inspector Denis McCartie.....			408 6 8		2,326 1 8
Sarah Nelson, widow of the late Sergeant F. Nelson.....			277 10 0		
Amelia Carmody, widow of the late Senior-constable W. Carmody.....			240 0 0		
Mary Y. O'Neile, widow of the late Senior-constable James F. O'Neile			216 0 0		
Janet Morrison, widow of the late Senior-constable James Morrison.....			240 0 0		
Mary Power, widow of the late Senior-constable Daniel Power			240 0 0		
Elizabeth Lane, widow of the late Constable Edward Lane			78 15 0		
Julia Byrne, widow of the late Constable Andrew Byrne.....			202 10 0		
J. M. Burton, widow of the late Constable A. W. Burton			135 0 0		
Sarah A. Thompson, widow of the late Constable James Thompson			225 0 0		
Mary Moran, widow of the late Constable Michael J. Moran.....			63 0 0		
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:—					
Gratuities for assisting the Police			117 0 0	744 10 10	
Transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund—amounts credited in error to this Fund			1 15 0		
Refund of fines			530 0 10		
Funeral expenses of deceased constables			94 0 0		
Refund of omissions			0 5 0		
Compensation for article destroyed			1 10 0		
TOTAL PAYMENTS.....			£ 3,507 15 9		
BY TRANSFER TO POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND					
				4,500 0 0	
BY BALANCE, 30TH JUNE, 1898:—					
Cash				654 2 5	
TOTAL.....			£ 8,661 18 2		

G. H REID,
Treasurer.

No. 14.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(16 VICTORIA No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSE

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.
To BALANCE, 30TH JUNE, 1897—	
Cash in Treasury	2,042 8 1
To AMOUNT OF DEDUCTIONS from the SALARIES of the POLICE FORCE, paid into the Treasury in year ended 30th June, 1898	8,210 3 1
To TRANSFERS from the POLICE REWARD FUND	4,500 0 0
To ADVANCE ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS PAYABLE, made from Treasurer's Advance Account pending proper provision for same	9,068 3 3
Carried forward	£ 23,820 14 5

14.

ANNUATION FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

MENTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
By PENSIONS PAID—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Superintendent Edward M. Battye ...	1 April, 1897	31 Mar., 1898	500 0 0	
Superintendent John D. Brown ...	"	"	337 10 0	
Superintendent James Garland ...	"	"	300 0 0	
Superintendent John D. Meares ...	"	"	470 0 0	
Inspector Robert Anderson ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Inspector James Stephenson ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Inspector Charles Thorpe ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Inspector Thomas Thompson ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Inspector Alexander Mackay ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Inspector Alexander Atwill ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Sub-Inspector Miles Burns ...	"	"	245 17 8	
Sub-Inspector John Carroll ...	"	"	250 0 0	
Sub-Inspector John J. Fitzpatrick ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Sub-Inspector Samuel D. Johnston ...	"	"	187 10 0	
Sub-Inspector Thomas Grieve ...	11 Nov., 1897	"	74 0 6	
Sub-Inspector William Long ...	1 April, 1897	"	250 0 0	
Sub-Inspector Richard Musgrove ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Sub-Inspector Wm. M'Cormack ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Sub-Inspector Stephen Steele ...	"	"	187 10 0	
Acting Sub-Inspector Thomas H. Webb ...	"	"	127 15 0	
Senior Sergeant Hugh Abercrombie ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant John Buckley ...	"	"	86 13 9	
Senior Sergeant John Church ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant John L. Dale ...	9 Mar., 1897	"	12 1 6	
Senior Sergeant John P. Ewing ...	1 April, 1897	"	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant Jeremiah Frewin ...	"	"	63 17 6	
Senior Sergeant John Harmer ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant John Healey ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant John Kenny ...	"	"	142 19 2	
Senior Sergeant William Lawler ...	"	"	142 19 2	
Senior Sergeant William Lee ...	"	"	142 19 2	
Senior Sergeant Andrew Moloney ...	"	29 Oct., 1897	111 6 0	
Senior Sergeant Thomas M'Namara ...	"	31 Mar., 1898	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant Robert Megarvy ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant Joseph Parker ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant Robert W. Thomson ...	"	"	191 12 6	
Sergeant Bennett Bennett ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant James Brennan ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant Gordon Dawson ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant John Dawson ...	"	"	106 9 2	
Sergeant John Flaherty ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant Lewis Griffiths ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant Edward Grennan ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant Thomas Goldrick ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant John Hurley ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant James Harper ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant Myles Higgins ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant William Morrow ...	"	"	126 4 7	
Sergeant Thomas Mulqueeny ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant Alexander Miller ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant James M'Gee ...	"	25 Dec., 1897	124 8 3	
Sergeant Henry M. Stapylton ...	"	31 Mar., 1898	126 4 7	
Sergeant William Sutton ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant George Thompson ...	"	"	168 16 3	
Sergeant Henry Tubman ...	"	"	106 9 2	
Sergeant Robert Thompson ...	1 July, 1897	"	82 7 8	
Senior Constable John Aggett ...	11 Nov., 1897	"	56 8 0	
Senior Constable John Benton ...	1 April, 1897	"	101 17 11	
Senior Constable Henry Bassmann ...	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Arthur Berckelman ...	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Edward Broomfield ...	"	"	68 8 9	
Senior Constable James Brennan ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable James Campbell ...	"	"	78 0 0	
Senior Constable George F. Davis ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable John Dobbs ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Edward Dowling ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Carried forward ...	£		12,020 15 0	

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£ 23,820 14 5
Carried forward	£ 23,820 14 5

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*continued.*

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
Brought forward ...	£	.....	.....	£ s. d. 12,020 15 0
<i>BY PENSIONS PAID—continued.</i>				
Senior Constable Henry Finlay ...	1 April, 1897	31 Mar., 1898	68 8 9	
Senior Constable Andrew Gall ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Robert Gracey ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable James Hassard ...	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Daniel Hogan ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable James Johnston ...	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Robert Kennedy ...	"	"	91 5 0	
Senior Constable Charles Lane ...	"	"	60 16 8	
Senior Constable John Loughlin ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Michael Loughmane ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable William Martin ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable James Mackay ...	1 Jan., 1897	21 Mar., 1897	20 0 0	
Senior Constable John Mara... ..	1 April, 1897	31 Mar., 1898	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Donald Miller ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Edward W. Mitchell	15 April, 1897	"	140 8 0	
Senior Constable James M'Hale ...	1 April, 1897	"	60 16 8	
Senior Constable John M'Neely ...	15 April, 1897	"	140 8 0	
Senior Constable John M'Kenzie ...	"	"	140 8 0	
Senior Constable John M'Elligott ...	1 April, 1897	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable James M'Carthy ...	1 Jan., 1898	"	36 0 0	
Senior Constable James Noonan ...	"	"	33 15 0	
Senior Constable John O'Connor ...	1 April, 1897	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Daniel O'Sullivan...	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable John O'Brien ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Charles Pearson ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Patrick Ryan ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Thos. W. Smith ...	"	7 June, 1897	20 8 0	
Senior Constable James Shearer ...	"	31 Mar., 1898	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Patrick Smyth ...	4 June, 1897	"	120 8 0	
Senior Constable Charles Walmsley ...	1 April, 1897	"	63 8 9	
Senior Constable Lewis F. Ward ...	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable H. L. Williams ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable George Young ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Max Zglinicki ...	"	18 Jan., 1898	81 15 11	
Constable John F. Alford ...	"	31 Mar., 1893	91 5 0	
Constable James Arthur ...	"	"	95 16 3	
Constable Joseph Boyan ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable James Brassington ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable William Board ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable James C. Beer ...	9 Mar., 1898	"	2 4 3	
Constable Robert R. Casey ...	1 April, 1897	"	136 17 6	
Constable Patrick Cain ...	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable John Caban ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Thomas Coonan ...	"	"	79 1 8	
Constable John Colleton ...	"	"	85 3 4	
Constable Caesar Cowle ...	1 Jan., 1897	23 Mar., 1897	17 15 4	
Chief Constable John Davis ...	1 April, 1897	31 Mar., 1898	50 0 0	
Constable James Delaney ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable James Dillon ...	"	"	91 5 0	
Constable George Dearden ...	"	"	88 4 2	
Constable Patrick Duffy ...	1 Nov., 1897	"	52 17 0	
Constable George Egar ...	1 April, 1897	"	54 15 0	
Constable Jno. Farry ...	"	"	85 3 4	
Constable Michael H. Fox ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Garret Fitzgerald ...	"	"	95 16 3	
Constable Thomas Franklin ...	"	"	91 5 0	
Constable John Goddard ...	"	"	127 15 0	
Constable Thomas A. Harricks ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Thomas Harris ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable John Henery ...	"	"	95 16 3	
Constable James Johnston ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Robert Jones ...	"	"	91 5 0	
Constable Myles King ...	7 Mar., 1897	6 Mar., 1898	68 8 9	
Constable John Lawler ...	1 April, 1897	31 Mar., 1898	101 17 11	
Carried forward ...	£	.....	.....	£ s. d. 18,695 16 8

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.					TOTAL.		
					£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...	...	£	23,820	14	5	
TOTAL					£	23,820	14 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1868.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*continued.*

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
Brought forward ...	£	.....	18,695 16 8	£ s. d.
By PENSIONS PAID—<i>continued.</i>				
Constable Thomas Lyons ...	1 April, 1897	31 Mar., 1898	63 17 6	
Constable George Lesmond ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Edwin C. Lewis ...	19 June, 1897	"	53 12 6	
Constable Richard Lisson ...	1 April, 1897	"	127 15 0	
Constable Peter Malone ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Henry Margetts ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Robert Mayne ...	"	"	79 1 8	
Constable John Micklegun ...	"	"	97 6 8	
Constable Patrick Moran ...	"	"	127 15 0	
Constable Michael Moran ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable John Moloney ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Robert Murphy ...	1 Jan., 1898	"	16 17 6	
Constable Charles Murphy ...	1 April, 1897	"	136 17 6	
Constable James McMahan ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable John M'Coy ...	"	"	91 5 0	
Constable Thomas Naghten ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Patrick Nicholson ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable John Nevin ...	1 Oct., 1897	"	68 5 0	
Constable William F. Osborn ...	1 April, 1897	"	136 17 6	
Constable George Payne ...	"	"	63 17 6	
Constable Alexander Pirie ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Oliver Rea ...	"	"	36 10 0	
Constable James Roberts ...	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable James Rutledge ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Carl Schroder ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable John Sheaves ...	"	28 June, 1897	13 7 0	
Constable Henry A. Slater ...	"	31 Mar., 1898	75 0 0	
Constable James Smith ...	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable Roger Sparkes ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Ernest Stive ...	"	"	127 15 0	
Constable Donald Sutherland ...	"	"	127 15 0	
Constable Wm. H. Souter ...	"	"	85 3 4	
Constable Robert Stapleton ...	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable James Thompson ...	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable George Turner ...	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Henry Turner ...	"	14 July, 1897	15 15 0	
Constable John White ...	"	31 Mar., 1898	101 17 11	
Constable Robert Williamson ...	1 July, 1897	31 Dec., 1897	66 18 0	
				22,279 18 9
By AMOUNTS PAID AS GRATUITIES on leaving the Police Force:—				
Senior Constable John Travers ...			237 18 0	
Constable Thomas Bournes ...			155 8 0	
Constable J. W. Cameron ...			18 18 0	
Constable W. Heath ...			102 18 0	
Constable John Hyland ...			155 8 0	
Constable L. Priddle ...			39 18 0	
				710 8 0
By MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:—				
Medical Fees ...			27 6 0	
Funeral Expenses ...			21 0 0	
				48 6 0
Total Payments ...			£	23,038 12 9
By BALANCE, 30th June, 1898:—				
Cash in Treasury ...				782 1 8
TOTAL ...			£	23,820 14 5

G. H. REID,
Treasurer

No. 15.

TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of TRUST MONEYS deposited in the TREASURY, and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

OFFICER DEPOSITING.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1897.	DEPOSITS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.	TOTAL.	RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1898.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Official Assignees in Insolvency—					
W. H. Palmer	271 17 1	92 4 7	364 1 8	157 16 10	206 4 10
N. F. Giblin	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
TOTALS	£ 281 17 1	92 4 7	374 1 8	157 16 10	216 4 10

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The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 16.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT of SPECIAL DEPOSITS and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1897.	DEPOSITS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.	TOTAL.	RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1898.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9	156,430 3 0	9,861 16 3	166,291 19 3	80 18 11	166,211 0 4
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19	15,000 0 0	.....	15,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
Bankruptcy Suitors Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19	432 5 6	209 3 8	641 9 2	21 0 0	620 9 2
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19	6,787 4 8	126 5 9	6,913 10 5	22 4 10	6,891 5 7
Country Towns Water Supply Works Repayment—Loan Trust Account	944 15 2	575 12 2	1,520 7 4	.....	1,520 7 4
Gold-fields Survey Fee Account	1,246 19 3	.....	1,246 19 3	1,246 19 3	.....
Government Savings Bank Account	4,436,737 5 6	3,067,551 17 5	7,504,289 2 11	2,774,591 13 4	4,729,697 9 7
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board Store Advance Account	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0
Carried forward	£ 4,618,578 13 1	3,078,324 15 3	7,696,903 8 4	2,782,962 16 4	4,913,940 12 0

STATEMENT of SPECIAL DEPOSITS and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom—*continued.*

ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1897.			DEPOSITS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.			TOTAL.			RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.			BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1898.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward	£	4,618,578	13	1	3,078,324	15	3	7,696,903	8	4	2,782,962	16	4	4,913,940	12	0
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Deferred Payments Account ...		124	5	2	312	13	3	436	18	5	223	6	0	213	12	5
Immigration Remittances		43	10	0	20	0	0	63	10	0	8	0	0	55	10	0
Imperial Pensions Account					18,599	3	7	18,599	3	7	18,599	3	7			
Municipal Council of Sydney Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13		25,597	5	4	3,161	19	9	28,759	5	1				28,759	5	1
Newcastle Borough Council, Water Debentures Sinking Fund		3,788	2	1				3,788	2	1				3,788	2	1
Over-issues, Loan Votes		95,160	15	8				95,160	15	8	95,160	15	8			
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)		20,000	0	0				20,000	0	0				20,000	0	0
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)		20,000	0	0				20,000	0	0				20,000	0	0
Poundage		1,585	7	6	461	19	9	2,047	7	3	488	15	4	1,558	11	11
Public Schools Property Fund		1,267	4	2	30	0	0	1,297	4	2				1,297	4	2
Public Works Security Deposits Account					42,421	7	3	42,421	7	3	30,786	14	10	11,634	12	5
Railway Store Account		240,981	18	6	453,391	7	11	694,373	6	5	485,967	15	5	208,405	11	0
Railway Construction Store Account		102,444	16	7	14,172	19	8	116,617	16	3	45,581	17	6	71,035	18	9
Revenue Suspense Account		9,116	5	11	471,795	17	11	480,912	3	10	470,843	17	1	10,068	6	9
Seamen's Wages		227	7	5	746	10	9	973	18	2	636	6	9	337	11	5
Sheep Account		1,365	16	6	19,546	14	5	20,912	10	11	19,939	5	10	973	5	1
Savings Bank of New South Wales—Deposit Account		2,165,000	0	0				2,165,000	0	0				2,165,000	0	0
Sewerage Contractor's Advance Account		2,046	11	11	1,783	11	8	3,830	3	7	895	16	5	2,934	7	2
Store Advance Account, Harbours and Rivers		2,564	13	1	9,609	17	8	12,174	10	9	10,620	16	9	1,553	14	0
Services of other Departments Advance Account—Harbours and Rivers Department... ..					129	16	10	129	16	10				129	16	10
Survey Fees, Mineral Leases		575	14	0				575	14	0	575	14	0			
Survey Fees under the Mining Act... ..					3,797	15	9	3,797	15	9	3,029	2	3	768	13	6
Volunteer Military Forces Clothing Account					37,155	2	2	37,155	2	2	22,231	7	7	14,923	14	7
Volunteer Military Forces Deferred Payment Account					9,543	3	8	9,543	3	8	4,066	10	11	5,476	12	9
Water Supply and Sewerage Board Store Advance Account		15,748	2	5	24,970	2	8	40,718	5	1	27,405	13	1	13,312	12	0
Sundry Deposits Account		91,352	9	1	111,445	3	6	202,797	12	7	118,978	15	1	83,818	17	6
TOTALS... ..	£	7,417,568	18	5	4,301,420	3	5	11,718,969	1	10	4,139,002	10	5	7,579,986	11	5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

C.

TOWARDS THE ERECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, &c.

(61 VICTORIA No. 20)

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

TOWARDS THE ERECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF

(61 VICTORIA,

Dr.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Transfer from the Public Instruction Endowment Account, the balance at credit of that Account as on 2nd December, 1897, consisting of—		
Investments	193,871 19 3	
Cash	8,627 19 8	
		202,499 18 11
To Proceeds of Sale of Treasury Bills...	18,000 0 0	
To Proceeds of Sale of Debentures	56,000 0 0	
To Premium on Debentures sold	4,081 0 0	
		78,681 0 0
TOTAL	£	281,180 18 11

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, &c., ACCOUNT.

No. 20.)

THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Advances to the Under Secretary for Public Instruction ...	52,000 0 0	
Old Claims paid, viz. :—		
Compensation for Land withdrawn from Lease ...	1 0 0	
Survey Fees	13 2	
Forming Road, Church and School Lands ...	8 2 6	
Refund of Deposits	2 15 0	
		52,012 10 8
By Treasury Bills sold ... ..	.....	18,600 0 0
By Debentures sold ... ..	.....	56,000 0 0
		£ 126,612 10 8
By Balance on 30 June, 1898—		
Investments—		
New South Wales Funded Stock, 5G Vic. No. 1 ...	12,490 0 0	
New South Wales Four Per Cents., 36 Vic. No. 21 ...	106,781 19 3	
	119,271 19 3	
Cash	35,296 9 0	
		154,568 8 3
TOTAL	£	281,180 18 11

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

D.

GENERAL POST OFFICE
NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT

(53 VICTORIA, No. 13.)

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT).

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

General Post Office—New

(53 VICTORIA,

(SUSPENSE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
To RECEIPTS:—	£ s. d.
Ground rent of portion of Martin Place occupied by Railway Department...	375 0 0
Ground rent of portion of Martin Place occupied by General Post Office Department	90 19 5
TOTAL RECEIPTS	£ 465 19 5
To BALANCE on 30th June, 1898	468,974 16 2
TOTAL	£ 469,440 15 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Street Resumption Account.

No. 13.)

ACCOUNT.)

THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
By BALANCE on 30th June, 1897	469,262	19	8
By PAYMENTS:—			
Cost of formation of Martin Lane	177	15	11
<div style="position: absolute; top: 50%; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%); opacity: 0.2; font-size: 4em;">/</div>			
TOTAL	469,440	15	7

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

E.

CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT

(51 VICTORIA No. 9.)

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT).

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

E.
Centennial Park

(51 VICTORIA,
(SUSPENSE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
To RECEIPT:—			
Rent	6	0	0
<div style="position: absolute; top: 50%; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%); border-left: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 80%; height: 80%;"></div>			
To BALANCE on 30th June, 1898	224,365	19	9
TOTAL	£ 224,371	19	9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Account.

No. 9.)

ACCOUNT.)

THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
By BALANCE on 30th June, 1897	£	s.	d.
	224,371	19	9
TOTAL	£	224,371	19 9

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

F.

ADVANCES TO GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

F.

ADVANCES TO

ACCOUNT CURRENT of ADVANCES and

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.										AMOUNT.		
										£	s.	d.
To Balance, 30th June, 1898										1,500,000	0	0
TOTAL										£ 1,500,000	0	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 189 .

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

REPAYMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.						
By Balance, 30th June, 1897	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; width: 10px;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right; width: 10px;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: right; width: 10px;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1,500,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> </table>	£	s.	d.	1,500,000	0	0
£	s.	d.					
1,500,000	0	0					
TOTAL	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; width: 10px;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right; width: 10px;">1,500,000</td> <td style="text-align: right; width: 10px;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right; width: 10px;">0</td> </tr> </table>	£	1,500,000	0	0		
£	1,500,000	0	0				

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

G.

SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loan Acts, from the commencement of the Loans Account to 30th June, 1898.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways				38,687,253	0	1*
Tramways				1,945,605	13	4
Telegraphs				980,213	15	1
Immigration				569,930	0	0†
Water Supply, Sydney				2,694,399	13	4
Water Supply, County of Cumberland				748,284	1	1
Water Supply, Hunter District				37,630	7	10
Water Supply, Country Towns				801,169	3	6
Sewerage, Sydney				2,582,733	0	1
Sewerage, Country Towns				13,013	7	5
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney				541,627	13	2
Water Supply and Sewerage—Stores Advance Account				36,000	0	0
Compensation to Municipal Council of Sydney for lands resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35				43,261	14	6
Conservation of Water, Artesian Boring, &c.				557,572	3	3
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Improvements:—						
Wharfage Accommodation, Sydney	1,223,344	1	8			
Wharfs and Appliances	308,285	15	1			
Improvements, &c., Harbours and Rivers	1,098,832	5	10			
Breakwaters	313,207	9	4			
Lighthouses	97,489	11	9			
Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay	82,071	2	7			
Dock Accommodation	320,298	0	5			
Dredges and Punts	387,151	3	8			
Reclamation Works	442,526	15	5			
Pilot Steamers	27,763	16	10			
				4,330,970	2	7
Public Buildings				1,625,621	17	6
Public Buildings and Works for Educational and Scientific Purposes				820,863	14	5
Reformatories, Hospitals, and Benevolent Asylums				121,237	17	6
Public Works and Improvements				256,800	17	4
Towards Purchase of Sites, and Erection of Buildings for Local Land Board and District Surveyor's Offices				20,063	8	6
Government Resumption of Land				438,505	9	4
Roads and Bridges				1,045,999	2	1
Fortifications and Military Works				1,271,054	6	3
Compensation for cancellation of sale or lease of land, in terms of section 45, Land Act, 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act of 1889				4,757	12	0
Repayments by Loans:—						
Loans repaid under various Acts				7,026,330	0	0
Public Works, Queensland, prior to separation from New South Wales, on 10th December, 1859:—						
Harbours and Rivers	1,837	18	2			
Public Works and Buildings	33,203	10	4			
Roads and Bridges	14,814	0	0			
				49,855	8	6
TOTAL				67,250,753	13	8

* The expenditure for Railways includes £175,838 13s. 1d., contributed in 1877 by the Consolidated Revenue Fund to make good the amount short realised by the negotiation of the Railway Loan Act under 36 Vic. No. 17. † Inclusive of £375,500 6s. 2d. for a Detenture Debt due by the Territorial Revenue for Immigration Service at 23rd November, 1855, the date of the proclamation of the new Constitution.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30 September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

H.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

TO

30TH JUNE, 1898.

GENERAL LOAN

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
To PAYMENTS made to 30th June, 1898, under Loan Appropriations, on Account of Railways, Telegraphs, Public Works, and other Services, as per Abstract of Expenditure, page 128	67,250,753	13	8
To TREASURY BILLS issued under the Act 55 Victoria No. 7, paid off	3,996,000	0	0
To PAYMENTS from amount recovered from the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company...	1,513	0	0
To Credit Balance, General Loan Account, 30th June, 1898	1,530,664	0	1
TOTAL	£ 72,778,930	13	9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE to 30th JUNE, 1898.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By PROCEEDS of DEBENTURES, Funded and Inscribed Stock, issued for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans to 30th June, 1898, to the amount of £74,635,300 1s. 11d., as shown by Public Debt Statement, page 136	71,794,783 6 2	
By PROCEEDS of TREASURY BILLS, issued under the Act 55 Victoria No. 7, to extent of £4,000,000, for Public Works and Services, as shown on Public Debt Statement, page 136	3,988,077 1 9	
<i>Less—</i>		75,777,860 7 11
Amounts of Proceeds included in Public Debt Statement, but not credited to either Old Loans or General Loan Account, viz.:—		
Immigration	£724,733 3 1	
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9... ..	2,502,884 0 0	
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22	1,174,700 0 0	
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—		
Waterworks	85,000 0 0	
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—		
Sewerage Works	126,000 0 0	
Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage		
Works	5,000 0 0	
Municipal Council, Redfern—Sewerage Works	27,532 11 10	
Newcastle Borough Council—Water Supply		
Works	16,000 0 0	
Balmain Municipal Council—Sewerage Works	2,500 0 0	
Ashfield Municipal Council—Sewerage Works	9,700 0 0	
North Sydney Borough Council—Sewerage		
Works	4,400 0 0	
	4,678,449 14 11	
Act 16 Victoria No. 39—		
Amount over-raised on issue of £200,000, and paid over to Sydney Railway Company ...	£7,365 3 4	
<i>Less</i> Amount short-raised on issue of £17,500 provided from Consolidated Revenue ...	929 0 0	
	6,436 3 4	
Amounts over-raised and credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz.:—		
Act 35 Victoria No. 5	£444 19 6	
Act 36 Victoria No. 2	15,833 10 9	
Act 41 Victoria No. 7	25,116 18 9	
	41,395 9 0	
		4,726,281 7 3
NET PROCEEDS credited to General Loan Account	£71,051,579 0 8	
By AMOUNT TRANSFERRED from the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, in terms of Act 41 Victoria No. 8, to make good the amount short-raised in negotiation of Debentures authorised to be issued under Act 36 Victoria No. 17. (Issue, £1,901,500; net proceeds. £1,725,661 6s. 11d.)		175,838 13 1
By AMOUNT RECOVERED from the MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), to make good damage by fire to Hawkesbury Agricultural College Buildings, Richmond... ..		1,513 0 0
By AMOUNT ADVANCED from CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, pending the realisation of loans authorised		1,500,000 0 0
By AMOUNT ADVANCED by CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES pending realisation of Loans authorised		50,000 0 0
TOTAL	£	72,778,930 13 9

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

APPENDIX TO GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT showing the result of Sales of Funded Stock, and Inscribed Stock in Sydney, from 30th June, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.

Particulars.	Year of Maturity.	Amount of Principal.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Date from which interest accrues.	Average per cent. at which sold.	Gross Proceeds.	Bonus.		Charges.					Net Proceeds.	Interest on Overdue Instalments.
							Accrued Interest.	Discount on Scrip paid in full.	Broker's Commission.	Bank Commission.	Stamp Duty.	Postage and Petty Expenses.	Total.		
		£	%		£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Inscribed Stock negotiated in London in January, 1898, by the Bank of England.															
Inscribed Stock—								1 %	$\frac{1}{4}$ %	$\frac{1}{2}$ %	$\frac{7}{8}$ %				
Act 50 Vic. No. 28	1935	1,500,000	3	1 Jan., 1898	100/8/4	1,506,269/6/-	5,114/8/6	93/2/8	3,682/15/-	7,500	9,375	758/3/4	21,315/18/4	1,479,745/16/6	3/11/7
Funded Stock and Inscribed Stock negotiated in the Colony by the Treasury.															
Funded Stock—									$\frac{1}{4}$ %						
Act 59 Vic. No. 6	1912	812,207/6/8	3	1 July, 1897 to 30 June, 1898	100	812,207 6 8	.....	.....	225 0 0	...	...	.....	225 0 0	811,982 6 8	Nil.
Act 60 Vic. No. 32	1912	83,014/11/9	...	1 July, 1897 to 30 June, 1898	100	83,014 11 9	200 0 0	200 0 0	82,814 11 9	Nil.

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The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
30TH JUNE, 1898.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

YEAR RAISED	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.			AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.			NET AMOUNT RAISED.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	DEBENTURES.										
1842-55	Immigration	{ Govt. Gazettes, 1842 to 1855. }	705,200	0	0	705,200	0	0	724,733	3	1
1853-5	Loans to the Sydney Railway Company	16 Vic., No. 39	217,500	0	0	217,500	0	0	223,936	3	4
1854-9	Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000	0	0	209,030	0	0	200,970	18	3
1854-8	Sydney Water Supply	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000	0	0	208,400	0	0	200,808	15	3
1855-87	Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750	0	0	144,000	0	0	134,615	10	6
1855-7	Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733	18	8	666,800	0	0	623,541	15	5
1856-61	Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323	0	0	410,500	0	0	394,624	14	0
1856-8	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776	0	0	73,700	0	0	70,276	16	11
1856	Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000	0	0	203,000	0	0	199,997	10	0
1857	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400	0	0	132,300	0	0	130,311	0	0
1858-9	Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717	18	11	112,000	0	0	106,988	12	6
1858-9	Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000	0	0	299,000	0	0	298,647	7	7
1859-61	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000	0	0	145,700	0	0	143,924	15	3
1859-61	Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500	0	0	760,700	0	0	751,575	2	5
1862	Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600	0	0	5,000	0	0	4,925	5	0
1860-2	To pay off Railway Debentures	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600	0	0	365,600	0	0	359,081	13	7
1862	Public Works and to pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223	0	0	348,200	0	0	338,511	0	7
1861-2	Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535	0	0	113,900	0	0	112,209	11	6
1861	Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000	0	0	55,500	0	0	54,945	16	0
1862-6	Railways, Immigration, and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370	14	6	1,782,300	0	0	1,684,855	7	11
1867	Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832	0	0	162,000	0	0	696,146	2	5
1867	Railways and Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025	12	7	670,000	0	0			
1866	To pay off Debentures	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	0	266,433	17	2
1867	Railways, Public Works, and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450	0	0	219,400	0	0	192,377	0	0
1868	Railways and other purposes	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000	0	0	758,000	0	0	712,115	16	1
1867	Railways and other purposes	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850	0	0	65,800	0	0	61,573	0	0
1869	Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	968,503	13	10
1868-9	Railways and other purposes	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407	0	0	177,400	0	0	177,934	0	0
1869-70	Railways and other purposes	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885	0	0	197,800	0	0	195,244	6	9
1871	Railways, to pay off Debentures, and other purposes.	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151	13	7	407,100	0	0	399,660	1	6
1871	To make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.	.....			450,000	0	0	437,899	0	6
			10,920,830	18	3	11,365,830	0	0	10,872,367	17	4
1871	Railways and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980	0	0	374,900	0	0	375,424	19	6
1872	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863	7	3	406,800	0	0	422,696	18	0
1875-6	Railways	36 Vic., No. 17	1,901,500	0	0	1,901,500	0	0	1,725,661	6	11
	Carried forward ... ..	.....	13,604,174	5	6	14,049,030	0	0	13,396,151	1	9

*Overdue bonds unrepresented. † This amount was included in a sum of £7,365 3s. 4d. paid over to the Sydney Railway Company, being the which was supplied for the service from the Consolidated Revenue. ‡ Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. § The amount short-raised b Loan of £832,000 floated in September, 1894, under

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 30TH JUNE, 1898.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT RAISED.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES.					
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
19,533 3 1	.....	705,200 0 0	705,200	.....	.....
16,486 3 4	.....	217,500 0 0	217,500	.....	.....
The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over, raised under these Acts.	.....	25,900 0 0	25,900	.....	.....
		97,500 0 0	97,500	.....	.....
		6,730 0 0	6,680	50 0 0	*1882	.....
		24,000 0 0	24,000	.....	.....
		54,900 0 0	54,900	.....	.....
		29,000 0 0	29,000	.....	.....
		50,700 0 0	50,700	.....	.....
		36,700 0 0	36,700	.....	.....
		31,000 0 0	31,000	.....	.....
		61,000 0 0	61,000	.....	.....
		21,000 0 0	21,000	.....	.....
		12,800 0 0	12,800	.....	.....
		70,200 0 0	70,200	.....	.....
		40,000 0 0	40,000	.....	.....
		291,800 0 0	291,800	.....	.....
		139,000 0 0	139,000	.....	.....
		100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....
		133,300 0 0	133,300	.....	.....
		2,700 0 0	.....	2,700 0 0	Permanent	5 per cent.	135 0 0
		46,200 0 0	46,200	.....	.....
		150,000 0 0	150,000	.....	.....
		70,800 0 0	70,600	200 0 0	*1882	.....
		136,800 0 0	136,800	.....	.....
		6,700 0 0	6,700	.....	.....
		70,500 0 0	70,500	.....	.....
		3,200 0 0	3,200	.....	.....
		203,000 0 0	203,000	.....	.....
		132,300 0 0	132,300	.....	.....
		100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....
		10,000 0 0	10,000	.....	.....
		2,000 0 0	2,000	.....	.....
		175,000 0 0	175,000	.....	.....
90,000 0 0	90,000	.....	.....		
34,000 0 0	34,000	.....	.....		
145,000 0 0	145,000	.....	.....		
700 0 0	700	.....	.....		
400,000 0 0	400,000	.....	.....		
312,000 0 0	312,000	.....	.....		
25,000 0 0	25,000	.....	.....		
23,700 0 0	23,700	.....	.....		
5,000 0 0	5,000	.....	.....		
365,600 0 0	365,400	200 0 0	*1 Jan., 1890...	.....		
343,200 0 0	348,200	.....	.....		
113,900 0 0	113,900	.....	.....		
55,500 0 0	55,500	.....	.....		
1,782,300 0 0	1,782,300	.....	.....		
162,000 0 0	162,000	.....	.....		
670,000 0 0	669,800	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1895...	6			
300,000 0 0	300,000	.....	.....		
219,400 0 0	219,300	100 0 0	*1 Jan., 1896...	.....		
758,000 0 0	756,800	1,200 0 0	*1 July, 1896...	.....		
65,800 0 0	65,800	.....	.....		
1,000,000 0 0	998,000	2,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1898...	.....		
177,400 0 0	200	177,200 0 0	1 July, 1898...	5 per cent.	8,860 0 0		
197,800 0 0	100	197,700 0 0	1 Jan., 1899...	.....	9,885 0 0		
407,100 0 0	.....	407,100 0 0	1 July, 1900...	.....	20,355 0 0		
.....	.....	450,000 0 0	.....	1 July, 1900...	.....	22,500 0 0	
25,969 6 5	.....	11,365,830 0 0	10,127,180	1,238,650 0 0	.....	61,735 0 0	
144 19 6	.....	374,900 0 0	.....	374,900 0 0	1 July, 1901...	5 per cent. 18,745 0 0	
115,833 10 9	.....	406,800 0 0	7,500	399,300 0 0	1 July, 1902...	5 ,, 19,965 0 0	
.....	.....	1,901,500 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 July, 1903...	4 ,, 40,000 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	901,500 0 0	1 July, 1905...	4 ,, 36,060 0 0	
42,247 16 8	.....	14,049,030 0 0	10,134,680	3,914,350 0 0	.....	176,505 0 0	

premium gained on two issues of £50,000 and £150,000 under the Act 16 Vic. No. 39. The third loan of £17,500 was issued at a discount of £229, under this Act, viz., £175,838 13s. 1d., has been made good from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. a £25,000 repaid by Government of Victoria Act 57 Victoria No. 17, to meet these Debentures.

YEAR RAISED.	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.			AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.			NET AMOUNT RAISED.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ... ..	.....	13,604,174	5	6	14,049,030	0	0	13,896,151	1	9
	FUNDED STOCK (a).										
1873-6	Public Works and repayment of Loans (New South Wales Four per cents.)	36 Vic., No. 21	509,780	0	0	530,189	9	2	509,780	0	0
	DEBENTURES.										
1876-88	Railways and other purposes	39 Vic., No. 18	235,690	0	0	224,900	0	0	221,045	0	0
1879	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes	38 Vic., No. 2 40 Vic., No. 12 41 Vic., No. 4	3,249,552	0	0	3,249,500	0	0	3,178,374	1	5
1881-3	{ Railways and other purposes { Railways and other purposes	41 Vic., No. 7 43 Vic., No. 11	1,120,000 7,852,768	0	0	+1,120,000 +7,352,700	0	0	1,145,116 7,302,099	18	9
	INSCRIBED STOCK.										
1883	Railways and other purposes	44 Vic., No. 12	1,262,000	0	0	1,262,000	0	0	1,244,685	17	6
1883-5	Railways and other purposes	44 Vic., No. 28	7,102,000	0	0	7,102,000	0	0	6,486,883	8	6
1885	Railways and other purposes	45 Vic., No. 22	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	894,886	19	3
1885	Railways and other purposes	46 Vic., No. 23	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	1,789,773	18	6
1885-9	Railways and other purposes	48 Vic., No. 26	14,388,303	0	0	12,322,700	0	0	11,811,175	19	8
1895-8	Railways and other purposes	50 Vic., No. 28	3,115,393	0	0	{ 1,122,600 0 0p 1,500,000 0 0			1,067,753 9 4 1,479,745 16 6		
1889	To pay off Debentures	52 Vic., No. 16	1,390,600	0	0	1,390,600	0	0	1,389,813	3	8
1895	Railways and other purposes	52 Vic., No. 17 56 Vic., No. 1	3,641,305	0	0	{ 1,100,000 0 0p 323,691 10 0			1,046,257 12 8 323,691 10 0		
1895	Railways and other purposes	53 Vic., No. 23 56 Vic., No. 1	5,089,896	0	0	{ 1,144,000 0 0p 15,000 0 0			1,088,107 3 11 15,000 0 0		
1891-3	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	54 Vic., No. 33	7,021,757	0	0	7,021,757	0	0	6,649,285	12	7
1893	Railways and other purposes	{ 55 Vic., No. 35 56 Vic., No. 1	1,190,276	0	1	{ 472,443 0 0b 699,778 10 0			461,208 4 1 699,778 10 0		
	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes	{ 56 Vic., No. 24 56 Vic., No. 1	879,806	0	0	879,800	0	0	879,800	0	0
1894	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes	{ 56 Vic., No. 1 57 Vic., No. 17	1,460,650	0	0	{ 631,080 0 0 832,000 0 0			631,080 0 0 7829,550 16 2		
	Railways and other purposes	58 Vic., No. 14	1,062,012	0	0	{ 863,947 0 0 m198,065 0 0			862,776 0 0 197,650 12 6		
1895	Repayment of Loans	59 Vic., No. 5	977,400	0	0	p633,400 0 0			602,454 3 5		
	Railways and other purposes	59 Vic., No. 6	1,555,200	0	0	{ 222,255 0 0 1,332,665 1 0			222,135 7 6 1,332,190 1 0		
	Railways, Repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	60 Vic., No. 32	2,271,376	0	0	83,014 11 9			82,814 11 9		
	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	61 Vic., No. 43	2,024,752	0	0	.....			.....
	Totals of Loans authorized ... ..	.....	£83,504,690	5	7	70,679,116	1	11	67,841,066	14	4
1889-90	Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years).	53 Vic., No. 9	d2,600,000	0	0	2,502,884	0	0	2,502,884	0	0
1892	Treasury Bills	55 Vic., No. 7	e4,000,000	0	0	{ 3,250,000 0 0 750,000 0 0			3,233,077 1 9 750,000 0 0		
1896	Treasury Bills (Deficiency to June, 1895)	59 Vic., No. 22	1,174,700	0	0	1,174,700	0	0	1,174,700	0	0
1888	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Waterworks.	.....	f85,000	0	0	85,000	0	0	85,000	0	0
1889	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Sewerage Works.	.....	f126,000	0	0	126,000	0	0	126,000	0	0
1890	Municipal Council, Darlington, Sewerage Works.	.....	f5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
1890	Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage Works.	.....	h30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	27,532	11	10
1893	Newcastle Borough Council, Water Supply Works.	.....	i16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0
	North Sydney Sewerage Works ... ..	.....	4,400	0	0	4,400	0	0	4,400	0	0
1894	Balmain Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.	.....	o2,500	0	0	n2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
	Ashfield Municipal Council—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	Sewerage Works ... ..	.....	q3,700	0	0	3,700	0	0	3,700	0	0
1890	Sewerage Works ... ..	.....	q1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
1890	Sewerage Works ... ..	.....	q4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0
	TOTALS ... ..	.....	£91,557,990	5	7	78,635,300	1	11	75,777,860	7	11

* Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. † Of these sums, £2,050,000 were issued in Debentures. The £2,000,000 loan of 1882 was issued availed of to the extent of £1,186,300 only. a Debentures not issued. Inscribed in Treasury Books as Funded Stock. b £4,500,000, Inscribed Stock, balance of loan (£472,443) is issued under Act 55 Vic., No. 35. c Includes £494,200 Conversion Stock, as follows:—19 Vic., Nos. 38 and 40, £100; 22 Vic., £200,000 Conversion Stock sold during 1893 and 1894, realizing £189,600. d Issued to cover Consolidated Revenue deficiency of 1886 and previous years. payments of £150,000, fresh bills to extent of £1,752,884 were then issued for a further period of five years, maturing 1st January, 1900, at 3 and 4 4 per cent. The respective re-issues were £1,364,384 at 3 per cent., £338,500 at 4 per cent. e Issued on account of authorizations by the various Act of 1889. f Taken over by Government with Water Supply Works under Act 55 Victoria, No. 27, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage over by Newcastle Borough Council and credited to Trust Fund in 1893. g Loan of £832,000, issued September, 1894, to meet Debentures under out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in thirty years by means of an Annual Sinking Fund of £6,602 3s. 4d. h Mortgage held by Australian ment with Stormwater Sewer in Beattie-street, Balmain, under Act 57 Vic., No. 12, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Extension Act of 1894. NOTE.—The amount of Stock sold under the Funded Stock Act of 1892, 56 Vic. No. 1, was £2,549,350. The premium, amounting to £7,533 4s. 6d. The net proceeds were distributed to the purposes of the following Acts, viz:—52 Vic. No. 17, £323,691 10s. 9d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898,

continued.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.		AMOUNT NOT RAISED.		PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.											
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.		PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.		DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.						
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.			£	s. d.					
42,247	16 8	.....	.....	14,049,030	0	0	10,134,680	3,914,350	0	0	.....	.....	176,505	0	0
.....	530,189	9	2	.....	530,189	9	2	Interminable.	4 per cent.	21,207	11	7
.....	14,645	0 0	224,900	0	0	.....	224,900	0	0	1 July, 1906...	4 "	8,996	0	0
.....	71,177	18 7	3,249,500	0	0	.....	3,249,500	0	0	1908 & 1909...	4 "	129,980	0	0
*25,116	18 9	.....	.....	1,120,000	0	0	.....	2,863,700	0	0	1 July, 1910 }	4 "	114,548	0	0
.....	50,663	1 1	7,352,700	0	0	.....	5,609,000	0	0	1 July, 1933 }	4 "	224,360	0	0
.....	17,314	2 6	1,262,000	0	0	.....	1,262,000	0	0	1 July, 1933...	4 "	50,480	0	0
.....	615,116	11 6	7,102,000	0	0	.....	315,300	0	0	1 July, 1933...	4 "	12,612	0	0
.....	105,113	0 9	1,000,000	0	0	.....	6,786,700	0	0	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ "	237,534	10	0
.....	210,226	1 6	2,000,000	0	0	.....	1,000,000	0	0	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ "	35,000	0	0
.....	2,109,400	0	0	.....	2,000,000	0	0	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ "	70,000	0	0
.....	2,577,127	0 4	6,713,300	0	0	.....	6,713,300	0	0	1 Oct., 1924 }	3½ "	234,965	10	0
.....	3,500,000	0	0	.....	3,500,000	0	0	1 Sept., 1918 }	3½ "	122,500	0	0
.....	2,109,400	0	0	.....	2,109,400	0	0	1 Sept., 1918 }	3½ "	73,829	0	0
.....	567,893	14 2	1,122,600	0	0	.....	1,122,600	0	0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	78,678	0	0
.....	1,500,000	0	0	.....	1,500,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	786	16 4	1,390,600	0	0	.....	1,390,600	0	0	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	48,671	0	0
.....	1,100,000	0	0	.....	1,100,000	0	0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	33,000	0	0
.....	2,271,355	17 4	323,691	10	0	.....	323,691	10	0	1912	4 "	12,947	13	2
.....	1,144,000	0	0	.....	1,144,000	0	0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	34,320	0	0
.....	3,986,788	1 1	15,000	0	0	.....	15,000	0	0	1912	4 "	600	0	0
.....	494,200	0	0	.....	494,200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	372,471	7 5	4,500,000	0	0	.....	4,994,200	0	0	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	174,797	0	0
.....	2,027,557	0	0	.....	2,027,557	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29,239	6 0	472,443	0	0	.....	472,443	0	0	1 July, 1933...	4 "	100,000	0	0
.....	699,778	10	0	.....	699,778	10	0	1912	4 "	27,991	2	10
.....	6	0 0	879,800	0	0	.....	879,800	0	0	1912	4 "	35,192	0	0
.....	631,080	0	0	.....	631,080	0	0	1912	4 "	25,243	4	0
.....	19	3 10	832,000	0	0	.....	832,000	0	0	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	29,120	0	0
.....	863,947	0	0	.....	863,947	0	0	1912	3 "	25,918	8	2
.....	1,171	0 0	198,065	0	0	.....	198,065	0	0	31 Dec., 1924...	3 "	5,941	19	0
.....	414	7 6	633,400	0	0	.....	633,400	0	0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	19,002	0	0
.....	374,945	16 7	222,255	0	0	.....	222,255	0	0	30 June, 1925...	3 "	6,667	13	0
.....	1332,665	1	0	.....	1,332,665	1	0	1912	3 "	39,979	19	0
.....	119	12 6	83,014	11	9	.....	83,014	11	9	1912	3 "	2,490	8	9
.....	754	19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,188,561	8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	2,024,752	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67,364	15 5	15,480,717	6 3	70,679,116	1	11	10,134,680	60,544,436	1	11	.....	.....	2,213,077	19	6
.....	2,502,884	0	0	1,200,000	1,302,884	0	0	1 Jan., 1900 }	3 per cent.	27,431	10	4
.....	3,250,000	0	0	3,996,000	4,000	0	0	(1 Jan., 1896..	4 "	15,540	0	0
.....	750,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Oct. 1896...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,174,700	0	0	150,000	1,024,700	0	0	1896 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	85,000	0	0	5,000	80,000	0	0	1 March, 1901	3 per cent.	30,741	0	0
.....	126,000	0	0	26,000	100,000	0	0	Various years..	4, 5, & 6 "	4,000	0	0
.....	5,000	0	0	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 and 6 "	5,620	0	0
.....	30,000	0	0	.....	30,000	0	0	1 July, 1912...	4 "	1,200	0	0
.....	16,000	0	0	.....	16,000	0	0	1 Dec., 1901...	5 "	800	0	0
.....	4,400	0	0	4,400	.....	.....	.....	1 Jan., 1897...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,500	0	0	.....	2,500	0	0	30 Sept., 1898...	6 "	150	0	0
.....	3,700	0	0	.....	3,700	0	0	1 Oct., 1903...	4½ "	166	10	0
.....	1,500	0	0	1,500	.....	.....	.....	1 July, 1895...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,500	0	0	.....	4,500	0	0	1 Aug., 1900...	5½ "	247	10	0
67,364	15 5	15,480,717	6 3	78,635,300	1	11	915,622,580	63,112,720	1	11	.....	.....	2,298,974	9	10

In Debentures also, but they were subsequently authorized to be exchanged for Inscribed Stock at the option of the holders—a privilege which was issued in September, 1891; £494,200, Conversion Stock, issued May, 1891; and £2,027,557, being portion of loan of £2,500,000, floated October, 1893. The No. 22, £2,000; 24 Vic., No. 24, £10,700; and 24 Vic., No. 26, £2,200—matured 1st July, 1891. 25 Vic., No. 19, £279,200—matured 1st January, 1892; and First issue, of £2,502,884 at 4 per cent. for five years matured on 1st January, 1895, but bills to extent of £750,000 having been retired by annual per cent., the latter rate being allowed only on bills representing Trust Funds, the relative Statutes to which provided for investment at not less than Loan Acts. Taken over by Government with Sewerage and Water Works under Act 43 Victoria No. 32, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act of Loan Account. Taken over by Government with Sewerage Works under Act 53 Vic., No. 16, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act of 1892. Loan of £2,500,000 under these Acts conjointly floated in London in October, 1893. Sinking Fund, £3,783 2s. 1d., handed Acts 26 Vic. No. 14 and 27 Vic. No. 14 matured on 1st January, 1895. Including provision for Services to extent of £198,065, to be eventually paid Mutual Provident Society from the Balmrain Municipal Council. Interest payable by Government from 1st July, 1894. Taken over by Govern- p Loan of £4,000,000 raised in London in October, 1895. Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government. £9,896 14s., was, after deducting expenses for commission on sales, viz., £2,363 9s. 6d., transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund viz., 53 Vic. No. 23, £15,000; 55 Vic. No. 35, £699,778 10s.; 56 Vic. No. 24, £879,800; 55 Vic. No. 17, £631,080.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.			
Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	Total.
		£	£ s. d.
23 Vic., No. 5...	1890	.....	200 0 0
27 Vic., No. 14	1895	.....	200 0 0
29 Vic., No. 9...	1895-6	{ 100 }	1,300 0 0
29 Vic., No. 23	1896-7	{ 1,200 }	2,000 0 0
31 Vic., No. 11	1897-8	.....	179,700 0 0
31 Vic., No. 27	1898-9	{ 177,200 }	197,700 0 0
Balmain Municipal Council, Sewerage	1898-9	{ 2,500 }	857,100 0 0
32 Vic., No. 13	1900-1	.....	407,100
34 Vic., No. 2...	1900-1	{ 450,000 }	450,000
Under various Acts	1900-1	{ 374,900 }	374,900
35 Vic., No. 5...	1901-2	{ 5,000 }	420,900 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1901-2	{ 25,000 }	16,000
City of Sydney Sewerage Works	1901-2	{ 16,000 }	399,300
Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Works	1902-3	{ 25,000 }	459,000 0 0
36 Vic., No. 2...	1902-3	{ 34,700 }	50 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or afterwards	.....	200 0 0
City of Sydney Sewerage Works	Permanent	.....	2,700 0 0
17 Vic., No. 34	Interminable (Funded Stock)	.....	530,189 9 2
19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1903-4	.....	1,000,000 0 0
18 Vic., No. 40	1904-5	{ 20,000 }	58,000 0 0
36 Vic., No. 21 (New South Wales 4 per cents.)	1904-5	{ 38,000 }	2,300 0 0
36 Vic., No. 17	1905-6	.....	901,500 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1905-6	.....	224,900 0 0
City of Sydney Sewerage Works	1906-7	.....	3,249,500 0 0
36 Vic., No. 17	1908-9	{ 1,450,000 }	3,249,500 0 0
39 Vic., No. 18	1909-10	{ 1,799,500 }	2,050,000 0 0
38 Vic., No. 2...	1910-11	.....	2,050,000 0 0
40 Vic., No. 12	1903-4	{ 3,700 }	8,200 0 0
41 Vic., No. 4...	1900-1	{ 4,500 }	30,000 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7...	1912-13	.....	30,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11	1912-13	.....	813,700
Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage	1910-11	{ 1,186,300 }	2,000,000 0 0
Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage	1933-4	.....	3,000,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1933-4	.....	1,422,700
41 Vic., No. 7...	1933-4	{ 1,262,000 }	3,000,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11	1933-4	{ 315,300 }	5,500,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11	1924-5	.....	5,500,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 12	1924-5	{ 1,286,700 }	5,500,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 28	1924-5	{ 1,000,000 }	5,500,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 28	1924-5	{ 2,000,000 }	5,500,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 28	1924-5	{ 1,213,300 }	5,500,000 0 0
45 Vic., No. 22	1924-5	{ 1,286,700 }	5,500,000 0 0
46 Vic., No. 23	1918-19	{ 1,000,000 }	3,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26	1918-19	{ 2,109,400 }	3,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26	1918-19	{ 1,390,600 }	4,994,200 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26	1918-19	.....	2,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26	1933-4	{ 2,027,557 }	2,500,000 0 0
52 Vic., No. 16	1933-4	{ 472,443 }	2,500,000 0 0
54 Vic., No. 33	1935-6	{ 2,622,600 }	5,500,000 0 0
54 Vic., No. 33	1935-6	{ 1,100,000 }	5,500,000 0 0
55 Vic., No. 35	1935-6	{ 1,144,000 }	633,400
50 Vic., No. 28	1918-19	.....	832,000 0 0
52 Vic., No. 17	1912	{ 863,947 }	1,062,012 0 0
53 Vic., No. 23	1924-5	{ 193,065 }	1,554,920 1 0
59 Vic., No. 5...	1925	{ 222,255 }	2,549,350 0 0
57 Vic., No. 17	1912	{ 1,332,665/1/0 }	83,014 11 9
58 Vic., No. 14	1912	.....	1,302,884 0 0
59 Vic., No. 6...	1912	.....	4,000 0 0
56 Vic., No. 1 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	1912	.....	1,024,700 0 0
60 Vic., No. 32	1912	.....	1,302,884 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic., No. 9 (Deficiency)	Annual Payments of £150,000	.....	4,000 0 0
„ 55 Vic., No. 7	1896	.....	1,024,700 0 0
„ 59 Vic., No. 22	1901	.....	1,024,700 0 0
Total			£63,112,720 1 11

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED and INSCRIBED STOCK, and TREASURY BILLS, on 30th June, 1898.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	INSCRIBED AND FUNDED STOCK.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	
					Rate.	Amount.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1890 ...	200 ^a	.....	.....	200 0 0	5 ½ cent.	.....
1895 ...	200 ^a	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....
1895-6 ...	100 ^a	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....
1896-7 ...	1,200 ^a	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
1898-9 ...	177,200	.....	.....	177,200 0 0	.....	8,860 0 0
	** 2,500	.....	.....	2,500 0 0	6 ½ cent.	150 0 0
1898-9 ...	197,700	.....	.....	197,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	9,885 0 0
1900-1 ...	857,100	.....	.....	857,100 0 0	.....	42,855 0 0
	4,500 ^b	.....	.....	4,500 0 0	5 ½ cent.	247 10 0
	374,900	.....	.....	374,900 0 0	5 ½ cent.	18,745 0 0
1901-2 ...	+ 5,000	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	300 0 0
	* 25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0
	¶ 16,000	.....	.....	16,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	800 0 0
	399,300	.....	.....	399,300 0 0	.....	19,965 0 0
1902-3 ...	+ 25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	1,500 0 0
	* 34,700	.....	.....	34,700 0 0	.....	2,082 0 0
1903-4 ...	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000 0 0	4 ½ cent.	40,000 0 0
	3,700 ^b	.....	.....	3,700 0 0	4 ½ cent.	166 10 0
1904-5 ...	+ 20,000	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	1,000 0 0
	* 38,000	.....	.....	38,000 0 0	.....	1,900 0 0
1905-6 ...	2,300	.....	.....	2,300 0 0	6 ½ cent.	138 0 0
	901,500	.....	.....	901,500 0 0	4 ½ cent.	36,060 0 0
1906-7 ...	224,900	.....	.....	224,900 0 0	.....	8,996 0 0
1908-9 ...	1,450,000	.....	.....	1,450,000 0 0	.....	.....
1909-10...	1,799,500	.....	.....	3,249,500 0 0	.....	129,980 0 0
1910-11...	2,050,000	.....	.....	2,863,700 0 0	.....	114,548 0 0
	813,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912-13...	+ 30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0
	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0
1912 ...	.....	2,279,626 12 9	.....	2,279,626 12 9	3 ½ cent.	68,388 15 11
1912 (New South Wales Funded Stock) ..	.....	2,549,350 0 0	.....	2,549,350 0 0	4 ½ cent.	101,974 0 0
	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	122,500 0 0
1918-19...	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	122,500 0 0
	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	174,797 0 0
	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	29,120 0 0
	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
1924-5 ...	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
	.....	198,065 0 0	.....	198,065 0 0	3 ½ cent.	5,941 19 0
1925 ...	.....	222,255 0 0	.....	222,255 0 0	.....	6,667 13 0
	.....	1,186,300 0 0	.....	1,186,300 0 0	4 ½ cent.	47,452 0 0
1933-4 ...	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	120,000 0 0
	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	120,000 0 0
1935-6 ...	.....	2,500,000 0 0	.....	2,500,000 0 0	.....	100,000 0 0
	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	165,000 0 0
1897-8 ...	2,000 ^a	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
Interminable, being un-presented balance of Debentures payable off in 1882 ...	250	.....	.....	250 0 0	.....	.....
New South Wales 4 per cents. ...	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	4 ½ cent.	21,207 11 7
Permanent ...	2,700	.....	.....	2,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	135 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 (annual payments of £150,000) ...	.....	.....	1,302,884	1,302,884 0 0	3 ½ cent.	27,431 10 4
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7 (1896) ...	.....	.....	4,000 ^a	4,000 0 0	4 ½ cent.	15,540 0 0
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22 ...	.....	.....	1,024,700	1,024,700 0 0	3 ½ cent.	30,741 0 0
Total Amount outstanding, 30th June, 1898	£10,489,150	50,291,986 1 11	2,331,584	63,112,720 1 11	.....	2,298,974 9 10

* City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

† Municipal Council Redfern Sewerage Works taken over by the Government.

‡ Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Debentures taken over by the Government.

§ Balmain Municipal Council Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

† City of Sydney Waterworks Debentures taken over by the Government.

‡ Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Debentures taken over by the Government.

§ Balmain Municipal Council Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

a Overdue Debentures not yet presented. b Ashfield

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT showing Distribution of Interest on Public Debt on 30th June, 1898.

Description of Stock.	Amount of Stock.		6 per cent.	5½ per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent.	4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	Total Interest.		
	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	
Debentures	3,950	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 442,213	0 0
	2,082,900	0 0	.....	.....	104,145	.....	.....	.....	.....
	94,500	0 0	5,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8,299,600	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,984	0 0	.....		
	4,500	0 0	.....	247/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,700	0 0	.....	.....	.....	166/10/-	.....	.....	.....
	10,489,150	0 0										
Inscribed Stock (in London)	29,326,200	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,026,417	.....	} 1,578,869	0 0
	9,686,300	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	387,452	0 0	.....		
	5,500,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165,000	0 0		
	44,512,500	0 0										
New South Wales Funded Stock	2,549,350	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,974	0 0	.....	} 170,362	15 11
	2,279,626	12 9	68,388			15 11
	4,828,976	12 9										
New South Wales 4 per cents.	530,189	9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,207	11 7	.....	21,207	11 7
New South Wales 1924 Stock 58 Vic. No. 14 ..	198,065	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,941	19 0	5,941 19 0
New South Wales 1925 Stock 59 Vic. No. 6... ..	222,255	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,667	13 0	6,667 13 0
Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years), 53 Vic. No. 9	914,384	0 0	27,431	10 4	} 42,971	10 4
	388,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,540	0 0	.....		
	1,302,884	0 0										
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7	4,000	0 0*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasury Bills (Deficiency 30 June, 1895) 59 Vic. No. 22)	1,024,700	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,741	0 0	30,741 0 0
TOTALS	£ 63,112,720	1 11	5,670	247/10/-	104,145	166/10/-	858,157 11 7	1,026,417	304,170 18 3	2,298,974	9 10	

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

* Matured.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

SCHEDULE of REPAYMENTS, to the CREDIT of VOTES, during the YEAR ended 30th June, 1898, which have not been carried to account in reduction of payments during that year.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Services of the Year 1889.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
Master in Lunacy—Contingencies ... ..	.....	1 0 0
Services of the Year 1891.		
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.		
Prothonotary—Contingencies ... ..	.....	75 13 6
Services of the Year 1893.		
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
Medical Adviser—Contingencies	3 3 0	
State Children's Relief Board	4 17 6	
		8 0 6
Services of the Year 1894.		
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
Military Expenditure	0 9 9	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	6 14 6	
Unclassified Roads	0 1 0	
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.		
Coroners—Contingencies	3 0 0	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.		
Public Instruction	0 3 5	
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Parliamentary Electorate and Elections Act, 56 Vic. No. 35	4 3 8	
		14 12 4
Services of the Year 1895.		
Country and Suburban Fire Brigades	99 9 10	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	178 6 1	
Minor Roads under Department... ..	2 10 0	
Do Trustees	15 0 0	
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.		
Coroners—Contingencies	1 2 5	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.		
Public Instruction	1 12 8	
		298 1 0
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Revenue refunded ... ..	.....	215 2 11
Carried forward	£	612 10 3

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	612 10 3
Services of the Year 1895-6.		
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
Expenses in connection with Costa Rica Packet Case	325 0 0	
Maintenance and Transmission of Paupers, &c... ..	28 7 10	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	4 13 4	
State Children's Relief Board	19 10 0	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
Gratuities to Officers whose services have been dispensed with ...	1 10 0	
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.		
Railways—Working Expenses	35 16 3	
LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Fencing Public Cemeteries	0 3 8	
Improving Public Parks	2 13 0	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Boiler-shop and Stores, Fitzroy Dock	0 15 5	
Minor Roads—Trustees	1 1 6	
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	199 3 1	
Unclassified Roads... ..	3 8 7	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.		
Public Instruction	2 4 11	
MINES AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.		
Gratuities to Foresters whose services have been dispensed with ...	22 0 0	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		
Post Office—Contingencies	6 17 6	
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Parliamentary Electorate and Elections Act, 56 Vic. No 35.	5 3 0	
Carried forward	£	658 8 1
		1,270 18 4

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Services of the Year 1896-7.							
Brought forward ... ..	£	.....		1,270	18	4
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.							
Parliamentary Library—Contingencies		1	6	0			
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.							
Aborigines Protection Board—Contingencies		0	7	6			
Charitable Institutions—Contingencies		68	17	8			
Centennial Park—Contingencies		62	4	2			
Coast Hospital—Salaries		1	16	8			
Disbursements in London—"Costa Rica Packet" Case		20	0	0			
Expenses in connection with Federal Election		104	1	10			
Fisheries—Contingencies		1	7	0			
Grant in aid of Charitable Institutions		4	13	1			
Institutions for Insane Generally—Contingencies		1	8	6			
Master in Lunacy—Contingencies		3	5	3			
Naval Forces		0	4	8			
Police—Salaries		14	5	8			
Do Contingencies		5	7	6			
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	1,112	4	0				
State Children's Relief Board—Contingencies		0	5	0			
Special Grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities		0	14	8			
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.							
Advertising		149	14	0			
Customs—Contingencies		0	2	4			
Government Printer		42	17	6			
Gratuities to Officers whose services have been dispensed with		325	6	2			
Land and Income Tax		29	7	6			
Stores and Stationery—Contingencies		0	4	3			
To meet adjustment of Salaries on revision by the Public Service Board		0	0	7			
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.							
Gratuities to Weekly Wages Staff		10	0	0			
Railway Working Expenses		2,098	19	7			
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.							
Crown Solicitor—Contingencies		286	13	5			
LANDS DEPARTMENT.							
Fencing Public Cemeteries		29	16	11			
Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks		0	5	10			
Improving Public Parks		2	18	10			
Improving Rusheutters' Bay Park		1	0	0			
Lands Department—Salaries		4	6	8			
Do Contingencies		0	1	8			
Land Agents, Appraisers, and others—Contingencies		63	13	11			
Purchase of Sites for Public Parks		50	0	0			
Rodd Island		0	4	6			
Survey of Lands—Contingencies		10	12	8			
Carried forward... ..		4,508	15	6			
Carried forward	£				1,270	18	4

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£ 4,508 15 6	£ 1,270 18 4
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Dredge Service	12 2 3	
Dock Establishment	377 11 8	
Harbours and Rivers Surveys	50 0 0	
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Contingencies...	47 13 0	
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs	1 5 0	
Minor Roads inside Municipalities	0 14 10	
Minor Roads under Departments	46 13 10	
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—Contingencies...	758 15 7	
Public Works—Contingencies	14 5 0	
Repairs and Renewals of Bridges... ..	10 3 1	
Salaries, Equipment Allowances, &c.—Government Architect	0 13 0	
Do do Harbours and Rivers	25 0 0	
Unclassified Roads... ..	10 9 0	
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.		
Coroners—Contingencies	15 14 6	
District Courts—Salaries	16 0 0	
Do Contingencies	9 10 9	
Justice—Contingencies	0 2 6	
Prisons—Salaries	0 3 0	
Do Contingencies	81 1 4	
Petty Sessions—Contingencies	5 11 1	
Sheriff—Contingencies	2 10 10	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.		
Public Instruction	19 16 8	
MINES AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.		
Agriculture and Forestry—Contingencies	38 19 1	
Labour and Industry	2 18 7	
Mines Department—Contingencies	0 15 6	
Do Prospecting	8 1 5	
Law Costs—J. R. Hardy v. G. Maunsell	10 4 8	
Pastures and Stock Protection Act	0 5 10	
Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring—Salaries	0 6 7	
Do do Contingencies	12 11 5	
Vine Diseases Act	1 11 3	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		
Post Office—Salaries	14 14 11	
Do Contingencies	86 19 10	
Do Conveyance of Mails	1 10 0	
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Revenue Refunded... ..	20 0 0	
TOTAL	£	6,213 11 6
		7,484 9 10

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1898, on account of item 211 of 1897-8, "Roads and Bridges," as per Schedule A. (See page 24.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
SCHEDULE A.		
Department of Public Works.		
Roads and Bridges, &c.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Main Roads—Outside Municipalities—Schedule A 1	37,137 10 5	
Main Roads and other Roads and Works within Municipalities— Schedule A 2	31,341 13 2	
Minor Roads under Officers of the Department—Schedule A 3— (not including any Road within Municipalities)	£00,404 7 4	
Salaries, Equipment Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Rents, Incidentals, and Contingencies	25,374 0 6	
Erection, Repair, and Renewals of Bridges, &c.	57,587 19 7	
Unclassified Roads and other Works	49,675 1 11	
Incidental and Contingent Works and Services	13,059 17 8	
Expenses of Punts and Ferries	13,059 17 8	
Total, Schedule A	£ 514,880 10 7	

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1898, on account of Item 212, "Harbours and Rivers," Schedule B. (See page 24.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
SCHEDULE B.		
Department of Public Works.		
Harbours and Rivers.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Incidental Expenses in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, Light- houses, and other Public Works	8,694 10 6	
Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys	945 1 3	
Expenses connected with or arising out of employment of Tugs on Special Service	563 1 11	
Master and Driver of "Ganymede"	320 16 9	
Snagging Tributaries of Tweed River	7 1 11	
Maintenance—Newcastle Harbour Works... ..	1,797 8 0	
Maintenance—Wollongong Harbour Works	1,323 11 10	
Removal of Rocks near junction of South Arm, Clarence River... ..	967 2 8	
New Punt for 6-ton Crane, Sydney Harbour	500 12 3	
Dock Establishment—Contingencies	5,400 11 2	
Maintenance, Electric Light, Cockatoo Island	456 1 3	
Dredge Dock at Shoalhaven—Repairs, &c.... ..	127 1 9	
Tools for Workshops, Newcastle	136 10 6	
Tools and Machinery for Workshops, Fitzroy Dock	310 4 2	
Wharfs and Jetties—Erection, Repairs, and Renewals	6,225 6 2	
Salaries, Equipment, Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Rents, Cleaning, Caretaking, Incidentals, and Contingencies... ..	1,538 10 3	
Total, Schedule B	£ 29,318 12 4	

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1898, on account of item 214 of 1897-8, "Architect," Schedule D. (See page 24.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SCHEDULE D.						
Department of Public Works.						
Public Works and Buildings.						
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.						
Repairs, Public Buildings, &c.	10,894	14	9			
Furniture, Public Offices generally	6,440	19	11			
Gaols—Additions, Repairs, &c.	1,734	14	0			
Court-houses—Supreme Court, Bathurst, Narrandera, East Maitland, Darlinghurst, and generally—Additions, Repairs, &c. ...	4,128	13	4			
Hard-labour Gaols—Materials, &c.... ..	3,916	5	5			
Police Buildings and Lock-ups—Additions, Repairs, &c.... ..	1,836	0	8			
Post and Telegraph Offices—General Post Office, Scone, Bathurst, and generally—Additions and Repairs... ..	3,782	16	10			
Public Offices—Working Lifts, &c.... ..	891	17	9			
Lighting Government Lamps—Sydney streets, Domain, University, and attending to Gas and Ventilation at Parliamentary Buildings	987	5	9			
Institutions for Insane—Additions and Repairs	2,345	12	3			
Benevolent Asylums—Liverpool, Newington, Rookwood, and generally—Additions and Repairs	922	17	2			
Coast Hospital—Additions and Repairs	413	7	11			
Admiralty House—Repairs, &c.	948	19	5			
Government House—Additions to Messengers' Quarters, &c. ...	189	17	6			
Do Renewal of Building (Re-vote of 1896-7) ...	690	5	7			
Centennial Park—Buildings, &c. (Re-vote of 1896-7)	88	4	10			
"Hill View," Governor's Country Residence—Repairs, &c. ...	289	7	5			
Sydney Observatory—Repairs, &c.	111	5	10			
Salaries, Equipment, Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Rents, Cleaning, Caretaking, Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses, Contingencies, Photographs of Public Buildings, Copying Plans, &c.	8,173	18	11			
Total, Schedule D	£			48,837	5	3

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1898, on account of item 215 of 1897-8, "Miscellaneous," Schedule E. (See page 24.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SCHEDULE E.						
Department of Public Works.						
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Salaries, Equipment Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Surveys, Rents, Cleaning, Caretaking, Incidentals, and Contingencies—						
Railway and Tramway Construction	1,412	5	0			
Country Towns Water Supply	324	17	0			
Water Conservation... ..	555	13	10			
Sewerage Construction	2,150	17	8			
Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs—Supply Act No. 1 of 1897	935	1	7			
Gratuities	621	1	0			
C. R. Cunningham, Road Superintendent—Refund of portion of amount paid to Contractor (Contract 95-11), Engonia Creek Bridge Approach	32	10	0			
W. L. Vernon, Government Architect—Travelling Expenses while visiting and reporting on Public Buildings and Institutions in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe	200	0	0			
H. Rushton—Costs incurred by him (in case Rushton v. Barclay) re refusal of Returning Officer to accept his (H. Rushton's) nomination, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board Election	25	0	0			
Legal Expenses, &c., incurred by Under Secretary in connection with the Public Works Inquiry Commission	665	10	4			
Total, Schedule E	£			6,922	16	5

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR 1897-8.

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TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR-GENERAL,

BEING ON

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENTS OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, AND OTHER MONEYS, FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1897, TO 30TH JUNE, 1898.

(Under Audit Act, 1898, No. 5.)

1. THE Treasurer's Abstracts of his Receipts and Disbursements for the financial year ended 30th June, 1898, were received on the 12th September, 1898, and were returned to the Treasury for such corrections as the prescribed audit showed to be requisite on the 14th November, and were finally received back on the 21st January, 1899, with such corrections and amendments as were concurred with by the Treasurer, and I have now the honor to submit to the Legislative Assembly my Report thereon, as directed by section 45 of the "Audit Act, 1898."

2. Following up the improved principle established by the "Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895," several suggestions were made to the Treasurer for improving his Annual Statements, viz. :—

- (a) A reclassification of the items making up the Consolidated Revenue Fund, more especially of those usually ranked as "Receipts for Services rendered," and as "General Miscellaneous Receipts."
- (b) A re-arrangement of the Loan Service Disbursements under classes instead of exclusively under each Loan Appropriation Act.
- (c) A consolidation of the General Loan Fund operations under one account, chiefly by re-transfers of certain amounts which have hitherto found a place among the Trust Funds.

It is to be regretted that the Treasurer declined to adopt any of the above suggested alterations.

The

3. The proposed amended classification and other improvements in the Statements of the Revenue and Loan Receipts and Disbursements will be found in the Appendices, under references quoted further on in connection with their respective heads of comment.

THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT.

4. Before stating the condition of the Consolidated Revenue Fund Account as it stood at 30th June, 1898, it may be as well to review the progress of that Account, *as a Cash Account only*, since the close of the year 1894, the last complete year under the old system of appropriating and accounting for the Revenue Proper of the Colony.

5. At the 31st December, 1894, the Revenue Account was overdrawn to the amount of £2,735,511 8s. 11d., and was made up of a Cash Overdraft of £982,627 8s. 11d. and of the then outstanding Treasury Deficiency Bills in favour of Trust Funds, 53 Victoria No. 9, £1,752,884, as explained at page 158 of Report on the Accounts of 1894.

6. In the first place it must be noted that the Treasurer's Annual Statements have not hitherto shown any separate account of the operations under the Treasury Bills Acts of 1889 and 1895, nor any division of the Current Revenue Account showing how the Cash Balance at the close of each Financial Year is related to the deficiency in the Revenue upon which the Treasury Bills Acts were founded. It thus appears that while the Revenue Balance, as stated in the Accounts, is struck after crediting the proceeds of the Treasury Bills, there is not stated the corresponding Debit created by the liability to redeem said Bills at their maturity. Without such a separate statement of the Treasury Bills Account (from date of first Credit in 1889 to date), and in immediate connection with the Treasurer's "Account Current" of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, there is nothing to indicate that, while showing a cash balance to its credit, the Revenue was in debt to the Trust Funds for money-borrowed therefrom.

7. In previous Reports care has been taken to show year by year the progressive condition of the Debit Balance on the Revenue Account, as a Cash Account, from its nominal starting point at 31st December, 1886, and along with it the concurrent Liabilities of the Revenue as determined by the Annual and Fixed Appropriation Acts over and above the Debit Balance. The Statements thus made have all along been designed to keep to the front the fact that the Cash (Ledger and Bank) Balance does not represent the whole state of the Account; and the Statements referred to, therefore, carefully exclude the intruding element of the Treasury Bills, as the amount of those Bills, or the nominal produce thereof, merely forms part of the composition of the whole Debit Balance and does not affect the amount of that Balance as determined from actual Revenue and Disbursements only.

8. One of the conditions on which the Treasury Bills Deficiency Acts of 1889 and 1895 were passed was that, beginning with the year 1890, an annual sum of £150,000 was to be devoted to the redemption of the Bills to be issued until the whole debt as represented by those Bills should become extinguished.

9. The first of those Acts authorised an issue of Treasury Bills to the amount of £2,600,000, but the Deficiency was subsequently found to require only an issue to the amount of £2,502,884. By the 31st December, 1894, those Bills were reduced

to £1,752,884 by a literal compliance with the conditions of their issue, but the Deficiency itself was not reduced thereby, but on the contrary the literal writing off of the difference of £750,000 merely converted it into an addition to the Cash Overdraft which had been accruing independently of the Treasury Bills liability, and raised that Cash Overdraft at 31st December, 1894, from £232,627 8s. 11d. to £982,627 8s. 11d.

10. The half-year's Account to 30th June, 1895, reduced that Cash Overdraft by the surplus of receipts within that period over payments (£165,334 4s. 6d.) to £817,293 4s. 5d., the outstanding Treasury Bills remaining at £1,752,884,—the annual writing off not having been due until 31st December, 1895. The new financial year, ended 30th June, 1896, afforded an opportunity of closing nearly the whole of the ordinary liabilities of the year 1895 and previous years, falling due for settlement subsequently to 30th June of that year, and of establishing a clear starting point for the cash basis system of accounts from the 1st July, 1895, under the "Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895."

11. The Revenue of the new Financial Year, 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, contributed nothing to reduce the Deficit as established at 30th June, 1895, for, in addition to the overdraft with which the year opened (£817,293 4s. 5d.), the receipts fell short of the payments by a sum of £423,127 3s. 3d., making a total of £1,240,420 7s. 8d. This amount having been further increased by the nominal liquidation of the outstanding Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9) by £150,000, the overdraft became £1,390,420 7s. 8d., which, added to the outstanding Bills (53 Vic. No. 9) on the 30th June, 1896, £1,602,884, gives a total Cash Deficit at the date mentioned of £2,993,304 7s. 8d.

12. In these circumstances the second "Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1895," 59 Victoria No. 22, was passed on 23rd December, 1895, authorising a further issue to the amount of £1,174,700, and Treasury Bills for that sum were placed to the credit of the Government Savings Bank, as a security for so much of the bank's funds as had been drawn upon to supplement the needs of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The proceeds of the new Treasury Bills (59 Vic. No. 22) which were credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during March, 1896, fell short of the overdraft shown above—£1,390,420 7s. 8d.—by a sum of £215,720 7s. 8d. The composition of the balance was, therefore,—

	£	s.	d.
Cash Overdraft	215,720	7	8
Outstanding Treasury Bills—			
53 Vic. No. 9	1,602,884	0	0
59 Vic. No. 22	1,174,700	0	0
	<hr/>		
Net Cash Deficiency Balance, 30th June, 1896	£2,993,304	7	8

13. The Revenue of the Financial Year, 1st July, 1896—30th June, 1897, likewise fell short of the Disbursements during the same period by a sum of £63,469 15s. 3d. thus increasing the net Deficiency Balance at 30th June, 1897, to £3,056,774 2s. 11d. The Cash Overdraft at 30th June, 1896, of £215,720 7s. 8d. was, therefore, increased by £63,469 15s. 3d. Adding thereto the £150,000 for the annual liquidation of the Treasury Bills (53 Victoria No. 9) at 31st December, 1896, and the cancellation, for some unexplained reason, of £150,000 of the new Treasury Bills issued under 59

Victoria

Victoria No. 22, the Cash Overdraft reached a total of *£579,190 2s. 11d., as shown on page 3 of the Public Accounts of 1896-7. The transactions in connection with the Bills, however, did not in any way reduce or alter the amount of the deficiency while they varied the composition of its amount, which then stood thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Cash Overdraft	579,190	2	11
Outstanding Treasury Deficiency Bills—			
53 Victoria No. 9	1,452,884	0	0
59 Victoria No. 22	1,024,700	0	0
Net Cash Deficiency Balance at 30th June, 1897	£3,056,774	2	11

*Page 3, Public Accounts, 1896-7.	{ Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	Cr. £114,444	16	6
	{ General Post Office, New Street, &c., Account—Sus-			
	pense Account	Dr. £469,262	19	8
	{ Centennial Park Account—Suspense Account	„ 224,371	19	9
		Dr. £693,634	19	5
		Dr. £579,190	2	11

14. The Accounts for the following Financial Year now under review show that the Receipts exceeded the Disbursements by £158,060 8s. 10d., and that they thus admitted of a substantial reduction of the Cash Deficiency by £8,060 8s. 10d., and a substantial reduction of the old Treasury Deficiency Bills by the prescribed annual liquidation at 31st December, 1897, of £150,000.

The Net Cash Deficiency therefore at 30th June, 1898, was composed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Cash Overdraft	571,129	14	1
Outstanding Treasury Deficiency Bills—			
53 Victoria No. 9	1,302,884	0	0
59 Victoria No. 22... ..	1,024,700	0	0
Net Cash Deficiency Balance at 30th June, 1898**	£2,898,713	14	1

** See paragraph 96, page 180, for further adjustment of Deficiency on 30th June, 1898—(£3,098,590 8s.)

15. The following Accounts Current show how the Consolidated Revenue Fund has been affected by the operations during the Financial Year ended 30th June, 1898, and how the above result has been arrived at. The first of these accounts has been prepared in continuation of the separate Statement framed in 1895-6, and closes with a Balance Surplus of Receipts over Payments of £62,363 13s. 7d. The second account shows the state of the old Deficiency Account as carried on since the 31st December, 1886, to 30th June, 1898, when the Balance Deficiency stood at £2,961,077 7s. 8d. The difference between the Balances in the two Accounts shows as above a net Cash Deficiency of £2,898,713 14s. 1d. It must not be forgotten, however, that this sum includes advances to the amount of £868,281 6s. 4d. (*vide* pages 160 and 199), which may either be recovered in future years, or may in whole or in part be converted into final payments. The advances on account of the Centennial Park, 51 Victoria No. 9, and on account of the New Street Resumption Account, General Post Office, 53 Victoria No. 13, make up £697,391 13s. 10d. of this amount, and are fully explained in paragraphs 17 to 22 of last year's Report. This matter is referred to again further on.

CONSOLIDATED

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

Financial Year ended

Dr.

		Details on	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To	Credit Balance, 1st July, 1897 (<i>Report, 1896-7</i> , page 137)		.....			.....			130,099	8	5
„	Revenue and Receipts credited during Financial Year ended 30th June, 1898:—										
	Taxation:—										
	Customs	} Page 201	1,256,590	14	9						
	Excise		291,343	8	2						
	Stamp Duties		348,560	9	1						
	Land Tax		371,869	18	9						
	Income Tax		180,102	19	3						
	Licenses		122,514	12	11						
	Gross Taxation		2,570,982	2	11						
	Less Refunds		59,684	3	11						
	Net Taxation ... ..		.....			2,511,297	19	0			
	Land Revenue:—										
	Alienation	} Pages 201-2	1,205,885	14	2						
	Pastoral Occupation		669,374	4	5						
	Mining Occupation		47,129	14	10						
	Miscellaneous Land Receipts		109,211	1	2						
	Gross Land Revenue		2,031,600	14	7						
	Less Refunds		54,785	1	10						
	Net Land Revenue ... ..		.....			1,976,815	12	9			
	Receipts for Services rendered:—										
	Railway and Tramway Receipts	} Pages 202-3	3,368,920	15	11						
	Post Office, Electric Telegraphs, &c.		734,758	17	6						
	Harbours and Rivers Navigation		47,744	10	0						
	Public Instruction Department		74,954	8	1						
	Water Supply		203,237	2	10						
	Sewerage and Drainage		90,692	0	6						
	Administration of Justice		82,202	13	4						
	Other		52,321	18	0						
	Gross Receipts for Services rendered... ..		4,654,832	6	2						
	Less Refunds		44,286	6	0						
	Net Receipts for Services rendered ... ..		.....			4,610,546	0	2			
	General Miscellaneous Receipts:—										
	Rents, exclusive of Land	} Pages 203-4	71,353	15	2						
	Interest on Public Moneys, Repayments, &c.		35,071	4	2						
	Unclaimed Moneys		10,290	10	5						
	Contributions towards expenses incurred by Government, &c.		80,292	11	2						
	Miscellaneous Receipts		19,002	5	4						
	Over-payments under Appropriations of previous years recovered		8,670	9	8						
	Gross General Miscellaneous Receipts		224,680	15	11						
	Less Refunds		19,087	9	9						
	Net General Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..		.....			205,593	6	2			
	Other Receipts (<i>Advances repaid</i>):—										
	Repayments of Advances on account of year 1896-7 Page 199		.....			.....			9,434,352	6	6
	TOTAL ... ..		.....			.....			£ 9,514,761	18	9

Special Receipts and

To	Towards Erection and Maintenance of Public School Buildings, and outstanding claims under the repealed Act 44 No. 19, Act 61 Vic. No. 20:—										
	Transfer of Balance at Credit of "Public Instruction Endowment Account" under 14th section of Act 61 Vic. No. 20 ... Page 93		202,499	18	11						
	Premium on Debentures sold		£3,757	0	9						
	Accrued Interest		323	19	3						
			.....			*4,081	0	0			
									206,580	18	11
„	Railway Loan Redemption Fund, 53 Vic. No. 24:—										
	Balance at credit of Railway Loan Redemption Fund transferred for redemption of Railway Debentures issued under Act 31 Vic. No. 11† Page 30		.....			.....			150,000	0	0
	TOTAL ... ..		.....			.....			£356,580	18	11

* This sum being considered to be due to the Revenue as explained in paragraph 29, page 157, ought more properly to appear direct to its credit.
† For explanation of this entry, see paragraph 33, page 158.

—ACCOUNT CURRENT.

30th June, 1898.

Cr.

		Details on—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Expenditure under Special Appropriations:—								
Schedules A, B, and C, and Supplements	...	Page 189	44,632	15	2			
Public Debt	...	" 189	2,405,938	9	5			
Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9) (transferred to "Deficiency Account" 1895 and previous years)	...	" 189	150,000	0	0			
Other Special Appropriations:—								
Interest on Uninvested Funds at Credit Government Savings Bank	...	189	14,796	1	1			
Endowments	...	189	38,099	3	8			
Salaries, Allowances, Pensions, &c.	...	190	84,165	15	9			
Miscellaneous	...	190	52,820	0	0			
Total Special Appropriations	...	Page 190				2,790,452	5	1
By Expenditure under Annual Appropriations:—								
Supplement to Schedule B	...	" 190	1,444	9	2			
Executive and Legislative	...	" 190	30,739	3	7			
Chief Secretary...	...	" 191-3	949,129	3	6			
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade:—								
Departments generally	...	" 193-4	575,706	15	8			
Railways and Tramways	...	" 194	1,839,109	14	4			
Attorney-General	...	" 194	45,440	6	4			
Secretary for Lands	...	" 194	283,056	8	11			
Secretary for Public Works	...	" 195	841,835	12	2			
Administration of Justice	...	" 195	256,948	11	3			
Public Instruction, Labour and Industry	...	" 195-6	718,947	0	4			
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	...	" 196	131,049	14	0			
Postmaster-General	...	" 196	701,053	17	1			
Total Annual Appropriations	...	" 196				6,374,460	16	4
By Expenditure under Supplementary Appropriations:—								
Executive and Legislative	...	" 197	187	2	5			
Chief Secretary...	...	" 197	32,216	19	9			
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	...	" 197	19,081	9	0			
Attorney-General	...	" 197	737	17	5			
Secretary for Public Works	...	" 197	295	19	11			
Administration of Justice	...	" 197	392	7	2			
Public Instruction, Labour and Industry	...	" 197	1,314	17	8			
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	...	" 198	775	18	9			
Postmaster-General	...	" 198	25	0	0			
Total Supplementary Appropriations	...	" 198				55,027	12	1
Total Special, Annual, and Supplementary Appropriations	...	" 198				9,219,940	13	6
By Other Payments (Advances made)—Balance of Advances made during 1897-8		...				157,457	11	8
Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9), Moiety of instalment due 31st December, 1895, transferred to "Deficiency Account," 1895 and previous years		...				9,377,398	5	2
						75,000	0	0
Credit Balance on 30th June, 1898 (Surplus of Receipts over Disbursements)		(See "Analysis of Balances," page 177.)				9,452,398	5	2
TOTAL						£ 9,514,761	18	9

Disbursements—Consolidated Revenue Fund.

By Towards Erection and Maintenance of Public School Buildings and outstanding claims, &c. (Act 61 Vic. No. 20):—								
Expenditure under Clause 14:—								
Ordinary Payments	...	Page 115	52,000	0	0			
Old Claims contracted under "Public Instruction Endowment Account" (Act 44 Vic. No. 19)	...	" 115	12	10	8			
						52,012	10	8
,, Railway Loan Redemption Fund (53 Vic. No. 24):—								
Redemption of Railway Debentures issued under Act 31 Vic. No. 11	...	" 31				150,000	0	0
Credit Balance on 30th June, 1898 (See Analysis of Balances, pages 177-8.)		{ Securities £119,271 19 3 } { Cash Credit £35,296 9 0 }				202,012	10	8
TOTAL						*154,568	8	3
						£356,580	18	11

* As explained on the other side, this balance should stand at £150,487 8s. 3d.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Dr. *Deficiency Account for 1895 (June) and previous years.* Cr.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
To RECEIPTS credited during the financial year ended 30th June, 1898, on account of:—								By Balance of Deficiency Account, 30th June, 1897, brought forward ... Page 138 (1896-7 Report)		3,186,873	11	4	
Advances made prior to 1st July, 1895:—													
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1893 Page 199		324	4	3									
General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account Suspense Account ... Page 199		465	19	5									
Centennial Park Account Suspense Account ... Page 199		6	0	0									
					796	3	8						
Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9), Moiety of Instalment due 31st December, 1895, transferred from "Account Current"					75,000	0	0						
Instalment of Deficiency Debt of 1886 and Previous Years, transferred from "Account Current," 1897-8 .. Page 153					150,000	0	0						
					225,796	3	8						
Gross Deficiency, 30th June, 1898.													
	{ Treasury Bills outstanding —	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
	53 Vic. No. 9	1,302,884	0	0									
	59 Vic. No. 22	1,024,700	0	0									
		2,327,584	0	0									
	*Cash Overdraft	633,493	7	8	2,961,077	7	8						
					£	3,186,873	11	4		£	3,186,873	11	4

COMPOSITION OF CASH OVERDRAFT.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
* {	Page 199.—General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account (Suspense Account) ..	Dr.	468,075	19	5			
	Page 199.—Centennial Park Account (Suspense Account)	Dr.	199,405	2	10			
	Page 199.—Treasurer's Advance, 1893, outstanding	Dr.	13,000	0	0			
	Working Account				Cr.	680,481	2	3
					Cr.	46,987	14	7
	Total, as above (See Analysis of Balances, page 177)					£633,493	7	8

RECONCILIATION OF GROSS AND NET DEFICIENCY.

		£	s.	d.
Debit Balance, 30th June, 1898—"Deficiency Account," as above (Gross Deficiency)		2,961,077	7	8
Credit " " "Account Current, page 153 ..		62,363	13	7
Net Deficiency, 30th June, 1898, as below		£2,898,713	14	1

State of Deficiency from Year of first Deficiency, to 30th June, 1898.

(Includes the two Accounts, "General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account" (Suspense Account), and "Centennial Park Account" (Suspense Account).)

Year.	RECEIPTS, including "Temporary Advances Repaid" (termed Other Receipts).		DISBURSEMENTS, including Temporary "Advances Made" (termed Other Payments).				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
Dr. Balance on the 31st December, 1886 (year of the first debit balance of the existing deficiency)			1,286,581	9 4			
Twelve months ended 31st December, 1887	8,683,943	8 2	9,576,942	8 5			
" " " 1888	9,583,700	4 3	9,072,834	12 9			
" " " 1889	9,350,346	17 7	9,531,693	7 0			
" " " 1890	9,957,411	0 11	10,046,975	0 0			
" " " 1891	10,184,875	5 3	10,801,437	1 4			
" " " 1892	10,903,380	4 9	10,883,803	17 9			
" " " 1893	10,280,526	18 6	10,538,073	18 9			
" " " 1894	9,905,712	8 3	9,847,066	1 3			
Six months ended 30th June, 1895	5,250,419	6 9	5,094,085	2 3			
Twelve months ended 30th June, 1896	9,378,807	19 8	9,801,935	2 11			
" " " 1897	9,468,334	11 7	9,531,804	6 10			
" " " 1898	9,747,676	0 9	9,589,615	11 11			
			£	112,704,134	6 5		
Net Deficiency, 30th June, 1898							
	{ Treasury Bills Outstanding:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	53 Vic. No. 9	1,302,884	0	0			
	59 Vic. No. 22	1,024,700	0	0			
		2,327,584	0	0			
	{ Cash Overdraft "Deficiency Account," as per above Statement	Dr.	633,493	7 8			
	{ Credit Balance "Account Current," as per Statement, page 153 ..	Cr.	62,363	13 7			
					571,129	14	1
	See "Analysis of Cash Balances," pages 177-8).						
Total					£	115,602,848	0 6

RECONCILIATION of the CASH OVERDRAFT, £571,129 14s. 1d, with the TREASURY Ledger CASH BALANCE, £122,211 1s. 10d., page 3.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Cash Overdraft—"Deficiency Account," 30th June, 1898, as per detailed statement above		633,493	7	8					
Credit Balance—"Account Current," " " " " page 153		62,363	13	7					
Cash Overdraft, 30th June, 1898, as shown above					£571,129	14	1		
Less Debits:—									
General Post Office—New Street, &c., Suspense Account ..					468,974	16	2		
Centennial Park Account Suspense Account.—									
As per Treasury Statement, page 3		£224,365	19	9					
Additional charge by Department of Audit (adjusted by Treasury during 1898-9) ..		4,050	17	11					
					228,416	17	8		
							697,391	13	10
"Working Balance," Revenue Account, as per Department of Audit							126,261	19	9
Less—"Charge made by Department of Audit" to Centennial Park Suspense Account (adjusted by Treasury during 1898-9)							4,050	17	11
"Working Balance," Revenue Account, as per Treasury Statement, page 3							£122,211	1	10

16. From the foregoing Accounts Current and the explanations preliminary thereto, it may be seen that before the Balance Surplus of Receipts over Payments (£62,363 13s. 7d.) can be reckoned as an absolutely free Cash Credit Balance on the Current Revenue Account as a whole, and exclusive of the liability to meet the Treasury Deficiency Bills (£2,327,584) there requires to be provided a sum equal to it and the net Cash overdraft as well, shown above to be £571,129 14s. 1d., or together £633,493 7s. 8d. If the Outstanding Advances referred to previously, which may be said to have occasioned the immediate Cash Overdraft, were adjusted, the Revenue Account *as a whole* would then be in Credit, but only to the extent to which such adjustment might be effected by cash. Any improvement of the balance that might thus occur would still, of course, be subject to the liability of £2,327,584 on account of the Treasury Deficiency Bills, which, by the Treasury Bills Acts, will take nearly sixteen years to discharge at the rate of £150,000 per annum.

17. The details of the Heads of Receipts in gross in the Revenue Account Current are given according to the amended classification proposed to, but rejected by, the Treasury (*vide* Appendix B). A comparison of the Treasurer's own detail with that now submitted shows that, with a very few exceptions, each line of description is the same in both. The expansion of the Revenue and the variety of the sources whence it is derived since the existing form of Statement of Revenue and Receipts was adopted, now many years ago, make it most desirable that the headings and descriptions of the Accounts should be arranged in a somewhat more logical order than that in which they are now ordinarily set out.

18. A glance at the list of what are called "Unclassified Receipts," and a comparison thereof with the division of the Revenue Account headed "Receipts for Services rendered," will demonstrate that this latter heading ought to include under it many of the items now illogically treated as "Unclassified" ones. Not only so but the "Unclassified Receipts" themselves are arranged in a very disconnected fashion. A considerable number of those receipts might very properly be arranged under a new heading that might read "Contributions towards expenses incurred by Government" or as such items were formerly classed "Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government." A re-classification on the lines above indicated has accordingly been made (*vide* Appendix B, pages 201-4).

19. To the Amended Statement there is added as a Special Receipt the Balance stated to be at the Credit of the "Public Instruction Endowment Account" at the 2nd December, 1897, £202,499 18s. 11d. which the Act, 61 Victoria No. 20, directs to be specially expended "Towards the Erection and Maintenance of Public School Buildings" after meeting outstanding claims under the repealed Act 44 Vic. No. 19, as shown by the—

PROVISIONS OF THE CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS ACT, 1897, 61 VICTORIA NO. 20.

20. The Church and School Lands Act, 1897, passed 2nd December, 1897, abolished the Special Trusts created by the Act 44 Victoria No. 19, and transferred all the interest thereof to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Church and School Lands as they had been called became Crown Lands, and consequently subject to the provisions of the several Land Acts in force at 2nd December, 1897, and all income derivable therefrom became a part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, subject to no conditions of specific application, as it had been under the now repealed Act, 44 Victoria No. 19.

21. The "Public Instruction Endowment Account," created by the repealed Act as a Trust Account, necessarily ceased to exist at 2nd December, 1897, when a balance appeared to be at its credit of £202,499 18s. 11d., as already quoted. The constitution of that account was, however, distinctly limited by the Act 44 Vic. No. 19 to the "income to be derived from the 'unsold lands,' and from the sums which had then been invested as the proceeds of 'sold lands.'" It was obviously wrong, therefore, to include the "Capital" in the "Income" account. The balance stated to be at its credit should not have been more than the current balance of "Income," viz., £8,627 19s. 8d., said balance being due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund in terms of the repealed Act. Deducting that outstanding claim on the part of the Revenue of £8,627 19s. 8d. from the total balance of £202,499 18s. 11d., there remains a sum of £193,871 19s. 3d., which represents the face value of investments to that amount, as follow :—

In Debentures, at 5 per cent., due 1st January, 1899	...	£3,400	0	0
Do at 4 per cent., due 1st July, 1906	...	52,600	0	0
In Funded Stock, at 4 per cent., interminable	...	106,781	19	3
Do at 4 per cent., due 1912	...	12,490	0	0
In Treasury Bills, at 3 per cent., due 1st January, 1900	...	18,600	0	0

22. The whole of the amount so invested was weighted with an obligation to be expended in full for Public School Buildings, and could not, therefore, be treated as a part of the ordinary income of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The aggregate balances of "Income" and "Investments" properly appear, therefore, as a special credit, of which, at 30th June, 1898, there had been applied, in terms of the Act, £52,012 10s. 8d., leaving an unapplied balance of £150,487 8s. 3d.

23. The 14th Section of the Act, which provides for the disposal of the above aggregate balance of £202,499 18s. 11d., and of all future income from the Church and School Lands, reads as follows :—

61 VICTORIA NO. 20, "CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS ACT, 1897."

14. On and after the day of the commencement of this Act the Public Instruction Endowment Account shall be closed, and all moneys at credit of the said Account at the said date shall be applied firstly, towards meeting any claims upon the said Account, and secondly, towards the erection and maintenance of Public School Buildings. And the whole of the moneys to be derived from the Church and School Lands whether accrued due before or after the said day, shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer, to be by him carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

24. The above section (14) is silent as to the existence of investments as forming part of the money credit balance upon the abolition of the Trust. A difficulty has arisen in consequence, as to the conversion of the Investment portion of the balance into cash to meet demands for the application of it to Public School Buildings. Those investments represent the accumulated cash received from the year 1861 for the *sale only* of the Church and School Lands, and they are therefore held to represent the lands sold. Whatever income might arise from those investments is considered to be the same as if derived from lands unsold, and to come within the terms "The whole of the Moneys to be derived from the Church and School Lands whether accrued due before or after the 2nd December, 1897, should be paid to the Colonial Treasurer, to be by him carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund."

25. While those investments were held at the credit of the "Public Instruction Endowment Account," they represented so many liabilities against the Revenue for redemption at par and for current interest; but on the conversion of the Trust into a Revenue Account those liabilities are held to have ceased in that form and to have been changed into an obligation to expend a like sum—that is, *their face value and no more*—towards the Erection and Maintenance of Public School Buildings.

If

26. If the Revenue Fund had been in a position to pay off those Securities, or, in other words, to replace the sum invested by the old Trust, that course would have proved of considerable benefit to the Revenue. As that was not the case, the alternative was to transfer, as opportunities might occur, the Securities to some other Fund having funds available for investment, and that is being done, but on what seem to be extraordinary and improvident terms.

27. On the 2nd December, 1897, the then Trust Fund, "The Public Instruction Endowment Account," that is to say, the "Capital" portion of it, could not claim more from the Revenue on which they were secured than the face value of the Debentures, or Funded Stock, held by it as assets, when they should arrive at maturity for redemption (for by the conditions of the investment at first there existed no reason for realising them, nor any authority for doing so); nor could it claim more than their then face value for expenditure on Public School Buildings; nor could it claim for that purpose any sum that might then (2nd December, 1897) be due for interest, or any sum that might thereafter be paid for its Securities in excess of face value, inasmuch as on and after the 2nd December, 1897, the Securities became the property of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as part of the money balance appearing at the credit of the Public Instruction Endowment Account, and consequently all moneys receivable on that Account became, likewise, the property of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, without liability to expend for any special purpose.

28. In these circumstances, the Debentures described above, to the amount of £56,000, were transferred to the Government Savings Bank at a so-called premium of £4,081, which has been credited to the Special Account, and not to the Revenue, as prescribed by the 14th section of 61 Victoria No. 20, apparently with the intention of expending that sum, in addition to the balance of £202,499 18s. 11d. at 2nd December, 1897, on Public School Buildings. The ambiguity of the clause 14 arising from the omission of all reference to existing investments, to the circumstances under which they came into existence, and to the manner for their disposal for the purpose of the Act certainly seems to require removal. As it stands, there would appear no ground for interpreting the clause as conveying authority for the expenditure of any sum beyond the credit balance of £202,499 18s. 11d., as composed of "Income" and "Capital."

29. The amount charged to the Government Savings Bank for the transfer, £4,081, on the 21st February, 1898, consisted of accrued interest from 1st January to 21st February, 1898, £323 19s. 3d., and premium £3,757 0s. 9d. The accrued interest was, of course, due to the Revenue out of which it had to be paid, according to well established precedents, and not applicable to erect or maintain Public School Buildings. The premium of £3,757 0s. 9d. represents the loss to the Revenue by the continued charge at the rates of 5 and 4 per cent. interest, instead of the current rate of 3 per cent.

30. If the Debentures were to be considered still alive as against the Revenue, notwithstanding that they had become the property of the Revenue, according to the Trust Abolition Act, and were rightly saleable at all with or without an advance on their face value, of which there is considerable doubt, the re-issue of them practically amounted to a renewal of the Loan which originated them, and at the same rate of interest, and for the same currency. For that higher than current rate of interest the Revenue was entitled to compensation, but the amount so paid, £3,757 0s. 9d., was not applicable to the erection of Public School Buildings.

31.

31. Moreover, the difference in simple interest between 3 per cent. current rate and 5 and 4 per cent. on the parcel of Debentures for £56,000 from date of transfer, 21st February, 1898, to date of maturity is £4,449 10s. 8d. The Revenue has to pay, unnecessarily it would appear in the circumstances that excess of rate, but towards that excess it should have credited to it the set off of £3,757 0s. 9d. If the Debentures in question had not been transferred at all, but still held to bear interest, that interest would necessarily be paid by the Revenue to the Revenue, and, of course, under the 14th section already quoted become Revenue and not Trust money for School-building purposes.

32. Under any view, therefore, the sum of £4,081 in question if still credited, must be held as Revenue money, but the more correct course would unquestionably be to refund to the Government Savings Bank the excess price charged to it, and to endorse the Debentures as bearing only 3 per cent. annual interest from date of transfer. As it stands the transaction is an improvident one as just shown. The admission of it as a special credit in an account liable for expenditure towards the Erection and Maintenance of Public School Buildings cannot be allowed on the face of the whole obvious scope and tenor of the Act 61 Victoria No. 20. Recent transfers have also been made of portions of the Funded Stock included in balance at 2nd December, 1897, on similar lines to the above. Seeing that the Stock is *interminable* at 4 per cent., the transactions are still more open to serious question.

33. Another special receipt of £150,000 has been added to the amended Statement of Revenue, being the amount at the credit of the "Railway Loan Redemption Fund," 53 Victoria No. 24, applied by the Treasurer towards the partial liquidation of the balance of the Debentures issued under the Act 31 Victoria No. 11. As those Debentures were payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as provided by that Act, they must appear so paid among the Revenue Disbursements, and not from a Trust Fund. It becomes necessary, therefore, to show the transaction on both sides of the Revenue Account. It leaves, however, the Revenue liable to replace the amount as may appear from the following account of the—

LIQUIDATION OF THE MILLION LOAN RAISED UNDER THE "RAILWAY LOAN
ACT OF 1867."

34. The "Railway Loan Act of 1867," 31 Victoria No. 11 authorised the raising of a Loan of One Million pounds by the sale of Debentures towards the completion of Railway Lines which had already been sanctioned at the date of it—23rd December, 1867. The Loan was to be raised upon peculiar conditions and very much of a speculative character which do not occur in any other Loan Act passed before or since. The conditions were the following, viz:—

"From the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight to the thirty-first day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one inclusive, the sum of Fifty thousand pounds shall be appropriated and applied by the Government of New South Wales each year towards the payment of interest on the said Loan and thereafter the sum of Seventy thousand pounds shall be appropriated and applied each year during the currency of the Loan in the following manner, namely:—

- (1.) Towards the payment of interest on the Loan.
- (2.) Towards the Reduction and final extinction of the Loan by the payment of Twenty thousand pounds as a sinking fund of two per centum to be determined by annual drawings at par.
- (3.) Towards the purchase of the Debentures of the Loan."

Debentures were issued accordingly bearing interest at 5 per cent. for the full amount of One Million pounds with a currency of 30 years from the 1st January 1868. The Loan was negotiated in London through the agency of the Bank of New South Wales and realised a net sum of £968,503 13s. 10d. which was brought to account in Sydney in 1869.

35. At the 30th June, 1897, it had been computed that the outstanding Debentures, payable on 1st January, 1898, would amount to £208,800, and that the balance of the Annual Appropriations of £70,000 unapplied to fulfil the conditions of the Loan would be £207,752 10s. 0d. Upon winding up the Account, however, it was found that the prescribed annual drawings of £20,000 had not always been correctly accounted for, firstly, by the failure in some cases to withdraw the cards with the numbers of the Debentures purchased prior to the drawings; and, secondly, by the omission in the London Accounts to discriminate in some cases between the payments made there for Bonds drawn and Bonds purchased. In this way the entries in the Sydney Accounts became irregular and unreliable.

36. Another serious irregularity was occasioned by the purchase in London of the Debentures of this Loan to the amount of £10,500 with money provided to redeem what is known as the Mudgee Road Loan of £22,000 under the Act 36 Victoria, No. 2, which practically reduced the Appropriation Liability under 31 Victoria, No. 11, by that amount.

37. Over and above those disturbing elements the procedure in regard to the purchase of Debentures with the growing excess of the annual provision of the £50,000 for the payment of interest, in consequence of the growing reduction of the amount of the interest bearing principal, has certainly also occasioned no inconsiderable irregularity in the progressive redemption of the Loan during its currency. It had been considered by the Treasury that, as the purchase of the Debentures when offered in the open market could only be effected at a premium, and that often at a high rate, it was necessary to provide Votes out of the Revenue to meet such premiums, whereas, if necessary at all to incur the expense, they were clearly chargeable on the annual provision of £70,000. The amount of premiums so paid reached the sum of £19,429 15s. 6d., besides £323 15s. charged as "unforeseen expenses." Attention was several times invited to this procedure in past Reports, as occasioning an unnecessary extra charge upon the Revenue.

38. The total amount of the outstanding Debentures really due at 1st January was found by their actual presentation for payment, to be £206,700 of which £2,400 have only been brought to account since 30th June last. The balance of £204,300 fell due within the financial year 1897-8, and properly forms part of the current charges under the Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895, but, as before stated, the Treasurer finding a balance of £150,000 lying idle at the credit of the "Railway Loan Redemption Fund," applied the same in the meantime towards the redemption so far of the Debentures in question, being part of Railway Debt, but as that balance will be required hereafter, it is necessary to retain as unexpended an Appropriation of £150,000 under the Million Loan Act of 1867, 31 Victoria No. 11.

THE LIABILITIES OF THE REVENUE.

39. In Appendix A and Supplements are given in full detail the authorities by Acts of the Legislature for the expenditure of the Revenue during the financial year. Those authorities are of two classes, viz.:—

- (a) Those authorities which make the Revenue primarily chargeable for certain obligations thereupon arising out of the provisions of Special Statutes, and which only cease when those obligations are fully satisfied, irrespective of the limitations which the Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895 imposes upon the grants made by the annual Appropriation Acts.
- (b) Those authorities which are given by the Annual Appropriation Acts, and are limited to payments irrespective of date of service, which may be made within any financial year which terminates on the 30th June,

40. The following is a summary statement of the results of the year's operations under those authorities :—

Service.	Amounts Authorised.	Amounts Disbursed.	Balances Surrendered.	Authorities Outstanding, 30th June, 1898.
I. AUTHORITIES FOR EXPENDITURE UNDER SPECIAL STATUTES (<i>Primary Charges</i>).				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount brought forward from 1896-7. See page 139 of that year's Report ...	694,054 2 8			
Less over estimate	1,996 1 1			
	692,058 1 7	506,975 17 5	1,556 15 0	183,525 9 2
Schedules A, B, and C, and Supplements ...	46,751 4 2	43,565 1 11	1,744 16 8	1,441 5 7
Public Debt:—				
Redemption ...	95,948 2 0	95,948 2 0	.....	.....
Interest ...	2,171,930 11 9	1,751,855 3 5	.....	420,075 8 4
Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9 and 59 Vic. No. 22):—				
Redemption ...	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	.....	.....
Interest ...	75,683 10 4	54,197 15 2	.....	21,485 15 2
Other Special Appropriations ...	190,590 18 7	187,910 5 2	.....	2,630 13 5
Total Special Statutes	£ 3,422,962 8 5	2,790,452 5 1	3,301 11 8	629,208 11 8
II. AUTHORITIES FOR EXPENDITURE UNDER ANNUAL APPROPRIATION ACTS DURING 1897-8.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annual Appropriation for the Financial Year 1897-8 ...	6,489,271 2 10	6,374,460 16 4	114,810 6 6	} Nil.
Supplementary Appropriation towards adjustment of Advance to Treasurer, 1896-7 ...	55,027 12 1	55,027 12 1	.....
Total Annual and Supplementary Appropriations	£ 6,544,298 14 11	6,429,488 8 5	114,810 6 6	
Grand Total (as per Appendix A, page 198) ...	£ 9,967,261 3 4	9,219,940 13 6	118,111 18 2	629,208 11 8

CONTINGENT CREDITS.

41. The amount of sums issued and recorded as Advances recoverable to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the close of 1896-7 was £792,029 10s. 7d. Of that amount there were recovered £81,205 15s. 11d to 30th June, 1898; but at the same date there were further Advances unadjusted to the extent of £157,457 11s. 8d. The net amount outstanding at the close of the year was accordingly £868,281 6s. 4d., made up of—

	£	s.	d.
Disbursements on account of the Centennial Park, 51 Victoria No. 9 ...	228,416	17	8
General Post Office — New Street Resumption Account, 53 Victoria No. 13 ...	468,974	16	2
Treasurer's Advance, 1893 ...	13,000	0	0
Do 1896-7 ...	509	16	9
Do 1897-8 ...	137,424	15	8
Miscellaneous items ...	19,955	0	1
Total Temporary Advances outstanding 30th June, 1898—page 199 ...	£868,281	6	4

Of

Of the Treasurer's Advance for 1897-8 there have been adjusted by the Appropriation Act of 1898-9 (Act No. 35, 1898), passed 23rd December, 1898, sums to the amount of £134,223 15s. 8d. The excess of £37,424 15s. 8d. over the Treasurer's Advance for 1897-8 Vote forms part of the unauthorised payments in June, 1898, as explained in following paragraphs.

PAYMENTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND UNAUTHORISED BY
PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS.

42. The Supply Act No. 1 of 1897, dated 17th May, provided for disbursements out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the following months of July, August, and September, 1897, but the Annual Appropriation Act not having been passed, a second Supply Act, No. 13 of 1897, dated 29th October, became necessary, and provision was made by it for expenditure during the succeeding months of October and November. This was followed by the Annual Appropriation Act, No. 42 of 1897, under date 10th December.

43. Prior, however, to the passing of the Supply Act, No. 13, payments had been made to the amount of £188,983 9s. 2d. in excess of then existing appropriations of the Revenue, and, of course, without the Warrant of the Governor. They were, however, promptly transferred to the Supply Account opened under Act No. 13, 1897. Nevertheless, having been illegally made and contrary to the express injunction of the Constitution Act, the whole amount was necessarily withheld from the Certificate of Discharge to the Treasurer for the month of October, 1897. In accordance with precedents, the Treasurer will, it is presumed, seek an Act of Indemnity for all payments made "without appropriation and without warrant."

44. In like manner, further sums to an amount of £41,321 14s. 8d. were made in June, 1898, in excess of appropriations, which the Treasurer would no doubt have met from his Advance Vote, but that having been exhausted, a further sum of £60,000 was asked for, and was passed, but unfortunately it only became legally available on the 1st July, 1898, the date of the first Supply Act for 1898-9. For the issue of these sums, as having been drawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund without Appropriation and without the Governor's Warrant, an Act of Indemnity will also, it is presumed, be sought. In the meantime they are excluded from the Certificate of Discharge to the Treasurer for the month of June, 1898. Particulars of the payments referred to for £188,983 9s. 2d. and £41,321 14s. 8d. are given in Appendix C., pages 207-8.

45. These infringements of the express injunction of the Constitution Act that

"55. No part of Her Majesty's Revenue in the said Colony * * * * shall be issued, or shall be made issuable, except in pursuance of Warrant under the hand of the Governor of the Colony directed to the Public Treasurer thereof."

have since been seriously added to by the issue from the Revenue in the month of October, 1898, sums to the amount of £333,481 13s. 6d., and in the month of December, 1898, of further sums to the amount of £552,509 9s. 7d. without, at the time of issue, any Act of Appropriation, and consequently without the Warrant of the Governor. It remains to be seen what action the Treasurer may take, in the circumstances now stated, before the close of the current financial year in which those transactions occur.

TREASURER'S

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

46. The balance of operations upon the Treasurer's Advance Vote of £100,000 for 1897-8 shows an excess of issues over the Vote to the amount of £37,424 15s. 8d. This has been treated by the Treasurer as a Suspense Account awaiting the sanction of Parliament for its adjustment along with the unrecovered payments out of the Vote itself that are usually covered by a Supplement or addition to the General Estimates for the ordinary annual expenditure of the Public Departments and Services, excepting such items as are otherwise recoverable in cash.

47. A detailed account is given as usual in an Appendix D, pages 209-14, specifying the several services for which the aid of the Treasurer's Advance Vote was considered to be requisite in the absence of any otherwise specific provision for them at the time of payment. The same account shows the services and amounts which required adjustment at the close of the financial year ended 30th June, 1898, that is to say, of the Advance Votes for 1893 £13,000, for 1896-7 £509 16s. 9d., and for 1897-8 £137,424 15s. 8d., the total amount outstanding having been at that date £150,934 12s. 5d., and forms one of the Contingent Credits to the Revenue Account already stated above.

48. It must be observed here that the time of adjustment of the Treasurer's Advance Vote for 1893 was limited to the 31st December, 1894. The sum of £13,000, outstanding on that account, is due in repayment of a loan to the municipality of Penrith in 1892, for which the Treasurer received, and still holds, debentures, to bear interest at 5 per cent., and with a five years' currency. With the exception of a first payment, no interest has been paid on those debentures, nor have the debentures themselves been taken up or renewed at their maturity on the 5th September, 1897. From the present aspect of the municipality accounts it seems improbable that the loan, and the interest due upon it, can be adjusted for some years to come, if ever. The Treasurer's Advance Vote for 1893 ought nevertheless to be cleared of the £13,000 outstanding by some process with as little further delay as possible.

THE TRUST FUNDS ACCOUNTS.

49. The aggregate amount of the Trust Funds Receipts and Disbursements, together with the opening and closing Balances for the financial year 1897-8, are shown in the following Statement:—

GENERAL AND SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS.

ACCOUNT CURRENT.—1ST JULY, 1897, TO 30TH JUNE, 1898.

DR.				CR.	
To Balance, 30 June, 1897:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	By Payments during 1897-8:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Trust Funds	8,066,698 0 10		General Trust Funds	4,030,523 7 10	
Special „	606,044 1 8		Special „	389,131 1 6	
		8,672,742 2 6			4,419,654 9 4
To Receipts during 1897-8:—			By Balance, 30 June, 1898:—		
General Trust Funds	3,932,376 1 9		General Trust Funds	7,968,550 14 9	
Special „	280,354 12 2		Special „	497,267 12 4	
		4,212,730 13 11			8,465,818 7 1
Total	£ 12,835,472 16 5		Total	£ 12,835,472 16 5	

50. The aggregate Balance of £8,465,818 7s. 1d., just stated as at the credit of Trust Funds Accounts generally, is partly invested and partly uninvested. The distribution of the amount in both conditions to the several Accounts interested is shown in the subjoined Statement.

AMOUNTS

AMOUNTS INVESTED AND UNINVESTED ON 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Account	AMOUNT INVESTED in Government Securities and Fixed Deposits			UNINVESTED BALANCE (used in Advances and Public Account)			Total Amount of Trust Funds on 30 June, 1898.
	Rate % per annum	£	s d.	Rate % per annum	£	s d.	
<i>General Trust Funds.</i>							
Special Funds —							
Civil Service Superannuation Account	4	338,000	0 0	4	48,911	14 5	388,911 14 5
Police Superannuation Fund .....	..	..	..	..	782	1 8	782 1 8
Police Reward Fund .....	..	..	..	..	654	2 5	654 2 5
Trust Moneys Account (Official Assignees in Insolvency) .....	..	..	..	..	216	4 10	216 4 10
Special Deposits Account —							
Government Savings Bank Account	3,4,&5	4,217,966	13 11	3	511,730	15 8	4,729,697 9 7
Savings Bank of N.S. Wales Deposit Account .....	..	..	..	3	2,165,000	0 0	2,165,000 0 0
Assurance Fund Real Property Act	3,4 & 5	140,900	0 0	..	25,311	0 4	166,211 0 4
Advances from Loans —							
Store Accounts —							
Railway Store Account .....	..	..	..	..	208,421	17 1	208,421 17 1
Railway Construction Store Account .....	..	..	..	..	71,019	12 8	71,019 12 8
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage —							
Store Advance Account .....	..	..	..	..	13,312	12 0	13,312 12 0
Sewerage Contractors Advance Acct. .....	..	..	..	..	2,934	7 2	2,934 7 2
Hunter District Board of Water Supply and Sewerage —							
Store Advance Account .....	..	..	..	..	1,000	0 0	1,000 0 0
Country Towns Water Supply Works—Re- payment .....	..	..	..	..	1,520	7 4	1,520 7 4
Advances from Revenue —							
Harbours and Rivers Store Advance Account .....	..	..	..	..	1,553	14 0	1,553 14 0
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewer- age—Deferred Pay Account .....	..	..	..	..	213	12 5	213 12 5
Sinking Funds —							
Municipal Council of Sydney	4	6,500	0 0	4	22,259	5 1	28,759 5 1
Newcastle Borough Council Water Debent- ures Fund .....	..	..	..	..	3,788	2 1	3,788 2 1
Trustee Companies:—							
Perpetual Trustee Company (Ltd)	4	20,000	0 0	..	..	..	20,000 0 0
Permanent " (Ltd)	4	20,000	0 0	..	..	..	20,000 0 0
Public Works Security Deposits Account .....	..	..	..	..	11,634	12 5	11,634 12 5
Military —							
Volunteer Military Forces—Clothing Acct	2½	5,000	0 0	..	9,923	14 7	14,923 14 7
" " Deferred Pay	2½	3,000	0 0	..	2,476	12 9	5,476 12 9
Revenue Suspense Account .....	..	..	..	..	10,068	6 9	10,068 6 9
Bankruptcy Estates Account	3	7,000	0 0	3	1,000	0 0	8,000 0 0
" Unclaimed Dividend Fund .....	..	..	..	3	6,891	5 7	6,891 5 7
Other Special Deposits Accounts .....	..	..	..	..	5,741	2 1	5,741 2 1
Sundry Deposits —							
Treasury Guarantee Fund .....	..	..	..	..	9,794	11 2	9,794 11 2
Sydney University—William Roberts Deposits on Tenders (General)	4	4,000	0 0	..	3,370	9 3	4,000 0 0
Unclaimed Moneys .....	..	..	..	..	1,688	5 10	3,370 9 3
Deposits on application for Scrub Leases .....	..	..	..	..	1,632	12 3	1,688 5 10
Other and Sundry Small Accounts .....	..	..	..	..	34,974	19 0	1,632 12 3
Sundry Persons Securities —							
Penrith Municipal Council Debentures... ..	5	13,000	0 0	..	..	..	34,974 19 0
Illawarra Harbour and Land Corporation	2½	10,000	0 0	..	..	..	13,000 0 0
Wollongong Harbour Trust	3 and 4	5,303	0 0	..	..	..	10,000 0 0
Other Sundry Deposits	½ & 3	55	0 0	..	..	..	5,303 0 0
Totals	£	4,790,724	13 11	..	2,755,793	0 9	7,968,550 14 9
					£3,177,826 0 10		
<i>Special Trust Funds.</i>							
Colonial Treasurer's —							
Supreme Court Moneys —							
Master-in-Equity Account	3 & 4	276,770	0 0	3	56,023	18 4	332,793 18 4
Master-in-Lunacy "	3	41,784	0 0	3	26,213	13 4	67,997 13 4
Curator of Intestate Estates Account .....	..	..	..	3	21,634	17 0	21,634 17 0
Registrar in Bankruptcy " .....	..	..	..	3	23	11 2	28 11 2
" of Probates " .....	..	..	..	3	23,937	0 0	28,037 0 0
Prothonotary " .....	..	..	..	..	1,796	13 10	1,796 13 10
Sinking Funds —							
New South Wales 1924 Stock 58 Vic. No 14 .....	..	..	..	..	19,806	10 0	19,806 10 0
" 1925 " 59 Vic No. 6 .....	..	..	..	..	22,225	10 0	22,225 10 0
" 1927 " 60 Vic No. 32 .....	..	..	..	..	6,537	8 8	6,937 8 8
Treasury Notes Withdrawal Acct. 56 Vic. No 17 .....	..	..	..	..	169	10 0	109 10 0
Totals	£	318,554	0 0	..	127,837	19 10	497,267 12 4
					£178,713 12 4		
<i>Summary.</i>							
General Trust Funds .....	..	4,790,724	13 11	..	2,755,793	0 9	7,968,550 14 9
Special " " .....	..	318,554	0 0	..	127,837	19 10	497,267 12 4
GRAND TOTAL	£	5,109,278	13 11	..	2,883,631	0 7	8,465,818 7 1
					£3,356,539 13 2		

TRANSFER OF LOAN ADVANCE ACCOUNTS TO THE GENERAL LOAN FUND.

52. In the "Special Deposits Account" which forms part of the General Trust Funds Account there occur five Accounts which in their origin and continuance are constituted by moneys obtained under Loan Service Appropriations, but transferred, for supposed convenience of operation upon them, from the General Loan Account to the Trust Funds Account.

53. Those five Accounts are the following:—Railway Store Account, Railway Construction Store Account, Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Store Advance Account, and Sewerage Contractors Advance Account, and Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Store Advance Account. The capital in each case (the fourth named excepted) is expended in the purchase (chiefly in Europe) of Stores in bulk, incapable in most cases of being charged direct to any special service. Upon the retail issue or distribution of the Stores, so accumulated from time to time, invoices or vouchers are made out and paid for out of the several Votes or Funds chargeable with them. The payments thus recovered are credited to the Purchase Accounts, and the amounts become thus available for further purchases or operations.

54. Thus in principle each Store Account has always to its credit the full amount of its Capital, and if closed at any time that amount would revert to the source whence it was derived by way of an Advance on Account. There is no apparent necessity, for the purpose of carrying on the process described, to carry the Capital out of its natural place to the credit of another Fund foreign to it, and where it is more liable to be made use of for irregular purposes without immediate detection.

55. It was proposed, therefore, to the Treasurer to replace the Advance Accounts in question to the General Loan Account, where it is contended that all Loan transactions should be kept in view, and where the operations could be carried on with as much convenience as under a Trust Fund heading, and with more propriety. *All payments* made by way of *advances* to be accounted for are made in Trust to the officers receiving them, but in the thousands of such cases the advances are always directly charged to the fund within which they have to be accounted for without the unnecessary medium of a Trust Account.

56. In the case of these particular Loan Advance Accounts it was pointed out that the transactions could be shown in exactly the same way as in the Consolidated Revenue Fund Account by placing the payments at the end of the regular Disbursements, under the Head of "Other Payments" or "Advances," and the recoveries in like manner at the end of the ordinary receipts as "Advances Repaid." This alteration would be a step towards a greater uniformity in procedure and a more orderly method of arranging the Public Accounts than hitherto, and make them as a whole more intelligible. The Treasurer, however, declined to accede to the suggested change, but, as will be seen further on, advantage was taken of a necessary restatement of the Loan Disbursements to insert the amounts in question in the way proposed for adoption. (*Vide Appendix E, page 227.*)

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.

57. The Civil Service Superannuation Account exhibits a considerable difference in its condition between the opening and the close of the financial year. The Balance at its credit was reduced from £450,198 11s. 3d. at the commencement to £386,911 14s. 5d. at the close—a reduction of £63,286 16s. 10d.

The gross Income—as compared with the previous year, 1896–7—shows a decrease of £9,296 6s. 3d. The Payments show also a decrease of £13,881 15s. 11d., but the gross amount of Disbursements was £110,151 7s. 2d., while the gross Receipts were only £46,864 10s. 4d., or an excess of Expenditure over Income of £63,286 16s. 10d.

The Pension Roll has also been diminished in the total annual rate by £1,973 11s. 5d. There lapsed 50 Pension Rates, representing an annual charge of £7,229 7s. 5d., while there were added 54 new Rates, aggregating £5,255 16s. The effect of the change in the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884 by the Public Service Act of 1895 in regard to the Pension arrangements has not yet been fully realised, but it is understood that a sufficiently approximate result has been arrived at to form the basis of legislative action towards fixing the responsibility of the Government in the very unsatisfactory condition of the Civil Service Superannuation Account, established by the Act of 1884. (*Vide* Appendix N, pages 245–50).

POLICE PENSIONS.

58. The operations during the year in connection with the Police Superannuation Fund and the Police Reward Fund, practically one Account, have resulted, as was expected, in the complete exhaustion of those Funds, closing with a net excess of expenditure over income of £7,631 19s. 2d., but as the Accounts nevertheless show a joint credit balance at 30th June, 1898, of £1,436 4s. 1d., the explanation is to be found in a sum of £9,068 3s. 3d. having been paid for Police Pensions out of the Treasurer's Advance Vote for 1897–8. The balance just quoted of £1,436 4s. 1d. is obviously, therefore, a debit balance in respect to the combined Police Pension Fund.

The annual charge for authorised Police Pensions as at the 30th June, 1898, was £23,164 0s. 5d., being an increase during the year of £1,463 2s. 1d., while the income as compared with that of the year 1896–7 was only improved by £394 8s. 9d., the aggregate income of both Funds having been for 1897–8 £15,281 6s. 8d., which practically means an annual deficit of, say, £7,382 13s. 9d. until further arrangements be made to balance the income and charges. (*Vide* Appendix N, pages 245–50).

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES GENERALLY.

59. The total expenditure for Pensions to retired Public Officers and others during the past year amounted to £136,533 1s. 10d., as set forth in the following Abstract. Of that sum, £29,321 19s. were defrayed out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund under the special and annual appropriations for the purpose, and the remainder, £107,211 2s. 10d., was provided for by the contributions of the members of the Civil Service and by the Police Pension Funds. Similarly, the expenditure for Gratuities reached £15,036 13s. 3d.—£11,393 5s. 10d. from the Revenue and £3,643 7s. 5d. from the Civil Service and Police Pension Funds.

The

The *Annual Rate of charge for all Pensions* as it stood at 30th June, 1898, was £134,521 Os. 8d., a distribution of which is given in *Appendix N*, page 245.

The *Actual Expenditure* during 1897-8 was as follows:—

Pensions.

Under the Constitution Act:—

Schedule B:—

	£	s.	d.
Pensions to (Supreme Court) Judges	1,435	0	0
„ Political Officers	966	13	4
„ Superannuated Officers — £3,500 transferred annually <i>in globo</i> to Civil Service Superannuation Fund			

Under Supplement to Schedule B:—

Pensions to (Supreme Court) Judges, 46 Victoria No. 15	1,052	6	8
Annual Appropriations:—			
Pensions to Widows of Pilots	325	0	0
„ Military Officers	1,119	9	2

Under the Constitution Act:—

Schedule C — Stipends to Clergy (26 Vic. No. 19)	5,862	15	2
---	-------	----	---

Under Special Acts:—

District Court Judges Salaries and Pensions Act	2,250	0	0
Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873	2,762	15	0
Sir Henry Parkes Family Grant { Special Act	375	0	0
{ Treasurer's Advance	41	13	4

Annual Appropriation:—

Pension to Constable Alford	45	12	6
------------------------------------	----	----	---

Treasurer's Advance:—

Inspectors of Stock	555	8	7
----------------------------	-----	---	---

Out of Accumulated Funds, &c. (Contributions from Officers, &c.):—

Civil Service Superannuation Account	{ Under Schedule B	3,462	2	0
	{ Under 1884 Act	93,562	4	1
Police Superannuation Fund	{ Accumulated Funds	13,211	15	6
	{ Treasurer's Advance	9,068	3	3
Police Reward Fund		437	3	3

Total ... { Paid from Consolidated Revenue Fund	£29,321	19	0	} £136,533	1	10
„ Accumulated Funds	£107,211	2	10			

Gratuities to Officers and Officers' Relations, page 248.

From Consolidated Revenue Fund:—

Annual Appropriation Act, 1897-8:—

	£	s.	d.
General Vote	4,916	12	5
Special Votes	1,837	16	2
Railways and Tramways	3,312	5	0
From Treasurer's Advance Account	1,326	12	3

From Accumulated Funds:—

Civil Service Superannuation Fund	606	17	9
Police Superannuation Fund	710	8	0
Police Reward Fund	2,326	1	8

Total ... { Paid from Consolidated Revenue Fund	£11,393	5	10	} £15,036	13	3
„ Accumulated Funds	£3,643	7	5			

GRAND TOTAL £151,569 15 1

The

THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

60. The General Loan Fund has been replenished during the year by the sale of Inscribed Stock in London to the amount of £1,500,000, and by the sale in the Colony of New South Wales Funded Stock to the extent of £895,221 18s. 5d., which, after allowing for £125 brokers' commission on a portion of the sales in the Colony, and for £26,523 9s. 6d. (see pages 132 and 229), being the usual expenses of negotiation of the Loan in London, produced an aggregate net sum of £2,374,542 14s. 11d. available for Loan Service purposes.

61. The £1,500,000 loan referred to was placed on the London market 11th January, 1893. The gross proceeds amounted to £1,506,269 6s., and after all charges, &c., of negotiation had been met, there remained a balance available for expenditure on Loan Services of £1,479,745 16s. 6d. The ordinary annual rate of interest per cent. is £3 1s. 3¼d., and if allowance be made for redemption at par on maturity the charge is increased to £3 1s. 6d., a rate lower than any previous loan. Full particulars of the loan will be found at foot of page 229.

62. Since 1895 the Colony has abstained, except in the instance quoted above, from borrowing in the London market, sufficient money having been obtained from local sources to meet expenditure for Loan Services. The following statement shows the amounts obtained and credited to the General Loan Account during each of the financial years mentioned:—

Year.	London.			Sydney.			Total credited to General Loan Fund.		
	Rate % per annum on Stock.	£	s. d.	Rate % per annum on Stock.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1895-6 ...	3	3,804,573	4 4	{ 4 3	153,763 250,000	9 6 0 0	4,208,336 13 10		
1896-7 ...	.....	Nil.		{ 4 3	7,600 1,552,769	0 0 14 4	1,560,369 14 4		
1897-8 ...	3	1,479,745	16 6	{ 3 3	894,796	18 5	2,374,542 14 11		
Total ...	.....	5,284,319	0 10	.....	2,858,930	2 3	8,143,249 3 1		

The rates of interest payable on Loans negotiated in the Colony compare very favourably with the rates of interest incurred for money borrowed in London. The actual rate per cent. per annum payable on the £1,500,000 loan issued in London, January, 1898, is £3 1s. 6d., while the local rate is only slightly in excess of £3 per cent. Excepting a small amount of commission on a portion of the Stock sold, there is not attached to the negotiations in the Colony heavy charges like that made for the management of Stock inscribed in London by the Bank of England, nor the Bank commission, nor the charges for Stamp Duty of 12s. 6d. per cent. payable there to the British Government.

63. An additional sum of £50,000 in aid of this Fund was obtained as a temporary loan from the Curator of Intestate Estates with the sanction of the Probate Judge, for which, by arrangement with the Treasurer, interest is being paid at 3 per cent. per annum. This Advance will, it is presumed, be accounted for along with the £1,500,000 borrowed from the General Trust Funds in 1895, and which still remains outstanding.

64. There was also transferred to this Account on the 1st July, 1897, the then outstanding balance at the credit of "Over Issues, Loan Votes," which had up to that date been kept as a Trust Fund Account, namely, £95,160 15s. 8d., but the transfer was subject to reissue if required *for the same Services* on account of which the Over Issues had occurred; or, if not so required, the amount in whole or in part would revert to the credit, not of Appropriations, but to the credit of the several Loans against which the original issues had been charged, to be dealt with hereafter. The re-issues during 1897-8 amounted to £26,775 7s. 2d., leaving a balance to be carried forward of £68,385 8s. 6d.

65. Similar credits of the nature of repayments of Advances, and of other Disbursements, hitherto treated as "Over Issues," are now deducted from the Expenditure so far as they can be within the year, in the same manner as like transactions are accounted for in the Consolidated Revenue Fund Account, but with this difference, that there being no fixed limit to the life of appropriations for Loan Services, as in the case of the Revenue Votes, the sums so recredited and not reissued must remain as Balances of Appropriations, or of Loan Moneys, until the Loans to which they refer are fully accounted for. The amount of those new recredits during the year amounted to £35,778 14s. 11d., and the reissues thereof to £33,351 1s. 11d., leaving a balance of £2,427 13s. 0d. to be carried forward to the next year's Statement. The total amount of recredits awaiting disposal on 30th June, 1898, was, therefore, £70,813 1s. 6d. (*Vide* page 226.)

66. With regard to these recredits and their reissues, and to the Disbursements generally, as accounted for in the Treasurer's Statement of his General Loan Account, the form in which that Statement was submitted for audit contained so many lines to which exception had to be taken that it was considered better to prepare an Amended Statement for the Treasurer's consideration, but the proposed amendments have not been adopted. As it stands, it is out of the question to certify to the correctness of the expenditure in the numerous cases where, with reference to previous Statements of Payments, the amount is shown to be in excess of the sums authorised by the Loan Appropriation Acts, or where the same effect results from transactions within the financial year.

67. In other words, the effect of the Treasurer's arrangement of the figures is, where a recredit occurs, to practically increase the amount of the appropriation as authorised by a Loan Act, and, where a reissue occurs, to double the amount to that extent of expenditure shown in these Public Statements of operations on the Loan Service Votes, the object of which, it may be presumed, is to exhibit the net results of a year's Income and Expenditure in a form intelligible to the general public. These Statements should not be loaded with cross entries and other book-keeping technicalities, many of which ought not to occur in a well-conducted system of administering the appropriations of Parliament, and certainly ought not to be introduced into a condensed Account Current or Balance Sheet prepared on scientific principles, nor can they be of any general interest to anybody beyond the Account Keepers and their Auditors.

68. The Amended Statement first proposed to the Treasurer was again submitted with a further improvement, which had long been seen to be very requisite to be made in the classification of the Loan Services Expenditure, but this further suggestion was likewise declined. The improvement consists in arranging all the payments for the several classes of Services under their respective heads, retaining at the same time the references, as given heretofore, to the Acts of Appropriation as the Authorities for the entries. Thus, instead of having to search through many pages of figures to ascertain the expenditure for, say, the Service of the Railways and Tramways, the whole of the entries for that Service have been collected together shewing in a single page at a glance the total payments for the year as £421,884 14s. 9d., and all the specific works as well for which the amount had been expended. All the other branches of the Loan Services Expenditure have been dealt with in the same way.

69. The Amended Statement having been rejected, it has been carefully revised, and is now appended to this Report in support of the following General Loan Fund Account Current for the financial year ended 30th June, 1898 :—

GENERAL

GENERAL LOAN FUND—

Dr.

Financial Year ended

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
<i>The General</i>		
To RECEIPTS :—	£	£
„ SALES OF STOCK :—	s. d.	s. d.
Sold in London under Act 50 Vic. No. 28— £1,500,000, see Appendix F, page 229	} £1,479,745 16 6	
„ New South Wales :—		
Under Act 59 Vic. No. 6—New South Wales Funded Stock, page 132	... 811,982 6 8	
Under Act 60 Vic. No. 32—New South Wales Funded Stock, page 132	... 82,814 11 9	
	2,374,542 14 11	
Appropriated to the following :—		
Works and Services :—	£	s. d.
Railways and Tramways	1,282,599	14 11
Electric Telegraphs and Telephones	62,510	0 0
Harbours and Rivers Navigation	211,065	0 0
Roads and Bridges	15,658	0 0
Sewerage and Drainage	152,311	0 0
Water Supply	389,463	0 0
Works and Buildings	149,154	0 0
Fortifications—Military and Naval Works	1,451	0 0
Buildings for Public Instruction	30,311	0 0
Department of Mines and Agriculture	16,441	0 0
„ Lands	61,320	0 0
	2,371,883	14 11
Repayment of Loans	2,659	0 0
	£2,374,542	14 11
„ ADVANCE :—		
By Curator of Intestate Estates, in anticipation of Loans authorised (to be repaid)	50,000	0 0
TOTAL ORDINARY RECEIPTS (<i>Exclusive of Receipts from Re-credits</i>)		2,424,542 14 11
„ RE-CREDITS :—		
Balance at Credit of “Over Issues Loan Votes” on 30th June, 1897, transferred 1st July, 1897, from General Trust Funds. (See Appendix E, Statement 1, pages 223–5)	95,160	15 8
Re-Credits by Cash or Transfers during year 1897–8 :—		
Total	35,778	14 11
Less Re-issues	33,351	1 11
	2,427	13 0
Net Credit—See Appendix E, Statement 2, page 226		97,588 8 8
TOTAL	£	2,522,131 3 7

* Advances from General Loan

	£	s. d.
To Balance at Credit of “Loan Store Accounts” at 30th June, 1897 (<i>and included in General Trust Funds (see page 163)</i>)	362,221	9 5
„ Value of Stores sold or distributed to Services during the year ended 30th June, 1898	494,318	1 11
TOTAL	£	856,539 11 4

* Notwithstanding that the Advances are here shown as subordinate Accounts of the General Loan Account, the Five Accounts, which are

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

30th June, 1898.

Cr.

DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
<i>Loan Account.</i>			
		£	s. d.
		£	s. d.
By DEBIT BALANCE on { Bank Balance (<i>less unrepresented cheques</i>) ...	Cr.	682,802	17 9
30th June, 1897 ... { <i>Less Advances from General Trust Funds</i> ...	Dr.	1,500,000	0 0
			817,197 2 3
,, DISBURSEMENTS :—			
Works and Services :—			
	Details on—		
Railways and Tramways ...	Page 215	£421,884	14 9
Electric Telegraphs and Telephones ...	215	44,818	0 5
Harbours and Rivers Navigation ...	216	282,053	14 5
Roads and Bridges... ..	217	59,919	1 11
Sewerage and Drainage	218	294,884	6 10
Water Supply	218-19	243,737	19 6
Works and Buildings	219-21	145,468	15 6
Fortifications—Military and Naval Works	221	34,146	15 7
Buildings for Public Instruction ...	222	45,170	4 9
Department of Mines and Agriculture ...	222	21,805	11 0
" " Lands	222	50,850	2 7
Board of Health	222	55	6 10
		1,644,794	14 1
,, REPAYMENT OF LOANS :—			
Repayment of matured Debentures, 26 and 27 Vic. Nos. 14 and 29, and 30 Vic. No. 23			
	222	1,700	0 0
Repayment of Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7			
	222	1,000	0 0
		2,700	0 0
TOTAL ORDINARY PAYMENTS (<i>exclusive of payments from Re-credits</i>)			1,647,494 14 1
,, DISBURSEMENTS, TRANSFERS, AND ADJUSTMENTS OF RE-CREDITS :—			
Amount as per Appendix E, Statement 1 pages 223-5			
	E, " 2		26,775 7 2
			see <i>Dr.</i> side
,, CREDIT BALANCE, 30th June, 1898 :—			
Bank Balance, (<i>less unrepresented cheques</i>) :—			
Exclusive of Re-credits 1,459,850 18 7			
Re-credits 70,813 1 6			
,, Credit Balance, 30th June, 1898 {		1,530,664	0 1
Bank Balance (<i>less unrepresented cheques</i>), 30th June, 1898... <i>Cr.</i>		1,500,000	0 0
{ <i>Less Advances from General Trust Funds in 1895</i> (page 161) <i>Dr.</i>			
		30,664	0 1
(See Analysis of Balances, pages 177-8.)			
TOTAL		£	2,522,131 3 7

Account for Purchase of Stores.

		£	s. d.
By Purchase of Stores and other disbursements connected therewith during year ended 30th June, 1898	Appendix E, page 227. {	559,851	2 5
,, Credit Balance at 30th June, 1893		296,688	8 11
TOTAL		£	856,539 11 4

embodied in this statement, and which are enumerated in Appendix E, page 227, form part of the General Trust Funds, as stated by the Treasurer.

70. Referring again to the re-credits, attention is directed to the large amount of the old "Over Issues Account" which is still retained for expenditure. Of that total, £68,385 8s. 6d., no less than £62,445 9s. 3d. are on account of Railways and Tramways, most of which have been completed many years ago. Efforts have repeatedly been made to close the Accounts of these balances, but without effect. They will, therefore, have to be carried forward as liabilities, not under appropriations, but as against whatever cash balance may be at credit for the time being. As respects the ordinary recredits, no details are considered to be requisite except of those which remained unissued at the close of the year, and which will, of course, have to be carried forward until properly disposed of. It is very desirable, however, that a fixed limit should be established beyond which no expenditure under Loan Appropriations should be allowed without a renewal of the sanction of Parliament.

71. In the foregoing Account Current there has also been introduced an abstract of the Accounts of the capital provided by the Loan Fund for the purchase and distribution of stores to Loan Services, as it is desirable that all transactions wherein the General Loan Fund is concerned should be shown under that head of account. This has already been more fully explained in paragraphs 52 to 56 under "The Trust Funds Accounts." Hitherto no Statement or Account has been given showing the amount of capital provided, and the progressive condition of the balance at its credit.

The statement now given shows that a total capital was provided, under five different heads of requirement, of £841,000, and a total balance of unapplied cash at 30th June, 1898, of £296,638 8s. 11d. The difference is represented either by the invoice value of stores on hand, or of amounts to be collected from the Departments indebted for materials supplied to them.

72. The Public Debt (Funded) has been increased during the year by a sum of £2,186,421 18s. 5d., as shown below:—

Balance of Funded Debt at 30th June, 1897, page 152, 1896-7 Report...	£58,590,764	3
Further Loan raised in London by Inscribed Stock, Act 50 Victoria No. 28 (1935) ...	1,500,000	0 0
Further amount of Stock sold in the Colony, viz.:—New South Wales Funded Stock, 59 Victoria No. 6, at 3 per cent. (1912) ...	812,207	6 8
New South Wales Funded Stock, 60 Victoria No. 32, at 3 per cent. (1912) ...	83,014	11 9
	<u>£60,985,986</u>	<u>1 11</u>
<i>Less paid off or ceased to be chargeable with interest—</i>		
Balance of Debentures issued at 5 per cent. under 31 Victoria No. 11, as quoted in former Report ...	208,800	0 0
Total* Funded Debt on 30th June, 1898 (See also Appendix P, pages 252-3.) ...	<u>£60,777,186</u>	<u>1 11</u>

* *Funded and Unfunded Debt.*

Public Debt (Funded and Unfunded) as per Treasurer's Statement, page 139 ...	£63,112,720	1 11
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Matured Debentures ...	3,950	0 0
Unfunded Debt:—		
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9—Deficiency of Revenue, 1886 and previous years ...	1,302,884	0 0
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22—Deficiency of Revenue to June, 1893 ...	1,024,700	0 0
„ 55 Vic. No. 7—Loan Service (matured) ...	4,000	0 0
	<u>2,335,584</u>	<u>0 0</u>
Funded Debt on 30th June, 1898, as above ...	<u>£60,777,186</u>	<u>1 11</u>

73. The following statement shows the distribution at 30th June, 1898, of the Public Debt as incurred for Loan Services, in terms of the several Loan Acts, and the actual amounts of interest on the Public Debt payable during the year 1897-8. Similar statements showing the annual progressive amounts under the same headings are given as Appendix I and J to Report for 1895-6 and for 1896-7 at page 153 of Report for that financial year:—

Class of Services for which the Public Debt has been incurred.	Distribution of the Public (<i>Funded</i>) Debt, 30th June, 1898.			Interest Charge on the Public (<i>Funded</i>) Debt during the year 1897-8.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways and Tramways	44,280,660	12	9	1,605,213	0	10
Electric Telegraphs	906,337	10	0	32,258	5	11
Immigration	363,095	0	0	13,040	15	4
Harbours and Rivers Navigation	3,644,578	9	2	125,543	16	8
Roads and Bridges	987,127	10	0	35,228	11	11
Sewerage Works... ..	2,806,659	10	0	100,365	17	1
Water Supply	4,383,943	10	0	148,726	13	2
Works and Buildings	1,730,092	10	0	58,385	14	5
Fortifications—Military and Naval Works	913,311	0	0	33,317	10	5
Buildings for Public Instruction	460,597	10	0	15,446	1	9
Miscellaneous—Lands, Mines and Agriculture	262,278	0	0	6,450	9	6
Queensland, prior to 10th December, 1859	38,505	0	0	1,686	17	11
TOTALS.	£ 60,777,186	1	11	2,175,663	14	11

The annual *rate* of interest payable from 1st July, 1898, was £2,225,261 19s. 2d., irrespective of actual date of payment. The various rates of interest from 3 to 6 per cent., and the amounts and services for which the several rates are payable, as well as the dates at which the outstanding balances of the several Loans fall due for redemption, are given in Appendix P, pages 252-3.

74. The total net disbursements for Loan Services from the commencement of the Account in 1853, to 30th June, 1898, were for the following classes of Services:—

Head of Service.	Expenditure, 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.			Expenditure prior to 1st July, 1897.			Total to 30th June, 1898.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways and Tramways	421,884	14	9	40,276,541	4	7	40,698,425	19	4
Electric Telegraphs and Telephones	44,818	0	5	935,332	9	8	980,150	10	1
Immigration ... ..	.....	.....	.....	194,429	13	10	194,429	13	10
Harbours and Rivers Navigation	282,053	14	5	4,265,685	1	11	4,547,738	16	4
Roads and Bridges	59,919	1	11	984,527	8	1	1,044,446	10	0
Sewerage and Drainage	294,884	6	10	2,645,141	19	3	2,940,026	6	1
Water Supply	243,737	19	6	4,920,801	3	4	5,164,539	2	10
Works and Buildings	145,468	15	6	1,822,708	17	2	1,968,177	12	8
Fortifications—Military and Naval Works	34,146	15	7	1,242,006	1	11	1,276,152	17	6
Buildings for Public Instruction	45,170	4	9	766,467	7	2	811,637	11	11
Department of Mines and Agriculture	21,805	11	0	117,398	18	3	139,204	9	3
Department of Lands	50,850	2	7	55,492	9	2	106,342	11	9
Board of Health	55	6	10	.....	.....	.....	55	6	10
Public Works, Queensland, prior to 10th December, 1859 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	49,855	8	6	49,855	8	6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES	1,644,794	14	1	58,276,388	2	10	59,921,182	16	11
Repayment and Renewal of Loans... ..	1,700	0	0	7,400,130	6	2	7,401,830	6	2
GRAND TOTAL	£ *1,646,494	14	1	65,676,518	9	0	67,323,013	3	1

* See Explanatory Note, page 174.

75. The Liabilities under Appropriations of Loans raised or not raised stood, at the 30th June, 1898, as follow:—

Amount brought forward from 30th June, 1897 (page 153, 1896-7 Report) ...	£13,462,066	15	2
Additional Appropriations by Loan Act, 61 Victoria, No. 43	2,024,752	0	0
			<u>£15,486,818 15 2</u>
<i>Less:—</i>			
*Disbursements, as detailed on pages 215-22	£1,646,494	14	1
Balances written off	97,672	5	5
			<u>1,744,166 19 6</u>
Balance unapplied at 30th June, 1898	£13,742,651	15	<u>8</u>

The above balance is distributed over the following classes of Services as follows:—

Railways and Tramways	£10,248,223	1	11
Electric Telegraphs	30,342	14	0
Harbours and Rivers Navigation	575,911	11	3
Roads and Bridges	402,708	2	10
Sewerage Works	927,594	0	1
Water Supply	533,211	11	7
Works and Buildings (Government Architect)	527,544	15	8
Fortifications—Military and Naval Works	131,441	3	11
Buildings for Public Instruction purposes	89,764	2	3
Miscellaneous Services—			
Department of Mines and Agriculture	41,315	14	9
Department of Lands... ..	50,650	4	3
Other Services	5,044	13	2
			<u>£13,563,751 15 8</u>
Repayment of Loans	178,900	0	0
Total	£13,742,651	15	<u>8</u>

* EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Total payments as per Statement, Appendix E, page 222	£	s.	d.
Less—Repayment of Treasury Bills, Act 55 Vic. No. 7, page 222	1,647,494	14	1
			<u>1,000 0 0</u>
Total as above... ..	£1,646,494	14	<u>1</u>

LOAN CASH BALANCES AND WARRANTS.

76. Under the above heading in last year's Report on the Treasurer's Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897, it was stated that a reference to the Attorney-General had become necessary as to the legal interpretation of clauses 10 to 13 of the "Audit Act of 1870," with respect to the whole subject of my responsibility under those clauses—but that at that date no opinion had reached me in reply to my reference.

77. After some further delay and much correspondence, a joint opinion of Sir Julian Salomons and Dr. R. M. Sly was at length forwarded to me on the 3rd September last. This was made the subject of an interim Report, which I had the honor,

honor to submit to the Legislative Assembly on the 11th November, 1898, and which is now again submitted as a part of the Report on the Accounts of the year 1897-8 (*vide* Appendix Q). This is all the more necessary from the fact that out of the whole of the Disbursements for Loan Services for the year, which reached a total of £1,707,621 3s. 2d., no less a sum than £948,462 17s. 2d. (page 241) was drawn from the Public Account (Loan Service Division) without the Warrant of the Governor, as required by the Audit Act, and as required by the Loan Service Appropriation Acts (including the Loan Fund Amalgamation Act, 42 Victoria No. 16), to the extent to which Loan Moneys had been raised and placed to credit of the General Loan Account.

78. As a matter of course no Certificate of Discharge could be given to the Treasurer for the amounts thus improperly paid away without legal sanction. The opinion of the distinguished Counsel above named distinctly confirmed my view that no Loan Service Warrant could issue without Loan Moneys having been previously placed to credit of the Loan Fund, that is to say, "only * * * when there is a credit cash balance of Loan Money available for Loan Services."

79. Notwithstanding that opinion, payments are continued to be made without the Warrant of the Governor, and, so far as known to this office, nothing is being done to put the Loan Service Accounts on a proper footing. While obliged to disallow all such illegal payments, it must be understood that in quoting them as part of the public expenditure for the year for Loan Services it is without my Certificate, and subject to some steps being taken to indemnify the Treasurer and his officers for their illegal action in this regard.

80. It will be seen that the matters thus brought under notice are of considerable importance, and point to the necessity for a rearrangement of the legislative provisions for the raising of Loans and for their Appropriation and Expenditure, including the disposal of excess Balances of Appropriations, and of Balances of Loans raised over requirements, and thus free the General Loan Account, so far as may now be possible, from the confused condition to which it has been reduced by, to say the least, the faulty administration of the Loan Service Acts for many years past.

LOAN ADVANCES TO MUNICIPALITIES FOR WATER SUPPLY WORKS; COUNTRY TOWNS.

81. A statement of the transactions up to 30th June, 1898, under the "Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1880" and "Amended Act of 1894," in continuation of a similar statement appended to last year's Report, is given in Appendix M, page 244. The amounts of the Principal outstanding and repayable by Municipalities was £407,944 8s. 11d. This includes £7,600 11s., a new advance during the year to the Municipality of Moama for Water Works.

82. The sum of £541 11s. 4d. is still due to make good the Account with the Orange Water Works, being the loss incurred by the Treasury in the sale of certain Fixed Bank Deposit Receipts. A vote is required to cover this, as explained in paragraph 65 of last Report.

83. An amendment of the Act 57 Victoria No. 19 is also requisite to provide for the disposal of sums credited as instalments of Advances to Municipalities. The direction by the Act quoted to credit those instalments to a Loan Trust Fund would appear to have no specific object as it stands, and moreover creates an irregularity.

THE LONDON ACCOUNTS.

84. The transactions in London are not specifically shown in the Treasurer's Statement beyond a balance quoted as at the credit of the Colony there of £1,578,179 19s. 5d. (page 4). This has been verified by the Accounts furnished by the Bank of England and the London and Westminster Bank:—

Cash Balance at Bank of England on 30th April, 1898...	£907,321	10	2
Cash Balance at London and Westminster Bank on 30th April, 1898	343,937	13	6
Remittances <i>in transit</i> not brought to account in London until after the 30th April, 1898	326,270	15	9
	<u>1,577,529</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>5</u>
Payments in London in April, 1898, <i>not</i> brought to account in Sydney until after 30th June, 1898 ...	650	0	0
	<u>£1,578,179</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>5</u>

Excluding those items (£11,050 4s. 10d.) outstanding 30th June, 1897, details of which are given on page 230, the total Receipts and Payments in London from 1st May, 1897, to 30th April, 1898, as brought to account in Sydney and as detailed in Appendix F, pages 229–34, were—

Receipts—

Consolidated Revenue Fund... .. .	£14,796	0	7
General Trust Funds... .. .	2,172	4	8
General Loan Fund	1,479,745	16	6

Total Receipts in London, May, 1897—April, 1898 £1,496,714 1 9

Payments—

Consolidated Revenue Fund... .. .	£2,120,756	10	11
General Trust Funds... .. .	173,688	3	2
General Loan Fund	30,550	1	6
Railway Loan Redemption Fund	150,000	0	0
	<u>£2,475,223</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>

Payments in London in April, 1898, *not* brought to account until after 30th June, 1898 650 0 0

Total Payments in London, May, 1897—April, 1898 £2,475,873 15 7

The General Balance as above stated, £1,578,179 19s. 5d., was reduced to £1,307,088 7s. 10d. (page 228) by the £650 above-mentioned, and net payments during the two following months of May and June to the extent of £270,441 11s. 7d. on account of—

Services chargeable to Consolidated Revenue Fund—

Payments during May and June, 1898	£205,042	16	7
<i>Less</i> Credits in London	5,816	7	8
	<u>199,226</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>

Services chargeable to General Trust Funds—

Payments during May and June, 1898	44,979	6	1
<i>Less</i> Credit in London	40	6	8
	<u>44,938</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>5</u>

Services chargeable to General Loan Fund—

Payments during May and June, 1898	26,276	3	3
	<u>£270,441</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>

The Receipts and Expenditure for May and June have in due course been embodied in the Treasurer's Accounts for the current year (1898–9).

THE

THE GENERAL PUBLIC ACCOUNT—STATE OF THE BALANCES.

85. The main divisions of the General Public Account, viz.:—The Consolidated Revenue Fund, Current and Deficiency Accounts; the Trust Funds, General and Special; and the General Loan Fund,—having been already dealt with separately, it now remains to show the relationship of those Funds to the General Cash Balance at the credit of the Treasury, in Sydney and London, on the 30th June, 1898, and especially the relationship in which the Securities representing investments of Trust Funds stand to the gross balances stated to be at the credit of those Funds. This is of some importance, as the “Credit balances on the 30th June, 1898,” as given in the Treasurer’s General Summary prefacing the details of his Receipts and Disbursements at page 3, are apt to be read as Cash Balances, being in the General Summary apparently the result of Cash Receipts and Payments, while the fact is that more than half of their amounts exist in the shape of securities at the Credit of the Trusts and at the Debit of the Government.

ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCES.

86. The results of an Analysis of the Treasury Ledger Balances will be found in the following four tabular statements:—

- (1) Ledger Balance of each Main Account on 30th June, 1898.
- (2) Cash ” ” ” ” as per Ledger.
- (3) Bank ” ” ” ” ”
- (4) Cash ” ” ” ” as adjusted.

The “Ledger Balances” making up the total balance on the “General Public Account”—that is to say, the credit balance of the aggregated balances of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the General Trust Funds, the General Loan Fund, and the Special Trust Funds—on the 30th June, 1898, amounted to £8,079,921 1s. 4d., according to the subjoined statement, which comprises the data whereupon the Treasury figures may be reconciled with the Bank Balances:—

Statement (1).

Account.	Details on—	Ledger Balances, 30 June, 1897.	ADD Receipts during 1897-8.	Total.	DEDUCT Payments during 1897-8.	LEDGER BALANCES, 30 June, 1898.
Public Account:—	Page—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Consolidated Revenue Fund:—						
Deficiency Account.....	154	Dr. 709,289 11 4	†75,796 3 8	Dr. 633,493 7 8	Nil.	Dr. 633,493 7 8
Account Current.....	152-3	Cr. 130,099 8 5	9,384,662 10 4	Cr. 9,514,761 18 9	9,452,398 5 2	Cr. 62,363 13 7
Total.....	.....	Dr. 579,190 2 11	9,460,458 14 0	Cr. 8,881,268 11 1	9,452,398 5 2	Dr. 571,129 14 1
Towards erection and maintenance of Public School buildings, &c., 61 Vic. No. 20	152-3	.....	206,580 18 11	Cr. 206,580 18 11	52,012 10 8	Cr. 154,568 8 3½
General Trust Funds.....	162	Cr. 8,066,698 0 10	3,932,376 1 9	Cr. 11,999,074 2 7	4,030,523 7 10	Cr. 7,968,550 14 9*
General Loan Fund.....	170-1	Dr. 817,197 2 3	2,522,131 3 7	Cr. 1,704,934 1 4	1,674,270 1 3	Cr. 30,664 0 1*
Special Trust Funds.....	162	Cr. 606,044 1 8	280,354 12 2	Cr. 886,398 13 10	389,131 1 6	Cr. 497,267 12 4
Grand Total.....	.....	Cr. £7,276,354 17 4	16,401,901 10 5	Cr. 23,678,256 7 9	15,598,335 6 5	Cr. 8,079,921 1 4

* To harmonise with the Bank Balance of the General Loan Account, the £1,500,000 advanced from General Trust Funds will be, in the subsequent statements, added to the £30,664 0s. 1d., shown above, and the General Trust Funds Balance, £7,968,550 14s. 9d., reduced to a like extent.
† Exclusive of £150,000, instalment towards redemption of Treasury Bills, which have no place in this Statement. ‡ As explained elsewhere, this balance should be reduced by £4,981.

87. The aggregate Balance is composed of Cash and Securities, the face value of the latter being nearly twice that of the cash portion. Excepting Securities and fixed deposits to the value of £36,358, the Securities represent Government Stocks, Debentures, and Treasury Bills, issued to provide money for Loan Services and Revenue Deficiencies, and sold to the Trusts in the General and Special Trust Funds Accounts.

As

As these Trust Funds are placed under the care of the Government, and in the custody of the Colonial Treasurer, for the benefit of various agencies, they are *not* properly *Credits* in the general acceptation of the term, but represent so many *Liabilities* against the Government.

88. Those Liabilities, so far as they are represented by Government Securities for moneys borrowed from the Trust Funds, appear naturally in their place as a part of the General Public Debt of the Colony. The Colonial Treasurer, as Administrator or Trustee of the Trust Funds and the Custodian of the Securities, is entitled, of course, to take credit in his accounts as such Trustee for the amount of Securities which he holds for the moneys he has lent to the Government; but the Public Account, as such, is not also entitled to take credit for those Securities against its liabilities for the Public Debt, inasmuch as the money for which the Securities in question were issued had been expended on the Services for which it was borrowed, and would have to be replaced if required for the purposes of the Trusts in emergencies.

89. When it is seen, from following Statement, that the amount of Trust Funds investments has reached the large sum of £5,228,550 13s. 2d., of which £36,358 represent "Miscellaneous Securities other than Government," and £5,192,192 13s. 2d. represent Government Securities, all of which, except the former amount (£36,358) has been expended in connection with Loan Services and Revenue Deficiencies, and yet appear as a part of the Credit Balances in the Public Accounts, it becomes an important question whether the General Trust Funds Account should not be shown as a distinct branch of the "Public Account" as kept in the Banks, in the same form as the General Loan Fund Account is now shown, but always reckoned, nevertheless, as directed by the Audit Act, as the one "Public Account."

90. The Ledger Cash Balance and the Face Value of the Securities on 30th June, 1898, of each Account were as follow:—

Statement (2).

Account.	Balances, 30th June, 1898. (As per statement preceding page.)	DEDUCT Government Securities and Fixed Deposits.	CASH BALANCES, 30th June, 1898.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		Details on—
Public Account:—					
Consolidated Revenue Fund:—					
Deficiency Account	Dr. 571,129 14 1	Nil.	Dr. 571,129 14 1		Page 154
Account Current					
Towards Erection and Maintenance of Public School Buildings, &c..	Cr. 154,568 8 3*	119,271 10 3	Cr. 35,296 9 0*		" 153
General Trust Funds	† Cr. 6,463,550 14 9	4,750,724 13 11	Cr. 1,677,826 0 10		" 164
General Loan Fund	† Cr. 1,530,664 0 1	Nil.	Cr. 1,530,664 0 1		" 171
Special Trust Funds	Cr. 497,267 12 4	318,554 0 0	Cr. 178,713 12 4		" 164
Cash Balance, 30th June, 1898			£ 2,851,370 8 2		
Less:—					
Special Trust Funds Balance—not subject to Warrant		178,713 12 4			" 164
Payments in London, April, 1898—not brought to account in Sydney till after 30th June, 1898		650 0 0			" 176
Net Payments in London during May and June, 1898—not brought to account in Sydney till after 30th June, 1898		270,441 11 7			" 176
			449,805 3 11		
Cash Credit Balance , in Sydney and London, 30th June, 1898, available for Ordinary Operations			2,401,565 4 3		

* As explained elsewhere, this amount should be reduced by a transfer of £4,081 to the Revenue Account Current.

† See note marked (c) on previous page.

91. It will be seen from the foregoing statement that after the face value of the securities had been eliminated from the Ledger Balances, £8,079,921 1s. 4d., there remained a cash or Working Balance of £2,851,370 8s. 2d. This amount includes the Special Trust Funds which are not subject to issue under warrant, more particularly the Supreme Court Moneys which are not under the control of the Government. In addition to this amount further deductions on account of payments in London are necessary, in all a total of £449,805 3s. 11d., thus reducing the available balance to £2,401,565 4s. 3d., which amount represents the whole current balance at the close of the year, available to be carried forward, for the ordinary operations of the succeeding year.

92. The Sydney banking business is transacted by the Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Ltd.), and the City Bank of Sydney; and the "London" business by the London and Westminster Bank and the Bank of England. The operations of the last-mentioned Bank are confined to the Inscription and Negotiation of Loans and the management of half-yearly dividends of Inscribed Stock, while the London and Westminster Bank transacts the ordinary London business in connection with the Public Service of the Colony.

93. The following statements (3) and (4) show the Localities and Institutions where the money was lodged. The amount lodged in Sydney Banks and Treasury was £1,094,476 16s. 5d., and in London Banks £1,307,088 7s. 10d. :—

Bank Balances—Statement (3).

SYDNEY—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances (<i>less unrepresented cheques</i>) :—										
Bank of New South Wales.....	Public Account	Dr.	1,001,068	13	9					
" " " " " "	General Loan Fund	Cr.	1,530,664	0	1					
						Cr.	529,597	6	4	
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney (Ltd.)—	Public Account.....	Cr.	365,720	17	7					
City Bank of Sydney.....	Public Account	Cr.	15,718	14	5					
" " " " " "	Fixed Deposit " "	Cr.	135,000	0	0					
Cash in hands of Receiver—	Treasury " "		48,439	18	1					
						Cr.	561,879	10	1	
TOTAL, SYDNEY										1,094,476 16 5
LONDON—										
Bank Balance (<i>amount of unrepresented cheques not known</i>) :—										
Bank of England—	Inscribed Stock Account					Cr.	656,170	7	6	
London and Westminster—	Public Account :—									
On Bank Books		Cr.	348,075	5	5					
In transit from Sydney to Bank		Cr.	302,842	14	11					
						Cr.	659,918	0	4	
TOTAL, LONDON, page 228										1,307,088 7 10
Cash Credit Balance, 30th June, 1898, as in Statement No. 2.....		£	2,401,565	4	3					

94. As there are no means provided in the Bank Accounts, as supplied daily in Sydney and monthly from London, for distinctly allocating the transactions disclosed therein, or for allocating the Bank Balances struck at any date to the Consolidated

Consolidated Revenue Fund and Trust Funds respectively, the information can only be obtained by an analysis of the Accounts themselves. This has been done, and the result is here given :—

Balances of Accounts of the several Funds in relation to the Actual Cash Balances.—Statement (4).

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SYDNEY—									
Public Account—Branch in Sydney :—									
Consolidated Revenue Fund	Dr.	436,187	3	8	.....				Nil.
General Trust Funds									
<i>Credit</i> May and June, 1898, Payments in London on account of Loan Services ...	Cr.	26,276	3	3					
Consolidated Revenue Fund ... <i>Dr.</i> £735,709 14 0						Dr.	409,911	0	5
General Trust Funds..... <i>Cr.</i> £225,798 13 7									
General Loan Fund—									
Bank Balance (less unrepresented cheques)	Cr.	1,530,664	0	1					
<i>Debit</i> May and June, 1898, Payments in London from Public Account on account of Loan Services, and not adjusted in Sydney till after 30th June, 1898	Dr.	26,276	3	3					
TOTAL, SYDNEY						Cr.	1,504,387	16	10
LONDON—									
Public Account—Branch in London :—									
Consolidated Revenue Fund						Nil.			
General Trust Funds						Cr.	1,307,088	7	10
TOTAL, LONDON									Cr. 1,307,088 7 10
Cash Credit Balance, 30th June, 1898, as in Statements (2) and (3) ...									£2,401,565 4 3

95. It may thus be seen from the foregoing statements and explanations that, including the transactions in London up to and inclusive of the 30th June, 1898, the condition of the several Public Funds in relation to the Gross Balance of Cash in Sydney and London on that date was as follows :—

Public Account :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Consolidated Revenue Fund { <i>Dr.</i> 771,006 3 0 <i>Cr.</i> 85,296 9 0 }	Dr.	735,709	14	0					
General Trust Funds { Sydney... 325,708 13 7 London 1,307,088 7 10 }	Cr.	1,632,887	1	5					
							Cr.	897,177	7 5
General Loan Fund							Cr.	1,504,387	16 10
Total, Cash Credit Balance as above								£2,401,565	4 3

* Towards erection and maintenance of Public School Buildings, &c., Account 61 Vic. No. 20, pages 153 and 178.

	£	s.	d.
{ Cash Balance, General Trust Funds, page 178	1,677,826	0	10
+ { Deduct Net Payments, General Trust Funds, during May and June, 1898, in London, page 176	44,938	19	5
Total, as above	£1,632,887	1	5

Consolidated Revenue Fund—Actual Deficiency, 30th June, 1898.

96. The Cash Overdraft of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 30th June, 1898, as shown on pages 151 and 154, was £571,129 14s. 1d. The figures are, however, exclusive of net payments during April, May, and June, 1898, in London, amounting to £199,876 8s. 11d., and which were not brought to account in Sydney till after the financial year 1897–8 had closed. The actual Cash Overdraft and the total Net Deficiency on 30th June, 1898, were as follow :—

	£	s.	d.
Cash Overdraft, 30th June, 1898, page 154	571,129	14	1
<i>Add</i> —London transactions :—			
Payments in April, 1898, adjusted in Sydney, July, 1898	650	0	0
Net payments in May and June, 1898, adjusted in Sydney, July and August, 1898	199,226	8	11
Actual Cash Overdraft, 30th June, 1898...	771,006	3	0
Treasury Bills outstanding, 30th June, 1898, page 154	2,327,584	0	0
Net Deficiency, 30th June, 1898, adjusted, see also page 151...	3,098,590	3	0

THE

THE RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY ACCOUNTS.

97. The total Collections for Railway and Tramway Tolls and Miscellaneous Receipts in connection therewith, as credited during the financial year 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898, amounted to £3,368,920 15s. 11d., against which there is a set-off by refunds of £32,571 5s. 7d., as detailed on page 27. The net receipts were, therefore, £3,336,349 10s. 4d.

98. The Expenditure out of Revenue, as brought to account within the same period, for Working and all other Expenses chargeable to the Railways and Tramways Account, reached the sum of £1,919,395 13s. 7d. (*vide* page 251). The net balance on the year's operations shows thus a credit in cash of £1,416,953 16s. 9d. The interest upon the money borrowed and expended for the Service of the Railways and Tramways during the same period is computed at £1,474,082 10s. 3d., on the principle explained in former Reports (*vide* Report on Accounts for 1891). The general result of the Income and Expenditure for Railways and Tramways for the year ended 30th June, 1898, and also the total results from the commencement in 1850 to that date, are shown in *Appendix O*, page 251.

99. During the year there was an addition to the Expenditure out of borrowed moneys of £421,884 14s. 9d., raising the total so expended from the commencement, in 1850, to 30th June, 1893, to £40,698,425 19s. 4d. The outstanding amount at same date of Unredeemed Securities for moneys borrowed is computed to be £44,280,660 12s. 9d., bearing interest at an average rate of 3.668 per cent., or a total annual charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from 1st July, 1898, of £1,624,533 15s. 4d.

100. It must not be forgotten in this connection that a considerable amount has been expended in the construction, extension, and equipment of the Railways out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for which no interest is charged or made chargeable hitherto. Such expenditure, however, to make the Account complete, should be distinctly ascertained and stated as a part of the Railway and Tramway Capital. (See remarks under paragraphs 82 and 83 of last year's Report.)

LOCAL INSPECTION OF RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY STATION ACCOUNTS.

101. The results of the local inspection of the Railway and Tramway Station Accounts differ as usual in regard to Income from those recorded at the Treasury within the financial year—the figures in the one case representing the earnings for the year, and the figures in the other representing the actual Cash credits within the year. The following Statement exhibits the “Earnings Account” of the Railways and Tramways combined:—

Balance Statement, Railway and Tramway Earnings, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Dr. To Net outstandings, 30th June, 1897	...	...	...	£47,283	6	2½
„ Gross earnings for year	...	£3,391,581	7	4		
Less—Special Credits and Refunds of Excess payments	...	50,961	11	0½		
						*3,340,619 16 3½
						£3,387,903 2 6

*Page 17.—Annual Report Railway Commissioners—Railway Revenue	.....	£3,026,748	0	0
„ 35.— „ „ „ Tramway „	.....	313,871	0	0
				£3,340,619 0 0

The difference of 16s. 3½d. is accounted for by the dropping of the broken parts of a £ in the Annual Report, but is shown in the Ledger of Railway Department.

Cr. By Cash remittances to Public Account	...	...	...	£3,184,860	19	0
„ Accounts for services paid by Public Departments through the Treasury	...	...	...	151,777	0	5
„ Transfers from Suspense Account, &c., of items wrongly credited	...	...	...	394	3	6
„ Outstanding and uncollected Accounts	...	...	...	50,863	6	0
„ „ Miscellaneous Account	...	...	...	7	13	7
				<hr/>		
				£3,387,903	2	6
				<hr/>		

102. It may be observed that the amount of outstandings brought forward from the year 1896-7 has been reduced to less than one-half, but it makes no real difference in the result. The sum omitted represented the value of unsold tramway tickets, which had been hitherto incorrectly debited, inasmuch as until actually sold they did not represent a money value, no money having been paid for them by way of advance out of earnings.

103. It is very satisfactory to be able to report that the exceptionally good condition in which the Inspectors found the Station Accounts in 1896-7 has continued during 1897-8. Out of 319 inspections, there were only fourteen reported to be unsatisfactory, and only two cases having been discovered of fraudulent deficiency—one of £61 3s. 4d., and another of £7. Both sums were recovered. The systematic check applied by the Inspectors to every portion of the arrangements for the due collection of the Earnings at each Station is carried out in a most effective manner, and in many cases at the cost not only of much inconvenience, but often of much anxiety to themselves. The examination of the Ticket Stock and the rates at which they are issued—of the invoice and freight notes, together with the consignment, receipt, and deliveries of goods carried on the lines—of the excess fare collections—of unauthorised credit by Station-masters, and of numerous small matters, all require extreme care, great vigilance, and industry on the part of the Inspectors. Over and above this, the examination of Refunds and other Special Credits generally carried out within the Department, and at the Traffic Auditor's Office, makes up a very considerable portion of the special audit applied by this Department to the extensive accounts of the Railway Traffic and Management.

104. In carrying out that special audit, the Railway Commissioners and their officers co-operate most cordially in giving their early attention to all matters brought under their notice, and, when they can do so, in adopting suggestions made by this Department for the better protection of the Railway Revenue, and for other matters which have had the effect of reducing the charge for Working Expenses.

105. As usual, the exigencies of the Service, and especially those arising out of the condition of many parts of the interior through the prolonged drought, have necessitated the adoption of variations in rates of tolls in anticipation of the formal authority of the Governor and Executive Council. A list of such variations and the authorities for them is given in *Appendix K*, pages 242-3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

106. The usual certificates of discharge have been issued to the Treasurer under clause 35 of the "Audit Act, 1898." The amounts disallowed are shown in *Appendix J*, page 241.

107. The Mint Bullion Accounts and the Accounts of the Government Savings Bank have been examined, and certified to agree with the books and vouchers representing the same.

108. The following special Statements, not otherwise referred to above, are also appended for information, viz. :—

Statement of Advances to Public Officers and others awaiting adjustment.
(*Appendix G*, page 235.)

Statement of Surcharges raised and recovered upon the Revenue and Expenditure Accounts. (*Appendix H*, pages 236–8.)

Statement of Authorities granted by the Governor and Executive Council in relief of Public Accountants under section 37 and 38 of the “Audit Act, 1898.” (*Appendix I*, pages 239–240.)

Statement of Authorities given by the Governor and Executive Council under the 23rd section of the “Audit Act, 1898,” applying Unexpended Balances of Votes to other Services. (*Appendix A*, page 200.)

Statement of the Registration of Brands Account, 30 Victoria No. 12.
(*Appendix L*, page 243.)

109. The following cases of default have been ascertained since the List given in Report for 1896–7 (to 30th June, 1898), viz. :—

Mr. J. Abbott, Junior Goods Clerk, Railway Station, Goulburn. Deficiency, £7. Allowed to resign.

Mr. G. V. Allen, Inspector, State Children’s Relief Department. Deficiency, £28 5s. 10d. Recovered. Dismissed.

Mr. E. B. Bromley, Acting Postmaster, Candelo. Deficiency, £34 15s. 5d. Recovered—Allowance, 4s. 2d., and £34 11s. 3d. from Guarantee Fund.

Mr. J. H. Carter, Acting Postmaster, Wickham. Deficiency, £37 2s. 2d. Recovered—From salary, £13 6s. 4d.; from Guarantee Fund, £23 15s. 10d.

Mr. W. H. Chaplin, Postmaster, Werris Creek. Deficiency, £132 11s. 4d. Recovered—From salary, £1 19s. 2d.; from Guarantee Fund, £130 12s. 2d.

Mr. J. S. Cheesbrough, Inspecting Forester, Lands Department. Deficiency, £14 6s. 7d. Recovered.

Mr. R. J. Lewis, Clerk, Rookwood Asylum. Deficiency, £5. Recovered. Dismissed.

Mr. S. Maxted, Director of Government Asylums. Deficiency, £15 4s. 11d. Recovered. Resigned.

Mr.

- Mr. R. Meehan, Postmaster, Kookabookra. Deficiency, £34 0s. 9d.
Recovered. Dismissed.
- Mr. W. J. Moore, Postmaster, Conargo. Deficiency, £125 2s. 5d.
Recovered—From salary, £4 18s.; from Guarantee Fund, £120 4s. 5d.
- Mr. James Morrison, Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moama. Deficiency,
£43 5s. 5d. Recovered. Dismissed.
- Mr. Thomas Simpson, Goods Clerk, Railway Station, Newtown. Deficiency,
£61 3s. 4d. Recovered—From salary, £3; from Guarantee Fund,
£58 3s. 4d.
- Mr. J. Stanborough, Temporary Clerk, Taxation Department. Deficiency,
£19 10s. Recovered. Dismissed.
- Mr. James Thurston, Chief Operator, Railway Telegraph, Redfern.
Deficiency, £47 18s. 1d. Made good. Allowed to resign.

110. Subject to the above-stated corrections, explanations, and observations, especially as regards the General Loan Account (No. 9, pages 53–85), to the disallowances specified in Appendix J, page 241, and subject to all outstanding Advances and queries being satisfactorily accounted for or answered, the Abstracts of the Treasurer's Receipts and Disbursements within the year ended 30th June, 1898, are considered to be correct.

111. The Statements G and H (pages 128–31), together with the detailed Statements of the Public Debt (pages 133–40), being, however, outside the requirements of the 29th clause of the Audit Act, 1898, do not come under the examination and report required by the 43rd, and their contents rest, therefore, on the responsibility of the Treasurer.

DEPARTMENTAL.

112. The system of Out-door Inspections of the Accounts of officers more or less concerned with the collection and disbursement of the Public Revenue and Receipts, mentioned in last year's Report as having been established in this Department in January, 1897, has been carried out during the financial year 1897–8 with, it is believed, considerable advantage to the Revenue, in the way of securing more satisfactory results in the collection thereof, and also in effecting some economies in expenditure. The amount of work done by the Inspecting Staff may be estimated from the following statement.

113. The Accounts of the whole of the Ministerial and Metropolitan and Suburban sub-departments, seventy-five in number, have been subjected to a most thorough examination, together with the statutory Quarterly Inspections of the Accounts of the Registrar in Bankruptcy, Curator of Intestate Estates, and the Official Assignees, which are carried out under the authority of the Governor and Executive Council, pending the passing of a short Act transferring the duty from the Treasury to this Department. The Country Inspections numbered 510.

114. Over and above those ordinary inspections, the Department was called upon to specially examine the accounts of the—

Aboriginal Protection Association.

Rookwood Municipal Council.

Yass Municipal Council.

Regimental Accounts, Military Forces of New South Wales, October, 1897—
June, 1898.

Land and Income Tax Department.

Postmaster, West Maitland.

Inspecting Forester, Narrandera.

Forester, Deniliquin.

Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moama.

115. There were also special inquiries made under instructions into several of the Hospitals and Charitable and Benevolent Institutions in the city and suburbs, including Newcastle and Parramatta, besides a visit which the Chief Inspector was especially requested to make to Norfolk Island, and a very troublesome inquiry into the expenses incurred by the Government for the conveyance of public officers' furniture and effects from one station to another in consequence of the re-organization of the Public Departments by the Public Service Board.

116. The extensive work above indicated had to be carried out notwithstanding the absence of a Senior Inspector who has been, and is still, acting as Director of Government Asylums, but the remaining Staff have cordially co-operated, and given much of their private time, to prevent the accumulation of arrears. Indeed many of the other officers of the Department, both senior and junior, are very much to be commended for their zeal in the same direction in grappling with the increased, and apparently increasing, demands upon their energies to keep up the current work to date. It is to be hoped that their energy and zeal will not be discouraged by inadequate pay or by prolonged delay in well-earned promotion. If the Senior Inspector's services be not speedily restored to the Department, it will become imperative that a duly qualified and experienced officer be appointed in his place.

117. The total amount recovered from Public Accountants, through outdoor inspections, owing to default, omissions to collect fees, &c., and from other causes, is £750 0s. 7d., as detailed in Appendix H, where also will be found a full statement of all recoveries by surcharge to the amount of £1,961 3s. 2d. (pages 236-8).

118. When moneys are ascertained to be due and not accounted for to the Treasury, or are clearly shown to have been improperly or irregularly drawn from the Treasury, this Department expects to have its representations promptly attended to, and for the most part it has little to complain of in this respect; but there are cases of delay in such attention which it is difficult to account for, and some, which were reported so long ago as June last, involving overcharges to a considerable amount, if not involving matters of a more serious kind, in one of the principal Departments of the Government, still remain unsettled.

119. The Regulations for the guidance of Collectors of Public Revenue and Public Moneys of 1892 having to some extent become obsolete, they were carefully revised by this Department, and republished by the Treasury on the 8th of October, 1898. At the same time also a greatly-simplified arrangement, with specimens of the forms, for the keeping of the Accounts of Collections in the Country Districts by Clerks
of

of Petty Sessions, Crown Land Agents, and others, was devised by the Inspecting Staff of this Department, and having been adopted by the Treasury without amendment in any way, was published by that Department also on the 8th of October, 1898.

120. The improvement thus made in the system of their accounts has given great satisfaction to the Collectors of Public Revenue, and has effected a valuable saving of time to the Accounting Officers, and also an appreciable saving of expense in printing. A like economy of time and cost has arisen from the adoption, by the Treasury and Lands Offices, of amended forms of receipt, devised by this Department, for Land Revenue Collections.

121. The result of the above and some other minor arrangements has been to greatly facilitate the work of Audit, and to effect a sensible improvement in the conduct of the Receiving and Expending Offices by the Accounting Officers, especially in the greater promptness with which attention is given to the requirements of the Treasury and of this Office, as prescribed by the Audit Act and by the Regulations referred to above.

EDWARD A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Department of Audit,
22nd April, 1899.

APPENDIX A.

SPECIFICATION of STATUTORY LIABILITIES of the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND CURRENT DURING 1897-8.
Amount Liquidated during 1897-8, and the Liabilities to be carried forward to year 1898-9.

Appropriations Current, 1897-8.						
Item.	1896-7 and previous years.		1897-8.		Total.	
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.						
Schedules A, B, and C, and Supplements	Authority. Various ...	£ 2,163 4 11	s. d. 18 0	£ 46,751 4 2	s. d. 4 2	£ 48,914 9 1
Public Debt	"	687,462 18 0		2,343,562 4 1		3,031,025 2 1
Treasury Bills	53 Vic. No. 9	150,000 0 0		150,000 0 0		150,000 0 0
Other Special Appropriations	Various ...	2,431 18 8		190,590 18 7		193,022 17 3
						£ 3,422,962 8 5
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.						
Supply Act—	Authority. "Act No. 1 of 1897."					
Board of Pharmacy	"		14 0 0			
Insurance on Properties resumed by the Government and let to Tenants, &c.	"		27 5 0			
Detailed Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs..	"		935 1 7			
Distribution of Seed-wheat to Distressed Farmers	"		444 16 3			
						1,421 2 10
Supply Act—	Authority. "Act No. 46 of 1897."					
Municipal Grant	"					32,500 0 0
Annual Appropriation Act of 1897-8—						
Ordinary Appropriations	Authority. "Act No. 42 of 1897."			6,581,422 0 0		
Supplementary Appropriations	"			55,027 12 1		
						6,636,449 12 1
Total Gross Annual Appropriations ...						6,670,370 14 11
<i>Less</i> Temporary Advances—						
Advance to Treasurer, 1897-8				100,000 0 0		
Prevention of Scab in Sheep				26,072 0 0		
						126,072 0 0
						6,544,298 14 11
Total Net Appropriations Current during 1897-8						£ 9,967,261 3 4
Distribution of Appropriations, 1897-8.						
	Details on page.	Expended during 1897-8.		Surrendered.		Total.
FROM SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.						
Schedules A, B, C, and Supplements	Page 189	£ 44,632 15 2	s. d. 2	£ 2,540 8 4	s. d. 4	£ 47,473 3 6
Public Debt	" "	2,405,938 9 5				2,405,938 9 5
Treasury Bills	53 Vic. No. 9	150,000 0 0				150,000 0 0
Other Special Appropriations.....	" 180	189,881 0 6		461 3 4		190,342 3 10
						£ 2,790,452 5 1
						3,301 11 8
						2,793,753 16 9
FROM ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.						
Ordinary Appropriations.						
Supplement to Schedule B	Page 190	1,444 9 2		33 10 10		1,478 0 0
Executive and Legislative	" "	30,739 3 7		754 16 5		31,494 0 0
Chief Secretary.....	" 153	949,129 3 6		42,253 7 1		991,382 10 7
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—						
Departments generally	" 194	575,706 15 8		13,912 9 4		589,619 5 0
Railways and Tramways	" "	1,839,109 14 4		1,143 5 8		1,840,258 0 0
Attorney-General	" "	45,440 6 4		2,182 13 8		47,623 0 0
Secretary for Lands	" "	283,056 8 11		16,954 0 6		300,010 9 5
Secretary for Public Works	" 195	841,835 12 2		9,207 9 5		851,043 1 7
Administration of Justice	" "	256,948 11 3		3,113 8 9		260,062 0 0
Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry	" 196	718 947 0 4		12,475 19 8		731,423 0 0
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	" "	131,049 14 0		4,631 2 3		135,680 16 3
Postmaster-General	" "	701,053 17 1		8,143 2 11		709,197 0 0
						£ 6,374,460 16 4
						114,810 6 6
						6,489,271 2 10
Supplementary Appropriations.						
Executive and Legislative	Page 197	187 2 5				187 2 5
Chief Secretary	" "	32,216 19 9				32,216 19 9
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade...	" "	19,081 9 0				19,081 9 0
Attorney-General.....	" "	737 17 5				737 17 5
Secretary for Public Works	" "	295 19 11		Nil.		295 19 11
Administration of Justice	" "	392 7 2				392 7 2
Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry	" "	1,314 17 8				1,314 17 8
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	" 198	775 18 9				775 18 9
Postmaster-General.....	" "	25 0 0				25 0 0
						55,027 12 1
						55,027 12 1
Grand Total..... Page 198£						9,219,940 13 6
						118,111 18 2
						£9,338,052 11 8
Balance of Special Appropriations <i>carried forward</i> as primary charges on the Account of 1898-9... £						629,208 11 8

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2.

APPROPRIATIONS—1897-8.

Head of Service.	Authority.	Appropriations—		How disposed of—		
		Brought forward from previous years.	Of the year 1897-8.	Expended during 1897-8.	Surrendered.	Balance carried forward to year 1898-9.
Special Appropriations.						
SCHEDULES A, B, AND C, AND SUPPLEMENTS.						
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Schedule A and Supplement:—						
His Excellency the Governor	Imp. Act, 18 & 19 Vic. Cap. 54.	.....	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
The Chief Justice	do do	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	.....	.....
The Puisne Judges	20 Vic. 5, 28 Vic. 7, 45 Vic. 7, & 50 Vic. 35.	772 15 7	15,600 0 0	15,600 0 0	772 15 7	.....
The Colonial Secretary	Imp. Act, 18 & 19 Vic., Cap. 54, & 20 Vic. No. 18.	180 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,820 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
The Colonial Treasurer	do do	130 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,096 0 0	130 0 0	404 0 0
The Attorney-General	Imp. Act, 18 & 19 Vic., Cap. 54.	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
The Auditor-General	do do	.....	900 0 0	900 0 0	.....	.....
The Governor's Private Secretary..	Imp. Act, 18 & 19 Vic., Cap. 54.	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
Schedule B and Supplement:—						
Pensions to Judges	do do	175 0 0	2,187 10 0	1,435 0 0	.....	.....
Do do	46 Vic. No. 15.	128 6 8**	1,604 3 4**	1,052 6 8	1,456 0 0	151 13 4
Do Political Officers	Imp. Act, 18 & 19 Vic., Cap. 54.	225 0 0	966 13 4	966 13 4	.....	225 0 0
Do Superannuated Officers	do do	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	.....	.....
Schedule C:—						
Church of England	do do	277 4 9	3,040 17 6	2,881 8 11	199 18 1	236 15 3
Roman Catholic Church	do do	166 7 11	1,750 0 0	1,695 11 3	72 19 8	147 17 0
Presbyterian Church	do do	46 0 0	552 0 0	552 0 0	.....	46 0 0
Wesleyan Methodist Church	do do	62 10 0	750 0 0	733 15 0	28 15 0	50 0 0
Total, Schedules and Supplements	£	2,163 4 11	46,751 4 2	44,632 15 2	2,840 8 4	1,441 5 7
		£48,914 9 1		£48,914 9 1		
PUBLIC DEBT.						
Public Debt—Redemption of:—						
Railway Loan	53 Vic. No. 24	.....	75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	.....	.....
New South Wales, 1924 Stock	58 Vic. No. 14	.....	6,602 3 4	6,602 3 4	.....	.....
Do 1925 do	59 Vic. No. 6	.....	7,408 10 0	7,408 10 0	.....	.....
Do 1927 do	60 Vic. No. 32	.....	6,937 8 8	6,937 8 8	.....	.....
Million Loan (Railway Loan of 1867).	31 Vic. No. 11	206,700 0 0	.....	154,300 0 0	.....	152,400 0 0
Public Debt—Interest on:—						
Debentures, Inscribed and Funded Stock.	Various	*456,839 12 10	2,161,595 11 9	2,167,319 7 1	.....	451,115 17 6
Million Loan (Railway Loan of 1867).	31 Vic. No. 11	67 10 0	10,335 0 0	10,397 10 0	.....	5 0 0
Treasury Bills	53 Vic. No. 9	23,735 15 2	44,942 10 4	47,192 10 4	.....	21,485 15 2
Do	59 Vic. No. 22	.....	30,741 0 0	30,741 0 0	.....	.....
Do	55 Vic. No. 7	120 0 0	.....	40 0 0	.....	80 0 0
Total, Public Debt—Interest and Redemption	£	687,462 18 0	2,343,562 4 1	2,405,938 9 5	.....	625,086 12 8
		£3,031,025 2 1		£3,031,025 2 1		
Treasury Bills—Deficiency of 1886 and previous years.	53 Vic. No. 9	.....	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	.....	.....
OTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.						
General Trust Funds:—						
Interest on Uninvested Funds at Credit of the Government Savings Bank.	34 Vic. No. 15	.....	14,796 1 1	14,796 1 1	.....	.....
Endowments:—						
Educational Institutions:—						
University of Sydney	14 Vic. No. 31	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
Sydney Grammar School	Private Act, 2 Dec., 1854.	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
Affiliated Colleges	18 Vic. No. 37	83 6 8	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	83 6 8
Women's College	53 Vic. No. 10	41 13 4	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	41 13 4
Australian Museum	17 Vic. No. 2	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
Fire Brigades	47 Vic. No. 3	.....	7,557 17 4	7,557 17 4	.....	.....
Municipalities and Preliminary Expenses.	31 Vic. No. 12	.....	21,041 6 4	21,041 6 4	.....	.....
Carried forward	£	125 0 0	52,895 4 9	52,895 4 9	.....	125 0 0

* Reduced by £1,011 1s. 1d., overestimate in previous account.

** Includes £218 6s. 8d., payment on account of Sir Wm. Manning's salary for April, 1888.

† In addition to this amount, Debentures to the value of £150,000 were redeemed from "Railway Loan Redemption Fund" (53 Vic. No. 24), making a total of £204,800 paid off during 1897-8.

‡ Includes £150,000, which represents the amount of 31 Vic. No. 11, Debentures redeemed by balance of Railway Loan Redemption Fund. (See explanation, page 159, paragraph 33.)

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2—continued.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1897-8—continued.

Head of Service.	Authority.	Appropriations—		How disposed of—					
		Brought forward from previous years.	Of the year 1897-8.	Expended during 1897-8.	Surrendered.	Balance carried forward to year 1898-9.			
Special Appropriations—continued.									
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
OTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—continued.									
Brought forward...£		125	0 0	52,895	4 9	52,895	4 9	125	0 0
Salaries, Allowances, Pensions, &c.—									
Parliamentary—									
Representatives Allowances.....	53 Vic. No. 12	900	0 0	34,409	0 1	34,708	6 8	600	13 5
Witnesses expenses	45 Vic. No. 5			13	13 6	13	13 6		
Public Works Committee.....	53 Vic. No. 11			10,315	4 0	10,315	4 0		
Electoral:—									
Federal Convention Expenses ...	59 Vic. No. 24			6,885	5 6	6,885	5 6		
Electoral and Elections Act—	56 Vic. No. 38			2,460	19 6	2,460	19 6		
Expenses.									
Australasian Federation Representatives Allowances.	61 Vic. No. 15			768	12 0	768	12 0		
Boards, Commissioners, &c.—									
Public Service Board—Salaries..	59 Vic. No. 25	160	0 0	3,000	0 0	3,160	0 0		
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply, &c.—Election Expenses	43 Vic. No. 32			52	9 3	52	9 3		
Railway Commissioners—	51 Vic. No. 28								
Salaries	51 Vic. No. 35	200	0 0	6,000	0 0	5,308	17 5	891	2 7
Salaries	52 Vic. No. 5								
President and Members, Land Appeal Court.	55 Vic. No. 26			4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0		
Fees to Commissioners of Customs.	42 Vic. No. 19	438	12 3	600	0 0	246	18 11	365	13 4
Judicial Salaries and Pensions—	22 Vic. No. 18	187	10 0	12,750	0 0	12,750	0 0	187	10 0
Pensions to Judges.	46 Vic. No. 16								
Pensions—Super'n. Act Repeal Act Advance—Super'n. Repeal Fund .	36 Vic. No. 29	420	16 5	2,762	16 0	2,762	15 0	94	10 0
Parkes Family Grant	36 Vic. No. 29			357	14 0	357	14 0		
Australasian Naval Forces Act	60 Vic. No. 3			500	0 0	375	0 0	125	0 0
Sydney Branch Royal Mint	51 Vic. No. 22			37,820	0 0	37,820	0 0		
Sydney Branch Royal Mint	23 Vic. No. 3			15,000	0 0	15,000	0 0		
Total, Other Special Appropriations.....£		2,431	18 8	190,599	18 7	189,881	0 6	461	3 4
		£193,022 17 3		£193,022 17 3					
Grand Total, Special Appropriations£		692,058	1 7	7,730,904	6 10	2,790,452	5 1	3,301	11 8
		3,422,962 8 5		3,422,962 8 5					

* Exclusive of Revenue Refunded during 1897-8 amounting to £177,843 ls. 6d.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1897-8.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriations.	How disposed of—	
			Expended during 1897-8.	Balance surrendered.
Annual Appropriations.				
Act "No. 42 of 1897."				
SCHEDULES.				
1	Schedule B, Supplement (Pensions to Widows)	£ 325 0 0	£ 325 0 0	£
2	Do do (Military Pensions)	1,153 0 0	1,119 9 2	33 10 10
	Total, Schedules	£ 1,478 0 0	1,444 9 2	33 10 10
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				
3	His Excellency the Governor	1,347 0 0	1,204 5 4	142 14 8
4	Executive Council	973 0 0	963 0 0	10 0 0
5	Legislative Council	*5,752 0 0	5,724 3 6	27 16 6
6	Legislative Assembly	*10,235 0 0	10,186 0 11	48 19 1
7	Legislative Council and Assembly	*3,752 0 0	3,583 11 6	168 8 6
8	Parliamentary Library	2,013 0 0	1,858 18 3	154 1 9
9	Parliamentary Reporting Staff	6,172 0 0	5,969 4 1	202 15 11
10	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	.....
	Total, Executive and Legislative	£ 31,494 0 0	30,739 3 7	754 16 5
£31,494 0 0				

* Appropriations varied under 23rd section of Audit Act of 1898. See Statement 4, page 200.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2—continued.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1897-8—continued.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriations.	How disposed of—			
			Expended during 1897-8.		Balance surrendered.	
Annual Appropriations—continued.						
	Act "No. 42 of 1897."	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	CHIEF SECRETARY.					
11	Chief Secretary	*7,296 0 0	7,296 0 0			
13	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	250 0 0	250 0 0			
27	Agent-General of the Colony	5,664 0 0	5,563 16 5	100 3 7		
12	Auditor-General	15,315 0 0	14,910 4 7	404 15 5		
15	Police	333,209 0 0	332,824 9 0	384 11 0		
95	Pension to Constable Alford	46 0 0	45 12 6	0 7 6		
65	Rewards for Apprehension of Offenders	225 0 0	185 0 0	40 0 0		
	Defence :—					
38	Military Secretary	2,080 0 0	2,068 13 9	11 6 3		
39	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	177,716 0 0	177,481 3 2	234 16 10		
	Naval Forces—					
40	Naval Brigade	4,734 0 0	4,733 8 5	0 11 7		
41	Volunteer Naval Artillery	2,466 0 0	2,433 14 6	32 5 6		
42	Torpedo Defence	1,745 0 0	1,717 13 2	27 6 10		
43	Warlike Stores and Ammunition for Naval Forces	450 0 0	379 2 2	70 17 10		
	Federal Defence :—					
80	Proportion payable to Government of Queensland for Expenditure in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Thursday Island	2,500 0 0	2,403 6 6	96 13 6		
79	Proportion payable to Government of Western Australia in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Albany	1,400 0 0	1,045 13 9	354 6 3		
	Grants in aid of Rifle Clubs or Associations :—					
89	National Rifle Association of New South Wales	1,030 0 0	1,000 0 0			
97	Do do do, To reimburse cost of unreturned cartridge cases	50 0 0	50 0 0			
90	Northern Rifle Association	250 0 0	250 0 0			
91	Southern do	250 0 0	250 0 0			
92	Western do	250 0 0	250 0 0			
120	Bingara Rifle Reserve Club	25 0 0	25 0 0			
111	Alexandria do (Improving Range)	20 0 0	20 0 0			
112	Newrybar Rifle Club do	50 0 0		50 0 0		
67	Royal Naval House	200 0 0	200 0 0			
101	Intercolonial Band Contest	250 0 0	250 0 0			
25	Government Statistician	4,256 0 0	3,685 4 10	570 15 2		
26	Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions	1,157 0 0	1,083 11 6	73 8 6		
	Electoral, &c. :—					
37	Electoral Officer	2,347 0 0	2,326 0 0	21 0 0		
62	Expenses in connection with Electoral system	2,000 0 0	1,992 13 3	7 6 9		
109	Federal Conference	4,000 0 0	3,993 5 6	6 14 6		
118	Do Election	150 0 0	150 0 0			
31	Reorganisation of the Public Service	*4,622 10 7	4,621 15 1	0 15 6		
	Parks, Recreation Reserves, &c. :—					
32	Botanic Gardens	*6,584 0 0	6,541 14 7	42 5 5		
35	Garden Palace Grounds	1,105 0 0	1,094 16 1	10 3 11		
34	Government Domains	2,615 0 0	2,610 6 1	4 13 11		
36	Centennial Park	4,166 0 0	4,152 10 10	13 9 2		
102	Boundary Road, Centennial Park—cost of construction further sum	1,000 0 0	795 1 4	204 18 8		
82	National Park—General Improvements	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0			
33	Campbelltown Nursery Garden	*920 0 0	899 7 5	20 12 7		
73	East Maitland Gaol Reserve—Gardener's Wages, &c.	138 0 0	134 14 0	3 6 0		
	Educational Institutions, &c. :—					
74	Expenses in connection with the Exhibits of this Colony at Imperial Institute, London	700 0 0	411 14 7	288 5 5		
77	Preparation of Statistics containing information respecting the resources and Industrial capabilities of the Colony for publication in the United Kingdom	400 0 0	400 0 0			
69	New South Wales Zoological Society—conditional aid	200 0 0	33 12 0	165 8 0		
86	Do do Special grant	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0			
103	Women's Co-operative Silk-growing and Industrial Association	200 0 0	200 0 0			
116	Anthropological Society of Australia—Special Grant	100 0 0	100 0 0			
83	Revising List of Australian Fishes	200 0 0		200 0 0		
107	Board of International Exchanges—Expenses	100 0 0	51 3 6	48 16 6		
	Hospitals, Medicine, &c. :—					
21	Medical Adviser to the Government	12,441 0 0	12,365 7 2	75 12 10		
23	Analytical Branch	923 0 0	893 10 10	29 9 2		
20	Medical Board	206 0 0	191 18 2	14 1 10		
	Lunacy :—					
19	Master-in-Lunacy	3,217 0 0	3,185 9 10	31 10 2		
16	Institutions for the Insane generally	50,071 0 0	48,895 6 5	1,175 13 7		
17	Hospitals for the Insane generally—Contingencies	45,140 0 0	45,122 12 5	17 7 7		
18	Lunatic Patients	1,850 0 0	1,713 14 11	145 5 1		
22	Coast Hospital	10,507 0 0	10,231 0 10	275 19 2		
46	Sydney Hospital—Aid on the usual Conditions	4,000 0 0	3,348 13 5	651 6 7		
47	Sydney Hospital—Grant in aid of Regent-street Dispensary	700 0 0	700 0 0			
	Carried forward	£ 728,456 10 7	722,548 2 6	5,908 8 1		

*Appropriations varied under 23rd section of Audit Act of 1898. See Statement 4, page 200.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2—continued.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1897-8—continued.

Item No	Head of Service	Appropriations.	How disposed of—	
			Expended during 1897-8.	Balance surrendered
Annual Appropriations—continued.				
Act "No 42 of 1897"				
		£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s d
	CHIEF SECRETARY—continued			
	Brought forward	728,456 10 7	722,548 2 6	5,908 8 1
	Hospitals, Medicine, &c—continued.			
83	Sydney Hospital—Rent of Moorcliff and Victoria Lodge, Millett's Point	350 0 0	350 0 0	.....
48	Prince Alfred Hospital—Aid on usual Conditions	4,000 0 0	3,999 3 9	0 16 3
49	Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—Aid on usual Conditions	1,200 0 0	1,195 12 8	4 7 4
75	Do do Rent of Premises	2 0 0	250 0 0	.....
51	Carrington Centennial Hospital—Aid on usual Conditions	1,000 0 0	738 15 5	231 4 7
61	Suburban and Country Hospitals—Special Grant	7,500 0 0	7,432 0 0	68 0 0
45	Suburban and Country Hospitals Building Fund—Aid on usual Conditions	800 0 0	491 19 10	308 0 2
24	Maintenance of Sick Paupers in Hospitals	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	.....
	Charitable Institutions and Charitable Aid—			
28	Charitable Institutions (Government Asylums)	*104,345 0 0	104,040 7 1	304 12 11
44	Do do Aid on usual Conditions	28,000 0 0	27,996 5 11	3 14 1
64	Burial of Destitute Persons	700 0 0	677 17 0	22 3 0
104	Railway Claims for Transmission of Destitute Persons	2,250 0 0	2,247 3 10	2 16 2
65	Maintenance of De-erted Children, Charitable Relief, &c.	5,000 0 0	4,913 11 10	86 8 2
105	Conveyance of Chinese Lepers to China	215 0 0	210 0 0	5 0 0
	Benevolent and Kindred Societies—			
14	Aborigines Protection Board	9,475 0 0	9,475 0 0	.....
52	Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—Aid on usual Conditions	3,000 0 0	2,984 18 8	15 1 4
57	Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—Special Grant towards Outdoor Relief Department	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....
56	Benevolent Society, Sydney, and other kindred Institutions for support of Women and Children	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....
58	Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special Grant towards Outdoor Relief	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....
55	Sydney Rescue Work Society—Aid on usual Conditions	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
50	Infants' Home, Ashfield—Aid on usual Conditions	500 0 0	443 4 4	51 15 8
60	Central Mission—Aid on usual Conditions	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
59	Salvation Army—Grant in aid of	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....
81	National Shipwreck Relief Society of New South Wales—Special Grant	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
96	Relief of Sufferers by Floods	300 0 0	148 0 4	151 19 8
53	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution—Aid on usual Conditions	450 0 0	450 0 0	.....
54	Home for Industrial Blind Women, Strathfield—Aid on usual Conditions	500 0 0	450 7 6	49 12 6
68	Animals Protection Society—Aid on usual Conditions	250 0 0	143 13 0	106 7 0
	Commissions—			
106	Dangers of Coal Cargoes Royal Commission—Further inquiry	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
123	Management of Mudgee Hospital Royal Commission	50 0 0	34 3 6	15 16 6
29	Fisheries Commission	2,756 0 0	2,664 1 11	91 18 1
	Island Administration—			
70	Lord Howe Island	300 0 0	156 15 6	143 4 6
72	Protectorate of New Guinea—New South Wales share agreed at Convention	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....
124	Steam Service with and among the Pacific Islands	1,200 0 0	900 0 0	300 0 0
	Fire Brigades, &c.—			
30	Fire Brigades	1,116 0 0	827 11 0	288 9 0
87	Suburban and Country Fire Brigades—Special Grant	4,000 0 0	3,850 0 0	150 0 0
126	Conveyance of Fire Brigades to Albury Demonstration	350 0 0	350 0 0	.....
113	Lismore Water Brigade—Special Grant	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....
	Municipal, &c.—			
125	Country and Suburban Municipalities—Special Grant, 1896-7, not paid within Financial Year	1,755 0 0	1,754 1 1	0 18 11
...	Special Grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities under "Municipal Grant Act No. 46 of 1897"	32,500 0 0	.....	32,500 0 0
99	Reimbursements to Gundagai Municipal Council—Action Norton v Council	710 0 0	709 2 9	0 17 3
114	Shellharbour Progress Committee—Special Grant for Baths	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
117	East Maitland—Special Grant—Erection of Boat and Ambulance Shed	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
100	Grant for Maintenance of Road fronting Callan Park Hospital for Insane	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
	Trusts:—			
93	Wollongong Sand-drift—Special Grant—Improvements	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
94	Lady Robinson's Beach	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
	Departmental:—			
85	Maintenance of Telephones	250 0 0	195 5 11	54 14 1
78	Freight Insurance, Carriage of Goods, &c.	500 0 0	449 0 0	51 0 0
63	Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.	700 0 0	685 12 5	14 7 7
71	Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	12,000 0 0	11,039 18 9	960 1 3
84	Rent of Government Premises occupied by various Sub-Departments	2,000 0 0	1,997 10 0	2 10 0
122	Salary of J. A. Brodie, from 1st July, 1896, to 8th August, 1897 ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
	Carried forward	£ 982,003 10 7	939,979 6 6	42,024 4 1

* Appropriation varied under 23rd section of Audit Act of 1898 See Statement 4, page 200.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2—continued.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1897-8—continued.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriations.	How disposed of—	
			Expended, during 1897-8.	Balance surrendered.
Annual Appropriations—continued.				
Act "No. 42 of 1897."				
CHIEF SECRETARY—continued.				
	Brought forward	£ 982,003 10 7	£ 939,979 6 6	£ 42,024 4 1
	Miscellaneous:—			
76	Immigration—Outstanding Contracts.....	400 0 0	186 5 3	213 14 9
121	"Costa Rica Packet" Case	595 0 0	595 0 0	.....
115	Friendly Societies Demonstration Committee—Special grant	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
98	Compensation to Messrs. Turner and Richardson for loss of Opals, stolen at Wilcannia	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
110	Record Reign Celebrations	6,000 0 0	5,998 8 3	1 11 9
119	Statue of late Sir Henry Parkes—Centennial Park	170 0 0	169 9 3	0 10 9
103	„ Governor Phillip—Revote	1,464 0 0	1,450 14 3	13 5 9
	Total, Chief Secretary	£ 991,382 10 7	£ 949,129 3 6	£ 42,253 7 1
£991,382 10 7				
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE:—				
Departments generally:—				
127	Treasury	19,462 0 0	19,151 16 9	310 3 3
134	Stores and Stationery.....	* 90,866 0 0	90,784 6 2	81 13 10
133	Government Printer's Department	72,378 0 0	63,679 9 11	2,698 10 1
136	Board of Health	16,217 0 0	14,115 12 8	2,101 7 4
137	Glebe Island Abattoirs	* 8,691 0 0	6,957 12 9	1,733 7 3
Taxation:—				
130	Customs	53,084 0 0	50,977 16 6	2,106 3 6
176	To meet claims for Refund of Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates in certain cases	500 0 0	91 1 2	408 18 10
129	Land and Income Taxes	40,800 0 0	40,578 17 10	221 2 2
128	Stamp Duties	4,471 0 0	4,387 0 9	83 19 3
Marine Board of New South Wales:—				
139	Marine Board of Sydney	5,193 0 0	5,088 15 0	109 5 0
146	Do do Deficiency of Salaries owing to over-estimate of Savings, 1896-7	361 0 0	360 3 4	0 16 8
140	Local Marine Board, Newcastle	1,687 0 0	1,658 6 0	28 14 0
141	Harbour-masters	933 0 0	933 0 0	.....
142	Colonial Light-houses	7,047 0 0	6,739 3 2	307 16 10
143	Sea and River Pilots	12,908 0 0	12,873 10 9	34 9 3
147	Do do Deficiency of Salaries owing to over-estimate of Savings, 1896-7	205 0 0	204 1 8	0 18 4
144	Boatmen	11,919 0 0	11,700 3 4	218 16 8
145	Telegraph Stations	1,197 0 0	1,167 2 0	29 18 0
150	Lifeboats	800 0 0	800 0 0	.....
180	Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	300 0 0	163 10 0	136 10 0
148	Australian Coast Light-houses	800 0 0	507 6 7	292 13 5
149	Miscellaneous	* 14,809 0 0	14,160 19 4	648 0 8
138	Shipping Masters	2,202 0 0	2,191 0 4	10 19 8
151	Public Wharfs	5,709 0 0	5,433 6 3	275 13 9
135	Mercantile Explosives Department	8,250 0 0	7,955 3 9	294 16 3
132	Gold and Recort	300 0 0	298 6 0	1 14 0
131	Gold Receivers	80 0 0	65 16 5	14 3 7
Public Account:—				
158	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony	* 17,000 0 0	16,873 11 0	126 9 0
155	Commission on payments in England by the Government Financial Agents	* 1,634 0 0	1,633 12 6	0 7 6
Public Debt Expenses:—				
157	Management, &c., of Inscribed Stock—Bank of England	18,000 0 0	18,600 0 0	.....
159	Commission on payments of Debentures and Interest on Debentures, Sydney	* 307 0 0	306 19 7	0 0 5
General Trust Funds:—				
Interest on Daily Credit of "Uninvested Balances":—				
165	Civil Service Superannuation Account	* 4,534 0 0	4,533 16 9	0 3 3
170	Savings Bank of New South Wales—Special Deposit Account	* 68,467 0 0	68,466 8 8	0 11 4
166	Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account	800 0 0	800 0 0	.....
168	Bankruptcy Estates Account	240 0 0	238 0 6	1 19 6
167	Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....
Special Trust Funds:—				
Interest on Daily Credit of "Uninvested Balances":—				
Colonial Treasurer's				
163	Master in Equity and Master in Lunacy Accounts	* 2,904 0 0	2,903 17 5	0 2 7
172	Curator of Intestate Estates Account	* 1,849 0 0	1,848 2 10	0 17 2
173	Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	* 47 0 0	46 0 11	0 19 1
174	Registrar of Probates Account	275 0 0	275 0 0	.....
Public Departments:—				
153	Advertising for Public Service	6,000 0 0	5,983 11 5	16 8 7
152	Postage	31,000 0 0	30,498 8 5	501 11 7
177	Private Letter Boxes	450 0 0	334 10 3	65 9 9
154	Telegraphic Messages	20,000 0 0	19,995 15 8	4 4 4
	Carried forward	£ 555,481 0 0	£ 542,611 4 4	£ 12,869 15 8

* Appropriations varied under 23rd section of Audit Act of 1893. See Statement 4, page 200.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2—continued.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1897-8—continued

Item No.	Head of Service	Appropriations.	How disposed of—	
			Expended during 1897-8	Balance surrendered
Annual Appropriations—continued.				
Act "No. 42 of 1897."				
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—continued.		£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	555,481 0 0	542,611 4 4	12,860 15 8
Public Departments—continued.				
169	Water and Sewerage Rates—Public Buildings—Sydney and Country Towns	9,000 0 0	8,993 10 3	0 9 9
171	Legal Expenses—Treasury Department	500 0 0	495 7 7	4 12 5
156	Insurance on English Shipments	50 0 0	36 2 3	13 17 9
	Insurance on Properties Resumed by the Government occupied by Tenants on cargo sheds, &c, 'Supply Act No. 1 of 1897'	27 5 0	27 5 0	.....
181	Gratuities to Officers upon retirement through abolition of Office	5,000 0 0	4,916 12 5	83 7 7
182	Adjustment of Salaries on Revision by Public Service Board ..	*927 0 0	867 15 1	59 4 11
179	To adjust Advances made to late E. M. Stephen, Official Assignee, delayed through Bank going into liquidation.....	287 0 0	286 8 8	0 11 4
175	Unforeseen Expenses	2,000 0 0	1,195 5 7	804 14 5
Miscellaneous—				
164	Railway free passes to Members of Parliament, Distinguished Visitors, School Children, and others	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....
183	Payment of Imperial Pensions in the Colony	33 0 0	32 17 0	0 3 0
178	Compilation of Historical Records of New South Wales	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
Charitable Allowances—				
162	Sailors' Home, Sydney	350 0 0	350 0 0	.....
161	Do Newcastle	350 0 0	350 0 0	.....
160	Relief and Conveyance of Distressed Seamen	100 0 0	24 7 6	75 12 6
	Board of Pharmacy—"Supply Act No. 1 of 1897"	14 0 0	14 0 0	.....
	Total Treasurer, &c (Departments generally)	589,619 5 0	575,706 15 8	13,912 9 4
185	Railways and Tramways —			
	Existing Lanes—Working Expenses	1,840,258 0 0	1,839,109 14 4	1,143 5 8
	Total, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	2,429,877 5 0	2,414,816 10 0	15,060 15 0
			2,429,877 5 0	
186	ATTORNEY-GENERAL —			
	Attorney-General	47,623 0 0	45,440 6 4	2,182 13 8
	Total, Attorney-General	47,623 0 0	45,440 6 4	2,182 13 8
			47,623 0 0	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS —				
187	Department of Lands	*163,795 9 5	157,893 7 7	5,902 1 10
188	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others—Contingencies	*34,233 0 0	29,683 11 8	4,549 8 4
189	Land Appeal Courts—Contingencies	1,400 0 0	1,133 18 7	266 1 5
201	Legal Expenses	*4,500 0 0	4,210 10 4	289 9 8
Surveys —				
207	Survey of Lands—Contingencies	*68,680 0 0	63,740 13 9	1,939 6 3
208	Trigonometrical Survey of Colony—Contingencies	2,860 0 0	2,613 2 9	216 17 3
203	Alignment Posts for Towns	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
209	Special Services—Labour Settlements	500 0 0	34 7 6	465 12 6
190	Church and School Lands	990 0 0	413 4 4	546 15 8
Public Parks and Recreation Reserves—Improvement, Maintenance, &c —				
196	Hyde, Cook, and Philip Parks	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....
191	Victoria Park	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
193	Wentworth Park	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
197	Rushcutter's Bay Park	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
195	North Sydney Parks	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
198	Islands in Port Jackson	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
199	Rodd Island	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
200	Recreation Reserves between Glenbrook and Mount Victoria	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
192	Purchase and Resumption of Sites for and Improvement and General Maintenance of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds and Bathing Places	12,500 0 0	12,363 6 11	136 13 1
Compensation for Lands, &c :—				
202	Resumption of Land for Roads under the Public Roads Act, 1897	*4,500 0 0	3,042 7 1	1,457 12 11
204	Ths Edo's & Co (Limited)—Awarded by the Parkes Local Land Board for an Improvement known as "Trundle Dam," &c ..	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
205	George Loder—Compensation, with interest, in connection with encroachments of his After Auction Selection and Auction Purchases 20, 167, and 168 respectively, parish of Liebig county of Durham, &c	111 0 0	110 9 2	0 10 10
206	George Loder—Compensation, with interest, for 91 acres 2 roods 20 perches of John Marshall's CP 62-2,957, Singleton, &c ..	241 0 0	240 4 4	0 15 8
191	Public Cemeteries—Purchase and Resumption of Sites, Fencing, Clearing, &c	2,500 0 0	1,067 4 11	832 15 1
	Total, Secretary for Lands	300,010 9 5	283,056 8 11	16,954 0 6
			300,010 9 5	

* Appropriations varied under 23rd section of Audit Act of 1898. See Statement 4, page 200.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2—continued.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1897-8—continued.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriations	How disposed of—					
			Expended during 1897-8.			Balance surrendered.		
Annual Appropriations—continued.								
Act "No. 42 of 1897."								
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS —								
210	Department of Public Works—Establishment	89,074 0 0	88,705 16 9	368 3 3				
211	Roads and Bridges	*515,922 0 0	514,860 10 7	1,041 9 5				
212	Harbours and Rivers	34,832 0 0	29,318 12 4	5,513 7 8				
213	Dredge Service	74,070 0 0	73,999 4 7	70 15 5				
214	Architect	*49,456 0 0	48,837 5 3	618 14 9				
215	Miscellaneous	6,428 0 0	5,987 14 10					
	Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs "Supply Act No. 1 of 1897"	935 1 7	935 1 7	440 5 2				
Boards:—								
216	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	70,050 0 0	69,262 5 11	787 14 1				
217	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board	10,276 0 0	9,909 0 4	366 19 8				
	Total, Secretary for Public Works	£ 851,043 1 7	841,835 12 2	9,207 9 5				
			851,043 1 7					
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:—								
218	Department of Justice	9,562 0 0	8 938 8 7	573 11 5				
228	Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents	26,070 0 0	25 578 8 5	491 11 7				
227	Prisons	96 314 0 0	96 163 9 11	150 10 1				
225	Coroners	7,820 0 0	6,847 17 4	972 2 8				
226	Petty Sessions	*76,257 0 0	76,197 12 9	59 7 3				
224	District Courts	3,726 0 0	3,601 1 5	124 18 7				
Supreme Court —								
223	Probate and Intestate Estates Office	2,620 0 0	2,617 16 9	2 3 3				
219	Master in Equity	2,322 0 0	2,264 3 0	57 17 0				
220	Prothonotary and Divorce Court	3 015 0 0	2,834 14 8	160 5 4				
222	Bankruptcy Court	2,375 0 0	2,303 12 0	66 8 0				
221	Sheriff	27,146 0 0	27,028 0 2	117 19 10				
234	Law Reporter for Bankruptcy and Probate Courts	150 0 0	150 0 0					
Departmental and Legal Expenses —								
239	Expenses of Appeal to Privy Council (Stuart v Gould)	32 0 0	31 10 9	0 9 3				
233	Expenses of Inquiries under Commission, Act 41 Vic No. 1, and Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 333	*2 0 0	175 19 3	74 1 9				
229	Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14	600 0 0	556 4 3	43 15 9				
242	Purchase of Cox's Criminal Cases	75 0 0	50 6 0	24 14 0				
232	„ Sixty Copies of Supreme Court Law Reports	252 0 0	252 0 0					
231	„ Ninety bound Copies of New South Wales Weekly Notes	231 0 0	230 10 0	0 10 0				
230	„ Almanacs for County Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c.	120 0 0	112 12 11	7 7 1				
241	Legal Expenses	150 0 0	13 1 8	136 18 4				
Cemeteries —								
235	Necropolis—General Maintenance	500 0 0	500 0 0					
240	Do Laying on Water to Mortuary Station	244 0 0	195 12 5	49 7 7				
238	Do Maintenance of Naval Section	6 0 0	5 10 0	0 10 0				
236	Long Bay Cemetery—General Improvements	75 0 0	75 0 0					
237	Gore Hill do do	150 0 0	150 0 0					
	Total, Administration of Justice	£ 260,662 0 0	256,948 11 3	3,113 8 9				
			£260,662					
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY —								
243	Public Instruction	656,694 0 0	653,953 3 6	2,740 16 6				
252	Labour and Industry Branch	13,981 0 0	8,861 14 10	5,119 5 2				
253	Clearing, Levelling, and other Improvements Centennial Park	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0					
Educational Institutions —								
248	Observatory	4,069 0 0	3,994 19 0	74 1 0				
249	Museum	5,991 0 0	5,967 3 2	23 16 10				
250	Public Library of New South Wales	7,685 0 0	7,653 12 1	31 7 11				
251	National Art Gallery	4,294 0 0	4,108 12 7	185 7 5				
258	Art Society of New South Wales	500 0 0	500 0 0					
259	Luncheon Society	200 0 0	200 0 0					
261	Royal Geographical Society, £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	100 0 0		100 0 0				
260	Royal Society, £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	500 0 0	500 0 0					
Sydney University —								
255	Additional Endowment	4 000 0 0	4,000 0 0					
254	Additions, repairs, and furniture	1,000 0 0	759 7 9	240 12 3				
256	To provide for establishment of Evening Lectures (including University Extension Lectures and Lectures in Law)	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0					
	Carried forward	£ 703,014 0 0	694,498 12 11	8,515 7 1				

* Appropriations varied under 23rd section of Audit Act of 1898. See Statement 4, page 200.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2—continued.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1897-8—continued.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriations.	How disposed of—	
			Expended during 1897-8.	Balance surrendered.
Annual Appropriations—continued. Act "No. 42 of 1897."				
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY—continued.				
	Brought forward	£ 703,014 0 0	£ 694,498 12 11	£ 8,515 7 1
257	Sydney University—continued. Matriculation and other fees for students of Training Schools under the Department who are attending University Lectures	200 0 0	54 4 6	145 15 6
262	Instruction to the Blind—£2 to every £1 raised by private contributions	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
265	Aid of the Women's Branch of the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—to assist in its work in connection with Public Schools	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
263	Aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions)—£1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings	6,000 0 0	5,569 9 2	430 10 10
264	Aid to Educational Institutions—£1 to every £2 raised by private contributions	2,000 0 0	952 1 4	1,047 18 8
	Industrial Schools—			
244	Nautical School Ship "Sobraon"	10,322 0 0	9,606 11 4	715 8 8
245	Carpenterian Reformatory	4,248 0 0	3,542 4 4	705 15 8
245	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	3,255 0 0	3,034 4 11	220 15 1
247	Shaftesbury Reformatory	1,034 0 0	597 6 1	436 13 11
266	Amount due to Department of Lands for Survey of School Sites	800 0 0	542 5 9	257 14 3
	Total, Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry...£	731,423 0 0	718,947 0 4	12,475 19 8
			£731,423 0 0	
SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE:—				
267	Department of Mines	*64,951 0 0	64,466 15 6	484 4 6
273	Agriculture	*28,225 0 0	27,762 11 5	462 8 7
281	Special Prizes to be devoted to the Improvement of Agriculture	1,000 0 0	711 9 3	288 10 9
...	Distribution of Seed Wheat to Distressed Farmers, "Act No. 1, of 1897"	444 16 3	444 16 3	.....
255	Vine Diseases Act—Expenses in connection with the eradication of Phylloxera, and Administration of Vine Diseases Act	2,000 0 0	1,777 16 5	222 3 7
272	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring	12,550 0 0	12,390 7 2	159 12 10
	Live Stock:—			
269	Imported and Introduced Stock	*5,687 0 0	4,936 10 10	750 9 2
276	Pastures and Stock Protection Act	2,000 0 0	1,566 14 8	433 5 4
277	Control, Marking, Fencing, and Improving Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, &c.	500 0 0	304 11 0	195 9 0
270	Registration of Brands	770 0 0	620 3 6	149 16 6
271	Management of Pounds and Commons	500 0 0	200 1 6	299 18 6
274	School of Mines and Assay Works	*1,500 0 0	1,791 4 4	8 15 8
284	Cost of administering the Act for the regulation of Coal Mines and Collieries	200 0 0	171 18 0	28 2 0
283	Refund of 10 per cent. Reduction from Salary of G. W. Card, Curator and Mineralogist, from 13th January, 1893, to 30th June, 1896	53 0 0	52 0 4	0 19 8
278	Agricultural, Horticultural, and Pastoral Societies:— For Subsidising Agricultural, Horticultural, and Pastoral Societies receiving annual subscriptions (from 50 Members) amounting to not less than £50, the Subsidy not to exceed 10s. on every £1 awarded in Prizes for Agricultural, &c., Objects	11,200 0 0	10,628 5 0	571 15 0
279	For Subsidising for the last Financial Year Agricultural Societies which were unable to obtain Subsidy owing to insufficient Membership	1,000 0 0	622 13 1	377 6 11
280	Subsidies to Horticultural Societies	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
275	Board of Exports	*2,250 0 0	2,234 8 3	15 11 9
282	Expenses in connection with the Reclamation of Sand-drift, Newcastle	300 0 0	117 7 6	182 12 6
	Total, Secretary for Mines and Agriculture...£	135,680 16 3	131,049 14 0	4,631 2 3
			135,680 16 3	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL:—				
	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	476,907 0 0	472,089 10 2	4,817 9 10
	Conveyance of Mails	214,050 0 0	211,001 7 7	3,048 12 5
	Cable Subsidies and Guarantees:—			
286	British and Australian Subsidy	13,530 0 0	13,424 6 6	105 13 6
	Tasmanian Subsidy	1,705 0 0	1,704 14 8	0 5 4
	New Caledonian Guarantee	2,000 0 0	1,830 2 9	169 17 3
	New Zealand Cable—Reduced Rates	855 0 0	853 15 5	1 4 7
	Gratuity to Mother of line repairer, J. Norquay, who died from injuries received in performance of his duties	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
	Total, Postmaster-General	709,197 0 0	701,053 17 1	8,143 2 11
			709,197 0 0	
	TOTAL ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1897-8.....£	6,489,271 2 10	6,374,460 16 4	114,810 6 6
			£6,489,271 2 10	

* Appropriations varied under 23rd section of Audit Act of 1898. See Statement 4, page 200.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2—continued.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1897-8—continued.

Head of Service.	Appropriations	Expended during 1897-8.
Supplementary Appropriations of 1897-8. (Part adjustment of Treasurer's Advance, 1896-7.) Act "No. 42 of 1897."		
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE —	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Legislative Assembly—Contingencies—Gratuity to John Churchill, late Messenger	50 0 0	50 0 0
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works—Salaries	83 6 8	83 6 8
Expenses in connection with the Abattoirs Select Committee	53 15 9	53 15 9
Total Executive and Legislative	£ 187 2 5	187 2 5
CHIEF SECRETARY —		
Agent-General of the Colonies—Salaries	214 8 4	314 8 4
Defence —		
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—General Contingencies —		
Expenses in connection with visit of Mounted Rifles to England	500 0 0	500 0 0
Cost of Conveyance of New South Wales Military Forces to England	1,409 0 0	1,409 0 0
Cost of passage money to England of Warrant Officer Taylor, his wife and children	140 0 0	140 0 0
Cost of providing passages to England of ex-Gunner Sparrow and Family	30 0 0	3 0 0
Cost of bringing Troops to Sydney to take part in the Queen's Jubilee Celebration Review..	565 16 1	565 16 1
Pension to J. W. Hofflick, ex-Gunner, late 1st Garrison Division Artillery	9 7 6	9 7 6
Half cost of laying Telephone Cable to the Powder Hulk, Middle Harbour	125 0 0	125 0 0
Clearing Scrub on Randwick Rifle Range	133 17 2	133 17 2
Government Statistician—Contingencies —		
Compilation of Statistics, Federal Convention, held at Adelaide	104 3 7	104 3 7
Incidental Expenses, &c.	14 11 8	14 11 8
Electoral, &c.—Expenses—Federation Convention Election	16,822 9 4	16,822 9 4
Educational Institutions—Revising list of Fishes of Australia	58 17 0	58 17 0
Hospitals, Medicine, &c. —		
Analytical Branch—Salaries	17 14 10	17 14 10
Coast Hospital—Salaries	25 16 2	25 16 2
Charitable Institutions and Charitable Aid —		
Charitable Institutions—Aid on usual conditions	8,195 18 10	8,195 18 10
Benevolent and kindred Societies —		
Aborigines' Protection Board—Contingencies	2,499 19 3	2,499 19 3
Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special Grant towards Outdoor Relief	500 0 0	500 0 0
Nevertire Cyclone Relief—Special Grant	150 0 0	150 0 0
Commissions—Royal Commission, City Railway Extension	100 0 0	100 0 0
Fire Brigades—Fire Brigade Demonstration at Newcastle	500 0 0	500 0 0
Total, Chief Secretary	£ 32,216 19 9	32,216 19 9
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE:—		
Government Printer's Department—Salaries, Wages, &c.	421 12 9	421 12 9
Land and Income Tax—To meet expenses in connection with the introduction of the Land and Income Tax Assessment, &c.—further sum	1,984 18 8	1,984 18 8
Stamp Duties—Contingencies—Re-valuation of Estate of late Hon. R. Hill	210 0 0	210 0 0
Public Account—General Trust Funds—Interest on Special Deposit of Savings Bank of New South Wales	1,268 14 10	1,268 14 10
Departmental —		
Insurance on English shipments	14 18 3	14 18 3
Expenses in connection with drafting various Bills	120 0 0	120 0 0
Gratuities to Officers upon retirement through abolition of office	15,061 4 6	15,061 4 6
Total, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	£ 19,081 9 0	19,081 9 0
ATTORNEY-GENERAL —		
Crown Solicitor—Civil Branch—Salaries	250 0 0	250 0 0
District Courts—Salaries—Acting District Court Judges	437 17 5	437 17 5
Total, Attorney-General	737 17 5	737 17 5
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS:—		
Architect—		
Repairs to Old Court-house, Parramatta	125 0 0	125 0 0
„ Parliamentary Buildings	148 19 3	148 19 3
Alterations, Registrar-General's Office—Patents Office	22 0 8	22 0 8
Total, Secretary for Public Works	295 19 11	295 19 11
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE —		
Departmental and Legal Expenses—		
Settlement and Taxed Costs in case Stuart v Gould	258 8 10	258 8 10
Verdict and Taxed Costs in the Case Rev. J. Clarke v. Maybury	133 18 4	133 18 4
Total, Administration of Justice	£ 392 7 2	392 7 2
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY:—		
Labour and Industry Branch—Contingencies	261 17 5	261 17 5
Educational Institutions —		
National Art Gallery—Expenses, Art Loan Exhibition	300 0 0	300 0 0
Aid to Educational Institutions —£1 to every £2 raised by private contributions	694 8 11	694 8 11
Industrial Schools.—Shaftesbury Reformatory—Incidental expenses	58 11 4	58 11 4
Total, Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry	£ 1,314 17 8	1,314 17 8

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 2—continued.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1897-8—continued.

Head of Service.	Appropriations.	Expended during 1897-8.
Supplementary Appropriations of 1897-8—continued. (Part adjustment of Treasurer's Advance, 1896-7.) Act "No. 42 of 1897."		
SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agriculture and Forestry—Salaries	169 17 10	169 17 10
Vine Diseases Act—Expenses in connection with eradication of Phylloxera, &c.	403 6 9	403 6 9
Law Costs <i>in re</i> Homeward Bound Gold-mining Company, Yalwai—Hardy v. Maunsell	202 14 2	202 14 2
Total, Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	£ 775 18 9	£ 775 18 9
POSTMASTER-GENERAL:—		
Compensation to F. Loose for injuries received in the construction of Telephone Tunnels	25 0 0	25 0 0
Total, Postmaster-General	£ 25 0 0	£ 25 0 0
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1897-8	£ 55,027 12 1	£ 55,027 12 1

Summary (Page 189 to page 199).

Department, &c.	Page.	Appropriations.	How disposed of—		
			Expended during 1897 8.	Surrendered.	Balance to be carried forward to year 1898-9.
Special Appropriations.					
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Schedules A, B, and C and Supplements	189	48,914 9 1	44,632 15 2	2,840 8 4	1,441 5 7
Public Debt	189	3,031,025 2 1	2,405,938 9 5	.....	625,036 12 8
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	189	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	.....	.....
Other Special Appropriations:—					
General Trust Funds—Interest on Uninvested Funds at credit of Government Savings Bank..	189	14,796 1 1	14,796 1 1	.....	.....
Endowments	189	38,224 3 8	38,099 3 8	.....	125 0 0
Salaries, Allowances, Pensions, &c.....	190	87,182 12 6	84,165 15 9	461 3 4	2,555 13 5
Miscellaneous	190	52,820 0 0	52,820 0 0	.....	.....
Total, Special Appropriations		£ 3,422,962 8 5	*2,790,452 5 1	3,301 11 8	629,208 11 8
Annual Appropriations.					
Supplement to Schedule B	190	1,478 0 0	1,444 9 2	33 10 10	.....
Executive and Legislative	190	31,494 0 0	30,739 3 7	754 16 5	.....
Chief Secretary	193	991,382 10 7	949,129 3 6	42,253 7 1	.....
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade:—					
Departments generally	194	589,619 5 0	575,706 15 8	13,912 9 4	.....
Railways and Tramways	194	1,840,258 0 0	1,839,109 14 4	1,148 5 8	.....
Attorney-General	194	47,623 0 0	45,440 6 4	2,182 13 8	Nil.
Secretary for Lands	194	300,010 9 5	233,056 8 11	16,954 0 6	.....
Secretary for Public Works	195	851 043 1 7	841,835 12 2	9,207 9 5	.....
Administration of Justice	195	260,062 0 0	256 948 11 3	3,113 8 9	.....
Public Instruction, Labour and Industry	196	731,423 0 0	718,947 0 4	12,475 19 8	.....
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	196	135,680 16 3	131,049 14 0	4,631 2 3	.....
Postmaster-General	196	709,197 0 0	701,053 17 1	8,143 2 11	.....
Total, Annual Appropriations		£ 6,489,271 2 10	6,374,450 16 4	114,910 6 6	.....
Supplementary Appropriations.					
Executive and Legislative	197	187 2 5	187 2 5	.....	.....
Chief Secretary	197	32,216 19 9	32,216 19 9	.....	.....
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	197	19,081 9 0	19,081 9 0	.....	.....
Attorney-General	197	737 17 5	737 17 5	.....	.....
Secretary for Public Works	197	295 19 11	295 19 11	Nil.	Nil.
Administration of Justice	197	392 7 2	392 7 2	.....	.....
Public Instruction, Labour and Industry	197	1,314 17 8	1,314 17 8	.....	.....
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	198	775 13 9	775 13 9	.....	.....
Postmaster-General	193	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....
Total Supplementary Appropriations		£ 55,027 12 1	55,027 12 1	.....	.....
Total Annual, Special, and Supplementary		£ 9,967,261 3 4	*9,219,940 13 6	118,111 18 2	629,208 11 8
"Other Payments" ("Temporary Advances")—					
Amount Outstanding on account of 1897-8 on 30th June, 1898	page 199	.....	157,457 11 8	.....	.....
Total as per Statement of "Account Current" 1897-8	page 153	.....	£ 9,377,398 5 2	.....	.....
Special Disbursements.					
Payments under Act 61 Vic. No. 20, Clause 14,—					
Towards the Erection and Maintenance of Public School Buildings	page 115	52,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Discharge of Outstanding Claims under Public Instruction Endowment Account, 44 Vic. No. 19	page 115	12 10 8	.....	.....	.....
Redemption of Railway Debentures issued under Act 31 Vic. No. 11 from Railway Loan Redemption Fund Act 53 Vic. No. 24.	page 31	52,012 10 8	.....	.....	.....
Total		150,000 0 0	202,012 10 8	.....	.....

* Exclusive of Revenue Refunded during 1897-8, amounting to £177,843 1s. 6d.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement 3.

TEMPORARY ADVANCES FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—OUTSTANDING 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Item.	Outstanding 30th June, 1897.	Adjusted during 1897-8.	Outstanding 30th June, 1898.
DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT (page 154.)			
1895 (to 30th June) and previous years.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasurer's Advance, 1893	13,324 4 3	324 4 3	13,000 0 0
Suspense Accounts :—			
• General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account.....	468,541 18 10	465 19 5	468,075 19 5
Centennial Park Account	199,411 2 10	6 0 0	199,405 2 10
Total, 1895 and previous years	£ 681,277 5 11	796 3 8 (See "Deficiency Account," page 154.)	680,481 2 3
ACCOUNT CURRENT (page 152-3.)			
1895-6.			
Suspense Accounts :—			
General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account.....	695 18 8	.....	695 18 8
Centennial Park Account	24,960 16 11	.....	24,960 16 11
Total, 1895-6.....	£ 25,656 15 7	.....	25,656 15 7
1896-7.			
Treasurer's Advance, 1896-7	57,426 19 0	56,917 2 3	509 16 9
Advances to Public Officers to cash stamps	11 4 5	11 4 5	.....
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	5,268 3 5	5,268 3 5	.....
State Children's Relief Act of 1881	6,160 0 0	6,160 0 0	.....
Cooma Pastoral and Agricultural Association—Special Grant	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
Temporary Payments on Account of Loan Services :—			
In anticipation of, and chargeable to, Loan Votes :—			
Wollongong Harbour Trust	12,053 2 2	12,053 2 2	.....
Suspense Accounts :—			
General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account.....	25 2 2	.....	25 2 2
Centennial Park Account	4,050 17 11	.....	4,050 17 11
Total, 1896-7.....	£ 85,095 9 1	80,409 12 3 (See "Account Current," page 152.)	4,685 16 10
1897-8.			
	Payments during 1897-8.		
Treasurer's Advance, 1897-8	228,201 13 4	90,776 17 8	137,424 15 8
Advances to Public Officers to cash stamps	1,435 0 0	1,254 19 9	180 0 3
Prevention of Scab in Sheep.....	22,178 9 1	13,104 17 9	9,073 11 4
State Children's Relief Act of 1881	10,632 9 5	31 0 11	10,601 8 6
Temporary Payments on Account of Loan Services :—			
In anticipation of, and chargeable to, Loan Services :—			
Railways :—			
Additions to Railway Stations and Buildings, &c.	43,266 16 0	43,266 16 0	.....
Towards Improvement in Grades and Curves—further sum	23,442 11 1	23,442 11 1	.....
Tramways :—			
Additions to Workshops, Buildings, &c.	256 16 2	256 16 2	.....
Public Works and Services :—			
Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage :—			
General Reticulation and other Works in connection with Sydney Water Supply.....	6,019 15 5	6,019 15 5	.....
Other Payments on Account of Loan Services :—			
Harbours and Rivers :—			
Improving Richmond River and Tributaries	1,151 16 10	1,151 16 10	.....
Repairs to Plant in connection with Reclamation Works	1 14 0	1 14 0	.....
Architect :—			
Hawkesbury Agricultural College and Irrigation Plant.....	70 10 0	70 10 0	.....
Suspense Account :—			
General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account.....	177 15 11	.....	177 15 11
Total, 1897-8.....	£ 341,835 7 3	184,377 15 7	157,457 11 8 (See "Account Current," page 152.)
SUMMARY.			
Advances outstanding 30th June, 1897 :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
On account of 1895 and previous years	681,277 5 11		
„ 1895-6	25,656 15 7		
„ 1896-7	85,095 9 1		
„ 1897-8	341,835 7 3		
Total		£1,133,864 17 10	
Adjusted during 1897-8—			
On account of 1895 and previous years.....	796 3 8		
„ 1895-6	Nil.		
„ 1896-7	80,409 12 3		
„ 1897-8	184,377 15 7		
		£265,583 11 6	
OUTSTANDING ON 30th JUNE, 1898—(Amounts to be repaid to Consolidated Revenue Fund by subsequent Appropriations from that Fund, and from Other Sources)...		£268,281 6 4	
		(See "Contingent Credits," page 160.)	

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A.

Statement 4.

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS OF BALANCES OF VOTES BY MINUTES OF THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE 23RD SECTION OF "AUDIT ACT, 1898."

Number of Executive Minute authorising Transfer.	Item Number and Amount Transferred.				
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.—TRANSFERS, 1897-8.					
	£ s. d.	No.			
1898-13	Transfer of 80 0 0	from item 5, Legislative Council,			
" "	" 270 0 0	" 6, Legislative Assembly,			
1897-43 and 1898-4	" 150 0 0	" 11, Chief Secretary,			
1898-12	" 208 0 0	" 28, Charitable Institutions,			
" 26	" 65 0 0	" 33, Nursery Gardens, Campbelltown,			
" 24	" 1,500 0 0	" 137, Abattoirs,			
" "	" 500 0 0	" 149, Miscellaneous (Marine Board),			
" "	" 1,166 0 0	" 155, Commission on Payments in England by Government Financial Agents,			
" "	" 3,000 0 0	" 158, Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony,			
" "	" 93 0 0	" 159, Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney,			
" "	" 296 0 0	" 163, For Interest on Funds in temporary possession of Government belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunatic Patients,			
" "	" 266 0 0	" 165, Interest on uninvested Funds at credit of Civil Service Superannuation Account,			
" "	" 73 0 0	" 170, Interest on Special Deposits by Savings Bank of New South Wales,			
" "	" 1,801 0 0	" 172, Interest on Daily Credit Balance of Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account,			
" "	" 18 0 0	" 173, Interest on Daily Credit Balance of Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account,			
" 12	" 173 0 0	" 182, To meet adjustment of Salaries, &c., by Public Service Board,			
" 3	" 95 0 0	" 187, Department of Lands,			
" 22	" 46 10 7	" " " "			
" 14	" 500 0 0	" " " "			
" 5	" 1,000 0 0	" " " "			
" 26	" 1,000 0 0	" " " "			
" "	" 3,000 0 0	" 188, Land Agents, Appraisers, and others—Contingencies,			
" 26	" 3,000 0 0	" 211, Roads and Bridges,			
" 25	" 100 0 0	" 226, Petty Sessions,			
" 13	" 100 0 0	" " " "			
1897-62	" 1,000 0 0	" 188, Land Agents, Appraisers, and others—Contingencies,			
" "	" 2,000 0 0	" 211, Roads and Bridges,			
1898-16	" 300 0 0	" 226, Petty Sessions,			
" 19	" 120 0 0	" " " "			
" 22	" 1,000 0 0	" " " "			
" "	" 1,500 0 0	" " " "			
" 25	" 1,000 0 0	" " " "			
REVENUE APPROPRIATIONS AS ABOVE VARIED.					
No.	APPROPRIATIONS REDUCED.	£ s. d.	No.	APPROPRIATIONS INCREASED.	£ s. d.
5	Legislative Council	5,752 0 0	7	Legislative Council and Assembly	3,752 0 0
6	Legislative Assembly	10,235 0 0	226	Petty Sessions	76,257 0 0
11	Chief Secretary	7,296 0 0	31	Reorganisation of Public Service	4,622 10 7
28	Charitable Institutions	101,345 0 0	32	Botanic Gardens	6,584 0 0
33	Nursery Gardens, Campbelltown	920 0 0			
137	Abattoirs, Glebe Island	3,691 0 0			
149	Miscellaneous—Marine Board	14,809 0 0			
155	Commission on Payments in England by Government Financial Agents	1,634 0 0			
158	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony	17,000 0 0			
159	Commission on Payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney	307 0 0			
163	Interest on Funds in temporary possession of Government belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunatic Patients	2,904 0 0	134	Stores and Stationery	90,866 0 0
165	Interest on Uninvested Funds at credit of Civil Service Superannuation Account	4,534 0 0			
170	Interest on Special Deposits by Savings Bank of N. S. Wales	68,467 0 0			
172	Interest on Daily Credit Balance of Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	1,849 0 0			
173	Interest on Daily Credit Balance of Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	47 0 0			
182	To meet Adjustment of Salaries on Revision by Public Service Board	977 0 0	31	Reorganisation of Public Service	4,622 10 7
187	Department of Lands	163,795 9 5	31	Reorganisation of Public Service	4,622 10 7
			201	Legal Expenses—Lands Department	4,500 0 0
188	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	34,233 0 0	202	Compensation—Resumption of Land for Roads under Public Roads Act of 1897	4,500 0 0
211	Roads and Bridges	515,922 0 0	201	Legal Expenses—Lands Department	4,500 0 0
226	Petty Sessions	76,257 0 0	207	Survey of Lands	68,080 0 0
			214	Architect	49,456 0 0
267	Department of Mines	64,951 0 0	31	Reorganisation of Public Service	4,622 10 7
			233	Expenses of Inquiries under Commission Act, 44 Vic. No. 1, and Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 383	250 0 0
			275	Board of Exports	2,250 0 0
			269	Imported and Introduced Stock	5,687 0 0
			274	School of Mines and Assay Works	1,800 0 0
			187	Department of Lands	163,795 9 5
			273	Agriculture	28,225 0 0

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898, ON
ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Head of Revenue or Receipt	Amount	Total.
TAXATION.		
Customs —	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Specific Duties —		
Spirits	678,069 15 10	
Wines.....	22,323 14 4	
Ale and Beer	52,562 2 2	
Tobacco and Cigars	277,107 5 1	
Opium	18,074 17 9	
Sugar and Molasses	128,806 1 5	
Dried Fruits	49,202 18 3	
Candles	8,227 11 9	
Confectionery	5,398 19 0	
Jams and Jellies	4,455 4 0	
Preserves	1,825 9 8	
Glucose	2,328 15 6	
Other Specific Duties	697 7 1	
Miscellaneous Collections —		
Bonded Warehouses	6,923 12 3	
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses	22 15 7	
Crown's share of Seizures	311 17 0	
Sale of Overtime Goods and Samples	182 8 1	
Excise —		1,256,590 14 9
Duty on Beer brewed in the Colony	139,322 18 3	
Do Spirits distilled in the Colony	3,891 0 11	
Do Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	147,070 14 0	
Tobacco Factory License Fees	1,058 15 0	
Stamp Duties		291,343 8 2
Land Tax.....		348,560 9 1
Income Tax		371,869 18 9
Licenses —		180,102 19 3
To Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	94,788 0 0	
To Wholesale Spirit Dealers and Brewers	6,792 0 0	
To Distillers and Rectifiers	102 3 4	
To Retail Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry	1,828 0 0	
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans	6,852 0 0	
To Auctioneers	4,249 16 5	
To Hawkers and Pedlars	2,865 13 2	
To Pawnbrokers	590 0 0	
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,709 10 0	
Do Gunpowder Act of 1876	903 0 0	
All other Licenses	834 10 0	
		122,514 12 11
TOTAL TAXATION		2,570,982 2 11
LAND REVENUE.		
Alienation —		
Auction and Special Sales —		
Auction Sales	89,399 4 8	
Improved Purchases	1,755 8 8	
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Sales	1,702 8 3	
Miscellaneous Purchases	6,534 15 7	
Conditional Purchases:—		
Deposits and Improvements, 1889 Act	37,771 19 8	
Instalments and Interest, 1875, 1884, and 1889 Acts	904,768 10 1	
Interest, Act of 1861	75,772 18 6	
Balances, 1861, 1875, 1884, and 1889 Acts	88,180 8 9	
Pastoral Occupation —		1,205,855 14 2
Pastoral Leases—Runs	247,207 10 2	
Occupation Licenses.....	106,439 8 10	
Conditional Leases	164,148 9 7	
Annual Leases	44,679 7 10	
Homestead Leases	56,323 0 2	
Snow Leases	543 15 3	
Inferior Leases	228 12 6	
Scrub Leases	416 16 7	
Homestead Selections—Improvements	2,585 14 3	
Do Rents	13,003 8 6	
Settlement Leases	27,581 5 10	
Improvement Leases	5,018 10 6	
Artesian Well Leases	1,061 4 3	
Quit Rents	129 0 2	
		669,374 4 5
Carried forward	£	1,875,259 18 7
Carried forward	£	2,570,982 2 11

APPENDIX B—continued.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS for the year ended 30th June, 1898, &c.—continued.

Head of Revenue or Receipt.	Amount.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			2,570,982	2	11
LAND REVENUE—continued.						
Brought forward	£			1,875,259	18	7
Mining Occupation :—						
Mineral Leases	13,613	0	5			
Do Licenses	252	12	6			
Leases of Auriferous Lands	14,468	8	0			
Miners' Rights	4,304	12	6			
Business Licenses	1,306	17	6			
Royalty on Minerals	10,449	18	9			
Residential Leases	491	9	0			
Fees, Department of Mines	2,149	5	6			
Do Wardens' Courts	93	10	8			
Miscellaneous Land Receipts :—				47,129	14	10
Timber Licenses, &c.	9,740	3	10			
Fees on Transfer of Runs and Leases	940	12	6			
Do Preparation and Enrolment of Title Deeds	2,593	3	0			
Survey Fees	27,973	14	10			
Rents for Special Objects (Special Leases)	18,854	14	9			
Church and School Lands Act of 1897	6,251	14	4			
Other Receipts	42,856	17	11			
				109,211	1	2
TOTAL LAND REVENUE				2,031,600	14	7
RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.						
Railway and Tramway Receipts :—						
Railway Tolls	3,026,037	17	1			
Miscellaneous	27,367	18	0			
Tramway Tolls	313,030	14	2			
Miscellaneous	2,484	6	8			
Post Office, &c. :—				3,368,920	15	11
Postage	507,438	19	6			
Commission on Money Orders	15,089	4	6			
Electric Telegraph Receipts	157,456	19	5			
Telephone Receipts	45,187	3	11			
Postal Notes Poundage	9,586	10	2			
Receipt and Coinage of Gold :—				734,758	17	6
Mint Collections	13,622	8	2			
Escort and Conveyance of Gold	886	9	3			
Harbours and Rivers Navigation :—				14,508	17	5
Pilotage Fees	15,954	5	6			
Harbour and Light Rates	23,911	13	2			
Do Dues	5,890	16	4			
Marine Board	1,887	15	0			
Services in connection with Live Stock :—				47,744	10	0
Fees for Watering Live Stock, &c.	2,372	0	3			
Rent for Public Watering Places	4,157	5	11			
Fees under Registration of Brands Act	915	4	2			
Do Imported Stock Act	570	7	11			
Do Cattle Export Act	660	18	0			
Public Instruction Department :—				8,675	16	3
Departmental Fees	297	3	2			
Public School Fees	73,907	2	9			
Technical Education, 1897	750	2	2			
Water Supply :—				74,954	8	1
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board :—						
Sydney and Suburban Water Rates	178,291	17	8			
Miscellaneous	4,604	19	7			
Hunter District Water Rates	20,340	5	7			
Sewerage and Drainage :—				203,237	2	10
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board :—						
Sydney and Suburban Sewerage and Drainage Rates	88,794	3	6			
Miscellaneous	1,897	17	0			
Administration of Justice :—				90,692	0	6
Collections by the—						
Crown Solicitor	682	9	8			
Registrar General and Examiner of Patents	31,294	4	0			
Fees under Patent Law Amendment Act	3,787	0	0			
Master in Equity	4,111	1	1			
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	6,226	5	2			
Sheriff (Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures)	1,851	12	4			
Registrar in Bankruptcy	4,436	12	4			
Curator of Intestate Estates	1,789	19	5			
Registrar of Probates	2,194	14	10			
District Courts	4,185	13	8			
Courts of Petty Sessions—Fees	9,210	1	9			
Do do —Fines and Forfeitures	11,690	8	8			
Clerk of the Peace	10	16	6			
Lunacy Act	174	3	11			
Other Fines	557	10	0			
				82,202	13	4
Carried forward	£			4,625,695	1	10
Carried forward	£			4,602,582	17	6

APPENDIX B—continued.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS for the year ended 30th June, 1898, &c.—continued.

Head of Revenue or Receipt.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward	£ s. d. £	£ s. d. 4,602,582 17 6
RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED—continued.		
Brought forward	£	4,625,695 1 10
Mines and Agriculture, Department of :—		
Agricultural Colleges		2,759 3 0
Miscellaneous Services :—		
Public Officers and Examination Fees	1,843 10 3	
Fees collected by Shipping Masters	3,443 1 0	
Do on Issue of Certificates of Naturalization	207 0 0	
Do Inspectors of Weights and Measures	190 10 5	
Fees for Registration of Dogs.....	15,562 9 7	
Other Fees.....	5,131 10 1	
		26,378 1 4
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED	£	4,654,832 6 2
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
Rents (exclusive of Land) :—		
Tolls and Ferries	6,054 4 8	
Wharfs, Sheds, and Jetties.....	12,430 2 8	
Wharfage	26,105 6 1	
Tonnage.....	15,176 17 10	
Miscellaneous	1,651 11 2	
Government Buildings and Premises.....	9,935 12 9	
		71,353 15 2
Interest on Public Moneys, Repayments, &c. :—		
Interest (Advance under Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act).....	13,637 0 8	
Do on Bank Deposits, and other Temporary Investments of Public Moneys...	13,694 7 4	
Do Loan, Lismore Council.....	318 7 2	
Do Bankruptcy Estates Fund	448 0 6	
Balance of Interest—Curator of Intestate Estates	236 6 9	
Accrued Interest—£1,500,000 Loan, 50 Vic. No. 28	5,114 8 6	
Interest on Overdue Instalments	3 11 7	
Exchange on Letters of Credit	490 0 2	
Repayment of Principal, under Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act...	1,129 1 6	
		35,071 4 2
Unclaimed Moneys, &c. :—		
Transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund, under the 12th section of Audit Act, 1893 :—		
Sundry Accounts to 30 June, 1896	301 16 10	
Deposits on Tenders to 30 June, 1896	82 12 6	
Do do Leasing Public Watering Places to 30 June, 1896.....	5 3 0	
Do under Mining Act to 30 June, 1896	242 15 6	
Seamen's Wages to 30 June, 1896	84 2 1	
Poundage, 1893	267 15 11	
Revenue Suspense Account to 30 June, 1896	596 2 8	
Survey Fees—Pastoral Leases to 30 June, 1896	835 3 5	
Do Mining Act	650 2 9	
Do Private Lands Act, 30 June, 1896	52 5 9	
Unclaimed Moneys to 30 June, 1896.....	169 13 3	
Balances on Insolvent Estates	1,288 11 11	
Do Intestate do 1891	30 10 0	
Do Intestate do 1891	5,414 10 9	
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	79 18 4	
Unclaimed Money, Dead Letter Office, 1896	97 5 1	
Do Balances, Prothonotary and Divorce Courts.....	£2 0 8	
		10,290 10 5
Contribution towards Expenses incurred by Government in the undermentioned Departments :—		
Chief Secretary :—		
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums	14,671 7 7	
Do Children in the Industrial Schools and Charitable Institutions of the Colony	1,763 2 0	
Maintenance of British Prisoners and Lunatics to 31 December, 1897	133 18 0	
Contribution under Section 19 of Lunacy Act of 1894	531 19 11	
Copyright Act	57 19 0	
Receipts under Fisheries Act	3,155 0 0	
		20,313 6 6
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade :—		
Collections by Government Printer	4,558 0 7	
Store Rent, and Carriage of Gunpowder	9,414 14 7	
Glebe Island Abattoirs receipts.....	9,260 16 8	
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	375 0 0	
Commission on Imperial Pensions.....	548 5 1	
Rebate on Shipments	1,288 17 1	
Board of Exports.....	242 3 7	
Influx of Chinese Restriction Act.....	200 0 0	
Value of Material used by Government Stores Department.....	5,558 4 10	
		31,446 2 5
Carried forward	£	168,474 18 8
Carried forward	£	9,257,415 3 8

APPENDIX B—continued.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS for the year ended 30th June, 1898, &c.—continued.

Head of Revenue or Receipt.	Amount.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			9,257,415	3	8
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—continued.						
Brought forward	£			163,474	18	8
Contributions towards Expenses incurred by Government in the undermentioned Departments—continued:—						
Secretary for Public Works:—						
For Docking Vessels—Fitzroy Dock, &c.	4,755	7	1			
For Cost of Dredging at Private Wharfs.....	635	0	0			
For Testing Cement	434	15	0			
Forfeiture for non-fulfilment of Contracts	1,728	18	6			
Water Rights Receipts	228	0	0			
Administration of Justice:—						
For work performed by Prisoners in Gaols	3,266	13	3			
Contribution under Section 137 of Bankruptcy Act of 1887.....	435	8	4			
Country Meetings—Bankruptcy	735	12	11			
Public Instruction—Labour and Industry:—						
Refund of Railway and Steamer Fares, Government Labour Bureau.....	2,594	19	10			
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture:—						
For use of Diamond Drills and Water Augers	670	15	0			
Sale of Seed Wheat	1,068	17	4			
Postmaster-General:—						
Transfer from Trust Fund, Government Savings Bank Account, and Estimated amount of Departmental Expenses for the year 1897-8, pursuant to clause 15 of Savings Bank Act of 1870	8,500	0	0			
Government Savings Bank—Duplicate Deposit Book Fees and Surplus Cash	244	13	8			
Money Order Department—Surplus Cash and Closed Accounts	128	9	7			
Miscellaneous Departments:—						
Costs recovered in various actions.....	2,880	11	9			
Fees on Presenting Private Bills to Parliament	225	0	0			
Miscellaneous Receipts:—						
Sale of Government Property.....	15,480	17	3			
Fidelity Guarantees Recovered Account	391	2	10			
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	3,133	5	3			
Over-payments under Appropriations of previous years recovered:—						
On account of Miscellaneous Appropriations, as per detailed statement, page 144	7,484	9	10			
Refund by the Imperial Government of Mint Endowment in excess of requirements of 1896-7	1,185	19	10			
				8,670	9	8
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS				£224,680	15	11
GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS				£9,482,095	19	7
<i>Less:—</i>						
Refunds of Taxation	59,634	3	11			
" Land Revenue	54,785	1	10			
" Receipts for Services Rendered	44,286	6	0			
" General Miscellaneous Receipts	19,087	9	9			
				177,843	1	6
NET REVENUE AND RECEIPTS				£9,304,252	18	1
ADVANCES REPAID ("Temporary Advances").						
Repayments on Account of 1896-7, as per statement on page 199				£	80,409	12 3
TOTAL, AS PER STATEMENT "ACCOUNT CURRENT," 1897-8, page 152.....				£	9,384,662	10 4
<i>Special Receipts.</i>						
Transfer of balance at credit of the "Public Instruction Endowment Account," 2nd December, 1897, subject, under the Special Appropriation of the 14th section of the Act 61 Vic., No. 20, to be expended "Towards the Erection and Maintenance of Public School Buildings," and in meeting outstanding claims under Act 44 Vic., No. 19				202,499	18	11
Premium on Debentures sold				4,081	0	0
Total, "Towards the Erection, &c., 61 Vic. No. 20".....				206,580	18	11
Transfer of balance at credit of the Railway Loan Redemption Fund, 53 Vic., No. 24, towards Redemption of Railway Debentures issued under Act 31 Vic., No. 11, the outstanding balance of which, £206,700, matured 1st January, 1898.....				150,000	0	0
TOTAL, SPECIAL RECEIPTS.....				£	356,580	18 11

GROSS AND NET REVENUE AND RECEIPTS, 1897-8.

Classification.	Gross Revenue and Receipts.			Refunds.			Net Revenue and Receipts.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Taxation	2,570,982	2	11	59,684	3	11	2,511,297	19	0
Land Revenue	2,031,600	14	7	54,785	1	10	1,976,815	12	9
Receipts for Services Rendered	4,654,832	6	2	44,286	6	0	4,610,546	0	2
General Miscellaneous Receipts	224,680	15	11	19,087	9	9	205,593	6	2
Total.....	£9,482,095	19	7	177,843	1	6	9,304,252	18	1

APPENDIX C.

Statement 1.

PAYMENTS from CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND During OCTOBER, 1887, unauthorised by Parliamentary Appropriation at date of issue.

Item No	Head of Service.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
SCHEDULES.		
1	Schedule B, Supplement—Pensions to Widows	25 0 0
2	" " Military Pensions	40 0 0
	Total, Schedules	£ 65 0 0
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.		
3	His Excellency the Governor—Contingencies	10 0 3
4	Executive Council—Salaries	2 15 10
5	Legislative Council—	9 3 4
	" Contingencies	7 4 0
6	Legislative Assembly—Salaries	17 19 8
	" Contingencies	5 0 0
7	Legislative Council and Assembly—Contingencies	6 10 0
8	Parliamentary Library—Salaries	3 15 10
	" Contingencies	0 11 10
9	Parliamentary Reporting Staff—Salaries	11 13 3
	" Contingencies	14 11 0
10	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works—Salaries	1 6 8
	Total, Executive and Legislative	£ 90 11 8
CHIEF SECRETARY.		
11	Chief Secretary	15 10 0
27	Agent-General—Salaries	89 16 9
12	Auditor-General—Salaries	25 12 4
	" Contingencies	165 15 10
15	Police—General Establishment—Salaries	1 16 8
	" Contingencies	8,340 8 6
66	Rewards—Apprehension of Offenders	25 0 0
Defence:—		
39	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	5,738 8 9
40 to 42	Naval Forces	45 15 1
25	Government Statistician—Salaries	1 15 8
	" Contingencies	5 0 0
26	Registrar, Friendly Societies—Salaries	1 13 4
	" Contingencies	5 0 0
62	Expenses in connection with Electoral System	4 14 6
31	Reorganisation of the Public Service	172 14 2
Parks, Recreation Reserves, &c.:—		
32	Botanic Gardens—Salaries	3 1 0
	" Contingencies	157 14 11
35	Garden Palace Grounds—Contingencies	1 10 0
34	Government Domains—Salaries	1 5 8
	" Contingencies	51 6 1
36	Centennial Park—Contingencies	40 4 4
102	Boundary Road, Centennial Park	187 16 0
33	Nursery Garden, Campbelltown—Salaries	0 18 4
	" Contingencies	9 10 2
Hospitals, Medicine, &c.:—		
21	Medical Adviser to the Government—Salaries	195 6 0
	" Contingencies	39 15 2
23	Analytical Branch—Salaries	2 12 4
Lunacy:—		
19	Master in Lunacy—Salaries	5 13 4
	" Contingencies	36 18 0
16	Institutions for Insane generally—Salaries	148 4 5
17	Hospitals	3,665 10 11
18	Lunatic Patients	61 15 0
22	Coast Hospital—Salaries	19 0 7
	" Contingencies	173 17 3
51	Carrington Centennial Hospital	199 10 6
	Maintenance of Sick Paupers	119 2 7
Charitable Institutions and Charitable Aid:—		
28	Charitable Institutions—Government Asylums—Salaries	13 12 4
	" " Contingencies	12,263 9 9
44	" aid on usual conditions	2,820 12 7
64	Burial of Destitute Persons	32 11 6
65	Maintenance of Deserted Children, &c.	561 3 6
Benevolent and Kindred Societies:—		
14	Aborigines Protection Board	2,133 3 7
Commissions:—		
29	Fisheries Commission—Salaries	2 4 9
	" Contingencies	43 3 7
70	Lord Howe Island—Expenses	13 6 0
30	Fire Brigades—Salaries	2 4 2
Departmental:—		
78	Freight Insurance, &c.	73 2 8
63	Newspapers, Books, Almanacs, &c.	79 10 0
76	Immigration	65 8 9
	Total, Chief Secretary	£ 38,223 7 4

APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement 1—continued.

PAYMENTS from CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND During OCTOBER 1897, unauthorised by Parliamentary Appropriation at date of issue.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Amount.
	TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	£ s. d.
	Departments Generally :—	
127	Treasury—Salaries	50 16 11
	" Contingencies	34 19 0
134	Stores and Stationery—Salaries	7 16 10
	" Contingencies	8,817 12 2
133	Government Printer's Department	795 1 4
136	Board of Health—Salaries	12 19 5
	" Contingencies	276 7 8
137	Glebe Island Abattoirs—Contingencies	310 7 2
130	Customs—Salaries	119 6 1
	" Contingencies	484 1 1
129	Land and Income Tax—Contingencies	1,099 16 8
128	Stamp Duties—Salaries	9 1 4
	" Contingencies	3 12 6
	Marine Board of New South Wales —	
139	Marine Board of Sydney	25 0 7
140	Local Marine Board, Newcastle	2 11 0
141	Harbour Masters	3 5 6
142	Colonial Lighthouses	22 4 7
143	Sea and River Pilots	28 17 7
144	Boatmen	31 1 10
145	Telegraph Stations	3 8 3
150	Lifeboats	94 9 8
149	Miscellaneous	781 2 0
138	Shipping Masters—Salaries	6 4 8
151	Public Wharfs—Salaries	3 16 11
	" Contingencies	71 6 9
135	Mercantile Explosives Department—Salaries	6 0 8
	" Contingencies	60 6 8
132	Gold and Escort	28 1 3
	Public Account :—	
158	Exchange on Remittances	35 9 7
159	Commission on Payments of Debt, &c., in Sydney.....	135 15 2
	Public Departments —	
153	Advertising for Public Service	427 7 8
152	Postage Public Departments	68 5 10
154	Transmission Telegraphic Messages	100 16 8
169	Water and Sewerage Rates	642 6 5
171	Legal Expenses—Treasury Department	11 1 4
181	Gratuities to Officers on Retirement	706 7 6
175	Unforeseen Expenses	19 17 0
	Miscellaneous —	
178	Compilation Historical Records, N.S.W.	54 18 0
	Railways and Tramways —	
185	Existing Lines, Working Expense—Railways	77,403 3 2
	" " Tramways	10,090 8 3
	Total, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	£ 102,885 12 8
	ATTORNEY-GENERAL	
186	Attorney-General—Salaries	123 13 7
	" Contingencies	2,010 0 0
	Total, Attorney-General	£ 2,133 13 7
	SECRETARY FOR LANDS.	
187	Department of Lands—Salaries	329 15 3
	" Contingencies	44 19 8
188	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others—Contingencies	1,155 15 6
189	Land Appeal Courts—Contingencies	19 3 11
201	Legal Expenses	994 1 4
	Surveys —	
207	Survey of Lands	4,278 10 11
208	Trigonometrical Survey of Colony.....	36 6 9
	Public Parks and Recreation Reserves—Improvement, &c. —	
192	Purchase and Resumption of Sites for, and Improvement, &c.	0 3 0
198	Islands in Port Jackson	62 10 0
	Compensation for Lands, &c. —	
202	Resumption of Land for Roads	354 7 10
191	Public Cemeteries, &c.	12 0 0
	Total, Secretary for Lands	£ 7,287 14 2
	SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.	
210	Department Public Works—Establishment	80 18 0
211	Roads and Bridges	388 1 6
212	Harbours and Rivers Navigation	2,633 15 11
213	Dredge Service	3,394 3 1
214	Architect	3,075 12 0
215	Miscellaneous—Detail Survey of Towns, "Supply Act No. 1 of 1897"	108 1 0
	Boards —	
216	Metropolitan Board Water Supply and Sewerage—Contingencies	4,740 11 7
217	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Contingencies	554 3 8
	Total, Secretary for Public Works	£ 14,975 6 9

APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement 1—continued.

PAYMENTS from CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND During OCTOBER 1897, unauthorised by Parliamentary Appropriation at date of issue.

Item No	Head of Service	Amount.
		£ s. d.
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE		
218	Department of Justice—Salaries	8 16 0
228	Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents—Salaries	28 14 2
	Contingencies	538 9 7
227	Prisons—Salaries	73 17 5
	Contingencies	2,303 17 2
225	Coroners—Salaries	18 5 6
	Contingencies	301 4 3
226	Petty Sessions—Salaries	321 8 3
	Contingencies	1,101 11 7
224	District Courts—Salaries	7 6 4
	Contingencies	14 4 6
	Supreme Court —	
219	Master in Equity—Salaries	5 6 0
	Contingencies	31 5 5
220	Prothonotary—Salaries	4 17 8
	Contingencies	5 11 3
222	Bankruptcy Court—Salaries	6 17 8
221	Sheriff—Salaries	24 12 5
	Contingencies	225 6 3
	Departmental and Legal Expenses —	
230	Purchase, Almanacs for Country Benches, &c	27 18 2
	Total, Administration of Justice £	5,049 9 7
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.		
243	Public Instruction	112 12 0
252	Labour and Industry—Contingencies	350 0 0
	Educational Institutions —	
248	Observatory—Salaries	115 16 0
250	Public Library of New South Wales—Salaries	5 15 9
	Contingencies	395 4 9
251	National Art Gallery—Contingencies	100 0 0
254	Sydney University—Additions, Repairs, &c	21 19 0
265	Aid, Women's Branch Royal Society Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	12 10 0
264	Aid to Educational Institutions	67 9 10
	Industrial Schools:—	
244	Nautical School Ship "Sobraon"—Salaries	4 1 4
	Contingencies	234 17 0
246	Carpenterian Reformatory	103 6 11
245	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta—Salaries	1 8 2
	Contingencies	121 14 11
247	Shaftesbury Reformatory	15 15 6
	Total, Public Instruction, &c. £	1,662 11 2
SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
267	Department of Mines—Salaries	213 0 5
	Contingencies	1,508 0 7
273	Agriculture—Salaries	23 3 6
	Contingencies	406 7 2
	Distribution of Seed Wheat to Distressed Farmers, Supply Act No. 1 of 1897	23 11 8
285	Vine Diseases Act—Expenses	57 4 5
272	Public Watering Places, &c.—Salaries	4 17 4
	Contingencies	237 5 2
	Live Stock —	
269	Imported Stock—Salaries	6 5 0
	Contingencies	110 4 2
277	Control, &c., Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves	3 12 0
271	Management, Pounds and Commons	17 10 0
274	School of Mines and Assay Works	117 19 9
275	Board of Exports—Contingencies	126 17 5
282	Expenses in connection Sand Drift, Newcastle	9 15 0
	Total, Secretary for Mines, &c. £	2,870 13 7
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.		
286	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—Salaries	342 3 7
	Contingencies	4,145 18 0
	Conveyance of Mails	9,238 4 8
	Total, Postmaster-General £	13,726 6 3
	Net expenditure, "October, 1897" £	188,970 6 9
	Expenditure subsequently adjusted by Repayments during October, 1897 £	13 2 5
	TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE (October 1897) £	188,983 9 2

APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement 2.

PAYMENTS from CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND During JUNE, 1898, unauthorised by Parliamentary Appropriation at date of issue.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
	EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.	
10	Parliamentary Standing Committee—Contingencies	18 14 10
	Total, Executive and Legislative.....£	18 14 10
	CHIEF SECRETARY.	
	Defence :—	
39	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	1,893 6 10
31	Reorganisation of the Public Service	435 3 10
34	Botanic Gardens—Contingencies	31 9 5
	Hospitals, Medicine, &c. :—	
21	Medical Adviser, &c.—Contingencies	267 18 1
22	Coast Hospital—Contingencies	63 9 1
24	Maintenance of Sick Paupers	1,302 6 4
	Benevolent and Kindred Societies :—	
57	Benevolent Society, New South Wales—Special Outdoor Relief, Unemployed	500 0 0
29	Fisheries Commission—Salaries	33 11 10
	Total, Chief Secretary	4,527 5 5
	TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.	
134	Stores and Stationery, Public Service	6,187 14 6
	Marine Board of New South Wales :—	
150	Lifeboats	74 0 9
138	Shipping Masters—Salaries	1 13 4
	Special Trust Funds :—	
	Interest on daily credit of Uninvested Balances, Colonial Treasurer :—	
172	Curator, Intestate Estates	1,665 1 3
	Public Departments :—	
169	Water and Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings.....	9 9 0
	Railways and Tramways :—	
185	Existing Lines—Working Expenses	26,666 0 2
	Total, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	34,603 19 0
	SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.	
211	Roads and Bridges	1,598 14 3
213	Dredge Service.....	72 11 5
	Total, Secretary for Public Works	1,671 5 8
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.	
226	Petty Sessions—Salaries	76 2 2
	Contingencies	127 5 3
	Supreme Court :—	
223	Probate and Intestate Estates—Contingencies	34 0 0
221	Sheriff—Contingencies	213 2 4
	Total, Administration of Justice	450 9 9
	SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.	
267	Department of Mines—Contingencies	50 0 0
	Total, Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	50 0 0
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (June, 1898)	41,321 14 8
<hr/>		
<i>Summary.</i>		
	Gross Expenditure " during October, 1897 "	188,983 9 2
	" " June, 1898	41,321 14 8
	GRAND TOTAL OF PAYMENTS UNAUTHORISED BY PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATION, AT DATE OF ISSUE DURING 1897-8	*230,305 3 10

	£ s. d.
Total, as above	230,305 3 10
Amounts transferred to Votes during 1897-8	6,065 14 10
Disallowed, as per Appendix J, page 241	4236,370 15 8

APPENDIX D.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

Adjustments during 1897-8, and Items awaiting Adjustment on 30th June, 1898.

Head of Service.	Outstanding on 30th June, 1897.	Adjusted during 1897-8.		Outstanding on 30th June, 1898.
		Transferred to Votes.	Re-credited in Cash.	
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1893.				
Advances to be recovered from various sources—				
Cheques, drawn on late New Oriental Bank	£ s. d. 324 4 3	£ s. d. 286 8 8	£ s. d. 37 15 7	£ s. d.
Penrith Municipal Council Loan	13,000 0 0	.....	.....	13,000 0 0
Total, Treasurer's Advance Account, 1893	13,324 4 3	286 8 8	37 15 7	13,000 0 0
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1896-7.				
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE :—				
Secretary, Standing Committee, Public Works—Salary	83 6 8	83 6 8	.....	.....
Abattoir Select Committee	53 15 9	53 15 9	.....	.....
Gratuity—J. Churchill	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....
Total, Executive and Legislative	187 2 5	187 2 5	.....	.....
CHIEF SECRETARY :—				
Agent-General for Colony—Salaries	314 8 4	314 8 4	.....	.....
Defence—				
Military, General—Contingencies	125 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....
Passage ex-Gunner Sparrow	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....
Passage to England, Warrant-officer Taylor and family	140 0 0	140 0 0	.....	.....
Conveyance of Military Forces to England to attend Diamond Jubilee Celebrations, London, 1897	1,409 0 0	1,409 0 0	.....	.....
Expenses Mounted Rifles to England	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
Travelling Expenses Troops to Sydney, Jubilee Cele- brations	565 16 1	565 16 1	.....	.....
Clearing Scrub, Randwick Rifle Range	133 17 2	133 17 2	.....	.....
Military Pension—J. W. Hofflick	9 7 6	9 7 6	.....	.....
Government Statistician—Contingencies	14 11 8	14 11 8	.....	.....
Hospitals, Medicine, &c.—				
Analytical Branch, Medical—Salaries	17 14 10	17 14 10	.....	.....
Grants in aid of Charitable Institutions	8,195 18 10	8,195 18 10	.....	.....
Aborigines Protection Board—Contingencies	2,499 19 3	2,499 19 3	.....	.....
Coast Hospital	25 16 2	25 16 2	.....	.....
Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
Nevertire Cyclone Relief	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
Royal Commission, City Railway Extension	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
Federal Convention—				
Expenses, Federal Elections	16,864 9 4	16,864 9 4	.....	.....
Compilation of Statistics for Federal Convention	104 3 7	104 3 7	.....	.....
Fire Brigades Demonstration—Special grant	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
Revising List of Australian Fishes	58 17 0	58 17 0	.....	.....
Total, Chief Secretary	32,258 19 9	32,258 19 9	.....	.....
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE :—				
Government Printer	421 12 9	421 12 9	.....	.....
Land and Income Tax—Contingencies	1,984 18 8	1,984 18 8	.....	.....
Insurance, English Shipments	14 18 3	14 18 3	.....	.....
Interest, Trust Fund—Special Deposits, Savings Bank of New South Wales	1,268 14 10	1,268 14 10	.....	.....
Advance to Paymaster, Treasury	242 13 2	.....	242 13 2	.....
Fees, Drafting Bills—J. L. Campbell	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....
Valuation of Estate of Hon. R. Hill—F. G. Weaver	210 0 0	210 0 0	.....	.....
Gratuities to Officers whose services have been dispensed with	15,061 4 6	15,061 4 6	.....	.....
Total, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	19,324 2 2	19,081 9 0	242 13 2	.....
ATTORNEY-GENERAL :—				
Advance to Crown Solicitor	742 7 4	.....	742 7 4	.....
Crown Solicitor—Salaries	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
Total, Attorney-General	992 7 4	250 0 0	742 7 4	.....
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS :—				
Roads and Bridges—Bridge, Murray River, Swan Hill	509 16 9	.....	.....	509 16 9
Architect—				
Old Court-house, Parramatta—Repairs	125 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....
Parliamentary Buildings—Repairs	148 19 3	148 19 3	.....	.....
Total, Secretary for Public Works	783 16 0	273 19 3	.....	509 16 9
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE :—				
Registrar-General—Alterations to Patents Office	22 0 8	22 0 8	.....	.....
Acting District Court Judges—Salaries	487 17 5	487 17 5	.....	.....
Costs, &c.—				
Clarke v. Maybury—Verdict and costs	133 18 4	133 18 4	.....	.....
Stuart v. Gould	258 8 10	258 8 10	.....	.....
Total, Administration of Justice	902 5 3	902 5 3	.....	.....

APPENDIX D—continued.
TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT—continued
Adjustments during 1897-8, &c

Head of Service	Outstanding on 30th June, 1897	Adjusted during 1897-8		Outstanding on 30th June, 1898
		Transferred to Votes	Re credited in Cash	
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1896-7—continued				
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY —				
Factories and Shops Act—Salaries	261 17 5	261 17 5	.	. . . . .
Educational Institutions—Grants in aid of	694 8 11	694 8 11	..	.
" " Art Loan Exhibition ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.	.
Shaftesbury Reformatory	58 11 4	58 11 4	...	.
Total, Public Instruction &c.	1,314 17 8	1,314 17 8		...
SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE —				
Agriculture and Forestry—Salaries	169 17 10	169 17 10		.
Vine Diseases Act—Expenses	403 6 9	403 6 9		. . . . .
Hardy v Maunsell—Costs	202 14 2	202 14 2		.
Total, Secretary for Mines, &c	775 18 9	775 18 9		.
POSTMASTER GENERAL —				
F Loose—Compensation	25 0 0	25 0 0		. .
MISCELLANEOUS ADVANCES —				
Advances on Account of Imperial and Colonial Govern- ments—				
Trinity House—Pensions	5 10 0	.	5 10 0	. . . . .
Government of—				
Cape of Good Hope	25 0 0	. . . . .	25 0 0	. . . . .
Hong Kong	33 0 5	. . . . .	33 0 5	.
Mauritius	624 15 11	. . . . .	624 15 11	. . . . .
Sierra Leone	24 3 4	. . . . .	24 3 4	.
Total, Miscellaneous Advances	712 9 8		712 9 8	
Advance to be Recovered—				
Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Summons fee- account	150 0 0		150 0 0	
TOTAL, TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT, 1896-7	57,426 19 0	*55,069 12 1	1,847 10 2	509 16 9
Treasurer's Advance Account 1897-8				
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
SCHEDULES —				
Schedule B, Supplement, Military Pensions	13 16 0	13 14 6	0 1 6	
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE —				
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works—				
Salaries	66 13 4	66 13 4	...	
Contingencies	18 14 10	....		18 14 10
Total, Executive and Legislative	85 8 2	66 13 4	.	18 14 10
CHIEF SECRETARY —				
Defence—				
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	2,151 2 10	257 16 0	.	1,893 6 10
Grant to late Staff Sergeant Jiffkins	250 0 0			250 0 0
Foster Encampment, &c	4,074 18 3	..	0 4 10	4,074 13 5
Cost of passage of an Officer to India to take the place of Colonel French, appointed Commandant of the Military Forces of N S W	76 9 0	.	...	76 9 0
Electoral—				
Reimbursements of expenses incurred Australian Federation Enabling Act, 1895	1,134 0 0	990 11 7		143 8 5
Expenses Federal Elections	98 12 0	98 12 0	...	
" entertaining Federal Delegates	2,218 16 10	2,218 16 10	. . . . .
Australasian Federal Convention Expenses	308 18 3	8 14 4	. . . . .	300 3 11
Federal Constitution Bill Expenses	15,000 0 0	..	1,058 3 5	13,941 16 7
Federal Finance Committee &c	52 0 4		..	52 0 4
Re organization of Public Service	1,274 17 7	146 10 7	21 1 8	1,107 5 4
Parks, Recreation Reserves, &c —				
Botanic Gardens—Contingencies	31 9 5	...	.	31 9 5
Educational Institutions—				
New South Wales Zoological Society, &c	500 0 0		...	500 0 0
Carried forward	27,171 4 6	3,721 1 4	1,079 9 11	22,370 13 3

* Adjustment by Supplementary Estimates
Transferred to Item 118—Federal Elections

£50,027 12 1
42 0 0
£55,069 12 1

APPENDIX D—*continued.*
TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT—*continued.*
Adjustments during 1897-8, &c.

Head of Service.	Payments from Advance, 1897-8.	Adjusted during 1897-8.		Outstanding on 30th June, 1898.
		Transferred to Votes.	Re-credited in Cash.	
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1897-8—<i>continued.</i>				
CHIEF SECRETARY (<i>continued</i>):—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	27,171 4 6	3,721 1 4	1,079 9 11	22,370 13 3
Hospitals, Medicine, &c.—				
Medical Adviser to the Government	267 18 1	.....	.....	267 18 1
Lunacy—				
Master-in-Lunacy—Salaries	117 3 1	105 3 1	.....	12 0 0
Hospitals for Insane generally	5,635 16 5	.....	13 18 5	5,621 18 0
Kenmore Hospital for Insane 60 Vic. No. 32	2,002 2 6	2,002 2 6	.....	.....
Coast Hospital—Contingencies	2,178 19 11	.....	.....	2,178 19 11
Mossgiel Cottage Hospital	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0
Little Bay Hospital..... 59 Vic. No. 6	210 0 0	210 0 0	.....	.....
Maintenance of sick Paupers	8,770 9 6	.....	.....	8,770 9 6
Charitable Institutions, &c., &c.—				
Charitable Institutions—Salaries	47 5 10	.....	.....	47 5 10
" " (Government Asylums)	5,399 17 10	.....	0 5 0	5,399 12 10
" " Grants in aid of.....	5,930 10 5	.....	.....	5,930 10 5
" " Maintenance Deserted Children, &c.	2,329 2 7	.....	20 2 0	2,309 0 7
Benevolent and Kindred Societies—				
Aborigines Protection Board	2,724 19 6	.....	.....	2,724 19 6
Benevolent Society, N.S.W.—Outdoor Relief, Unemployed	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0
" " " Support of Women and Children ...	1,767 0 0	.....	.....	1,767 0 0
Thirlmere Home for Consumptives—Special grant	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0
Commissions—				
Royal Commission, Mudgee Hospital Inquiry.....	50 0 0	34 3 6	15 16 6	.....
" " Blind Institution, Strathfield, Inquiry	239 15 0	.....	.....	239 15 0
" " Public Charities.....	213 14 10	.....	.....	213 14 10
" " Public Works Inquiry	653 16 0	.....	.....	653 16 0
Fisheries Commission—Salaries	33 11 10	.....	.....	33 11 10
Municipal, &c.—				
Special Grant Country and Suburban Municipalities...	1,754 1 1	1,754 1 1	.....	.....
Trusts:—				
Lady Robinson's Beach Sand-drift Trust.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
Miscellaneous—				
Expenses Hon. Dr. Corney, of Council of Fiji, in chartering steamer for relief of Funafuti, &c.....	67 5 6	.....	.....	67 5 6
Expenses conducting Practical Test of Deep-sea Fisheries of the Colony	525 18 1	.....	0 7 3	525 10 10
Record Reign Celebrations.....	5,009 1 9	4,610 12 7	398 9 2	.....
Pedestal for Statue of late Sir H. Parkes, Centennial Park	64 9 3	64 9 3	.....	.....
Statue of late Sir H. Parkes, Centennial Park	105 0 0	105 0 0	.....	.....
Salary J. A. Brodie, Chief Secretary's Department ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
Total, Chief Secretary.....	74,419 3 6	12,756 13 4	1,528 8 3	60,134 1 11
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE:—				
Departments Generally—				
Stores and Stationery	17,722 14 5	.....	.....	17,722 14 5
Customs—				
Gratuity to Representative of late J. M. Duncan, late Sub-collector at Corowa	428 3 7	.....	.....	428 3 7
Mercantile Explosives—Salaries	17 7 3	17 7 3	.....	.....
Marine Board of New South Wales—				
Marine Board, Sydney—Salaries	360 3 4	360 3 4	.....	.....
Sea and River Pilots—Salaries	204 1 8	204 1 8	.....	.....
Life Boats.....	74 0 9	.....	.....	74 0 9
Shipping Master—Salaries.....	1 13 4	.....	.....	1 13 4
Public Wharfs—				
Rebate on Wharfage—A. McArthur & Co.....	948 16 4	.....	.....	948 16 4
Public Account—				
General Trust Funds—				
Interest on Daily Cr. "Uninvested Balances"—				
Municipal Council, Sydney—Sinking Fund	1 19 9	.....	.....	1 19 9
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund ...	1 2 4	.....	.....	1 2 4
Special Trust Funds—				
Interest on Daily Cr. "Uninvested Balances"—				
Curator of Intestate Estates Account	1,665 1 3	.....	.....	1,665 1 3
Registrar of Probates Account	37 0 11	.....	.....	37 0 11
Carried forward	21,462 4 11	581 12 3	.....	20,880 12 8

APPENDIX D—*continued.*TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT—*continued.*

Adjustments during 1897-8, &c.

Head of Service.	Payments from Advance, 1897-8	Adjusted during 1897-8.		Outstanding on 30th June, 1898.
		Transferred to Votes.	Re credited in Cash.	
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1897-8—<i>continued.</i>				
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE (<i>continued</i>)—				
Brought forward.....	£ 21,462 s. 4 d. 11	£ 581 s. 12 d. 3	£ ... s. ... d. ...	£ 20,880 s. 12 d. 8
Departments Generally (<i>continued</i>) :—				
Public Departments—				
Advertising for Public Service	264 15 2	..... ..	..... ..	264 15 2
Transmission of Telegraphic Messages	901 13 5	..... ..	..... ..	901 13 5
Water and Sewerage Rates—Public Buildings	129 6 8	..... ..	..... ..	129 6 8
Gratuity to Officers dispensed with	898 8 8	..... ..	..... ..	898 8 8
Insurance on Properties resumed by Government, and occupied by tenants	68 0 8	..... ..	..... ..	68 0 8
Miscellaneous—				
Fees, &c., Drafting Banking Act, 1896 ..	250 0 0	..... ..	..... ..	250 0 0
Compilation of Historical Records of New South Wales	286 19 0	..... ..	..... ..	286 19 0
Police Superannuation Account	18,200 0 3	..... ..	9,131 17 0	9,068 3 3
Board of Pharmacy	7 16 9	..... ..	..... ..	7 16 9
Government Analyst—Salaries	25 0 0	..... ..	..... ..	25 0 0
Advance, Treasury Paymaster ..	900 0 0	..... ..	..... ..	900 0 0
F. Ehng—Poll tax on Chinese ..	100 0 0	..... ..	..... ..	100 0 0
Gibbs, Bright, & Co.—Allowance of 20 per cent. on tonnage "Thessalus"	25 19 9	..... ..	..... ..	25 19 9
Inspectors of Live Stock—Pensions ..	555 8 7	..... ..	..... ..	555 8 7
Allowance to Widow and Children of late Sir H. Parkes..... 60 Vic. No. 3	41 13 4	..... ..	..... ..	41 13 4
Railways and Tramways—Railway Working Expenses.....	26,666 0 2	..... ..	..... ..	26,666 0 2
Total, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade..	70,783 7 4	581 12 3	9,131 17 0	61,069 18 1
ATTORNEY-GENERAL—				
Crown Solicitor—Salaries ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	..... ..	..... ..
Advance to Crown Solicitor	1,200 0 0	..... ..	932 12 7	267 7 5
Total, Attorney-General	1,300 0 0	100 0 0	932 12 7	267 7 5
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—				
Public Parks and Recreation Reserves—Improvements and maintenance, &c.—				
Buying gas Chase—Improvements	250 0 0	..... ..	..... ..	250 0 0
Thinning-out Forest Reserves .. 59 Vic. No. 6	683 19 6	683 19 6	..... ..	..... ..
To promote settlement—Crown Lands Act ... 59 Vic. No. 6	4,600 0 0	4,600 0 0	..... ..	..... ..
Total, Secretary for Lands	5,533 19 6	5,283 19 6	..... ..	250 0 0
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS :—				
Roads and Bridges—				
Repairs and Renewals of Bridges	2 2 8	..... ..	..... ..	2 2 8
Punts and Ferries	17 6 9	..... ..	..... ..	17 6 9
Main Roads within Municipalities	673 11 8	..... ..	..... ..	673 11 8
" " outside	3 15 4	..... ..	..... ..	3 15 4
Unclassified Roads	170 7 9	..... ..	..... ..	170 7 9
Roads—Salaries and Equipments, &c.	113 12 4	..... ..	..... ..	113 12 4
Minor Roads under Department ..	617 17 9	..... ..	..... ..	617 17 9
Harbours and Rivers—				
Manning River Improvements 60 Vic. No. 32	831 12 5	831 12 5	..... ..	..... ..
Moruya River Improvements	882 14 6	..... ..	..... ..	882 14 6
Johnston's Creek Storm-water Sewer ... 55 Vic. No. 35	11 8 11	11 8 11	..... ..	..... ..
New Circular Quay Wharf	285 9 9	285 9 9	..... ..	..... ..
Byron Bay Jetty,	1,255 18 5	1,255 18 5	..... ..	..... ..
Improvements Bellinger River ... 60 Vic. No. 32	1,428 3 7	1,428 3 7	..... ..	..... ..
Reclamation and Dredging	9 16 8	9 16 8	..... ..	..... ..
Dredge Service ..	72 11 5	..... ..	..... ..	72 11 5
Architect—				
Erection of Buildings, Forbes Local Land Board Offices	679 0 0	679 0 0	..... ..	..... ..
Post and Telegraph Office, Broken Hill	1,884 8 0	1,884 8 0	..... ..	..... ..
Furniture, Public Offices	276 7 3	..... ..	0 10 8	275 16 7
New Post Offices at Minor Towns 60 Vic. No. 32	935 0 0	935 0 0	..... ..	..... ..
Repairs to Court houses	287 0 5	..... ..	..... ..	287 0 5
National Art Gallery—Additions, &c. ... 60 Vic. No. 32	1,530 0 0	1,530 0 0	..... ..	..... ..
Carried forward	11,968 5 7	8,850 17 9	0 10 8	3,116 17 2

APPENDIX D—*continued.*
TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT—*continued.*
Adjustments during 1897-8, &c.

Head of Service.	Payments from Advance, 1897-8.	Adjusted during 1897-8.		Outstanding on 30th June, 1898.
		Transferred to Votes.	Re credited in Cash.	
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1897-8—<i>continued.</i>				
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS (<i>continued</i>) :—	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward	11,968 5 7	8,850 17 9	0 10 8	3,116 17 2
Miscellaneous Items—				
Tamworth to Manila Railway.....60 Vic. No. 32	823 8 6	823 8 6	.....	.....
Construction of Tramways .....59 Vic. No. 6	553 8 1	553 8 1	.....	.....
Detailed Surveys of Cities, Towns, &c.	386 15 8	.....	.....	386 15 8
Country Towns Water Supply .....59 Vic. No. 6	1,875 6 6	1,875 6 6	.....	.....
Water Conservation and Irrigation 59 Vic. No. 6	540 19 8	540 19 8	.....	.....
Western Suburbs Sewerage 53 Vic. No. 23	3,731 18 7	3,731 18 7	.....	.....
Providing and fixing Tanks, Jerilderie to Berrigan Railway	20 6 0	.....	.....	20 6 0
Appeal to Privy Council—Adams v. Young	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
Case—Simpson v Reid—Railways	220 0 0	.....	.....	220 0 0
Law Costs—McSharry v. Railway Commissioners...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
Compensation—Widow of late W. J. Brown	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage . Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme (Schedule A 54 Vic No. 17)	3 400 0 0	.....	8 9 9	3,391 10 3
54 Vic No. 17)	260 0 0	260 0 0	.....	.....
Reticulation in Waverley 60 Vic. No. 32	2,540 5 9	2,540 5 9	.....	.....
General Reticulation .....61 Vic No. 43	505 12 11	505 12 11	.....	.....
Branch Sewer Drainage—Waverley, &c. 60 Vic. No. 32	952 5 8	952 5 8	.....	.....
Manufacture and Erection of Steel Storage Tank 60 Vic. No. 32	1,087 11 6	1,087 11 6	.....	.....
Total, Secretary for Public Works	38,966 4 5	31,721 14 11	9 0 5	7,235 9 1
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE :—				
Department of Justice—Salaries	175 0 0	.....	.....	175 0 0
Prisons—Contingencies	2,402 12 11	.....	.....	2,402 12 11
Coroners—Salaries	17 1 5	.....	.....	17 1 5
Petty Sessions—Salaries	358 10 4	.....	.....	358 10 4
„ Contingencies	127 5 3	.....	.....	127 5 3
Supreme Court—				
Master in Equity—Salaries	310 15 0	310 15 0	.....	.....
Bankruptcy—Salaries	5 16 11	.....	.....	5 16 11
Sheriff—Contingencies	1,537 10 10	.....	107 19 4	1,429 11 6
Probate and Intestate Estates—Contingencies	34 0 0	.....	.....	34 0 0
Departmental and Legal Expenses—				
Inquiry under 44 Vic No. 1 into charge against Senior- Constable Quelch	84 8 0	.....	1 3 5	83 4 7
Gratuities, &c.—Arrest of "Butler"	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0
Total, Administration of Justice	5,153 0 8	310 15 0	109 2 9	4,733 2 11
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY :—				
Educational Institutions—				
Observatory—				
Mount Kosciusko and Merimbula Meteorological Stations, &c	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0
Mount Kosciusko Observatory—Maintenance of	336 0 0	.....	.....	336 0 0
Shaftesbury Reformatory	0 7 6	0 7 6	.....	.....
H. C. L. Anderson—International Conference	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0
Total, Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry ..	636 7 6	0 7 6	.....	636 0 0
SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE :—				
Mines and Agriculture—Salaries	38 14 2	38 14 2	.....	.....
Mines—Contingencies	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
Agriculture—Salaries	58 1 3	58 1 3	.....	.....
Distribution of Seed wheat to Distressed Farmers, Act No 1 of 1897	96 14 11	.....	.....	96 14 11
Public Watering-places and Artesian Boring—				
Water Conservation and Irrigation 59 Vic No 6	5 187 14 0	5,187 14 0	.....	.....
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, 59 Vic No 6	436 5 6	436 5 6	.....	.....
Agricultural, H, and P Societies—				
Broken Hill P and A. Association—Special grant	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0
Clarence River	209 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0
Resumption Accommodation House, Jenolan Caves ..	8 1 5	8 1 5	.....	.....
Newcastle Miners' Relief Fund	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0
Repairs to Cataract Dam	1,580 18 6	.....	.....	1,580 18 6
Total, Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	8,106 9 9	5,728 16 4	.....	2,377 13 5

APPENDIX D—*continued.*TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT—*continued.*

Adjustments during 1897-8, &c.

Head of Service.	Payments from Advance, 1897-8	Adjusted during 1897-8		Outstanding on 30th June, 1898.
		Transferred to Votes.	Re-credited in Cash.	
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1897-8—<i>continued.</i>				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL:—				
General Post Office .....60 Vic. No. 32	713 10 9	713 10 9	.....	.....
Conveyance of Mails	20,360 9 7	20,360 9 7	.....	.....
Telegraph and Telephone Lines ... ..60 Vic. No. 32	123 0 0	123 0 0	.....	.....
Post and Telegraph Tubes	8 8 4	8 8 4	.....	.....
Total, Postmaster-General	21,205 8 8	21,205 8 8	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS ADVANCES:—				
Trinity House Pensions	17 12 0	.....	13 4 0	4 8 0
Government of —				
Hong Kong	187 14 9	.....	63 4 7	124 10 2
Cape Colony	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....
Mauritius	1,410 1 1	.....	860 14 7	549 6 6
Sierra Leone	58 0 0	.....	33 16 8	21 3 4
Return Passage of Lady Thurston—to be repaid by Imperial Government	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....
Total, Miscellaneous Advances	1,998 7 10	.....	1,295 19 10	702 8 0
Summary.				
TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT, 1893 —	Outstanding on 30th June, 1897			
Advances to be recovered from various sources	13,324 4 3	286 8 8	37 15 7	13,000 0 0
TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT, 1896-7 —				
Executive and Legislative	187 2 5	187 2 5	.....	.....
Chief Secretary	32,258 19 9	32,258 19 9	.....	.....
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade...	19,324 2 2	19,081 9 0	242 13 2	.....
Attorney-General	992 7 4	250 0 0	742 7 4	.....
Secretary for Public Works	783 16 0	273 19 3	.....	509 16 9
Administration of Justice	902 5 3	902 5 3	.....	.....
Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry	1,314 17 8	1,314 17 8	.....	.....
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	775 18 9	775 18 9	.....	.....
Postmaster-General	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Advances —				
Advances on account of Imperial and Colonial Govern- ments	712 9 8	.....	712 9 8	.....
Advance to be recovered from Water Supply and Sewerage Board	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	.....
Total, Treasurer's Advance Account, 1896-7	57,426 19 0	55,069 12 1	1,847 10 2	509 16 9
TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT, 1897-8:—	Payments during 1897-8			
Schedules	13 16 0	13 14 6	0 1 6	.....
Executive and Legislative	85 8 2	66 13 4	.....	18 14 10
Chief Secretary	74,419 3 6	12,756 13 4	1,528 8 3	60,134 1 11
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade...	70,783 7 4	581 12 3	9,131 17 0	61,069 18 1
Attorney-General	1,300 0 0	100 0 0	932 12 7	267 7 5
Secretary for Lands	5,533 19 6	5,283 19 6	.....	250 0 0
Secretary for Public Works	38,966 4 5	31,721 14 11	9 0 5	7,235 9 1
Administration of Justice	5,153 0 8	310 15 0	109 2 9	4,733 2 11
Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry	636 7 6	0 7 6	.....	636 0 0
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	8,106 9 9	5,728 16 4	.....	2,377 13 5
Postmaster-General	21,205 8 8	21,205 8 8	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Advances —				
Advances on account of Imperial and Colonial Govern- ments	1,998 7 10	.....	1,295 19 10	702 8 0
Total, Treasurer's Advance Account, 1897-8 ..	228,201 13 4	77,769 15 4	13,007 2 4	137,424 15 8
AMOUNT AWAITING ADJUSTMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1898... ..				£150,034 12 5

APPENDIX E.

Abstract Statement of DISBURSEMENTS FOR LOAN SERVICES and REPAYMENT OF LOANS during the year ended 30th June, 1898, as classified in the Loan Service Appropriation Acts.

Service.	Amount.	Total.
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
48 Vic. No. 26 :—		
City Extension	113 2 10	
South Grafton to Glen Innes	986 4 0	
Lismore to the Tweed, &c. 54 Vic. Nos. 10 and 33	1,115 6 6	
Gundagai to Tumut	27 18 4	
Galong to Burrowa	17 8 2	
Narrabri to Moree 58 Vic. No. 17	3,034 13 2	5,294 13 0
50 Vic. No. 28 :—		
Tamworth to Tenterfield	110 5 6	
Cootamundra to Gundagai	200 15 4	311 0 10
52 Vic. No. 17 :—		
Homebush to Waratah		22 8 3
53 Vic. No. 23 :—		
Meat Market at Pymont		27 10 1
54 Vic. No. 33 :—		
Tramways Additions, Rolling Stock		1,136 11 7
56 Vic. No. 24 :—		
Completing Suburban Duplication Works	0 0 8	
St. Leonards to Milson's Point 54 Vic. No. 21	5,167 9 0	5,167 9 8
57 Vic. No. 17 :—		
Construction of Tramways		4,876 12 4
58 Vic. No. 14 :—		
Milson's Point Extension 54 Vic. No. 21		4,433 4 9
59 Vic. No. 6 :—		
Tramways—Additions to Workshops and Buildings	1,987 17 7	
Trial Surveys—further sum	6,171 17 1	
Construction of Tramways generally	26,654 1 6	
Parkes to Condobolin 59 Vic. No. 4	17,415 5 6	
Land Resumption for authorised Railways	231 17 3	
Further Extension of Railway into Rookwood Cemetery	68 15 9	
Marrickville to the Burwood Road—further sum 54 Vic. No. 27	6,318 11 2	58,848 5 10
60 Vic. No. 32 :—		
Towards Improvements, Grades, and Curves—further sum	20,930 5 5	
Additions to Rolling Stock	1,219 6 4	
Additions to Railway Lines, Stations and Buildings, &c.	25,036 8 10	
Electric Tramway, Circular Quay to Redfern Railway Station 60 Vic. No. 10	48,324 11 0	
Nevetire to Warren 60 Vic. No. 8	20,506 12 7	
Tamworth to Manilla 60 Vic. No. 31	31,444 15 4	
Berrigan to Finley 60 Vic. No. 26	14,802 4 6	
Railway Trial Surveys	2,891 18 4	165,156 2 4
61 Vic. No. 43 :—		
Improvement of Grades and Curves—further sum	87,859 17 8	
Additions to Railway Lines, Stations, &c.	67,526 0 11	
Tramways—Additions to Workshops, &c.	1,676 4 3	
" Additions to Tramway Lines and Rolling Stock, &c.	475 5 7	
Extension of Railway into Rookwood Cemetery—further sum	319 5 8	
Cootamundra to Gundagai—further sum	9,999 19 0	
Moree to Inverell 61 Vic. No. 12	3,254 3 0	
Milson's Point to Hornsby—further sum 54 Vic. No. 21	5,500 0 0	176,610 16 1
Total, Railways and Tramways		421,884 14 9
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
56 Vic. No. 24 :—		
Construction and Extension Telegraph Lines generally		14,598 8 3
60 Vic. No. 32 :—		
Construction and Extension Telegraph Lines generally		10,562 6 2
61 Vic. No. 43 :—		
Construction and Extension Telegraph Lines generally		19,657 6 0
Total, Electric Telegraphs, &c.		44,818 0 5
Carried forward	£	466,702 15 2

APPENDIX E—continued.

Abstract Statement of DISBURSEMENTS FOR LOAN SERVICES, &c.—continued.

	Amount.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			466,702	15	2
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.						
44 Vic. No. 28 — Darling Harbour Wharf, &c.				7,771	3	2
45 Vic. No. 22 — Completing Darling Harbour Wharf, &c.				26,576	6	9
48 Vic. No. 26 :— Northern Breakwater, Newcastle				2,407	16	6
50 Vic. No. 28 :— Wollongong—towards deepening Harbour				29	3	7
52 Vic. No. 17 — Circular Quay—Improvements	52 Vic. No. 20	5,568	14 4			
Woolloomooloo Bay—Improvements		12,511	18 8			
Improving Navigation of Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers		6,053	14 1			
				24,134	7	1
54 Vic. No. 33 — Clarence River Improvements... ..	54 Vic. No. 13	20,764	0 3			
Lighthouse, Point Perpendicular		3,103	16 5			
				23,867	16	8
55 Vic. No. 35 — Appliances for reclaiming Lands by Sand-pump Dredges—further sum				3	10	8
57 Vic. No. 17 :— Towards Reclamation, North Harbour, Newcastle		229	2 8			
Snagging Tributaries of Richmond River		1,206	7 1			
				1,435	9	9
58 Vic. No. 14 :— Flood Relief Works, Richmond River, <i>vid</i> Evans River				288	15	2
59 Vic. No. 6 — Richmond River—Improvements—further sum	54 Vic. No. 9	16,724	19 8			
Nambucca River—Improvements		3,241	12 11			
Towards Harbour Works and Improved Shipping Facilities—Port of Newcastle,	59 Vic. No. 8	20,208	18 7			
Reclamation and Dredging, &c.—Cook's River		16,048	14 8			
Trial Bay Harbour Works		4,276	15 3			
Towards improving Entrance to Camden Haven		4,883	7 8			
Improvements to Entrance—Cape Hawke		89	9 6			
Dock at the Richmond River		0	2 4			
				65,474	0	7
60 Vic. No. 32 — Tweed River—Improvements		1,462	19 6			
Clarence River—Removal of Reefs, Maclean—further sum		186	0 1			
Hastings River—Improvements		3,152	19 7			
Towards North Harbour Reclamation, Newcastle		7,478	17 6			
Improvement, Navigation of Macleay River		4,154	10 11			
Landing Silt from Sand Pumps and other Dredges and forming Ground		3,046	14 8			
Bellinger River Improvements—further sum		5,032	8 8			
Manning River Entrance Improvements—further sum		9,677	1 8			
Moruya River Improvements		3,000	0 0			
Long Cove Reclamation and Wharfage		525	3 2			
Dredge Dock, Clarence River.....		8	11 0			
Boiler Shop, Store, Tools, &c, Fitzroy Dock		391	16 2			
Completion of Sea-wall, Rushcutter's Bay, East side		410	15 3			
Improvements to Cook's River, &c	60 Vic. No. 43	2,689	10 2			
Byron Bay Jetty		3,945	6 9			
New Wharf, Circular Quay		10,094	19 2			
Conversion of Grab-dredges to Sand-pump Dredges		1,799	9 4			
Towards fitting Steam steering gear on Tugs and Electric Light on Dredges and "Thetis"		455	11 2			
Wharf and Crane at Bourke		669	15 10			
New Ballast Jetties at Stockton		1,829	10 9			
Self-propelled Steam Sand-pump Dredge for deepening Shallow Bars		8,939	13 6			
				68,901	14	10
61 Vic. No. 43 — Wollongong Harbour Works, cost of works taken over by Government—further sum		12,004	7 7			
Lighthouse, Cape Byron ..		9	15 0			
Richmond River Improvements—further sum	54 Vic. No. 9	9,926	15 3			
Manning " " " " ..		1,195	1 4			
Clarence " " " " ..	54 Vic. No. 13	907	3 1			
Bellinger " " " " ..		2,111	19 3			
Macleay " " " " ..		6,456	7 6			
Camden Haven " " " " ..		309	2 4			
Tweed River " " " " ..		942	11 2			
Landing Silt and forming ground		15,596	16 3			
Providing extra mooring accommodation for loaded ships, Newcastle Harbour		3,543	4 5			
Deepening of Eastern Channel, Sydney Harbour ..		1,695	11 7			
Completion of Sea-wall, Rushcutter's Bay and Reclamation—further sum		593	12 10			
Wharf Accommodation, Woolloomooloo Bay ..		273	12 9			
New Jetty, Circular Quay, West side		703	5 11			
Shallow draft steamer for Dredge Service		42	6 7			
Improvements, George's River		2	0 0			
Conversion of steamer "Ajax" into Pilot boat for Newcastle		4,763	16 10			
				61,163	9	8
Total, Harbours and Rivers				282,053	14	5
Carried forward				748,756	9	7

APPENDIX E—continued.

Abstract Statement of DISBURSEMENTS FOR LOAN SERVICES, &c.—continued.

	Amount.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			748,756	9	7
ROADS AND BRIDGES.						
53 Vic. No. 23 :— Road from Main Southern Road near Bowral to the Wombeyan Caves					6	0 0
54 Vic. No. 33 :— Erection of Bridge, Stone-quarry Creek, Picton					1,814	9 2
58 Vic. No. 14 :— Iron Bridge, Kangaroo River, Kangaroo Valley, Moss Vale					1,038	13 3
59 Vic. No. 6 :— Bridges—						
Narran River, at Angledool	251	17	7	}		
Narran River, at Yeramba	764	19	0			
Page's River, near Blandford Station	561	5	0			
Colombo Creek	16	10	0			
Giant's Creek	1	0	0			
Turon River, at Wallaby Rocks	1,626	11	2			
Cuttaburra Creek	127	7	5			
Murray River, at Albury	3,997	5	2			
Fall's Creek	75	0	0			
					7,421	15 4
North Bourke Bridge—Approaches				1,790	9 2	
Gundagai Bridge—Reconstruction, &c.				5,450	19 1	
Road—Fitzroy Falls, via Belmore Falls, to Robertson—Deviations				708	15 0	
New Steam Ferry Punt for George's River				2,911	10 0	
Bridge at Morpeth, Hunter River				2,879	12 4	
Bridge at Melville Ford, Hunter River				430	9 4	
60 Vic. No. 32 :—						21,393 10 3
Road from Albion Park, <i>via</i> Macquarie Pass, to Robertson				3,603	10 5	
Stonequarry Creek in Picton				140	6 8	
Dunmore, Patterson River				282	8 3	
Kempsey, Macleay River				2,512	0 10	
Tweed River, at Murwillumbah				1	6 0	
Relaying wood blocks in King-street, Newtown, from Bligh-street to Railway Bridge				1,830	14 3	
Bridges—						
Wilton's Creek, Lyttleton, to Bembooka	327	12	3			
Bargo River, Main South Coast Road	1,422	7	3			
Camden Haven at Kendall	53	3	9			
Coalbaggie Creek, Dubbo	574	12	9			
Rockey Creek, Grebert's, to Solferino	403	0	0			
Narromine	1,291	2	1			
Wheaney Creek, at Blaxland's Ridge	10	0	0			
Queanbeyan River, at Queanbeyan	16	19	10			
Whitton, over Lagoon	552	8	4			
Bow Bridge, Main South Coast Road	773	5	4			
Molonglo River, at Burbong	1,962	6	2			
Sandy Creek, Tenterfield to Ballina	1,114	5	7			
Warren Creek, Coonamble to Tunderbrine Creek	272	7	1			
Deep Creek, Bega to Nimitybelle	721	12	5			
Cox's River, at Junction, Main Western Road	376	5	8			
Westbrook Bridge, Camden to Oaks	404	1	9			
Duck Creek, at Canonbar	744	7	5			
Fortis Creek, Grebert's to Solferino	925	3	10			
Weean Creek, Inverell to Strathbogie	796	13	9			
Birree River, Molten Plains to Brewarrina	876	11	3			
Bega River, at Bega	1,615	14	6			
Lower Creek, Armidale	1,606	10	0			
Lagoon Creek, Kempsey, to foot of Jeogla Mountain	331	1	6			
Bokhara Road, Walgett, to Brenda	511	14	0			
Bluff River, Glen Innes, to Tenterfield	1,186	11	2			
Twelve-mile Creek, Pilliga, to Walgett	445	7	6			
Wollomombi, Armidale, to Kempsey	1,041	3	4			
Hunter River, at Morpeth	1,639	5	0			
Tuross Estuary, Trunkatabella Bridge, Main South Coast Road	568	8	3			
Byron Creek Road, Possum Shoot to Brooklet	311	18	1			
				22,925	19 10	
61 Vic. No. 43 :—						31,296 6 3
Bridge, Pyrmont	61 Vic. No. 19			82	0 3	
Bridge, Glebe Island	61 Vic. No. 45			2,617	12 11	
61 Vic. No. 43 :— Bridges—						
Kangaroo River, Kangaroo Valley—further sum	947	12	0			
Cockle Creek, Road Cockle Creek to Teralba	62	12	4			
Rocky Creek, Road Coast Road to Perrett's	34	10	0			
Bong Bong Creek, Road South Grafton to Moonee	100	0	0			
Wheaney, Road Bell's Line to Putty G.N. Road	87	17	6			
Hunter River, at Glendon	3	4	0			
Taylor's Creek (No. 2), Road Denilquin, <i>via</i> Aratula, to Tocumwall	68	0				
				1,308	15 10	
New Hand Ferry Punt (including approaches), Coraki, Richmond River, Adams-street				366	14 0	
						4,370 3 0
Total, Roads and Bridges	£			59,919	1 11	
Carried forward	£			808,675	11 6	

APPENDIX E—continued.

Abstract Statement of DISBURSEMENTS FOR LOAN SERVICES, &c.—continued.

	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	808,075 11 6
SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.		
52 Vic. No. 17 — Pymont Branch .....	.....	51 7 8
53 Vic. No. 23 — North Shore Sewerage	52 Vic. No. 22 11,998 10 4	
Manly Sewerage	53 Vic. No. 7 6,007 17 6	
Western Suburbs, Main Scheme	53 Vic. No. 15 114,533 9 6	
Waverley Drainage	1,711 17 6	
Waterloo Drainage	1,792 11 6	
54 Vic. No. 33 — Storm-water Sewers —		136,049 6 4
Minor Storm-water Sewers, Northern Drainage	1,792 10 7	
Double Bay Creek Channel from Main Bondi Sewer to Double Bay	617 7 3	
Storm-water Channel from a point south of Buckland-street, &c.	139 10 1	
Cottage Creek, Newcastle	59 Vic. No. 2 573 0 6	
Ironbark Creek, Plattsburg, Storm-water Sewer	6 9 0	
Wallsend Storm-water Channel, &c.	189 9 3	
Construction New Sewers, Ventilating-shafts, &c., Sydney and Suburbs ..	15,582 4 0	
Reticulation, Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme (Schedule A, 54 Vic. No. 17)	48,647 5 10	
55 Vic. No. 35 — Stormwater Sewers —		67,547 16 6
Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewer—further sum	139 10 3	
Rookwood Necropolis—Drainage—further sum	305 13 9	
Johnstone's Creek Stormwater Sewers	57 Vic. No. 33 11,966 12 9	
Stormwater Sewer, White Creek	7,483 8 9	
57 Vic. No. 17 —		19,895 5 6
Bay street Overflow Sewer	58 2 4	
Double Bay Low-level Sewerage Scheme, &c.	2,327 19 10	
Sea Slopes, Bondi and Waverley, &c.	3,598 14 7	
58 Vic. No. 14 — Stormwater Sewer, Brickfield Creek, Parramatta	32 10 6	
Stormwater Sewers:—		
Willoughby Falls Creek	2,114 0 1	
Careening Cove	135 13 9	
Euroka Creek	1,187 13 6	
Resumption of Land, North Sydney	102 6 6	
59 Vic. No. 6.— Country Towns Sewerage		3,572 4 4
60 Vic. No. 32 — South Willoughby and Outfall Works and Land Resumption	1,708 11 0	
Mossman's and Outfall Works	3,610 19 4	
Double Bay Low-level	1,977 3 1	
Stormwater Sewer, Newcastle District, &c.	904 4 4	
Branch Drains, New Lambton, Lambton, &c.	8,513 0 3	
Stormwater Channel through Callan Park Reclamation	682 10 7	
Providing new Sewers, &c., at Woolloomooloo	545 1 11	
Branch Sewer draining parts of Randwick and Waverley	7,967 19 6	
Construction of Drain across Reclamation to connect Main Drain, Long Cove ..	647 16 1	
Extension of Reticulation in the City	131 18 11	
Reticulation in Waverley, Paddington, &c.	31,197 16 0	
Darling Harbour Low-level Works	176 5 4	
Circular Quay Low-level Works	57 15 0	
Construction of Drain between Court-house Hill and Belongil Creek, Byron Bay ..	400 0 0	
61 Vic. No. 43 —		58,521 1 4
Compensation for Land resumed at Botany, including costs	51 19 0	
Carrington or Henson Street Branch of Long Cove Creek, &c.	900 0 0	
Storm-water Channel, Munn Street to Shea's Creek	327 2 2	
Do do through Callan Park Reclamation, further sum	65 17 10	
Willoughby and Chatswood—Sewerage	400 15 9	
Rookwood Asylum Sewerage	152 0 8	
Jenolan Caves—Drainage Works in connection with Government Buildings	343 1 4	
		2,240 16 9
Total, Sewerage and Drainage	£	£294,884 6 10
WATER SUPPLY.		
52 Vic. No. 17 — For construction of a Storage Reservoir at Pott's Hill in connection with Sydney Water Supply	52 Vic. No. 27	121 11 8
57 Vic. No. 17:— Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Additional Reticulation and other works .....	.....	1,512 17 8
58 Vic. No. 14.— Country Towns Water Supply	6,831 7 5	
Smithfield Water Supply	3 14 11	
Liverpool do —Extension	236 11 7	
Erection of Buildings, Prospect, &c.,	16 0 8	
Richmond Water Supply	11 17 5	
Centennial Park Reservoir	58 Vic. No. 12 39,821 11 2	
		46,921 3 2
Carried forward	£	48,555 12 6
Carried forward	£	1,103,559 18 4

APPENDIX E—continued.

Abstract Statement of DISBURSEMENTS FOR LOAN SERVICES, &c.—continued.

	Amount	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		1,103,559 18 4
WATER SUPPLY—continued.		
Brought forward		48,555 12 6
59 Vic. No. 6 —		
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Duplicate Rising Main Walka to Butta	1,763 4 8	
Country Towns Water Supply Generally	24,900 0 0	
Construction of Works in connection with Water Conservation, &c.	50,655 5 4	
60 Vic. No. 32.		77,318 10 0
Duplicate Main from Prospect to Potts Hill	206 7 2	
61 Vic. No. 36		
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage —		
General Reticulation and other works, in connection with Water Supply, County Cumberland	27,524 1 4	
Improvements to Water Supply, boroughs of Leichhardt and Balmain ..	2,927 13 4	
Manufacture and erection of Steel Storage Tanks at Wahroonga, &c ..	6,263 15 3	
Erection of Buildings for Carpenters, &c.—Crown street ..	90 18 6	
Improvements, &c., to Supply Canal above Prospect Reservoir ..	6,109 1 6	
Duplicate Trunk Main, Chatswood to North Sydney ..	583 1 3	
To provide Water Supplies for Mining Townships—in other sum ..	5,496 6 7	
61 Vic. No. 43		49,201 4 11
Country Towns Water Supply generally ..	26,887 11 11	
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply—		
General Reticulation and Improvements, &c ..	35,671 16 9	
Additions—Upper Canal Banks, near Prospect, &c ..	2,672 11 7	
Raising Puddle Wall of Prospect Embankment, &c.	3,429 6 9	
Extension of Water Supply—District of Carlingford ..	1 5 1	
		68,662 12 1
Total, Water Supply		£243,737 19 6
WORKS AND BUILDINGS.		
52 Vic. No. 17.		
Completion of Lands Office		341 9 11
54 Vic. No. 33.		
Towards completion of the following Buildings, viz. —		
Court-house and Public Offices, Bourke ..	717 12 5	
Towards Erection of the undermentioned buildings, viz. —		
Lock-up at Singleton	251 19 2	
Broken Hill, Police Buildings	279 11 4	
55 Vic. No. 35		1,249 2 11
Treasury—Erection of New Strong-room		5,001 10 7
60 Vic. No. 11		
58 Vic. No. 14.—		
Mint—Renewal of Machinery and Buildings ..	4,930 0 0	
For Local Land Board and District Surveyors—Offices	578 4 8	
Mudgee Gaol—Additions ..	8 15 6	
Wilcannia Gaol Do ..	219 5 0	
West Maitland Court-house—Erection—further sum ..	205 5 8	
Milparinka Do do do ..	205 16 10	
Boggabilla Do ..	4 4 4	
Drake Court and Watch-house—Erection ..	15 0 0	
Erection of and Additions to Police Buildings, &c., at—		
Coonamble ..	£797 8 0	
Forbes ..	1 0 0	
Kyamba ..	65 0 0	
Marsden ..	75 10 9	
Grocery ..	22 5 0	
Daysdale ..	35 1 6	
Sofala ..	95 0 0	
Trundle ..	575 17 6	
Tilpa ..	5 18 6	
	1,673 1 3	
59 Vic. No. 6 —		7,839 13 3
Newington Asylum—Permanent additions ..	409 11 7	
Erection of Offices—Board of Health ..	1,098 8 8	
Post Offices—Erection—Petersham ..	205 8 6	
Do do Minor Towns ..	2,670 3 0	
Do Purchase of Sites ..	326 17 4	
Court houses—Erection—Peak Hill ..	1,214 16 1	
Lock ups—Erection and Sites —		
Wee Wee ..	£70 17 0	
Burwood ..	1 10 0	
	72 7 0	
Police Stations—Erection —		
Wyalong ..	£68 15 0	
Ford's Bridge ..	451 0 0	
	519 15 0	
Coast Hospital, Little Bay—Accommodation ..	2,390 8 4	
Gaols—Additions —		
Young ..	£105 0 7	
Lamworth ..	423 2 5	
	528 3 0	
		9,435 18 6
Carried forward		23,867 15 2
Carried forward		£1,347,297 17 10

APPENDIX E—*continued.*Abstract Statement of DISBURSEMENTS FOR LOAN SERVICES, &c.—*continued.*

	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward .....	.....	1,347,297 17 10
WORKS AND BUILDINGS—<i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward .....	.....	23,867 15 2
60 Vic. No. 32 :—		
To complete Sydney Hospital—further sum	55 Vic. No. 24	1,315 9 2
Court-houses—Erections, &c. :—		
Redfern	£1,341 2 7	
Taree	187 8 4	
Hillston	450 0 0	
Parkes	181 14 3	
White Cliffs	238 14 9	
Wyndham	934 15 0	
		3,333 14 11
Government Printing Office—Electric Light Plant, &c.		3,391 11 2
Berrima Gaol—Erection of Governor's Quarters, &c.		1,115 7 3
Kenmore Hospital for the Insane	58 Vic. No. 7	16,947 15 5
Hospitals—Additions, &c. :—		
Rydalmere	£808 16 3	
Parramatta	1,845 2 5	
Newcastle	2,000 0 0	
		4,653 18 8
Lock-ups—Erection &c. :—		
Tinonee	£1,042 9 8	
Quirindi	807 8 2	
Forbes	379 7 9	
		2,229 5 7
Health Board Offices—further sum		1,608 5 0
Royal Mint—Alterations and Repairs to Buildings, &c.		279 14 10
Local Land Board and Survey Offices—		
Hay	£154 18 6	
East Maitland	5 0 0	
Dubbo	198 0 0	
		357 18 6
Land Board and Survey Office, Bourke—Erection		917 18 9
For Erection of Building at Forbes to be used as a Local Land Board and District Survey Office		2,500 0 0
Newcastle Boatmen's Quarters		3,182 2 10
Public Works and Colonial Secretary's Buildings		888 19 5
Police Stations and Quarters—Erection, &c. —		
Lismore	£1,714 1 3	
Albury	1,460 1 0	
Gladstone	410 3 10	
Currabubula	460 18 2	
Tibooburra	163 10 0	
Milparinka	198 5 0	
		4,406 19 3
Post Offices—Erections, &c. :—		
Randwick	£2,172 17 1	
Paddington	977 17 7	
Lismore	2,815 15 1	
South Broken Hill	1,000 0 0	
Arncliffe	1,050 0 0	
Alexandria	1,135 0 0	
		9,151 9 9
General Post Office—Additions		13,841 14 11
Court Houses—Erection, &c. :—		
Pambula	£636 6 2	
Glen Innes	635 19 2	
Delegate	602 0 3	
Lismore	977 14 1	
Tibooburra	550 0 0	
Gilgandra	368 12 2	
Hillston	475 6 4	
West Kempsey	439 1 10	
Albury	413 6 2	
Buckley's Crossing	122 2 6	
Armidale	1,394 13 0	
Water Police Court	154 0 0	
Generally	336 7 4	
		7,225 9 0
Governor Phillip's Statue—Foundation, &c		20 6 0
Botanical Gardens—Drainage of Buildings		800 0 0
Purchase of Site for Court-house and Lock-up, Burwood		600 0 0
Government Printing Office—Fire Extinction Plant, &c.		1,864 17 6
Gaols—Additions, &c. :—		
Maitland	£45 7 8	
Gaols—Generally	1,135 2 5	
Cobar	623 1 3	
		1,803 11 4
Parramatta Hospital—Additions, &c.		97 1 1
Lock-ups—Erections, Additions, &c. :—		
Rockley		378 10 0
Carried forward	£	82,912 0 4
Carried forward	£	23,867 15 2
		1,347,297 17 10

APPENDIX E—continued.

Abstract Statement of DISBURSEMENTS FOR LOAN SERVICES, &c.—continued.

	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	1,347,297 17 10
WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.		
Brought forward	£ 82,912 0 4	23,867 15 2
60 Vic. No. 32 :—		
Police Stations and Quarters—Additions, &c. :—		
Forbes	£1,314 16 0	
Tamworth	498 14 8	
Ungarie	490 3 9	
Narrabri	268 2 0	
Generally	3,623 15 11	
Post and Telegraph Offices—Erection, &c. :—		
Howlong	£1,028 15 2	6,195 12 4
Warren	316 14 6	
Cooma	198 11 0	
Moree	152 8 4	
Camden	72 0 0	
Minor Towns	6,811 4 0	
	8,579 13 0	
61 Vic. No. 43.		97,687 5 8
Public Buildings Generally—Extensions, &c. :—		
Police Station—Manilla	247 4 5	
Kenmore Hospital for Insane, &c. 58 Vic. No. 7	8,089 4 5	
Post and Telegraph Offices :—		
Broken Hill South	£624 8 10	
Wyalong West	41 19 5	
Generally	1,426 17 3	
	2,092 5 6	
General Post Office—Mansard Roof, &c.	416 3 6	
Board of Health—New Offices, &c., further sum	454 9 3	
Government Printing Office—Additions, &c.	4,222 7 6	
Royal Mint—Additions, &c.	1,000 0 0	
Government House—Renewal of Building, &c.	310 2 11	
Botanic Gardens—Improvements	392 17 2	
Sydney Hospital—further sum	409 16 4	
Court-houses :—		
Redfern	£326 9 6	
Oberon	100 0 0	
Goodooga	204 2 3	
Gaols :—		
Goulburn	£1,282 4 0	630 11 9
Generally :—		
Cobar	45 13 9	
Bourke	253 5 6	
	1,581 3 3	
Post and Telegraph Offices :—		
Howlong	£323 9 3	
Boggabri	309 12 6	
Carrington	15 13 8	
Generally :—		
Warren	220 13 4	
	869 8 9	
Benevolent Asylums :—		
Liverpool	£1,741 4 6	
Newington	680 13 3	
	2,421 17 9	
Custom House—Sydney and Broken Bay	129 0 0	
Registrar General's Office—Electric Light	331 19 1	
Little Bay Hospital—Fittings, &c.	314 3 1	
		23,913 14 8
Total Works and Buildings	£	£145,468 15 6
FORTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY AND NAVAL WORKS.		
52 Vic. No. 17 :—		
Cost of Warlike Stores, new Submarine Mining, &c.		1,514 19 2
54 Vic. No. 33 :—		
Erection of Submarine Mining Establishment	14 2 4	
Magazines at Newington	13,139 8 6	
58 Vic. No. 14 :—		
Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum	2,363 18 9	13,153 10 10
Military and Defence Works :—		
Defence Works, Armaments, &c.	157 0 9	
Do Generally	671 16 8	
60 Vic. No. 32 :—		
For Defence Purposes Generally, including Search Lights and Submarine Mines ...	1,024 2 5	3,192 16 2
For Purchase of 1,000 Magazine Rifles and Equipment	11,115 14 3	
61 Vic. No. 43 :—		
To provide Drill Halls and Buildings, with equipment in connection with Defence Works, Volunteers, and others	3,545 12 9	12,139 16 8
Admiralty House—Additions, &c.	600 0 0	
		4,145 12 9
Total Fortifications—Military, &c., Works	£	£34,146 15 7
Carried forward	£	1,526,913 8 11

APPENDIX E.—*continued.*Abstract Statement of DISBURSEMENTS FOR LOAN SERVICES, &c.—*continued.*

	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		1,526,913 8 11
BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
54 Vic. No. 33 :— Technical Colleges and Technological Museums—		
Bathurst	3,028 15 9	
Broken Hill.....	1,123 17 4	
Additional Areas to existing Public School Grounds—Purchase of.....	4,152 13 1 199 1 6	4,351 14 7
59 Vic. No. 6 :— Art Gallery—Additions, &c.	2,420 16 5	
Museum— do	2,863 15 10	5284 12 3
60 Vic. No. 32 :— For erection of Country Technical Colleges and Technological Museums—Bathurst	540 5 7	
For erection of New School Buildings of a permanent character	26,000 0 0	
Art Gallery—Additions to	6,000 0 0	32,540 5 7
61 Vic. No. 43 :— Art Gallery—Additions—further sum .....	.....	2,993 12 4
Total, Buildings for Public Instruction .....	.....	£45,170 4 9
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
59 Vic. No. 6 :— Metallurgical Works and Appliances, and Expenditure incidental thereto.....	581 2 6	
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH :— Agricultural College and Experimental Farms and Stations.....	9,058 6 9	
DEPARTMENT OF MINES :— Compensation for Cancellation of Sale or Lease of Land, in terms of Sec. 45, Land Act, 1884, &c., and Mining Act, 1889	391 18 9	10,031 8 0
60 Vic. No. 32 :— Mines Department :— Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms—further sum.....	4,685 7 10	
Resumption of Accommodation House, &c., Jenolan Caves	3,996 8 4	8,681 16 2
61 Vic. No. 43 :— Jenolan Caves—For Resumption of Accommodation House, &c.—further sum.....	2,119 15 4	
Mines Department :— Jenolan Caves—To provide fittings, &c.....	474 16 0	
Hawkesbury Agricultural College—Irrigation Works	497 15 6	3,092 6 10
Total, Department of Mines and Agriculture .....	.....	£21,805 11 0
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.		
59 Vic. No. 6 :— To promote settlement under Crown Lands Act of 1895 :— Towards meeting cost of Clearing and otherwise Improving, of Lands for Settlement Purposes, and Expenses incidental thereto	41,293 6 6	
FOREST BRANCH :— For thinning-out and otherwise improving Forest Reserves	8,040 0 7	49,338 7 1
60 Vic. No. 32 :— For Hay Irrigation Works.....	1,395 13 3	
Towards Clearing or otherwise Improving Crown Lands	116 2 3	1,511 15 6
Total, Department of Lands .....	.....	£50,850 2 7
*BOARD OF HEALTH.		
61 Vic. No. 43 :— Instruments and Fittings for new Bacteriological Laboratories .....	.....	55 6 10
Total, Board of Health .....	.....	£55 6 10
TOTAL, WORKS AND SERVICES .....	.....	£1,644,794 14 1
REPAYMENT OF LOANS.		
57 Vic. No. 17 :— To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st January, 1895, viz. :— Railways and Public Works	26 Victoria No. 14 100 0 0	
Public Works	27 Victoria No. 14 500 0 0	600 0 0
59 Vic. No. 5 :— To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in July, 1896, viz. :— Railways and Public Works	29 Victoria No. 23	1,000 0 0
60 Vic. No. 32 :— To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in January, 1897, viz. :— Railways and Public Works	30 Victoria No. 23	100 0 0
55 Vic. No. 7 :— Repayment of Treasury Bills	55 Victoria No. 7	1,000 0 0
TOTAL REPAYMENT OF LOANS .....	.....	£2,700 0 0
GRAND TOTAL .....	.....	£1,647,494 14 1

* Special Vote—Board of Health.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX E.

Statement of RE-CREDITS to General Loan Fund Account and ISSUES therefrom during 1897-8.

Particulars of Service.		Re-credits to General Loan Fund Account.	Issues during 1897-8.	Balances awaiting disposal on 30th June, 1898.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Balances of Over-issues</i>				
<i>transferred from Trust Fund Account, 1st July, 1897.</i>				
<i>Statement 1.</i>				
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.				
38 Vic. No. 2	Enlarging Machine-shop, Sydney Station	30 14 10	.....	30 14 10
40 Vic. No. 12	Line, from a point near Junee to Narrandera	3,066 13 4	.....	3,066 13 4
" "	Orange to Wellington	16 14 3	.....	16 14 3
41 Vic. No. 4	To complete Construction of Line, Murrurundi to Tamworth	1,961 4 7	.....	1,961 4 7
43 Vic. No. 11	From Dubbo to the vicinity of Bourke	419 4 4	.....	419 4 4
" "	" Gunnedah to a point opposite Narrabri	2,323 11 6	.....	2,323 11 6
" "	" Narrandera to Hay	3,121 10 4	.....	3,121 10 4
" "	" Wallerawang to Mudgee	429 5 11	.....	429 5 11
44 Vic. No. 28	Albury to the River Murray	945 8 10	.....	945 8 10
" "	" Narrandera to Jerilderie	2,534 15 0	.....	2,534 15 0
" "	" Wagga Wagga to Albury	2,168 14 10	.....	2,168 14 10
" "	" Murwillumbah to Blayney	1,715 4 4	.....	1,715 4 4
" "	" Goulburn to Cooma	3,809 14 1	38 2 6	3,771 11 7
46 Vic. No. 23	Alterations, Additions, and Improvements to Stations	129 0 3	129 0 3	.....
48 Vic. No. 26	From Tenterfield to the Queensland Border	882 4 6	.....	882 4 6
" "	" Orange to near Forbes, via Molong...54 Vic. No. 5 and 33	923 16 11	794 3 2	129 13 9
" "	" Kiama to Jervis Bay.....54 Vic. No. 4 and 33	81 7 8	33 16 10	47 10 10
" "	" Narrabri to Moree	0 5 4	0 5 4	.....
50 Vic. No. 28	" Wallerawang to Mudgee	521 8 0	.....	521 8 0
" "	" Albury to the River Murray	716 15 0	.....	716 15 0
52 Vic. No. 17	North Shore Railway, &c.	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
53 Vic. No. 23	Reconstruction and Improvement of Rolling-stock and Permanent-way	758 1 8	.....	758 1 8
" "	" Duplication of Double Line, Eveleigh to Homebush	107 14 8	107 14 8	.....
" "	" Wood-paving portion of Tramway Lines	1,018 17 9	.....	1,018 17 9
54 Vic. No. 33	Rolling-stock necessary for Equipment of New Lines, &c.	31 12 5	.....	31 12 5
" "	Additional Rolling-stock and to meet expenses of experiments— Electric Tramway Lines.....	663 5 5	663 5 5	.....
" "	Completion of Duplication of Illawarra Line to Waterfall, Teralba to Adamstown, Ryde to Hornsby, &c.	35,151 13 7	1,768 3 10	33,383 9 9
" "	From Mrsickville to Burwood Road	59 10 8	.....	59 10 8
55 Vic. No. 35	Completing Suburban Duplication Works, including Strathfield to Ryde	461 14 5	461 14 5	.....
" "	" Culcairn to Corowa	1,376 19 6	.....	1,376 19 6
" "	" Nyngan to Cobar	783 8 10	.....	783 8 10
" "	Construction and Extension of Tramways	22 18 4	22 18 4	.....
56 Vic. No. 24	Completing Suburban Duplication Works, including Strathfield to Ryde	464 11 0	464 11 0	.....
" "	" North Shore Railway	8 13 3	.....	8 13 3
58 Vic. No. 14	Marrickville to Burwood Road	166 18 5	.....	166 18 5
" "	" Milson's Point Extension	93 15 7	93 15 7	.....
59 Vic. No. 6	Improvements to Grades and Curves	34 15 2	34 15 2	.....
" "	" Marrickville to Burwood Road	9 9 1	9 9 1	.....
" "	" Berrigan to Jerilderie	7 9 1	7 9 1	.....
" "	" Further Extension of Railway into Rookwood Cemetery	24 19 1	24 19 1	.....
" "	" Additions to Railway Lines, Buildings, Stations, &c.	5 11 3	.....	5 11 3
" "	" Railway Trial Surveys	1 17 6	1 17 6	.....
" "	" Additions to Workshops and Buildings, &c.—Tramways	0 19 2	0 19 2	.....
60 Vic. No. 32	Towards Improvements of Grades and Curves	1,083 15 4	1,033 15 4	.....
" "	" Additions to Rolling Stock—Railways	8,672 15 5	8,672 15 5	.....
		£ 76,859 0 5	14,413 11 2	62,445 9 3
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.				
55 Vic. No. 35	Construction and Extension of Telegraph Lines	1,588 12 5	1,588 12 5	.....
57 Vic. No. 17	" of Telegraph Lines	3,060 15 2	3,060 15 2	.....
60 Vic. No. 32	" and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines—generally.....	1,687 5 2	1,687 5 2	.....
		£ 6,336 12 9	6,336 12 9	.....
Carried forward		£ 83,195 13 2	20,750 3 11	62,445 9 3

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX E—*continued.*
STATEMENTS of RE-CREDITS to General Loan Fund Account, &c.—*continued.*

Particulars of Service.		Re credits to General Loan Fund Account	Issues during 1897-8	Balances awaiting disposal on 30th June, 1898.
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
<i>Balances of Over-issues</i>				
<i>transferred from Trust Fund Account, 1st July, 1897—continued.</i>				
<i>Statement 1—continued.</i>				
Brought forward		£ 83,195 13 2	20,750 3 11	62,445 9 3
HARBOURS AND RIVERS				
36 Vic. No. 21 ..	Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney	27 1 6	27 1 6	.....
46 Vic. No. 23 ..	Dredging Plant for Richmond and other Northern Rivers	7 10 5	.....	7 10 5
48 Vic. No. 26 ..	Towards Construction of Lighthouse, Kiama	2 1 6	.....	2 1 6
52 Vic. No. 17 ..	Circular Quay Improvements	7 6 11	7 6 11	.....
53 Vic. No. 23 ..	New Dock, Cockatoo Island	72 0 0	18 4 8	53 15 4
" "	White Bay Reclamation	5 1 3	.....	5 1 3
" "	Dredger and Plant for service at Nambucca River	4 17 8	.....	4 17 8
" "	Improvement of Navigation, Hawkesbury River	27 15 0	.....	27 15 0
54 Vic. No. 33 ..	Reclamation of Careening Cove and Neutral Bay, &c.	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0
" "	Appliances for Reclaiming Land by Sand Pump Dredges ..	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0
" "	Richmond River Improvements—Towards	2 0 0	2 0 0	.....
55 Vic. No. 35 ..	Newcastle Harbour Improvements	7 12 0	4 7 0	3 5 0
57 Vic. No. 17 ..	Towards Reclamation North Harbour, Newcastle	60 19 1	60 19 1	.....
58 Vic. No. 14 ..	Reclamation and Dredging, including Cost of Resumption of Land, &c.	65 5 1	65 5 1	.....
59 Vic. No. 6 ..	Reclamation and Dredging, including Cost of Resumption of Land, &c., Cook's River	65 14 8	65 14 8	.....
" "	Trial Bay Harbour Works	189 0 6	189 0 6	.....
" "	Richmond River Improvements	6 4 7	6 4 7	.....
" "	Newcastle Harbour Improvements	0 19 0	0 19 0	.....
60 Vic. No. 32 ..	Completion of Sea Wall, Rushcutter's Bay, East side—Towards	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....
		715 9 2	448 3 0	267 6 2
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
40 Vic. No. 12 ..	Bridge over Darling River at Bourke	3 12 3	.....	3 12 3
53 Vic. No. 23 ..	Bridge over Hunter River at Aberdeen	3 10 0	.....	3 10 0
54 Vic. No. 33 ..	Wood Paving, Cook's River Road	26 2 0	.....	26 2 0
55 Vic. No. 35 ..	Modesty of Cost of Widening Corowa Bridge, &c.	149 19 7	.....	149 19 7
56 Vic. No. 24 ..	Iron Bridge over Darling River at Wilcannia	3 13 0	.....	3 13 0
" "	Iron Bridge over Lachlan River at Forbes	1 10 0	.....	1 10 0
59 Vic. No. 6 ..	Bridge over Turon River at Wallaby Rocks	£5 8 4	.....	£5 8 4
" "	Bridge over Nunnock Creek	£13 0 0	.....	£13 0 0
60 Vic. No. 32 ..	Bridge, Seven Hills No 1	£13 0 0	.....	£13 0 0
" "	" Warren Creek	£94 2 1	.....	£94 2 1
		107 2 1	94 2 1	13 0 0
SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.				
		313 17 3	99 10 5	214 6 10
54 Vic. No. 33 ..	Reticulation of Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme (Schedule A of Act 54 Vic. No. 17)	3 16 2	3 16 2	.....
" "	Construction of New Sewers, Ventilating Shafts, &c.	8 3 2	8 3 2	.....
" "	Double Bay Creek—Storm-water Channel	19 9 3	19 9 3	.....
55 Vic. No. 35 ..	Neutral Bay Storm-water Channel	1 14 6	.....	1 14 6
" "	Randwick Storm-water, Drainage, &c.	333 6 10	.....	333 6 10
59 Vic. No. 6 ..	Towards Straightening Course of Styx and Throsby's Creeks to facilitate discharge of Flood Waters	6 16 0	6 16 0	.....
		373 5 11	38 4 7	335 1 4
WATER SUPPLY.				
43 Vic. No. 11 ..	Sydney Water Supply	2 2 0	.....	2 2 0
48 Vic. No. 26 ..	Country Towns Water Supply	0 16 6	0 16 6	.....
52 Vic. No. 17 ..	For laying a second pipe between Pott's Hill and Crown- street, &c.	336 8 10	.....	336 8 10
57 Vic. No. 17 ..	Water Supplies for Towns, &c., not Incorporated	2 15 0	.....	2 15 0
" "	Extension and Reticulation, Hunter District	1,037 4 2	1,037 4 2	.....
" "	Construction of Public Watering Places	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....
58 Vic. No. 14 ..	Country Towns Water Supplies	25 14 2	25 14 2	.....
" "	Smithfield Water Supply	3 14 11	3 14 11	.....
" "	Water Conservation and Irrigation Works, &c.	56 2 2	56 2 2	.....
" "	Richmond Water Supply	10 4 5	10 4 5	.....
59 Vic. No. 6 ..	Water Supplies for Mining Townships	2 15 3	2 15 3	.....
" "	Water Conservation—Construction of Works, &c.	24 10 9	24 10 9	.....
60 Vic. No. 32 ..	General Reticulation, &c., Water Supply, County Cumberland	106 12 0	106 12 0	.....
		2,829 0 2	2,457 14 4	341 5 10
WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
52 Vic. No. 17 ..	Additional Works, General Post Office	0 3 4	.....	0 3 4
" "	Completion of Lands Office	1 7 0	1 7 0	.....
58 Vic. No. 14 ..	Colonial Secretary's Office—Additional Floor	6 15 6	.....	6 15 6
59 Vic. No. 6 ..	Supreme Court, Sydney—Additions	57 18 2	22 17 0	35 1 2
60 Vic. No. 32 ..	Kenmore Hospital for Insane—Additional Buildings	0 1 10	0 1 10	.....
		66 5 10	24 5 10	42 0 0
Carried forward		£ 87,493 11 6	23,848 2 1	63,645 9 5

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX E—*continued.*
Statement of RE-CREDITS to General Loan Fund Account, &c.—*continued.*

Particulars of Service.	Re-credits to General Loan Fund Account.	Issues during 1897-8.	Balances awaiting disposal on 30th June, 1898.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Balances of Over-issues transferred from Trust Fund Account, 1st July, 1897—continued.</i>			
<i>Statement 1—continued.</i>			
Brought forward	£ 87,493 11 6	23,843 2 1	63,645 9 5
FORTIFICATIONS—MILITARY AND NAVAL WORKS.			
52 Vic. No. 17 ... Cost of Warlike Materials ordered from England in 1885, &c	3 897 1 5	61 13 9	3,835 7 8
55 Vic. No. 35 ... Gun-pit, at Henry's Heights	76 6 7	.....	76 6 7
" " ... Battery, Wollongong	0 1 3	0 1 3	.....
56 Vic. No. 24 ... Erection and Completion of Fortifications and for Military Works generally	753 7 4	252 9 6	500 17 10
	£ 4,726 16 7	314 4 6	4,412 12 1
BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
53 Vic. No. 23 ... University—Completion of Lodges, Gates, &c.	£ 527 7 0	200 0 0	327 7 0
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.			
58 Vic. No. 14 ... Thinning out Forest Reserves	1 17 9	1 17 9	.....
59 Vic. No. 6 ... do do	1,891 14 8	1,891 14 8	.....
" " ... Metallurgical Works and Appliances, &c., Department of Mines	140 0 0	140 0 0	.....
	£ 2,033 12 5	2,033 12 5	.....
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.			
59 Vic. No. 6 ... To promote Settlement under Crown Lands Act of 1895	379 8 2	379 8 2	.....
TOTAL, STATEMENT 1	£ 95,160 15 8	26,775 7 2	68,385 8 6

Balance of Ordinary Re-credits awaiting disposal, 30th June, 1898.
Statement 2.

Particulars of Service.	Balances awaiting disposal on 30th June, 1898.
	£ s. d.
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.	
48 Vic. No. 26 ... Orange to Molong, <i>via</i> Borenore	54 Vic. Nos. 5 and 33 113 8 11
55 Vic. No. 35 ... Light Lines— Nyngan to Cobar	54 Vic. No. 2 11 5 5
" " ... Culcairn to Corowa	54 Vic. No. 3 95 4 11
56 Vic. No. 24 ... Nyngan to Cobar	54 Vic. No. 2 4 14 1
58 Vic. No. 14 ... Cootamundra to Temora	54 Vic. No. 14 69 6 9
59 Vic. No. 6 ... Berrigan to Jerilderie	59 Vic. No. 1 86 4 5
	£ 380 4 6
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.	
48 Vic. No. 26 ... Lake Macquarie Harbour Works, being value of Plant transferred to Hastings River Improve- ments, 60 Vic. No. 32, and Macleay River Improvements, 61 Vic. No. 43	411 3 0
53 Vic. No. 23 ... Improvement of Navigation at entrance to Brunswick River	34 10 0
54 Vic. No. 13 ... Tweed River Improvements, being value of Plant transferred from Camden Haven Improve- ments	59 Vic. No. 6 1,260 1 9
58 Vic. No. 14 ... Newcastle Harbour Improvements, transferred from New Ballast Jetties, Stockton, 60 Vic. No. 32	230 16 5
	£ 1,936 11 2
SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.	
59 Vic. No. 6 ... Towards straightening course of Styx and Throsby Creeks to facilitate discharge of Flood-waters	0 10 4
	£ 0 10 4
Carried forward	£ 2,317 6 0

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX E—continued.
Statement of RE-CREDITS to General Loan Fund Account, &c.—continued.

Particulars of Service.	Balances awaiting disposal on 30th June, 1898.
<i>Balance of Ordinary Re-credits awaiting disposal 30th June, 1898—continued.</i>	
<i>Statement 2—continued.</i>	
Brought forward	£ 2,317 6 0
WATER SUPPLY.	
60 Vic. No. 32 ...| Extension of Water Mains and Reservoir, &c., at Cockle Creek	1 9 7
Total, Water Supply	£ 1 9 7
WORKS AND BUILDINGS.	
53 Vic. No. 23 ...| Towards erection of New Houses of Parliament	0 1 3
59 Vic. No. 6 ...| Supreme Court, Sydney—Additions	22 17 0
Total, Works and Buildings	£ 22 18 3
FORTIFICATIONS.	
56 Vic. No. 24 ...| Erection and Completion of Fortifications—Military Works generally	85 19 2
Total, Fortifications.....	£ 85 19 2
TOTAL, STATEMENT 2	£ 2,427 13 0

Summary.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS DURING 1897-8.

Works and Services:—	page	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways and Tramways	215	421,884	14	9			
Electric Telegraphs and Telephones	215	44,818	0	5			
Harbours and Rivers	216	282,053	14	5			
Roads and Bridges	217	59,919	1	11			
Sewerage and Drainage	218	294,884	6	10			
Water Supply	219	243,737	19	6			
Works and Buildings	221	145,468	15	6			
Fortifications—Military and Naval Works	221	34,146	15	7			
Buildings for Public Instruction	222	45,170	4	9			
Department of Mines and Agriculture.....	222	21,805	11	0			
“ “ Lands	222	50,850	2	7			
Board of Health	222	55	6	10			
Repayment of Loans and of Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7.....	222						
TOTAL, ORDINARY PAYMENTS					1,644,794	14	1
					2,700	0	0
					£ 1,647,494	14	1

RE-CREDITS DURING 1897-8.

Service.	Balance of "OVER-ISSUES" transferred from Trust Fund Account, 1st July, 1897. (Statement 1.)				"ORDINARY" RE-CREDITS during the year ended 30th June, 1898. (Statement 2.)			
	Details on—	Re-credits to General Loan Fund Account.	Issues during 1897-8.	Balances awaiting disposal 30th June, 1898.	Re-credits to General Loan Fund Account.	Issues during 1897-8.	Balances awaiting disposal 30th June, 1898.	
Railways and Tramways.....	page 223	£ 76,859 0 5	£ 14,413 11 2	£ 62,445 9 3	£ 6,550 14 5	£ 6,170 9 11	£ 380 4 6	
Electric Telegraphs and Tele- phones	223	6,336 12 9	6,336 12 9		5,018 10 4	5,018 10 4		
Harbours and Rivers	224	715 9 2	448 3 0	267 6 2	13,741 2 8	11,804 11 6	1,935 11 2	
Roads and Bridges	224	313 17 3	99 10 5	214 6 10	30 7 0	30 7 0		
Sewerage and Drainage	224	373 5 11	33 4 7	335 1 4	2,251 19 10	2,251 9 6	0 10 4	
Water Supply	224	2,829 0 2	2,487 14 4	341 5 10	5,359 11 9	5,358 2 2	1 9 7	
Works and Buildings	224	66 5 10	24 5 10	42 0 0	110 2 8	87 4 5	22 18 3	
Fortifications—Military and Naval Works	225	4,726 16 7	314 4 6	4,412 12 1	132 18 0	46 18 10	85 19 2	
Buildings for Public Instruction	225	527 7 0	200 0 0	327 7 0	25 14 3	25 14 3		
Department of Mines and Agri- culture	225	2,033 12 5	2,033 12 5		594 19 8	594 19 8		
Department of Lands	225	379 8 2	379 8 2		1,962 14 4	1,962 14 4		
TOTALS		£ 95,160 15 8	26,775 7 2	63,385 8 6	35,778 14 11	33,351 1 11	2,427 13 0	
							68,335 8 6	
TOTAL, BALANCES AWAITING DISPOSAL, 30 JUNE, 1898							70,813 1 6	

Total Loan Expenditure, 1897-8.

Ordinary Payments	£ 1,647,494 14 1
Disbursements from Re-credit:—	
Over-issues transferred from Trust Funds	26,775 7 2
Ordinary Re-credits	33,351 1 11
TOTAL, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1897-8.....	£ 1,707,621 3 2

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX E—continued.

Statement 3.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts for the Purchase and Distribution of Stores (Loan Services), showing the CAPITAL PROVIDED BY LOAN APPROPRIATIONS, the OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR, and the BALANCE AT 30TH JUNE, 1898, available for the Services of 1898-9.

Description of Loan Advance Account.	Original Advances.			Cash Balance, 30 June, 1897.			Re-credits, 1897-8.			Total Credits.			Re-advances, 1897-8.			CASH BALANCE, 30 June, 1898.			Invoice Value of Stores on hand or in course of recovery from Departments.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railway (Commissioners') Store Account ...	600,000	0	0	240,981	18	6	453,391	7	11	694,373	6	5	485,951	9	4	208,421	17	1	391,578	2	11
Railway Construction Store Account ...	200,000	0	0	102,444	16	7	14,172	19	8	116,617	16	3	45,598	3	7	71,019	12	8	128,980	7	4
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage:—																					
Store Advance Account ...	35,000	0	0	15,748	2	5	24,970	2	8	40,718	5	1	27,405	13	1	13,312	12	0	21,687	8	0
Sewerage Contractors' Advance Account ...	5,000	0	0	2,046	11	11	1,783	11	8	3,830	3	7	895	16	5	2,934	7	2	2,065	12	10
Hunter District Board of Water Supply and Sewerage:—																					
Store Advance Account ...	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	.....			1,000	0	0	.....			1,000	0	0	.....	
Totals ...	£ 841,000	0	0	362,221	9	5	494,318	1	11	856,539	11	4	559,851	2	5	296,688	8	11	544,311	11	1
																£841,000			0	0	

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APPENDIX F.
LONDON ACCOUNT.

ABSTRACTS of Transactions in London as shown in the Accounts of the Bank of England and the London and Westminster Bank in connection with the "Public Account" of New South Wales.

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Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.			
IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF N.S.W., 1ST MAY, 1897, TO 30TH APRIL, 1898.			
To Balance, 1st May, 1897.....	£ 2,984 5 3	By Payments on account of:—	£ s. d.
„ Receipts on account of:—		Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	Page 232 1,563,719 15 8
Consolidated Revenue Fund... Page 229	8,311 4 1	„ Composition Duty, 12s. 6d. per cent. on £1,500,000 Loan.....	Page 229 9,375 0 0
General Loan Fund £1,500,000 loan..... Page 229	{ 1,479,745 16 6	„ Balance:—	£ s. d.
Do do do Page 229	{ 9,375 0 0	*Loans to Money Market 870,000 0 0	} 907,321 10 2
„ Transfers from London and Westminster Bank.....	980,000 0 0	Working Balance, 30th April, 1898	37,321 10 2
	£ 2,480,416 5 10		£ 2,480,416 5 10
* Gross amount lent to Market during period 1st May, 1897, to 30th April, 1898 .. 1,570,000 0 0			
Repayments to Bank 700,000 0 0			
Amount outstanding 30th April, 1898			
£870,000 0 0			
THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.			
IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF N.S.W., 1ST MAY, 1897, TO 30TH APRIL, 1898.			
To Balance, 1st May, 1897.....	£ 274,313 2 3	By Payments on account of:—	£ s. d.
„ Receipts on account of:—		Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	Page 232 557,036 15 3
Consolidated Revenue Fund... Page 229	6,484 16 6	General Trust Funds.....	Page 232 173 688 3 2
General Trust Fund	Page 229 2,172 4 8	General Loan Fund	Page 233 30,779 1 6
„ Cheque returned.....	12 10 11	Railway Loan Redemption Fund Page 233	150,000 0 0
„ Remittances from Colony.....	1,953,121 10 0	„ Amounts awaiting adjustment in Sydney on 30th June, 1898... Page 234	650 0 0
	£ 2,236,104 4 4		912,153 19 11
		„ Cheque (returned)	12 10 11
		„ Transfers to Bank of England	980,000 0 0
		„ Balance:—	£ s. d.
		Special Deposit	200,000 0 0
		Working Balance, 30th April, 1898	143,937 13 6
			} 343,937 13 6
			£ 2,236,104 4 4

LONDON BALANCE AS ESTABLISHED "IN SYDNEY" ON 30TH JUNE, 1898.

(As shown on page 4 of Treasurer's Statement for the year 1897-8.)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 30th April, 1898—Bank of England:—						
Surplus Balance lent to Money Market	870,000	0	0			
Working Balance.....	37,321	10	2			
Balance, 30th April, 1898—London and Westminster Bank:—				907,321	10	2
Surplus Balance—Special Deposit to Bank.....	200,000	0	0			
Working Balance.....	143,937	13	6			
				343,937	13	6
Remittances "in transit" from Sydney—(not brought to account in London till after 30 April, 1898):—						1,251,259 3 8
Remitted between 14th March and 28th June inclusive.....						326,270 15 9
Payments in London not brought to account in Sydney till after 30th June, 1898:—						
Payment in London, 7th April, on account Consolidated Revenue Fund—Adjusted 22nd July ...			12 10 0			
Do 21st do do do do do ..			£37 10 0			
						650 0 0
"London Balance" as shown in Treasurer's Statement, page 4.				£ 1,578,179	19	5

LONDON BALANCE AS ESTABLISHED "IN LONDON" ON 30TH JUNE, 1898.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance as shown above (and in Treasurer's Statement, page 4)	1,578,179	19	5			
Less—Payments not brought to account in Sydney till after 30th June, 1898				650	0	0
Payments in London, May and June, 1898:—						1,577,529 19 5
Bank of England	193,726	0	0			
London and Westminster Bank.....	82,572	5	11			
Receipts in London, May and June, 1898:—				276,298	5	11
Bank of England	2,574	17	4			
London and Westminster Bank.....	3,281	17	0			
				5,856	14	4
Balance "in London," 30th June, 1898				£ 270,441	11	7
				£ 1,307,088	7	10

Reconciliation.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bank Balance, 30th June, 1898:—						
Bank of England:—						
Surplus Balance lent to Money Market	650,000	0	0			
Working Balance.....	6,170	7	6			
London and Westminster Bank				656,170	7	6
Remittances "in transit" (not brought to account till after 30th June, 1898):—				348,075	5	5
Remitted from Sydney, 6th June; adjusted in London, 25th July	2,842	14	11			
Do 14th do do do 21st September	100,000	0	0			
Do 21st do do do 26th do ..	100,000	0	0			
Do 28th do do do 4th October ...	100,000	0	0			
				302,842	14	11
Balance "in London" on 30th June, 1898 (See "Analysis of Balances," page 180)				£ 1,307,088	7	10

APPENDIX F—*continued.*
LONDON ACCOUNT—*continued.*
RECEIPTS.

Head of Service.	Bank.	Receipts in London during Period—																					
		1st May, 1897, to 30th April, 1898—Transferred to Sydney Account during year 1897-8.	1st May, 1898, to 30th June, 1898—Not transferred to Sydney Account till after year 1897-8.																				
Consolidated Revenue Fund.																							
Advances Repaid:—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.																				
Treasurer's Advance, 1896-7.....	London and Westminster...	687 9 8																				
Do do 1897-8.....	do	1,270 19 10	357 0 10																				
Repayment to Credit of Votes:—																							
Parliamentary Library, 1896-7.....	do	1 6 0																				
Statue of the late Governor Phillip, 1897-8	do	22 11 0																				
Transmission of Telegraphic Messages, 1897-8	do	10 10 1																				
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces, 1897-8	do	12 14 0																				
Government Printer.....	do	1 13 8																				
Miscellaneous Receipts:—																							
Interest on Bank Deposits	do	3,174 10 4	2,884 9 6																				
Do do	Bank of England	3,144 17 0	2,550 1 1																				
Fractions of Interest, New South Wales Stock	do	48 7 0	24 16 3																				
Rebate on Shipments	London and Westminster...	1,288 17 1																				
Other Miscellaneous	do	14 4 10																				
		9,678 0 6	5,816 7 8																				
Amount ("Interest Bonus") transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund from Proceeds of £1,500,000 Loan to meet first Dividend	Bank of England	5,114 8 6																				
Interest on Overdue Instalments, £1,500,000 Loan, transferred as ordinary receipt to Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	do	3 11 7																				
Total Consolidated Revenue Fund	£ *14,796 0 7	5,816 7 8																				
General Trust Funds.																							
Railway Store Account.....	London and Westminster...	1,429 11 1	27 2 6																				
Railway Construction Store Account.....	do	13 2 8	0 9 8																				
Sundry Accounts:—																							
Board of Exports	do	300 2 8	12 14 6																				
Colonel H. B. Lasseter	do	102 19 11																				
Government Astronomer	do	1 8 4																				
Government of the Cape of Good Hope	do	325 0 0																				
Total General Trust Funds	£ 2,172 4 8	40 6 8																				
General Loan Fund.																							
Net proceeds of Loan, £1,500,000, authorised under Act 50 Vic. No. 28	Bank of England.....	1,479,745 16 6																				
Total Receipts brought to account in Sydney.....	£ 1,496,714 1 9	5,856 14 4																				
Total, as below.....	£1,502,570 16 1																					
Reconciliation.																							
BANK OF ENGLAND—Receipts on account of Consolidated Revenue Fund		8,311 4 1	2,550 1 1																				
BANK OF ENGLAND—Receipts on account of General Loan Fund:—																							
Loan, £1,500,000, authorised under Act 50 Vic. No. 28:—																							
Gross proceeds:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.																					
Subscribed	1,506,269 6 0																						
Interest on Overdue Instalments	3 11 7																						
Total	1,506,272 17 7																						
Charges, &c.:—																							
Commission paid to Bank of England	7,500 0 0																						
Do do Brokers	3,682 15 0																						
Composition (Stamp Duty).....	9,375 0 0																						
Incidental	758 3 4																						
"Discount Bonus"	93 2 8																						
"Interest Bonus" transferred to C.R. Fund..	5,114 8 6																						
	26,523 9 6																						
Add—Interest Overdue Instalments (transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund)	3 11 7																						
Net Proceeds	26,527 1 1																						
LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK—Receipts on account of Consolidated Revenue Fund.....		†1,479,745 16 6	3,266 6 7																				
Do do Receipts on account of General Trust Funds		2,172 4 8	40 6 8																				
		1,496,714 1 9	5,856 14 4																				
Total, as above		£1,502,570 16 1																					
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 45%;">(Bank of England</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: right;">£8,311 4 1</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>* London and Westminster Bank.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£6,484 16 6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">† Credited to General Loan Account—</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Total, as above</td> <td style="text-align: right;">26th March, 1898</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£665,000 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£14,796 0 7</td> <td style="text-align: right;">19th May, 1898</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£814,745 16 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£1,479,745 16 6</td> </tr> </table>				(Bank of England	£8,311 4 1			* London and Westminster Bank.....	£6,484 16 6	† Credited to General Loan Account—			Total, as above	26th March, 1898	£665,000 0 0		£14,796 0 7	19th May, 1898	£814,745 16 6				£1,479,745 16 6
(Bank of England	£8,311 4 1																						
* London and Westminster Bank.....	£6,484 16 6	† Credited to General Loan Account—																					
	Total, as above	26th March, 1898	£665,000 0 0																				
	£14,796 0 7	19th May, 1898	£814,745 16 6																				
			£1,479,745 16 6																				

APPENDIX F—*continued.*
LONDON ACCOUNT—*continued.*
PAYMENTS.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Bank.	Payments in London during period 1st May, 1896, to 30th April, 1897— Transferred to Sydney Account during 1897-8.	
PAYMENTS IN LONDON DURING, 1896-7, ADJUSTED IN SYDNEY DURING 1897-8.				
Consolidated Revenue Fund.				
			£	s. d.
121	CHIEF SECRETARY. Expenses in connection with "Costa Rica Packet" Case	London and Westminster..	20	0 0
	TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY.....	£	20	0 0
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
Departments Generally:—				
155	Public Accounts—Commission on payments in England by Government Financial Agents	London and Westminster..	756	7 6
154	Public Departments—Transmission of Telegraphic Messages	do	125	4 4
178	Miscellaneous Items—Compilation of Historical Records of New South Wales	do	146	3 0
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.....	£	1,027	14 10
	TOTAL, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	£	1,047	14 10
General Trust Funds.				
Sundry Deposits:—				
	Registrar of London University		2	10 0
	Lismore Municipal Council—Repayment of Advance, Bank of New South Wales—Debentures, matured 1st October, 1898.....		10,000	0 0
	TOTAL, GENERAL TRUST FUNDS.....	£	10,002	10 0
	Total payments in London during 1896-7, adjusted during 1897-8 (<i>as per page 186 of Annual Report, 1896-7</i>)...£		11,050	4 10
PAYMENTS IN LONDON DURING 1897-8 ADJUSTED IN SYDNEY DURING 1897-8 AND 1898-9.				
Head of Service.		Bank.	Payments in London during Period—	
			1st May, 1897, to 30th April, 1898— Transferred to Sydney Account during year 1897-8.	1st May, 1898, to 30th June, 1898—Not transferred to Sydney Account till after year 1897-8.
Consolidated Revenue Fund.				
Special Appropriations.				
	Authority—	Item No.		
Schedule B and Supplement:—				
Pensions to Political Officers	Imperial Act.	London and Westminster	900	0 0
Public Debt:—				
Interest on Debentures and Funded } Stock	various.....	do	407,353	10 0
Do do do } Do do do } Interest and Extinction of Million } Loan	do	do	1,545,119	0 0
Interest on Treasury Bills	31 Vic. No. 11	Bank of England	*64,697	10 0
Pensions under Superannuation Act Repeal } Act of 1873	55 Vic. No. 7	London and Westminster	40	0 0
Public Service Board	36 Vic. No. 29	do	180	0 0
Proportion payable by New South Wales, } in terms of Naval Force Act of } 1887.....	59 Vic. No. 25	do	400	0 0
	51 Vic. No. 22	do	37,820	0 0
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	£	2,056,510	0 0
			194,455	10 0
Annual Appropriations.				
SCHEDULES.				
Schedule B Supplement—Pensions to Widows		London and Westminster	1	37 10 0
Do do Military Pensions		do	2	80 0 0
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES.....	£	117	10 0
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				
Parliamentary Library		London and Westminster	8	4 7 3
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	£	4	7 3
			0	12 0
			0	12 0

* Exclusive of £150,000 Debentures redeemed by Railway Loan Redemption Fund, see page 233

APPENDIX F—*continued.*
LONDON ACCOUNT—*continued.*
PAYMENTS—*continued.*

Head of Service.	Bank.	Payments in London during Period—			
		1st May, 1897, to 30th April, 1898— Transferred to Sydney Account during year 1897-8.		1st May, 1898, to 30th June, 1898—Not transferred to Sydney Account till after year 1897-8.	
Annual Appropriations—<i>continued.</i>					
		Item No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
CHIEF SECRETARY.					
Agent-General for the Colony	London and Westminster	27	5,563 16 5	901 12 11	
Auditor-General	do	12	.....	1 5 6
Defence :—					
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	do	39	*9,825 14 7	4,400 18 3	
Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions	do	26	20 0 0	.....
Parks, Recreation Reserves, &c. :—					
Botanic Gardens	do	32	64 4 4	.....
Campbelltown Nursery Gardens	do	33	1 6 0	.....
Educational Institutions :—					
Expenses in connection with Exhibit of this Colony at Imperial Institute, London	do	74	411 14 7	94 6 6	
Charitable Institutions and Charitable Aid :—					
Government Asylums	do	28	0 10 0	.....
Departmental :—					
Maintenance, &c., of Telephones	do	85	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.	do	63	296 11 7	30 7 0	
Freight, Insurance, Carriage of Goods, &c.	do	78	65 14 6	11 1 6	
Miscellaneous Items :—					
Immigration—Outstanding Contracts	do	76	95 6 3	.....
“Costa Rica Packet” Case	do	121	575 0 0	.....
Statue of the late Governor Phillip—Re-vote	do	108	†84 14 2	.....
TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY.....	.....	... £	17,024 12 5	5,459 11 8
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.					
Departments Generally :—					
Treasury	do	127	20 0 0	12 12 8	
Stores and Stationery	do	134	6,720 4 2	109 3 2	
Board of Health	do	136	72 3 1	1 1 5	
Customs	do	130	12 19 0	5 4 0	
Land and Income Tax	do	129	1 1 0	.....
Marine Board—Life Boats	do	150	25 0 0	.....
Mercantile Explosives Department	do	135	35 16 1	.....
Public Account :—					
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony	do	158	767 10 5	.....
Commission on Payments in England by Government Financial Agents	do	155	877 5 0	615 9 5	
Public Debt Expenses :—					
Management of Inscribed Stock	Bank of England.....	157	18,600 0 0	.....
Public Departments :—					
Advertising for Public Service	London and Westminster	153	86 9 10	.....
Postage of Public Departments.....	do	152	169 19 1	80 3 11	
Telegraphic Messages	do	154	†886 1 10	120 5 8	
Legal Expenses—Treasury Department	do	171	4 14 2	.....
Insurance, &c., on English Shipments	do	156	36 2 3	42 16 8	
Unforeseen Expenses	Bank of England, 15s. 8d. London and Westminster, £206 9s. 2d.	175	207 4 10	59 19 8	
Miscellaneous Items :—					
Compilation of Historical Records of New South Wales	London and Westminster	178	353 17 0	107 0 0	
Advance to Treasurer :—					
1897-8.					
Compilation of Historical Records of New South Wales	do	.....	286 19 0	.....
Cost of passage of an officer to India to take the place of Colonel French	do	.....	76 9 0	.....
Police Superannuation Fund.....	do	.....	5 8 6	.....
Adams v. Young—Privy Council appeal	do	.....	50 0 0	.....
1898-9.					
Law Costs.....	do	.....	.....	164 14 7
Total Departments generally .....	.....	... £	29,295 4 3	1,318 11 2
Railways and Tramways :—					
Existing Lines—Working expenses	London and Westminster	185	37 12 0	44 16 3	
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE .....	.....	... £	29,332 16 3	1,363 7 5
ATTORNEY-GENERAL :—					
Contingencies	London and Westminster	186	.....	2 2 0
TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....	.....	... £	.....	2 2 0

* The net expenditure, after allowing for re-credit to Vote (£12 14s., page 229), was £9,813 0s. 7d. † The net expenditure, after allowing for re-credit to vote (£22 11s., page 229), was £62 3s. 2d. ‡ The net expenditure, after allowing for re-credit to Vote (£10 10s. 1d., page 229), was £375 11s. 9d.

APPENDIX F—*continued.*
LONDON ACCOUNT—*continued.*
PAYMENTS—*continued*

Head of Service.	Bank.	Payments in London during Period—			
		1st May, 1897, to 30th April, 1898—Transferred to Sydney Account during year 1897-8			1st May, 1898, to 30th June, 1898—Not transferred to Sydney Account till after year 1897-8
Annual Appropriations—<i>continued.</i>					
SECRETARY FOR LANDS. —		Item No	£ s. d	£ s. d.	
Department of Lands	London and Westminster.	187	0 12 3	.. . . .
Legal Expenses	do	201	490 17 11	.. . . .
Surveys—Survey of Lands—Contingencies	do	207	15 6 0	30 15 0	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS .. . . .	.....	£	506 16 2	30 15 0
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS —					
Department of Public Works	London and Westminster	210	1 4 0	.....
Public Works and Services —					
Roads and Bridges	do	211	.....	186 18 0
Harbours and Rivers	do	212	2 10 0	38 15 4	
Dredge Service	do	213	858 6 6	.....
Miscellaneous	do	215	...	1 1 0	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS .. . . .	.....	£	862 0 6	226 14 4
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE —					
Department of Justice	London and Westminster	218	.....	14 0 0
Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents	do	228	1 10 0	1 10 0	
Legal Expenses	do	241	7 18 0	.....
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE .. . . .	.....	£	9 8 0	15 10 0
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.					
Public Instruction	London and Westminster	243	99 14 1	.....
Educational Institutions —					
Observatory	do	249	129 10 1	.....
Museum	do	249	0 13 10	.....
Public Library of New South Wales	do	250	544 8 6	39 4 3	
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY .. . . .	.....	£	774 6 6	39 4 3
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.					
Department of Mines	London and Westminster	267	1,053 15 0	56 11 7	
Agriculture	do	273	447 1 11	25 12 3	
Vine Diseases Act—Eradication of Phylloxera and Administration of Vine Diseases Act	do	285	551 2 1	.....
Board of Exports...	do	275	10 17 10	.....
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE .. . . .	.....	£	2,062 16 10	82 3 10
POSTMASTER-GENERAL					
Post and Electric Telegraph Department	London and Westminster	286	13,551 17 0	3,353 19 5	
TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL .. . . .	.....	£	13,551 17 0	3,353 19 5
TOTAL, ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS .. . . .	.....	£	64,246 10 11	10,587 6 7
Total, Special and Annual Appropriations .. . . .	.....	£	2,120,756 10 11	205,042 16 7
General Trust Funds.					
Civil Service Superannuation Account	London and Westminster		£ s. d	£ s. d	
Police Superannuation Fund	do		2,684 13 6	448 18 3	
Railway Store Account	do		466 9 5	15 13 6	
Railway Construction Store Account	do		100,122 1 1	24,618 5 3	
Sundry Deposits —			42,749 4 11	13,396 10 8	
Money Orders due in London	do		25,549 12 0	6,092 19 6	
Newcastle Borough Council—Loan Interest Account	do		800 0 0	400 0 0	
Redfern do do	do		1,200 0 0	.....
Australian Museum	do		.....	5 18 11
Norfolk Island Account	do		13 6 8	.....
University of London	do		2 10 0	1 0 0	
Colonel H B Lassetter's Account	do		100 5 7	.....
TOTAL, General Trust Funds .. . . .	.....	£	173,688 3 2	44,979 6 1
			Bank of England	£1,563,719 15 8	
			London and Westminster Bank	557,036 15 3	
			Total as above	£2,120,756 10 11	

APPENDIX F—continued.

LONDON ACCOUNT—continued.

PAYMENTS—continued.

Head of Service.	Bank.	Payments in London during Period—	
		1st May, 1897, to 30th April, 1898—Transferred to Sydney Account during year 1897-8.	1st May, 1898, to 30th June, 1898—Not transferred to Sydney Account till after the year 1897-8.
General Loan Fund.			
Works and Services—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Darling Harbour Wharf and Extension of Railway to Port Jackson.....	44 Vic. No. 28 London and Westminster..	232 12 0	.....
Cost of Warlike Materials, &c.	52 Vic. No. 17 do .....	.....	401 5 9
Cost of Warlike Stores, New Submarine Mining.....	52 Vic. No. 17 do	1,350 0 0	4,385 16 8
Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme (Main Scheme).....	53 Vic. No. 15 } 53 Vic. No. 23 }	.....	12 0 0
Reticulation, Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme.....	54 Vic. No. 17 } 54 Vic. No. 33 }	0 16 5	.....
Clarence River Improvements	54 Vic. No. 13 } 54 Vic. No. 33 }	1,940 0 0	.....
Light-house, Point Perpendicular, Jervis Bay.....	54 Vic. No. 33 do	1 4 1	.....
Defence Works, Armaments, &c.	58 Vic. No. 14 do	157 0 9	531 12 2
Centennial Park Reservoir	58 Vic. No. 12 } 58 Vic. No. 14 }	62 0 0	261 16 6
Mint—Renewal of Machinery and Buildings	58 Vic. No. 14 do	233 14 2	.....
Iron Bridge, Kangaroo River, Kangaroo Valley, Moss Vale	58 Vic. No. 14 do	20 0 0	.....
Trial Bay—Harbour Works	59 Vic. No. 6 do	357 14 3	.....
Richmond River Improvements	54 Vic. No. 9 } 59 Vic. No. 6 }	54 17 4	.....
Towards Harbour Works and Improved Shipping Facilities, Port of Newcastle	59 Vic. No. 8 } 59 Vic. No. 6 }	1,497 11 0	1,165 16 0
Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of Land, &c., Cook's River	59 Vic. No. 6 do	66 16 2	.....
Construction of Tramways generally.....	59 Vic. No. 6 do	251 1 5	.....
Purchase of 1,000 Magazine Rifles and Equipment.....	60 Vic. No. 32 do	8,111 10 3	158 5 4
North Harbour Reclamation Works—Newcastle.....	60 Vic. No. 32 do	367 15 4	.....
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms—further sum	60 Vic. No. 32 do .....	.....	4,015 8 0
Landing Silt from Sand-pumps and other Dredges, and forming ground	60 Vic. No. 32 do	3 16 0	.....
Self-propelled Steam Sand-pump Dredge for deepening Shallow Bars	60 Vic. No. 32 do	8,684 2 3	4,402 11 6
Defence Purposes generally, including Electric and Search Lights, &c.....	60 Vic. No. 32 do	566 0 0	200 0 0
Wharf and Crane at Bourke	60 Vic. No. 32 do .....	.....	730 0 0
Conversion of Grab Dredges to Sand-pump Dredges	60 Vic. No. 32 do	0 6 0	.....
Richmond River Improvements—further sum.....	59 Vic. No. 9 } 61 Vic. No. 43 }	2,123 14 4	38 16 0
Purchase of Arms and Ammunition for Reserve Stock	61 Vic. No. 43 do .....	.....	9,895 3 4
Macleay River Improvements—further sum.....	61 Vic. No. 43 do	1,940 0 0	38 16 0
Clarence River Improvements—further sum	54 Vic. No. 13 } 61 Vic. No. 43 }	.....	38 16 0
Country Towns Water Supply generally	61 Vic. No. 43 do	68 0 0	.....
Conversion of Steamer "Ajax" into Pilot Boat for Newcastle	61 Vic. No. 43 do	88 9 9	.....
TOTAL, WORKS AND SERVICES .....	.....	£ 28,179 1 6	26,276 3 3
Repayment of Loans—			
Repayment of Treasury Bills, due 1st Oct., 1896.....	55 Vic. No. 7 London and Westminster..	1,000 0 0	.....
Do Debentures issued under Act 27 Vic. No. 14, due 1st Jan., 1895.....	57 Vic. No. 17 do	500 0 0	.....
Do Debentures issued under Act 26 Vic. No. 14, due 1st Jan., 1895.....	57 Vic. No. 17 do	100 0 0	.....
Do Debentures issued under Act 29 Vic. No. 23, due 1st Jan., 1896.....	59 Vic. No. 5 do	1,000 0 0	.....
TOTAL, REPAYMENT OF LOANS .....	.....	£ 2,600 0 0	.....
Total, General Loan Account.....	.....	£ 30,779 1 6	26,276 3 3
Railway Loan Redemption Fund (Act 53 Vic. No. 24).			
Redemption of Railway Debentures issued under Act 31 Vic. No. 11.....	London and Westminster..	£ s. d. 150,000 0 0	£ s. d.

APPENDIX F—*continued.*
LONDON ACCOUNT—*continued.*
PAYMENTS—*continued.*

Head of Service.	Bank.	Payments in London during Period—	
		1st May, 1897, to 30th April, 1898—Transferred to Sydney Account during year 1897-8.	1st May, 1898, to 30th June, 1898—Not transferred to Sydney Account till after the year 1897-8.
<i>Summary.</i>			
Payments in London, 1896-7, adjusted during 1897-8—		£	s. d.
“On account of—			
Consolidated Revenue Fund—Annual Appropriations	London and Westminster..	1,047	14 10
General Trust Funds	do	10,002	10 0
Total, 1896-7 .....	.....	11,050	4 10
Payments in London, 1897-8, adjusted during 1897-8 and 1898-9—			
“On account of Consolidated Revenue Fund—			
Special Appropriations	Bank of England.....	1,545,119	0 0
Do	London and Westminster..	511,391	0 0
Total	£	2,056,510	0 0
Annual Appropriations—			
Schedules	do	117	10 0
Executive and Legislative	do	4	7 3
Chief Secretary	do	17,024	12 5
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—			
Departments generally.....	Bank of England, £18,600 15s. 8d.; London and Westminster, £10,694 8s. 7d. }	29,295	4 3
Railways and Tramways	London and Westminster..	37	12 0
Attorney-General	do		2 2 0
Secretary for Lands	do	506	16 2
Secretary for Public Works	do	862	0 6
Administration of Justice	do	9	8 0
Public Instruction, Labour and Industry	do	774	6 6
Department of Mines	do	2,062	16 10
Postmaster-General	do	13,551	17 0
Total	£	64,246	10 11
“On account of Consolidated Revenue Fund—Total		2,120,756	10 11
Do General Trust Funds	London and Westminster..	173,688	3 2
Do General Loan Fund	do	30,779	1 6
Do Railway Loan Redemption Fund.....	do	150,000	0 0
Total, 1897-8 .....	.....	2,475,223	15 7
Grand Total		£	2,486,274 0 5
Total as below			£2,762,572 6 4
<i>Reconciliation.</i>			
BANK OF ENGLAND—Payments on account of Consolidated Revenue Fund		1,563,719	15 8
LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK—			
Payments on account of Consolidated Revenue Fund		557,036	15 3
Do do General Trust Funds		173,688	3 2
Do do General Loan Fund		30,779	1 6
Do do Railway Loan Redemption Fund		150,000	0 0
Do awaiting adjustment in Sydney, 30th June, 1898		650	0 0
		912,153	19 11
<i>Add—</i>			
Payments in London during 1896-7 which were brought to Account in Sydney during 1897-8:—		2,475,873	15 7
Payments, 29th Sept., 1896; adjusted, 21st Jan., 1898	10,000 0 0		
Do 1st Dec., 1896; do 20th Nov., 1897	2 10 0		
Do 31st Dec., 1896; do 27th July, 1897	756 7 6		
Do 5th Feb., 1897; do do	43 4 0		
Do 4th Mar., 1897; do do	43 0 0		
Do 11th Mar., 1897; do do	20 0 0		
Do 7th April, 1897; do do	49 19 0		
Do 8th April, 1897; do do	125 4 4		
		11,050	4 10
<i>Deduct—</i>			
Amounts not brought to Account in Sydney till after 30th June, 1898—		2,486,924	0 5
Payments in London, April 7th; adjusted 22nd July, 1898	12 10 0		
Do April 21st; do do do	637 10 0		
		650	0 0
Grand Total		£	2,486,274 0 5
Total as above			£2,762,572 6 4

APPENDIX G.

ADVANCES wholly or in part UNADJUSTED at date of publication of Report.

Year of Advance.	Department Authorising Advance.	Trustees of—	Trustees or Accounting Officers.	Amount.
<i>Advances to Trustees to 30th June, 1897.</i>				
FROM REVENUE.				
				£ s. d.
1894	Lands	Kuring-gai Chase.....	Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott, H. Copeland, T. A. Dibbs, and others	200 0 0
1895-6	"	Recreation Reserve, Tamworth ...	A. Johnston, C. J. Britten, H. Lye, and others	15 0 0
"	"	" Barraba.....	J. Booth, F. N. Cheeseborough, and E. Turner	0 1 0
"	"	Cemetery, Teralba	T. Gordon, A. Rodgers, and J. Hodges	19 8 0
"	"	" Ungarie	W. Emerton, C. Small, and W. H. Hargraves	25 0 0
"	"	Sandgate Cemetery, near Wallsend	J. Fletcher, J. Creer, J. Scholey, and others	50 0 0
1896-7	Lands	Nijong Park, Cooma	G. T. C. Miller, F. Blaxland, C. Solomon, and others	10 0 0
"	"	Central Park, Silverton	Silverton Municipal Council	0 3 2
"	"	Recreation Reserve, Dungog	C. G. Smith, J. Abbott, J. Wade, and others	0 17 6
"	"	Yellow Rock Reserve, Springwood	T. R. Lucas, A. J. Shaw, and J. Baxter, junr.	10 0 0
"	"	Recreation Reserve and Show-ground, Bundarra.	L. Stehr, J. Reynolds, A. McGinty, and others	20 0 0
"	"	Recreation Reserve, Candelo	W. J. Lane, A. H. Levy, and D. H. Clark	1 0 11
"	"	Park, Carrathool	J. W. Davies, J. Killender, C. Prowse, and others	15 0 0
"	"	Recreation Reserve, Barraba	J. Booth, F. N. Cheeseborough, and E. Turner	15 0 0
"	"	Rushcutter's Bay Park, Sydney ..	T. Rowe, Hons. J. H. Want, G. A. Lloyd, and others	49 10 0
"	"	Recreation Reserve, Warialda ...	T. Lawson, S. Cavanough, W. H. Crane, and others	15 0 0
"	"	Cemetery, Teralba	Y. Bedford, W. Rogers, J. Ryan, and others	18 0 0
FROM LOANS.				
1896-7	Lands	"Hay Irrigation" Trust Work...	J. Andrew, R. Gibson, J. Newton, and others	4,450 6 9
"	"	" " " "	" " " "	100 0 0
"	"	" " " "	" " " "	2,407 6 4
"	"	" " " "	" " " "	349 17 6
"	"	" " " "	" " " "	201 10 0
<i>Advances to Public Officers to 30th June, 1898.</i>				
FROM REVENUE.				
				£ s. d.
1895-6	Lands Department.	Wilberforce Labour Settlement		2 4 3
1896-7	" "	Bega Labour Settlement Board		122 1 2
1897-8	Public Instruction..	Trustees National Art Gallery.....		218 3 10
"	Chief Secretary ...	Gundagai Municipal Council		709 2 9
FROM LOANS.				
1895-6	Chief Secretary ...	Bank of England, War Office Account		141 0 3
1897-8	Public Instruction..	J. C. Maynard, Under Secretary for Public Instruction		117 11 11
"	Postmaster-General	S. H. Lambton, Deputy Postmaster-General.....		300 0 0

APPENDIX H.

SURCHARGES RAISED under the 36TH SECTION of the "Audit Act, 1898."

Revenue Recovered during 1897-8.			
In-door Inspection.		Out-Door Inspection.	
	£	s.	d.
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—			
Error in C.P. balance	0	9	1
" "	0	3	9
" "	17	9	2
" "	27	6	4
" "	33	15	10
	79	4	2
Customs Department—			
Ports and Stations—			
Morpeth	1	4	0
Mulwala	0	15	4
Sundry recoveries under 10s.—			
Brewarrina, 1/6; Deniliquin, 1/3; Swan Hill, 4/-; Tocumwal, 1/3; Wentworth, 5/4	0	13	4
	2	12	8
Railways—			
Freight outstanding on station books recovered	139	15	7
Goods traffic	28	9	8
Horse, carriage, and dog traffic	4	5	7
Live stock traffic	16	15	9
Miscellaneous	48	13	8
Parcels traffic	14	15	6
Passenger traffic	13	14	11
Public receipt-books	0	11	10
Rebates	12	0	11
Special credits	4	9	3
	283	12	8
Total, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade		365	9 6
Secretary for Lands :—			
Error in refund	13	17	0
" "	3	12	8
" rent	1	0	0
" "	0	16	10
Rent Church and School Lands	0	10	0
Land Board—			
Armidale	0	16	6
Orange	0	3	9
Crown Land Agent—			
Bingara	0	19	1
Coonamble	9	14	10
Grenfell	0	10	0
Lithgow	6	6	9
Parkes	1	0	7
Sundry recoveries under 10s.—			
Albury, 2/6; Boorowa, 5/-; Gunnedah, 2/-; Gunning, 4/5; Moolong, 1/1; Moss Vale, 5/-; Tamworth, 3/1	1	3	1
Total, Secretary for Lands		40	11 1
Administration of Justice :—			
Clerk of Petty Sessions—			
Moama	0	16	4
Warren	0	10	8
Whitton	1	0	0
Sundry recoveries under 10s.—			
Mudgee, 9/10; and Young, 7/-	0	16	10
Registrar Births, Deaths, &c., Brewarrina (fees, 75th Reg.)	2	6	0
Total, Administration of Justice		5	9 10
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture :—			
Error in refund	0	5	0
Warden's Clerk, Carcoar	5	0	0
Total, Secretary for Mines and Agriculture		5	5 0
Postmaster-General :—			
Error in sale of Gov. property		0	17 0
TOTAL, IN-DOOR INSPECTION		£417	12 5
Chief Secretary—			
Officer in Charge of State Children's Relief Dept..	25	13	8
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade :—			
Collector of Customs, Sydney	12	16	8
" " —Stamp duty	45	0	0
Sub-Collector of Customs, Broken Hill	0	9	0
Shipping Master, Newcastle	0	4	0
Land and Income Tax Department	0	14	6
Secretary for Lands :—			
Lands Department	2	9	4
Inspecting Forester, Narrandera	14	6	7
Crown Land Agent—			
Dubbo	1	2	0
Sundry small recoveries under 10s.—			
Cootamundra, 8d.; and Lismore, 4/9	0	5	5
Administration of Justice :—			
Department of Justice	1	4	8
Clerks of Petty Sessions—			
Adelong	1	4	4
Araluen	0	12	9
Bourke	0	18	3
Braidwood	0	13	0
Camden	0	16	0
Campbelltown	0	15	10
Cobar	0	12	0
Collarenebri	0	13	10
Cootamundra	0	16	3
Dubbo	0	14	9
Gunnedah	0	15	0
Hay	0	11	6
Helensburgh	3	1	7
Junee	0	10	0
Kiama	8	1	10
Lambton	0	11	6
Liverpool	1	7	8
Minmi	0	10	6
Moama	22	8	8
Moruya	1	15	8
Murrumburrah	3	17	8
Narromine	1	4	2
Narrandera	1	17	6
Newcastle	3	2	4
Nymagee	3	5	10
Paterson	1	13	0
Peak Hill	1	6	0
Penrith	0	10	0
Pilliga	1	9	4
Redfern	3	8	1
Richmond	0	16	6
Kyde	0	19	10
Trangie	0	11	10
Wallsend	1	10	4
Warren	1	11	7
Whitton	0	18	2
Windsor	2	6	6
Sundry small recoveries under 10s.—			
Albion Park, 1/-; Balmain, 2/-; Berrigan, 3/3; Berry, 6d.; Bogabilla, 9/8; Booligal, 8/10; Branxton, 3/-; Brewarrina, 1/3; Broken Hill, 5/-; Bulladelah, 5/-; Bulli, 2/-; Bundarra, 5/-; Byrock, 2/-; Cessnock, 3/-; Condonbolin, 4/10; Coolamon, 3/-; Cudal, 7/10; Drake, 6d.; Ennerville, 1/10; Glen Innes, 2/-; Grafton, 8/-; Kangaroo Valley, 1/10; Kookabookra, 6/6; Lismore, 9/2; Mossiel, 8/-; Mount Hope, 5/-; Nelligen, 1/-; Nevertire, 1/4; Orange, 7/-; Oxley, 4/3; Paddington, 2/-; Parkes, 5/6; Silvertown, 2/6; Stuart Town, 9/-; Tenterfield, 7/4; Tilba Tilba, 6/-; Uralla, 8/-; Waratah, 6/-; Wee Waa, 3/-; Wellington, 9/4; Wentworth, 7d.; White Cliffs, 7/6; Wolumba, 3/6		9	18 10
Curator of Intestate Estates		0	17 6
Prothonotary and Registrar in Divorce		1	11 0
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture :—			
Mines Department		16	16 4
Mining Registrar—			
Mongarlowe	1	0	0
Nerriga	0	2	6
Wagonga	4	10	0
Inspector of Stock—			
Bourke	1	2	9
Dubbo	5	6	9
Walgett	2	4	0
Sundry small recoveries under 10s.—			
Braidwood, 1/3; and Brewarrina, 1/-	0	2	3
Postmaster-General :—			
Controller, Government Savings Bank	399	18	3
Postmaster—Brewarrina	2	6	0
Kookabookra	34	0	9
Total, Ordinary Collection of Revenue	£662	2	4
Other Moneys (Money held in Trust).			
Agent, Curator of Intestate Estates, Broken Hill	31	11	5
Clerk of Petty Sessions (late) Narrandera	4	0	1
Mining Registrar, Wagonga	31	10	0
Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moama	20	16	9
Total, Other Moneys	87	18	3
TOTAL, OUT-DOOR INSPECTION		£750	0 7

APPENDIX H—continued.
SURCHARGES RAISED, &c.—continued.

Accounting Officer.	Amount of Surcharge.	Recovered and Recredited to Vote or Revenue.	Explained.
EXCESS DISBURSEMENTS RECOVERED BY In-Door Inspection DURING 1897-8—continued.			
Brought forward	£ s. d. 1,681 10 5	£ s. d. 686 17 1	£ s. d. 994 13 4
Secretary for Lands:—			
Under Secretary for Lands	6 16 9	2 5 7	4 11 2
" " " "	0 5 0	*0 5 0	.....
Public Parks, Reserves, &c.—			
Trustees, Rushcutters' Bay Park	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....
" Queen's Park, Tenterfield	0 6 10	0 6 10	.....
" Hyde, Phillip, and Cook Parks, &c.	0 5 10	0 5 10	.....
" Croydon Park, &c.	0 1 0	0 1 0	.....
" Fernmount Recreation Reserve	0 7 0	.....	0 7 0
Secretary for Works:—			
Under Secretary for Public Works	48 17 3	22 3 10	26 13 5
" " " "	1 7 0	*1 7 0	.....
Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works	40 15 7	11 6 6	29 9 1
" Railway Construction	11 16 5	0 2 5	11 14 0
Government Architect	28 7 8	6 11 3	21 16 5
" " " "	0 3 3	*0 3 3	.....
Engineer, Sewerage Construction	0 9 0	0 9 0	.....
" " " "	2 6 11	*2 6 11	.....
Boards—			
President, Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage	70 5 3	.....	70 5 3
" Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage	6 2 9	.....	6 2 9
Administration of Justice:—			
Under Secretary for Justice	4 18 5	3 5 5	1 13 0
" " " "	2 12 2	*2 12 2	.....
Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents	0 12 6	.....	0 12 6
Comptroller-General of Prisons	1 14 5	0 14 11	0 19 6
Sheriff	1 2 8	.....	1 2 8
Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry:—			
Under Secretary, Public Instruction	20 6 11	6 13 10	{ 9 16 10 +3 16 3
" " " "	0 8 0	*0 8 0	.....
Principal Librarian	0 1 0	.....	0 1 0
Superintendent, Carpenterian Reformatory	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture:—			
Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	44 2 0	38 9 9	5 12 3
" " " "	0 5 0	*0 5 0	.....
Postmaster-General:—			
Deputy Postmaster-General	7 13 9	3 10 7	4 3 2
" " " "	0 2 0	*0 2 0	.....
Miscellaneous:—			
Manager, City Bank	0 14 6	0 14 6	.....
" Australian Joint Stock Bank, Limited	0 2 6	0 2 6	.....
Total, Indoor Inspection	£ 1,986 19 9	793 10 2	{ 1,189 13 4 +3 16 3

Summary of Surcharges, 1897-8.

Revenue Recovered:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Indoor Inspection of Accounts	417 12 5	
Outdoor Inspection of Accounts—		
Ordinary Revenue Collection	£662 2 4	
Other Moneys (Trust Accounts)	87 18 3	
	750 0 7	1,167 13 0
Excess Disbursements recovered—		
Indoor Inspection of Accounts		793 10 2
Total Surcharges Recovered during 1897-8		1,961 3 2

* Recovered during 1898-9. † Outstanding at date of publication

APPENDIX I.

AUTHORITIES GRANTED during 1897-8 by THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL under 37th and 38th Sections of the "Audit Act, 1898," FOR THE RELIEF of Public Accountants FROM SURCHARGE, and for the ALLOWANCE OF EXPENDITURE WITHOUT WRITTEN VOUCHERS.

Accounting Officers.	Amount.	Year of Service.	No. of Executive Minute.	Service.	Reason why Vouchers were deficient or Relief from Surcharge was granted.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
RELIEF FROM SURCHARGE.					
CHIEF SECRETARY :—					
Military Secretary.....	0 17 4	1890 to 1894	97-51	Repairs to tent, &c.....	Amount irrecoverable.
Fisheries Commission	5 0 0	1897-8	98-43	Rent of Oyster Lease	" "
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE :—					
Manager of Public Wharfs and Collector...	5 8 0	1897-8	98-7	Rent of resumed Property.....	Amount irrecoverable through poverty of tenant.
" " " "	2 10 3	1896-7	"	Wharfage	" " of debtor.
" " " "	1 10 3	1895	98-10	"	Bankruptcy of debtor.
" " " "	26 0 0	1896-7	98-20	Rent of resumed property	Poverty of tenant.
" " " "	3 9 6	1897-8	98-33	" "	Amount irrecoverable.
" " " "	4 14 6	1897-8	98-36	" "	" "
" " " "	2 15 0	1897-8	97-44	Freight	" "
Railway Commissioners	13 0 10	1896-7	97-45	"	" "
" "	65 7 1	1895-6	97-51	Conveyance of Furniture Vans	Amount not considered to be fairly chargeable in the circumstances.
" "	14 19 6	1896-7	98-10	Freight, &c.	Amounts irrecoverable.
" "	94 2 4	1889 to 1897-8	"	"	Bankruptcy of debtor.
" "	6 9 4	1897-8	98-26	Conveyance of Picnic Party	Amount under-charged and regarded as irrecoverable.
" "	0 14 8	"	98-45	Freight, &c.	Amount irrecoverable.
" "	495 13 7	1891 to 1897-8			
SECRETARY FOR LANDS :—					
Under Secretary for Lands	36 0 0	1881, &c.	98-29	Balances on purchase money—Conditional purchase	Erroneous issue of deeds and amount due not being large enough to justify legal proceedings.
SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE :—					
Under Secretary, Mines and Agriculture ...	96 0 0	1895 and 1895-6	98-5	Rent, Mineral Lease	Leases were issued on the understanding that moneys paid on this application would be applied to subsequent leases.
" " " "	81 18 0	1894	98-25	Lease of Government Tank	Amount irrecoverable.
" " " "	25 5 0	1895-6	98-34	" "	Debtor having a claim for work done.
" " " "	25 5 0	1896-7			
POSTMASTER-GENERAL :—					
Deputy Postmaster-General.....	29 2 3	1897-8	97-57	Money Orders and Stamps.....	Robbery from Post and Telegraph Office, Mathoura.
" "	14 0 0	"	98-5	Postal Notes and Stamps	Destroyed by fire at Bobadah Post Office.
" "	2 10 0	"	98-13	Postage Stamps	" Mount Rea Post Office.
" "	7 7 3	"	98-16	Stamps	Stamps demonetised and destroyed.
" "	17 3 1	"	"	Postal Notes and Stamps	Robbery at Dural Post Office.
" "	0 2 6	"	"	Stamps	Deficiency in accounts, late Postmistress.

APPENDIX J.

Receipts and Payments during 1897-8 WITHHELD from CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE to Colonial Treasurer—
35th Section of "Audit Act, 1898."

Head of Account.	Reason of Certificate being withheld.	Amount.	
<i>Receipts.</i>			
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.			
Nil.			
TRUST FUND.			
Services other Departments—Advance Account, &c., 61 Vic. No. 43.....	Improper credit	£	s. d.
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Balances—Sundry Deposits.....	"		
		£	6,060 15 8
GENERAL LOAN FUND.			
Nil.			
<i>Disbursements.</i>			
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.			
Aborigines	Without warrant.....	£	s. d.
Agent-General	"		
Church and School Lands.....	"		
Dredge Service	"	£	3,601 1 6
" Expenditure Suspense Account"	Without warrant or appropriation		236,370 18 8
Erection and Maintenance Public School Buildings, 61 Vic. No. 20	Without warrant.....		4,784 10 0
Gold Receivers	"		3 3 1
Imperial Pensions	"		9 17 0
Legislative Council and Assembly	"		21 1 4
Land Agents, Appraisers, and Others	"		716 16 8
Land Court	"		198 10 8
Life-boats.....	"		17 5 2
Medical Board.....	"		5 14 10
Medical Adviser	"		21 5 3
Maintenance of Deserted Children	"		201 6 8
Maintenance of Sick Paupers	"		561 16 2
Parliamentary Standing Committee.....	"		30 13 4
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces.....	"		1,807 6 8
Parliamentary Library	"		12 19 5
Police	"		2,297 13 10
Public Works Establishment	"		4,770 1 7
Repairs Public Buildings	Improper debit		534 13 1
Railways and Tramways—Working Expenses	Without warrant.....		19,148 2 3
Record Reign Celebrations	"		0 11 2
" Sobraon"—Contingencies	Improper debit		329 13 0
Volunteer Naval Artillery.....	Without warrant.....		264 9 11
Wharfs—Incidental Expenses	Improper debit		247 10 0
	Total.....	£	276,755 9 2
TRUST FUND.			
Bankruptcy—Country Meetings Account—Sundry Deposits	Improper debit	£	s. d.
Police Superannuation Fund	Without warrant.....		
Sundry Accounts—Wagga Farm Account	"		
	Total.....	£	982 15 8
GENERAL LOAN FUND.			
Agricultural Colleges, &c.....	Without warrant.....	£	s. d.
Branch Drains, New Lambton, &c.....	"		
Completing Darling Harbour Wharf, &c.	"		
Construction of New Sewers, &c.....	"		
Railway Trial Surveys	"		
Various Votes.....	"		
		£	942,692 11 3
Cost of Warlike Stores, &c.	Improper debit		948,462 17 2
	Total.....	£	949,812 17 2
<i>Summary of Disallowances.</i>			
RECEIPTS.			
Consolidated Revenue Fund		£	s. d.
Trust Fund			
General Loan Fund			
	Total.....	£	6,060 15 8
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Consolidated Revenue Fund		£	s. d.
Trust Fund			
General Loan Fund			
	Total.....	£	1,227,551 2 0

APPENDIX K.

RAILWAY RATES LEVIED DURING 1897-8 WITHOUT THE SANCTION OF THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AS REQUIRED BY PROVISIONS OF THE RAILWAY ACT, BUT SUBSEQUENTLY AUTHORISED BY SPECIAL MINUTES.

Item or Class of Merchandise.	Particulars or action taken.	Number and Date of Audit Query.	Number and Date of Executive Council Minute.
Bristol Company	Horses, Sydney to Jennings and Jennings to Sydney—Charge of full horse-box rate, plus 50 per cent. for a Bogie Horse-box.	2,644, 15 Feb., 1898	98-19, 26 April, 1898.
Bullion (Lead Pigs)	Cockle Creek to Newcastle—A Rate, provided 50,000 tons per annum are carried.	2,258, 25 Nov., 1897	97-63, 28 Dec., 1897
Coal	From Pits of Newcastle Coal Co. to Bullock Island—8d. per ton large coal, 7d. per ton small coal, and 6d. per ton for all small coal in excess of 120,000 tons per annum.	2,290, 29 Nov., 1897	98- 2, 7 Jan., 1898
Contractors' Plant	Bong Bong to Darling Harbour—A Rates; packed and hauled at convenience of the Department.	2,370, 23 Dec., 1897	98- 9, 22 Feb., 1898
Cushions	Sydney to Albury—1d. per cushion. Minimum charge, 1s. per parcel for cushions brought on to Sydney by passengers from Melbourne (in lieu of ordinary parcels rates).	2,001, 1 Oct., 1897	97-52, 26 Oct., 1897
Drapery	In Furniture Vans, Sydney to Newcastle—1st Class Rates (same as furniture in vans), and B Class for empty return vans.	2,857, 1 April, 1898	98-37, 9 Aug., 1898
Gas-pipes	Sydney to Armidale—£4 5s. per ton, in full truck-loads for the Armidale Council.	1,752, 9 Aug., 1897	97-42, 31 Aug., 1897
General Goods.....	Forbes to Bourke—£41 per four-wheeled truck of 6 tons ...	2,340, 13 Dec., 1897	98- 3, 11 Jan., 1898
Gravel	Coolabah to Nyngan—2s. 6d. per ton in full truck-loads, at convenience of Department.	2,340, 13 Dec., 1897	98- 3, 11 Jan., 1898
Gravel, Metal Screenings, and Sand.	Between Emu Plains and Stations to which the maximum rate to Darling Harbour does not apply—1s. 6d. per ton up to 15 miles, and 1d. per ton per mile for each succeeding mile.	1,736, 4 Aug., 1897	97-48, 5 Oct., 1897
Iron Pipes.....	Darling Harbour to Moree, 150 tons, at £5 per ton, in lots of 6 tons per four-wheeled truck.	2,340, 13 Dec., 1897	98- 3, 11 Jan., 1898
Iron	Eskbank to Darling Harbour, for export beyond the Colony. Miscellaneous Rates in lots of not less than 8 tons per four-wheeled truck.	2,340, 13 Dec., 1897	98- 3, 11 Jan., 1898
Keepit	Preserving Liquid, 1st Class Rates and Conditions	2,477, 15 Jan., 1898	98- 9, 15 Feb., 1898
Machinery and Sheet-lead ...	From Darling Harbour to Dapto, 10s. per ton, until 31st December, 1896.	1,624, 5 July, 1897	97-36, 20 July, 1897
Merry-go-rounds	Minimum charge, 15s. per four-wheeled truck; reduced from 20s.	2,030 6 Oct., 1897	97-52, 26 Oct., 1897
Newspaper Correspondence...	In packets, addressed to Sydney newspaper offices, to be carried at minimum charge of 3d. per packet weighing not more than 6 oz., without limit as to distance.	2,410, 4 Jan., 1898	98- 7, 8 Feb., 1898
Night-soil Pans	Homebush to Dubbo—1,200, in lots of 3 tons in Live Stock trucks (otherwise remaining empty), at £3 19s. 6d. per truck.	2,340 13 Dec., 1897	98- 3 11 Jan., 1898
Ores and fluxing Materials...	Newcastle to Cockle Creek, 10d. per ton.....	2,258, 25 Nov., 1897	97-63, 28 Dec., 1897
Paper and Paper-bags.....	From Liverpool to Newcastle, A rate in truck-loads of 6 tons	1,624, 5 July, 1897	97-36, 20 July, 1897
Parcels Rates, Narrabri	Through rates to be charged, local rates not to apply	1,664, 14 July, 1897	97-37, 27 July, 1897
Rebate	On sheep ex Riverina Stations to Sydney, 25 per cent. on Ordinary Rates to Mr. B. Richards and the Graziers' Meat Export Co., for carriage of dead meat or live sheep, provided that not less than 100,000 head were sent at convenience of the Department, for export, and to be carried within five months from date of commencement of conveyance. (The concession was granted in September, 1896).	2,171, 6 Nov., 1897	98- 9, 15 Feb., 1898
Representatives of Organised Bodies.	(Other than those specifically published in Rate-book.) Single fare for return journey.	1,668, 16 July, 1897	97-56, 16 Nov., 1897
Wives of Representatives of Organised Bodies.	do do	3,011, 26 May, 1898	98-30, 5 July, 1898

APPENDIX K—*continued.*RAILWAY RATES LEVIED DURING 1897-8, &c.—*continued.*

Item or Class of Merchandise.	Particulars or action taken.	Number and Date of Audit Query.	Number and Date of Executive Council Minute.
Sausages and Butchers' Small Goods.	From Nowra to Sydney by Passenger Trains—Up to 90 lb., 1s.; from 91 to 112 lb., 1s. 3d.; from 113 to 140 lb., 1s. 6d.	3,111, 21 June, 1898	98-34, 19 July, 1898
Sheep	From Bourke to Albury for Melbourne Market, refused entry to Victoria, and re-trucked at Culcairn for Flemington, charged through railage rate for the whole distance.	2,438, 7 Jan., 1898	98- 4, 18 Jan., 1898
Specie	From Sydney to Newcastle in charge of Bank Officials, 1s. per £100 value.	1,752, 9 Aug., 1897	97-42, 31 Aug., 1897
Special Cheap Excursion Tickets.	1st Class Rates reduced from 2d. to 1½d. per mile	3,110, 21 June, 1898	98-37, 9 Aug., 1898
Sugar, Galvanised Iron, Fencing Wire, and Kerosene Oil.	Between Wagga and Albury, 1st July, 1896, to 8th June, 1897, at 20s. per ton in truck loads of 6 tons.	553, 2 Sept., 1896 1,656, 14 July, 1897	} 97-37, 27 July, 1897
Tickets	Alteration of Currency of Return Tickets	2,161, 4 Nov., 1897	97-56, 23 Nov., 1897
Do	Sydney to Cooma, available for return <i>via</i> Gundagai, and Sydney to Gundagai available <i>via</i> Cooma.	2,560, 1 Feb., 1898	98- 9, 28 Feb., 1898
Do	Cheap Excursion—Issued in connection with Agricultural Shows, &c. Minimum, reduced from 5s. 1st Class and 2s. 6d. 2nd Class to 1s. and 9d. respectively.	1,735, 4 Aug., 1897	97-44, 14 Sept., 1897
Do	Workmen's Tickets to Newcastle and other Stations to Sulphide Works, Cockle Creek, available for Sunday.	2,135, 1 Nov., 1897	97-58, 30 Nov., 1897
Tin Plates.....	Darling Harbour to Whitton for Rabbit-preserving Factory, B Rate.	1,752, 9 Aug., 1897	97-42, 31 Aug., 1897
Toronto Tramway Traffic ...	Proportions of Fares to be retained by Railway Commissioners. Passengers to Fassifern, thence by Tram to Toronto—1st, single, 1s. 5d.; 2nd, single, 11d.; 1st, holiday excursion, 1s. 10½d.; 2nd, holiday excursion, 1s. 2d. When the whole distance and service is performed by Railway Department—1st, single, 1s. 6½d.; 2nd, single, 1s.; 1st, holiday excursion, 2s. 0¾d.; 2nd, holiday excursion, 1s. 3½d.	2,440, 7 Jan., 1898	98- 9, 28 Feb., 1898
Wheat	From Berrigan to Melbourne (<i>en route</i> to Adelaide), £1 10s. per ton.	1,624, 5 July, 1897	97-36, 20 July, 1897
Do	From Northern Line Stations to Granville through "Up" Journey—Rate from starting-points to destination to operate as from 1st November, 1897.	2,453, 8 Jan., 1898	98- 7, 8 Feb., 1898
Wire-wove Material	Darling Harbour to Carrathool, £24 per truck of 6 tons.....	1,752, 9 Aug., 1897	97-42, 31 Aug., 1897

APPENDIX L.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS, 30 VIC. NO. 12.

Dr.		Cr.	
<i>Account Current.</i>			
Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
To amount of Collections during the year 1897-8	£ s. d. 915 4 2	By Balance, 30th June, 1897.....	£ s. d. 17,169 9 2
„ Balance, 30th June, 1898	16,874 8 6	„ Salaries and Contingencies paid under Sec. 22 of Act 30 Vic. No. 12	620 3 6
Total	£17,789 12 8	Total	£17,789 12 8

APPENDIX M.

Transactions to 30TH JUNE, 1898, under "COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE ACT OF 1880," and "AMENDED ACT OF 1894."

Municipal Council.	Debt, as Gazetted, repayable by instalments extending over 100 years.	Amount of Principal repaid to 30th June, 1898.	Principal owing on 30th June, 1898.	Municipal Council.	Debt, as Gazetted, repayable by instalments extending over 100 years.	Amount of Principal repaid to 30th June, 1898.	Principal owing on 30th June, 1898.
DEBTS GAZETTED, INSTALMENTS PAID, AND BALANCES OUTSTANDING 30TH JUNE, 1898.							
Albury	£ 41,000 0 0	£ 147 14 0	£ 40,852 6 0	Lismore	£ 10,016 4 8	£ 48 19 8	£ 9,967 5 0
Balranald	6,600 0 0	6 19 0	5,993 1 0	Lithgow	12,749 5 11	14 15 9	12,734 10 2
Bathurst.....	55,000 0 0	198 3 10	54,801 16 2	Manly.....	37,820 9 7	235 3 11	37,585 5 8
Bourke	13,436 0 0	48 9 1	13,387 10 11	Moama	7,600 11 0	.....	7,600 11 0
Cootamundra.....	10,886 0 0	39 5 9	10,856 14 3	Nowra	12,592 15 10	14 12 2	12,578 3 8
Deniliquin	18,468 7 2	66 10 9	18,401 16 5	Nyngan	9,000 0 0	10 8 9	8,989 11 3
Dubbo.....	15,238 3 4	17 13 5	15,220 9 11	Orange	32,688 0 0	159 16 9	32,528 3 3
Fortes	7,958 7 2	38 16 11	7,919 10 3	Wagga Wagga ...	38,500 0 0	188 4 7	38,311 15 5
Goulburn	55,000 0 0	198 3 10	54,801 16 2	Wentworth	4,000 0 0	9 9 6	3,990 10 6
Hay	7,691 4 10	37 11 9	7,653 13 1	Wilcannia	8,380 12 4	19 16 0	8,360 16 4
Jerilderie	5,428 14 5	19 11 11	5,409 2 6	Total.....	£ 409,464 16 3	1,520 7 4	407,944 8 11

ANNUAL RATE OF INSTALMENTS (Principal and Interest), PRINCIPAL REPAID, and INTEREST CREDITED to Consolidated Revenue Fund, to 30th June, 1898.

Municipal Council.	Service— Waterworks constructed by—	Annual Rate of Instalments due.	Amount of Annual Instal- ments due to 31 December, 1897.	Payments to 30 June, 1898.		
				Principal repaid to "Loan Trust Account."	Interest credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Total.
Albury	Government	£ 1,482 11 0	£ 4,447 13 0	£ 147 14 0	£ 4,299 18 6	£ 4,447 12 6
Balranald	"	216 19 0	650 17 0	6 19 0	310 0 0	316 19 0
Bathurst	"	1,988 16 0	5,966 8 0	198 3 10	5,768 4 2	5,966 8 0
Bourke	"	485 17 0	1,943 8 0	48 9 1	1,660 1 11	1,708 11 0
Cootamundra	"	394 0 0	1,182 0 0	39 5 9	1,142 14 3	1,182 0 0
Deniliquin	"	667 16 0	2,671 4 0	66 10 9	2,336 17 3	2,403 8 0
Dubbo	"	551 0 0	*1,102 0 0	17 13 5	533 6 7	551 0 0
Forbes	Municipality.....	287 15 3	1,151 1 0	38 16 11	1,112 4 1	1,151 1 0
Goulburn.....	Government	1,988 16 0	5,966 8 0	198 3 10	5,768 4 2	5,966 8 0
Hay	Municipality.....	278 2 2	1,112 8 8	37 11 9	1,074 16 11	1,112 8 8
Jerilderie	Government	196 6 3	588 18 9	19 11 11	569 6 10	588 18 9
Lismore	"	362 3 6	1,448 14 0	48 19 8	1,399 14 4	1,448 14 0
Lithgow	"	461 0 0	*922 0 0	14 15 9	746 4 3	761 0 0
Manly	"	1,367 11 6	6,837 17 6	235 3 11	6,602 13 7	6,837 17 6
Moama	Municipality.....	274 16 4	(Not due till 31st Dec., 1898.)	.....	†50 0 0	†50 0 0
Nowra	Government	455 7 3	*910 14 6	14 12 2	440 15 1	455 7 3
Nyngan	"	325 8 9	325 8 9	10 8 9	315 0 0	325 8 9
Orange	"	1,182 0 0	4,728 0 0	†159 16 9	†4,568 3 3	†4,728 0 0
Wagga Wagga	"	1,392 3 0	5,568 12 0	188 4 7	5,380 7 5	5,568 12 0
Wentworth	"	144 13 0	433 19 0	9 9 6	337 15 2	347 4 8
Wilcannia	Municipality.....	303 1 2	909 3 6	19 16 0	667 16 4	687 12 4
		£ 14,806 3 2	48,866 15 8	1,520 7 4	45,084 4 1	46,604 11 5
Total Payments, as per last column		£ 46,604 11 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arrears of Principal and Interest, 30 June, 1898		£ 2,262 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Due to 30 June, 1898. † Paid in anticipation. ‡ Includes £541 11s. 4d., loss on sale of Fixed Deposit Receipts accepted at "face value." A vote is required to adjust that loss in connection with the Orange Waterworks Account.

APPENDIX N.
PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES, 1897-8.
‡ Pensions—Summary.
(Page 245 to page 248.)

Account	Authority.	Payable from.	New Pensions		Lapsed Pensions.		ANNUAL RATE ON 30TH JUNE, 1898	
			Details on	Annual Rate	Details on	Annual Rate	£	s d.
Civil Service Superannuation Account Schedule B—Superannuated Officers	48 Vic No 24 Constitution Act	Accumulated Funds	Page 246	£ 5,255 16 0	Page 247	£ 7,229 7 5	£ 91,881 13 5	
„ „—Judges and Political Officers	Constitution Act and 46 Vic. No 15	Consolidated Revenue (£3,500 transferred annually to Civil Service Superannuation Account)	Page 246	102 14 6	Page 247	470 8 9	3,499 18 4	
„ „—Supplement—Military and Pilots' Widows	Annually voted	Consolidated Revenue	„	„	Page 218	1,820 0 0	2,720 0 0	
„ C—Stipends to Clergy	Constitution Act	„	„	„	Page 248	500 0 0	1,477 7 6	
Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873	36 Vic No 29	„	„	„	„	„	5,592 17 6	
District Court Judges	46 Vic No 16	„	„	„	„	„	2,762 16 0	
Police Superannuation Fund	18 Vic No 33 and 25 Vic No 16	Part from Accumulated Funds and Balance paid temporarily from Consolidated Revenue	Page 246	2,266 9 7	Page 248	903 7 6	*22,675 15 5	
Police Reward Fund	Annually voted	Consolidated Revenue—Treasurer's Advance Account	Page 246	100 0 0	„	„	488 5 0	
Pension to Constable J. F. Alford	„	Consolidated Revenue	„	„	„	„	*45 12 6	
Inspectors of Stock—Pension Account	„	„	„	„	„	„	676 15 0	
Sir Henry Parkes Family Grant	60 Vic No 3	Consolidated Revenue	„	„	„	„	500 0 0	
		Totals	£	8,401 15 1		10,923 3 8	134,521 0 8	

PRINTED LIST OF PENSIONERS, 30 JUNE, 1898

Civil Service Superannuation Account Schedule B—Superannuated Officers	List not in print See Estimates 1897-8, page 8	Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873	List not in print.
„ „—Judges and Political Officers	„ „ „ 8	District Court Judges	„
„ „—Supplement—Military and Pilots' Widows	„ „ „ 9	Police Superannuation Account	Treasurer's Statement, 1897-8, pages 105-109
„ C—Stipends to Clergy	List not in print.	Police Reward Fund	Treasurer's Statement, 1897-8, page 101.
		Inspectors of Stock—Pension Account	List not in print

* In addition to £45 12s 6d, Constable J. F. Alford receives annually £91 5s from Police Superannuation Fund.

† These pensions were prior to 1897-8 paid from Civil Service Superannuation Account, during 1897-8 that account was relieved of the liability, and the pensions have been made a charge on Consolidated Revenue Fund.

New Pensions granted during 1897-8.

Name.	Position, &c	Pension	Date Pension commenced.
CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.			
Anderson, H.	Mate, Dredge "Dorus"	£ 53 2 0	29 November, 1897.
Booty, C. J.	Postal Department	133 3 0	1 July, 1897.
Bray, J.	Police Magistrate, Murrumburrah	93 3 0	16 March, 1897.
Brown, J.	Chief Warder, Prisons Department	86 9 0	1 April, 1898.
Brown, J.	Boatman, Marine Board, Newcastle	44 12 0	1 May, 1898.
Cassidy, W. G.	Parliamentary Steward, &c	125 6 0	1 August, 1897
Clarke, C.	Teacher, Public School, Nelligen	73 12 0	1 July, 1897.
Coady, J. C.	Assistant Teacher, Public School, Waverley	27 9 0	1 March, 1898.
Colls, J. R.	Post and Telegraph Master, Yass	130 4 0	1 February, 1898.
Cooper, C.	„ „ Orange	197 15 0	1 October, 1897.
Dingwall, J.	Porter, Railway Department	61 16 0	1 April, 1898
Dong, J.	Warder, Maitland Gaol	87 4 0	25 May, 1897.
Doyle, M. M. A.	School-mistress, Parramatta	88 5 0	12 January, 1898.
Drewe, F. H.	Teacher, Public School	49 10 0	1 December, 1897.
Drury, O.	Gaoler, Yass Gaol	53 13 0	1 January, 1897.
Eagar, F. A.	Senior Inspector of Excise, Customs	233 9 0	1 February, 1898.
Farnsworth, E.	Sub-Inspector, Railways	79 9 0	1 April, 1897.
Ferguson, J.	Seaman, Dredge "Minos"	27 18 0	12 March, 1897.
Gambell, W.	Light-keeper, Ulladulla	70 10 0	1 May, 1898.
Gaulfoyle, J.	Guard, Railway Department	75 1 0	2 May, 1898.
Herbert, P.	Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol	282 0 0	9 August, 1897.
Holland, J.	Warder, Armidale Gaol	63 3 0	1 August, 1897.
Hornman, A.	Clerk, District Court	125 19 0	1 August, 1897.
Hubbard, J. P.	Steam Shed Inspector, Railways	67 3 0	1 July, 1897.
Jordan, W. J.	Clerk, Audit Department. (Died 8th Oct, 1897)	100 5 0	1 July, 1897.
Joyce, J. W.	Teacher, Public School, Wallendbeen	74 18 0	1 May, 1898.
Kent, W.	Assistant Public School Teacher	106 1 0	15 August, 1897.
Lawless, J.	Post Office, Goulburn	0 0 6	1 August, 1897.
McCarthy, W.	Railway Department	58 0 0	1 December, 1897.
McCarthy, J.	Preventive Customs Officer, Bateman's Bay	9 19 0	1 February, 1898.
McDonald, J.	Teacher, Public School, Goorangoola	44 15 0	1 April, 1898.
McDonnell, E. J.	„ „ Wagga Wagga	88 9 0	1 March, 1898.
	Carried forward	£ 2,859 2 6	

† For Actual Expenditure on Pensions under each head shown in above Statement see page 167 of Report.

APPENDIX N—*continued.*
PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES—*continued.*
New Pensions granted during 1897-8—continued.

Name.	Position, &c.	Pension.	Date Pension commenced.
CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT— <i>continued.</i>			
		£ s. d.	
Brought forward		£ 2,859 2 6	
McGregor, W.	Pilot, Tweed River	105 14 0	1 October, 1897.
McKelvey, A.	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	68 12 0	1 October, 1897.
McLachlan, J.	Secretary and Accountant, Botanic Gardens	114 11 0	1 September, 1897.
McPhail, R.	Teacher, Public School, Cadia	42 12 0	1 January, 1898.
Manning, J.	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	42 15 0	1 July, 1897.
Maxted, S.	Director, Charitable Institutions	259 5 0	24 November, 1897.
May, W.	Principal Light-keeper, Hornby Light	101 1 0	1 May, 1898.
Murray, A. A.	Work-mistress, Public School, Adamstown	17 10 0	14 February, 1898.
Nicolson, W.	Boatman, Marine Board, Newcastle	37 19 0	1 May, 1898.
Pain, J.	Boatman, Marine Board	42 1 0	1 January, 1898.
Peak, L.	Teacher, Public School, Rookwood	130 4 0	16 April, 1898.
Poulton, E.	Clerk of Works, Public Instruction Dept. (Died 12 Dec., 1897)	105 13 0	1 October, 1897.
Price, W.	Station-master, Rooty Hill	78 18 0	1 January, 1897.
Rivers, W. J.	Mate, Dredge "Minos"	60 4 0	1 July, 1897.
Roberts, L.	Principal Assistant Architect	232 15 0	10 August, 1897.
Skelton, J.	Principal Light-keeper, Green Cape	84 8 0	1 March, 1898.
Symonds, J.	Resident Engineer, Public Works Department	86 13 6	1 March, 1896.
Telfer, A. T.	Clerk of Works, Architect's Branch, Public Works	177 9 0	16 October, 1897.
Toohy, J.	Caretaker, Glebe Island Bridge	70 14 0	1 April, 1897.
Tucker, A.	Inspector, Postal Department	154 10 0	1 August, 1897.
Twine, F. W.	Sub-Collector of Customs, Tweed River	127 13 0	14 August, 1897.
Wotton, W. J. E.	Police Magistrate, Mudgee	255 12 0	18 July, 1897.
Total		£ 5,255 16 0	

SCHEDULE B.—SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS.			
*Logan, W. R.	Sub Collector of Customs, Newcastle	91 4 6	26 July, 1897.
Stephen, W. W.	Secretary to Attorney-General	11 10 0	1 September, 1897.
Total		£ 102 14 6	

*Receives in addition £256 10s. per annum from Civil Service Superannuation Account.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.				
Name.	Title.	Rate.	Annual Rate.	Date Pension commenced.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aggett, John	Senior-Constable	0 8 0 per diem ...	146 0 0	11 November, 1897.
Beer, J. C.	1st Class Constable	0 3 9 "	68 8 9	9 March, 1898.
Burns, Miles	Sub-Inspector	5 0 0 per annum ...	5 0 0	27 January, 1898.
Dale, J. L.	Sergeant	0 10 6 per diem ...	191 12 6	9 March, 1898.
Dowling, E.	Senior-Constable	0 8 0 "	146 0 0	1 April, 1896.
Duffy, Patrick	Ordinary Constable	0 7 0 "	127 15 0	1 November, 1897.
Grieve, Thos.	Sub-Inspector	0 10 6 "	191 12 6	11 November, 1897.
Lewis, E. C.	1st Class Constable	0 3 9 "	68 8 9	19 June, 1897.
McCarthy, Jas.	Senior-Constable	0 8 0 "	146 0 0	1 January, 1898.
McKenzie, John	"	0 8 0 "	146 0 0	15 April, 1897.
McNeely, John	"	0 8 0 "	146 0 0	15 April, 1897.
Mitchell, E. W.	"	0 8 0 "	146 0 0	15 April, 1897.
Murphy, R.	1st Class Constable	0 3 9 "	68 8 9	1 January, 1898.
Nevin, John	"	0 7 6 "	136 17 6	1 October, 1897.
Noonan, Jas.	"	0 7 6 "	136 17 6	1 January, 1898.
Smyth, Patk.	Senior-Constable	0 8 0 "	146 0 0	4 June, 1897.
Thompson, Robt.	Sergeant	0 6 2 "	112 10 10	1 July, 1897.
Williamson, R.	1st Class Constable	0 7 6 "	136 17 6	1 July, 1897.
Total		£ 2,266 9 7		

POLICE REWARD FUND.		
Name.	Annual Rate.	Date Pension commenced.
Morrow, Mrs. C. B.	£ s. d. 100 0 0	5 October, 1897.
Grand Total—New Pensions during 1897-8		*£3,401 15s. 1d.

* Includes pensions of Inspectors of Stock. See foot-note previous page.

APPENDIX N—continued.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES—continued.

Lapsed Pensions during 1897-8.

Name.	Position, &c.	Pension.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Cessation.
CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.				
		£ s. d.		
Atherton, F.	Boatman, Marine Board	50 16 0	1 August, 1895	20 April, 1898.
Barron, J.	Ordnance Department	28 16 1	1 April, 1892	3 October, 1897.
Boag, T.	Loco. Foreman, Railways	231 8 0	1 April, 1889	24 June, 1898.
Caldwell, I.	Matron, Armidale Gaol	20 8 0	1 January, 1889	12 June, 1897.
Clennett, W. P.	Bookbinder, Government Printing Office	68 5 0	22 February, 1888	20 June, 1898.
Charteris, F. M.	Inspector of Stock	102 7 0	1 September, 1888	Liability transferred to Con. Rev. Fund.
Cook, P.	Railway Department	22 3 0	1 June, 1889	10 January, 1898.
Cook, A.	Draftsman, Architect's Branch	317 8 0	1 December, 1893	— January, 1897.
Fairfax, A.	Cashier, Public Instruction Department	282 16 0	1 September, 1892	1 September, 1897.
Gould, E.	Porter, Railway Department	61 10 0	1 June, 1892	9 December, 1897.
Gribbin, J. S.	Assistant Teacher, Public School	85 10 0	1 January, 1896	1 September, 1897.
Groat, M.	School Attendance Officer	104 17 0	1 July, 1887	16 May, 1898.
Gunn, W. S.	C.P.S., Burrows	70 1 0	1 January, 1897	21 June, 1898.
Higgs, E.	Traffic Inspector, Railways	249 1 0	1 June, 1889	18 June, 1898.
Huffer, J.	Public Instruction Department	241 17 0	13 June, 1893	18 May, 1898.
Jamieson, T. C.	Inspector of Distilleries	293 6 8	1 September, 1890	12 November, 1897.
Jordan, W. J.	Clerk, Audit Department	100 5 0	1 July, 1897	8 October, 1897.
Joyce, P.	Sub-Collector of Customs	134 18 0	1 September, 1890	14 March, 1897.
Kemp, W. E.	Architect for Public Schools	229 13 0	1 July, 1896	14 June, 1898.
Kensett, W. C.	Teacher, Public School	67 17 0	8 November, 1895	10 August, 1897.
Lennox, J.	Foreman Blacksmith, Railways	120 19 0	1 February, 1890	22 November, 1897.
Lewton, J.	Inspector, Railways	153 8 0	1 January, 1888	24 June, 1898.
Lock, J.	Guard, Railways	87 7 0	1 June, 1893	1 October, 1897.
McCullough, A.	Inspector of Stock	121 0 0	1 January, 1894	Liability transferred to Con. Rev. Fund.
McLeod, J.	Inspector of Stock	199 8 0	1 January, 1894	Liability transferred to Con. Rev. Fund.
Mackel, P.	Telegraph-master, Wollongong	240 1 0	1 July, 1895	22 July, 1897.
Murray, C.	District Court, Nowra	28 19 0	1 January, 1893	26 May, 1898.
Newman, W.	Government Printing Office	172 13 0	1 August, 1896	9 June, 1898.
O'Donnell, J.	Landing-waiter, Customs	110 8 0	1 September, 1889	13 June, 1897.
Pike, T.	Railway Department	31 2 0	15 September, 1891	5 February, 1898.
Poulton, E.	Clerk of Works, Public Instruction Department.	105 13 0	1 October, 1897	12 December, 1897.
Read, J. A.	Clerk, Supreme Court	208 16 8	1 January, 1887	12 July, 1897.
Rigg, T. S. J.	General Post Office	120 0 0	13 October, 1893	18 June, 1898.
Roberts, A. R.	Teacher, Public School	139 2 0	1 February, 1895	21 February, 1898.
Robinson, G. J.	Clerk, Stock Branch, Mines Department	120 4 0	1 June, 1888	Liability transferred to Con. Rev. Fund.
Rucker, H. J.	Customs Department	293 7 0	1 October, 1889	31 October, 1897.
Sadler, W.	Signalman, Railways	59 12 0	22 May, 1896	4 January, 1898.
Scott, G.	Boatman, Marine Board	71 16 0	1 February, 1890	20 October, 1897.
Skehan, J.	Letter-carrier, Postal Department	71 15 0	17 March, 1895	9 June, 1898.
Smythe, C.	Teacher, Public School	70 11 0	15 July, 1893	15 September, 1897.
Steel, W. A.	Police Magistrate	128 4 0	16 July, 1896	5 January, 1898.
Stone, T. H.	Postmaster, Albury	216 12 0	1 September, 1890	25 August, 1897.
Stronge, W.	Teacher, Public School	91 1 0	1 August, 1888	9 October, 1897.
Turner, G.	Police Magistrate	106 13 0	1 July, 1887	24 June, 1897.
Tyler, J. F.	Post and Telegraph Master	151 5 0	1 February, 1896	2 October, 1897.
* Walker, R. C.	Librarian, Free Public Library	117 11 0	1 September, 1893	25 July, 1897.
Walker, W.	Light-keeper	47 7 0	1 February, 1887	17 December, 1896.
Whitton, J.	Engineer-in-Chief for Railways	675 0 0	1 January, 1891	20 February, 1898.
Wildash, C. C.	Stock Branch, Mines Department	133 16 0	1 October, 1892	Liability transferred to Con. Rev. Fund.
Wise, G. F.	Agent for Immigration	272 14 0	1 January, 1892	14 August, 1897.
Total		£ 7,229 7 5		

* An additional £470 7s. 6d. per annum paid from Schedule B. See below.

SCHEDULE B.—SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS.

Name.	Position, &c.	Pension.	Date Pension commenced.	Date of Cessation.
		£ s. d.		
* Walker, R. C.	Librarian, Free Public Library	470 7 6	1 Sept., 1893	25th July, 1897.
Pope, H.	Housekeeper, Colonial Secretary's Office	0 1 3	.....	Decrease.
		£470 8 9		

* An additional £117 11s. per annum paid from Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

APPENDIX N—*continued*.PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES—*continued*.*Lapsed Pensions during 1897-8—continued.*

Name.	Position.	Constitution Act.	46 Vic. No. 15.	Total.	Pension.	
					Commenced.	Lapsed.
SCHEDULE B.—JUDGES AND POLITICAL OFFICERS.						
Windeyer, Sir W. C.	Puisne Judge	£ 1,050	£ 770	£ 1,820	1 September, 1896	11 September, 1897
SCHEDULE C.—STIPENDS TO CLERGY.						
Name.	Church.	Annual Stipend.		Date of Cessation.		
King, R. L.	Church of Eng'nd ..	£ 200		24th July, 1897.		
Oram, J.	Wesleyan	150		21st April, 1898.		
Phelan, J.	Roman Catholic	150		5th January, 1893.		
		£500				
POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.						
Name.	Title.	Daily Rate.	Annual Rate.	Date of Cessation.		
Farry, John ...	Constable	£ s. d. 0 4 8	£ s. d. 85 3 4	5 May, 1898 ...		
Maloney, Andrew	Senior-Constable	0 10 6	191 12 6	29 October, 1897 ...		
McGee, James	Sergeant	0 9 3	168 16 3	25 December, 1897 ...		
Sheaves, John	Con-able	0 3 0	54 15 0	28 June, 1897 ...		
Smith, T. W.	Senior-Constable	0 6 0	109 10 0	7 June, 1897 ...		
Turner, Hy.	Constable	0 3 0	54 15 0	14 July, 1897 ..		
Williamson, R.	1st Class Constable ..	0 7 6	136 17 6	3 March, 1893 ..		
Zglinicki, M.	Senior-Constable	0 5 7	101 17 11	19 January, 1898 ...		
Total			£903 7 6			
Grand Total—Lapsed Pensions during 1897-8					£10,923 3s. 8d.	

** Gratuities 1897-8—Summary.*

(Page 248 to page 250).

Account.	Authority.	Paid from—	Details on Page	AMOUNT PAID DURING 1897-8.	
Civil Service Superannuation Account	48 Vic. No. 24, sec 51.	Accumulated Funds	Page 249	£ s. d. 606 17 9	
Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873	36 Vic. No. 29.....	Consolidated Revenue	Page ,,	357 14 0	
Police Superannuation Fund	16 Vic. No. 33 and 25 Vic. No. 16.	Accumulated Funds	{ Page ,,	710 8 0	
Police Reward Fund			{ Page ,,	2,326 1 8	
Annual Appropriations:—					
Special Votes	Public Service Act, 59 Vic. No. 25: sections 11, 12 (sub-section 5), 56, and 60, and Appropriation Act, 42 of 1897.	Consolidated Revenue, £1,180 2s. 2d.	} Pages 249-50.	} 7,723 6 10	
General Votes					„ „ +£4,916 12s. 5d.
Treasurer's Advance Account					„ „ £1,326 12s. 3d.
Railways and Tramways:—					
Staff	Appropriation Act, 42 of 1897, and Railway Act.	Consolidated Revenue { 2,180 15 0 } { 1,131 10 0 }	Page 250	3,312 5 0	
Relatives of Employees					
Total				£ 15,036 13 3	

* For additional particulars of Pensions and Gratuities see page 167 of Report.

† Includes £80 charged in error to Consolidated Revenue Fund; transferred to Civil Service Superannuation Account, 1898-9.

APPENDIX N—*continued.*
PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES—*continued.*
Gratuities paid during 1897-8.

Name	Position, &c.	Gratuity.
CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.		
Alt, S	Widow of H. Alt, S.M., Railways	£ s. d. 98 0 0
Cooke, M. J.	W. Cooke, Gladesville Asylum	52 16 8
Dickerson, N.	B Dickerson, Watchman, Government Printing Office	70 4 0
Hasmot, E.	J M Hasmot, Oriental Interpreter	87 10 0
Rodgerson, F. E.	W. C. Rodgerson, P.M., Hillston	90 17 1
Gallaway, J.	S J. Gallaway, Teacher, Public School	62 10 0
McPhillamy, A.	J. S. McPhillamy, C.P. Inspector, Lands	145 0 0
Total		£ 606 17 9
GRATUITY UNDER SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT OF 1873.		
Livingstone, Mrs. E L	Widow of Alexander Livingstone, Clerk, Department of Audit	£ s. d. 357 14 0
POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.		
Bournes, T	Constable	155 8 0
Cameron, J. W.	Ordinary Constable	18 18 0
Heath, W. C.	Constable	102 18 0
Hyland, J.	"	155 8 0
Priddle, Luke	"	39 18 0
Travers, J.	Senior-constab'c	237 18 0
Total		£ 710 8 0
POLICE REWARD FUND.		
Name.	Position	Amount.
Burton, L. M.	Widow of 1st-clas. Constable A W Burton	£ s. d. 135 0 0
Byrne, J.	Constable Andrew Byrne	202 10 0
Carmody, A.	Senior-constable Wm. Carmody	240 0 0
Lane, E.	1st class Constab'c Enos Lane	78 15 0
McCartie, C. A.	Sub Inspector Denis McCartie	408 6 8
Moran, M.	Ordinary Constable M J Moran	63 0 0
Morrison, J.	Senior constable Jas. Morrison	240 0 0
Nelson, S.	2nd-class Sergeant Fred. Nelson	277 10 0
O'Neile, M. Y.	Senior-constable J. F. O'Neile	216 0 0
Power, M.	Senior constable Danl Power	240 0 0
Thompson, S. A.	1st class Constable Jas. Thompson	225 0 0
Total		£ 2,326 1 8
PUBLIC SERVICE ACT OF 1895.		
Name	Position, &c.	Gratuity.
GRATUITIES UNDER SECTION 11.		
Bottom, W.	Caretaker, Local Land Board Office	£ s. d. 32 15 10
Dunbar, C. J. A.	Attendant, Liverpool Asylum	18 14 11
Eager, L.	Mother, No. 5 Cottage Home, Charitable Institutions	20 14 7
Foster, H. J. S.	Temporary Clerk, Lands Department	69 5 9
Hiley, L.	Postmistress, Bondi	16 14 3
Jenssen, E.	Clerk to Head Bailiff, Distr ct Court	9 0 7
Macdonnell, C. R.	Clerk, District Court	11 2 1
Ponsford, G.	Warder, Trial Bay	50 3 9
Robinson, C. J.	Draftsman, Lands Department	75 18 5
Smith, J. H.	Forester and Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Lands Department	31 14 0
Total		£ 336 4 2
GRATUITIES UNDER SECTION 12, SLE SECTION 5.		
Hayres, R.	Folder, &c., Government Printing Office	£ 28 2 11
GRATUITIES UNDER SECTION 56.		
Bright, H.	Junior Letter-carrier, Quirindi	14 0 5
Dodds, S.	Teacher, Public School, Crookwell	279 5 9
Philps, R.	Operator, Postal Department	68 2 9
Ramsay, F. A.	Governor, Goulburn Gaol	352 16 0
Turner, A. G.	Clerk, Postal Department	103 8 11
White, G. W.	Draftsman, Lands Department	101 0 11
Total		£ 918 14 9

APPENDIX N—continued.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES—continued

Gratuities paid during 1897-8—continued.

Name	Position, &c	Gratuity
PUBLIC SERVICE ACT OF 1895—continued.		£ s. d.
GRATUITIES UNDER SECTION 60		
(4)		
Anthony, S.	Draftsman, Registrar-General's Department	197 3 11
Brennan, T. P.	Clerk, Treasury	850 18 6
Burnside, A.	Assistant Sub Matron, Liverpool Asylum	37 16 0
Crowley, W. F.	Forester, Mines Department	50 0 0
Cooper, J. E.	Operator, Postal Department	332 16 11
Dennis, M. A.	Assistant School Teacher	154 8 7
Dennis, G. J.	Post and Telegraph Master, Howlong	260 13 10
Everson, P. S.	Corridor Cleaner, Lands Department	54 15 2
Hanna, T. H.	Line-repairer, Postal Department	97 8 2
Kellick, C. M.	Publisher, Government Printing Office	529 0 0
Lees, J. W.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Narrandera	1 0 0
Manton, J. A.	Forester, Mines Department	427 12 1
Parr, W.	Clerk, Treasury	216 12 3
Robinson, C. J.	Draftsman, Lands Department	246 15 1
Sampson, C.	Clerk, District Court	137 11 11
Stumbles, S.	Deputy Governor, Maitland Gaol	224 14 1
Tiley, J. M.	Wharfinger, Pymont	381 19 11
Total		£ 4,201 6 5

PAID FROM SPECIAL AND GENERAL VOTES, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

(5)

Name	Position, &c	Gratuity
		£ s. d.
Churchill, J.	Messenger, Legislative Assembly	241 8 8
Dalton, M.	Gardener, Botanic Gardens	80 0 0
Manton, W. A.	Inspector, Conditional Purchases	150 12 10
Stewart, N.	Visiting Justice, Parramatta Gaol	20 0 0
Duncan (Rep.), J. M.	Sub Collector of Customs, Corowa	428 3 7
Wetherill, W. F.	Secretary, Marine Board, Newcastle	543 13 6
Hackett, M. C.	Widow of J. E. Hackett, Inspector, Railways	80 0 0
Murphy, J.	Maintenance-man, Public Works	67 0 0
Carmody, D.	"	58 0 0
Rolf, H.	Plan Mounter, Government Architect, Public Works	57 0 0
Bradley, T. H.	Field Assistant, Sydney Water Supply,	63 0 0
Nicholls, F. E.	Widow of W. H. Nicholls, Assistant Road Superintendent, Public Works	100 0 0
Hyde, E.	" E. H. Hyde, Slater, Public Works	200 0 0
Norguay, B.	Mother of J. Norguay, Line Repairer, Post and Telegraph Department	150 0 0
Total		£ 2,238 18 7

Total of Statements numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 £ 7,723 6 10

APPROPRIATION ACT 42 OF 1897, AND RAILWAY ACT.

Name	Position	Amount	Name	Position	Amount
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Roberts, E.	Fettler	20 0 0	Small, J.	Waggon builder ..	50 0 0
Flight, Jas.	Labourer ..	30 0 0	O'Brien, M. A.	Clerk ..	486 13 4
Green, C. J.	Clerk ..	50 0 0	Guthrie, M.	Blacksmith	20 0 0
Smith, W. H.	Labourer ..	30 0 0	Doughan, P. ..	Ganger	50 0 0
Baker, George ..	"	30 0 0	Mahoney, M. .	Fettler ..	50 0 0
Dunn, M. C.	"	50 0 0	O'Brien, C.	"	50 0 0
Stapleton, M. ...	Fettler ..	20 0 0	Jaques, R.	"	50 0 0
Moore, John....	Labourer ..	50 0 0	Alt, Jas.	Officer in-charge ..	161 0 0
Blakie, T.	"	15 0 0	Bell, Alex.	Gatekeeper	50 0 0
Bamborough, M. ...	"	30 0 0	Ogle, J.	Porter ..	30 0 0
Alchin, F.	Sawyer ..	50 0 0	Johnson, Jas. .	Fettler ..	30 0 0
Reid, A.	Fettler ..	20 0 0	Wallman, Chris. .	"	50 0 0
Barton, Wm.	Fencer ..	30 0 0	McCann, Jas.	Labourer ..	75 0 0
Knight, C.	Fettler ..	50 0 0	Wilson, Geo.	Fettler ..	30 0 0
Dunsmore, Wm. .	"	30 0 0	Johnson, W.	Labourer.....	30 0 0
Innes, P.	Flagman ..	30 0 0	Sayle, W.	Guard ..	50 0 0
Doggett, W.	Fettler	50 0 0	Hartigan, Mrs * .	Act of grace, death of husband	9 15 0
Gamfield, Jno. .	"	30 0 0	Aldrich, Mrs. ...	Housekeeper (Tramways) ...	50 0 0
Richings, Mrs.*	Allowance to Widow in consideration of late Ganger's services	20 0 0	Haggie, R.	Labourer ..	20 0 0
Hawker, Enos	Ganger ..	50 0 0	Verdon, A.	Inspector	46 8 4
Boden, J.	Motor driver (Tramways) .	6 18 4	Total Gratuities to Staff		2,180 15 0
Henry, W.	Labourer ..	30 0 0	Total Gratuities to Relatives of Employees.....		1,131 10 0
Sutton F.	Fettler ..	20 0 0			
Ryan, J.	"	50 0 0			
					£ 3,312 5 0

* Authorised to be paid to husband, but death intervened prior to payment.

Grand total of Gratuities paid during 1897-8, £15,036 13s. 3d.

APPENDIX O.

PROGRESSIVE EXPENDITURE and INCOME on account of the RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS of the Colony of New South Wales, from 1850 TO 30TH JUNE, 1898, INCLUSIVE, based as closely as possible on the Annual Statements of the Public Accounts for those years respectively.

Head of Information.	Totals, 1850 to 30th June, 1897.	Results, 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.	Totals, 1850 to 30th June, 1898.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.			
Income	£ 53,516,352 9 5	£ 3,336,349 10 4	£ 56,852,701 19 9
Expenditure out of the Public Revenue	34,754,593 14 6	1,919,395 13 7	36,673,989 8 1
<i>Net Balance, Cr.</i>	18,761,758 14 11	1,416,953 16 9	20,178,712 11 8
Interest paid on moneys borrowed and expended	26,535,517 0 2	1,474,082 10 3	28,009,599 10 5
<i>Net Balance, Dr.</i>	7,773,758 5 3	57,128 13 6	7,830,886 13 9
GENERAL LOAN FUND.			
Expenditure out of moneys borrowed	40,276,541 4 7	421,884 14 9	40,698,425 19 4

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX O.

PAYMENTS made from the Public Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, from 1850 TO 30TH JUNE, 1898, INCLUSIVE, on account of RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS, EXCLUSIVE of payments made out of BORROWED MONEY for Construction and other purposes.

Head of Information.	Total Payments, 1850 to 30th June, 1897.	Payments from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.	Total Payments, 1850 to 30th June, 1898.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.			
General Establishment	£ 242,586 6 9	£ 5,308 17 5	£ 247,895 4 2
Working Expenses (including compensation for accidents).....	32,778,670 17 8	1,821,623 12 2	34,600,294 9 10
Railway tickets and material for Tramway tickets	9,254 7 8	1,038 7 11	10,292 15 7
Printing Railway Tickets	22,986 6 0	1,160 8 0	24,146 14 0
General Printing	160,395 4 10	9,272 6 6	169,667 11 4
Stationery and Stores	37,782 3 3	1,699 8 11	39,481 12 2
Retiring Expenses	77,012 8 7	2,170 15 0	79,183 3 7
Works in progress (including valuation of land)	362,241 8 6	.....	362,241 8 6
Alterations, Additions, and other Works paid from Revenue	588,091 19 9	.....	588,091 19 9
Special Review Audit of Traffic Receipts	25,572 11 6	2,121 17 8	27,694 9 2
Instalments of £75,000 towards the redemption of £1,000,000, voted and expended under the Loan Act, 53 Vict. No. 23.	450,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	525,000 0 0
Total Payments from Revenue to 30th June, 1898	£ 34,754,593 14 6	1,919,395 13 7	36,673,989 8 1

PUBLIC (FUNDED) DEBT of the Colony of New South Wales as it stood at the 30TH JUNE, 1898, showing the SERVICE on account of rates and amounts of INTEREST as payable from the

Due dates.	Railways and Tramways.	Electric Telegraphs.	Immigration.	Harbours and Rivers Navigation.	Roads and Bridges.	Sewerage Works.
AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL TO						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1898	7,122	61,101	.....	27,069	57,935	.....
1898 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
1899	69,965	21,289	.....	83,958	15,492	.....
1900	279,000	5,100	.....	71,900	2,500	.....
Tailings, 1900 ...	318,729	12,104	22,819	29,771	12,416	8,033
1900 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
1901	300,060	1,000	.....	13,353	18,496	.....
1901 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000
1902	182,150	50,094	.....	52,798	34,976	14,070
1902 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,700
1903	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700
1904 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,000
1905	901,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300
1906	71,567	93,027	.....	34,352	10,687	.....
1908	1,264,780	10,709	.....	94,722	52,993	15,003
1909	1,454,853	12,491	.....	110,514	62,611	17,497
1910	2,351,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,861
1912	1,173,666	68,933 10/-	.....	347,024	95,035 10/-	178,784 10/-
1912	754,423 12/9	22,989	.....	469,315	14,684	84,697
1918	9,528,538	152,582	234,304	513,696	175,211	771,025
1924	14,830,579	100,000	.....	839,820	60,121	109,332
1924 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,500	.....	.....
1925 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	24,000	96,555	.....
1933	6,846,703	133,057	.....	318,930	62,860	864,938
1935	2,895,010	104,430	53,970	435,670	153,397	503,918
Interminable ...	48,188	57,431	52,002	171,186 9/2	61,158	33,801
Permanent ...	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals, Principal...£	44,280,660 12/9	906,337 10/-	363,095	3,644,578 9/2	987,127 10/-	2,806,659 10/-
Annual interest...£	1,624,533 15/4	35,223 5/7	13,040 15/5	132,449 4/-	37,080 4/8	103,955 9/3
AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL TO						
Bearing interest—						
at 6 per cent. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,500
„ 5½ „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
„ 5 „ ...	1,159,726	150,688	22,819	278,849	141,815	60,103
„ 4½ „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700
„ 4 „ ...	15,112,384	375,648 10/-	52,002	1,076,728 9/2	345,344 10/-	1,204,884 10/-
„ 3½ „ ...	24,359,117	252,582	234,304	1,353,516	235,332	880,357
„ 3 „ ...	3,649,433 12/9	127,419	53,970	935,485	264,636	588,615
Total Principal ...£	44,280,660 12/9	906,337 10/-	363,095	3,644,578 9/2	987,127 10/-	2,806,659 10/-

* Reconciliation with total amount of Public Debt, as stated by

DIX P.

which it has been INCURRED, the DATES at which the Securities representing the debt fall due for REDEMPTION, and the ANNUAL 1st July, 1898, under the RESPECTIVE HEADS OF SERVICE.

Water Supply.	Works and Buildings.	Fortifications—Military and Naval Works.	Buildings for Public Instruction.	Miscellaneous.	Queensland prior to 10th December, 1859.	Rate of Interest per cent. per annum.	Grand Totals.
EACH HEAD OF SERVICE.							
£	£	£	£	£	£		£
.....	23,973	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	177,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,500
.....	6,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	197,700
.....	48,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	407,100
6,816	19,982	5,651	11,641	.....	2,538	5	450,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	4,500
16,000	11,997	29,994	.....	.....	.....	5	390,900
5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	30,000
7,817	27,195	10,119	.....	.....	20,581	5	399,800
25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	59,700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,000,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	3,700
20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	58,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	901,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,300
.....	10,496	4,771	.....	.....	.....	4	224,900
399	61,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,500,000
16,501	74,153	880	.....	.....	.....	4	1,749,500
257,712	.....	160,000	.....	.....	.....	4	2,863,700
432,620 10/-	167,471 10/-	115,899	24,915 10/-	5,000	.....	4	2,609,350
582,121	189,240	12,797	17,183	132,177	.....	3	2,279,626 12/9
693,817	367,067	162,430	201,734	11,922	13,874	3½	12,826,200
374,664	73,505	83,985	27,994	.....	.....	3½	16,500,000
.....	98,135	48,430	.....	45,000	.....	3	198,065
.....	41,700	.....	.....	60,000	.....	3	222,255
1,162,110	167,441	53,855	68,227	8,179	.....	4	9,686,300
766,789	289,217	187,184	108,903	.....	1,512	3	5,500,000
17,577	51,530	37,316	.....	.....	.....	4	530,189 9/2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,700
4,383,943 10/-	1,730,092 10/-	913,311	460,597 10/-	262,278	38,505	...	*60,777,186 1/11
157,622 11/3	62,205 7/-	33,273 17/10	16,130 16/2	8,059 14/9	1,686 17/11	...	2,225,261 19/2

EACH RATE OF INTEREST.

30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	94,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	4,500
49,633	138,743	45,764	11,641	.....	23,119	5	2,082,900
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	3,700
1,886,919 10/-	532,485 10/-	372,721	93,142 10/-	13,179	.....	4	21,065,439 9/2
1,068,481	440,572	246,415	229,728	11,922	13,874	3½	29,326,200
1,348,910	618,292	248,411	126,086	237,177	1,512	3	8,199,946 12/9
4,383,943 10/-	1,730,092 10/-	913,311	460,597 10/-	262,278	38,505	...	*60,777,186 1/11

Treasury on pages 137, 138, and 139 see foot of page 172 of Report.

APPENDIX Q.

CORRESPONDENCE with the Treasury respecting the Responsibility of the Auditor-General under Clauses 10 to 13 of the Audit Act of 1870, together with Case submitted for the opinion of the Attorney-General, and subsequently for the joint opinion of Sir Julian Salomons, Q.C., and Dr. R. M. Sly.

No. 1.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Audit, 15 July, 1897.

I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to call the attention of the Acting Colonial Treasurer to the small balance at the credit of the General Loan Account available for the current Loan Service Expenditure, and to inquire whether any steps are being taken to replace the three drafts of £500,000 each, or in all £1,500,000, to the credit of the Public Account, to which those drafts were debited on the understanding that securities would be issued to cover them.

May I request the favour of an early reply.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 29 July, 1897.

I have the honor, by direction of the Minister acting for the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th instant, drawing attention to the state of the General Loan Account, and to say, in reply, that the matter will receive consideration.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 5 August, 1897.

Following upon my communication to you of 29th ultime, in reply to your letter of 15th idem, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister acting for the Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that it is found that the Advances to the Loans Account cannot be repaid at present, but must stand over for a time.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 4.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

[Urgent.]

Sir,

13 August, 1897.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, informing me that the Advances to the Loan Account cannot be repaid at present, but must stand over for a time, and to request that you will have the goodness to invite the attention of the Acting Colonial Treasurer to the fact that the advances referred to of £1,500,000 have not yet been provided for by the issue of securities on the faith of which they were made, and the amount certified for as available for issue for Loan Service Expenditure, and that as the nominal balance at the credit of the General Loan Account is rapidly diminishing, it is becoming imperative that the Account be replenished at a very early date.

Strictly speaking, there is no balance properly available for issue now, inasmuch as the nominal balance apparently at the credit of the General Loan Account is really due in repayment of the irregular advances of £1,500,000, being, in fact, a part of the same, and is, besides, very nearly exhausted by outstanding warrants.

I take this opportunity of pointing out also, for the immediate consideration of the Acting Colonial Treasurer, that at the 31st July last the "Public Account," as per bank sheet of that day, was overdrawn to the extent of £477,126 19s. 1d., as follows:—

Bank of New South Wales—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dr. balance ... ..	...	...	...	570,106	18	5
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney—						
Cr. balance	79,820	13	2			
City Bank of Sydney—						
Cr. Balance	13,159	6	2			
				<u>92,979</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>4</u>
				<u>£477,126</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>

Or rather, with the addition of £7,516 13s. 8d., for unrepresented cheques, £484,643 12s. 9d.

Against

255

Against this, however, there was a set-off of £450,000 at fixed deposit, leaving a net overdraft of £34,643 12s. 9d., as is also shown by the Treasurer's cash-sheet of same date.

It is noticed, further, that at that date a sum of £33,348 14s. 10d. was due to the Bank of New South Wales for temporary payments untransferred to the Public Account.

May I request the favour of an early reply.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 21 August, 1897.

I have the honor, by direction of the Minister acting for the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 13th instant, and to state, in reply, that, as the banking accounts of the Government as a whole show a credit balance of about £1,000,000, it is not considered either necessary or advisable to place further stock on the market at present.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 6.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

[Urgent.]

Sir,

23 August, 1897.

With reference to your letter of 21st instant in reply to mine of the 13th, I have the honor to request that I may be furnished, at your earliest convenience, with a statement of the balances which make up what is stated in your letter as a credit balance of about £1,000,000.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 28 August, 1897.

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of 23rd instant, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister acting for the Colonial Treasurer, to hand you, herewith enclosed, a statement showing how the credit balance referred to in Treasury letter of 21st idem is arrived at.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

THE ACCOUNTS referred to are, viz. :—

	Dr.			Cr.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES—						
Public Account	246,201	18	4			
General Loan Account				615,808	17	6
Railway Loan Redemption Fund				75,000	0	0
New South Wales 1924 Stock Redemption Fund				13,204	6	8
New South Wales 1925 Stock Redemption Fund				14,817	0	0
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account... ..				96,124	12	9
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account				20,332	9	4
Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account				70,028	15	9
Colonial Treasurer's Prothonotary Account				2,048	7	4
Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account				1,675	7	4
Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account				9,300	9	5
CITY BANK OF SYDNEY—						
Public Account				5,408	15	8
Do (Fixed Deposit)... ..				150,000	0	0
COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY (Ltd.)—						
Public Account				163,031	16	4
Total... ..	£	246,201	18 4	1,236,780	18	1
Deduct Debit balance	£			246,201	18	4
Total Credit Net Balance, 18th August, 1897	£			990,578	19	9

Includes £101,625 2s. 3d., payments made by Bank of New South Wales, and not transferred to Public Account.

J. VERNON, 27/8/97.

No. 8.

No. 8.

The Auditor-General to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

31 August, 1897.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, enclosing a Statement of Balances claimed to be at the credit of the Banking Accounts of the Government as a whole, and as a reply to my letter of 13th, showing that the Public Account, as constituted by the Audit Act of 1870, was overdrawn to the extent of £34,643 12s. 9d. plus £33,348 14s. 10d., as due to the Bank of New South Wales at 31st July, 1897, after allowing for the return to the Working Account of £450,000 then at fixed deposit.

The Statement of Balances enclosed in your letter shows an apparent net credit of £990,578 19s. 9d., but, in the first place, the sums set forth as credits on account of Supreme Court moneys, do not belong to the Government as part of the Public Account, but are private trust moneys, for the use of which for Government purposes there is no legal sanction, and which cannot be drawn upon by Warrant of the Governor for such purposes. The amount of the balances of those private trust moneys, as per enclosed statement, is £199,510 1s. 11d.

In the second place, the Loans Redemption Sinking Funds amount to £103,021 6s. 8d., and are inapplicable to any general purposes of the Government, but should be held sacred to the purposes for which those funds were established, and cannot be drawn upon by the Governor's Warrants, except for such purposes.

In the third place, as formerly stated in my letter of the 13th instant, the sum claimed as at the credit of the General Loan Account, £615,808 17s. 6d., cannot form part of a credit net balance, inasmuch as practically it is nearly covered by outstanding warrants, and, moreover, is due towards the overdraft of £1,500,000 on the same account.

There are thus three amounts, viz., £199,510 1s. 11d., £103,021 6s. 8d., and £615,808 17s. 6d., making in all £918,340 6s. 1d., which cannot be described as, or dealt with as, net credit balances, available for general purposes, and which reduce the amount claimed as £990,578 19s. 9d. to £72,238 13s. 8d.

In this state of the accounts, perhaps you will have the goodness to inform me whence the amount of £500,000 placed to the credit of the General Loan Account on the 20th instant was drawn.

The Bank Account of that date makes a debit of that amount against the "Public Account," but as that account was, on the face of it, overdrawn, some explanation in regard to it is requested. It cannot be claimed as cash (available for investment in the purchase of Funded Stock) at the credit of the Government Savings Bank, because, on the face of the accounts the Saving Bank moneys have, with other balances, nominally at the credit of Trust Funds, under the head of "Ledger Balances," been expended in covering overdrafts on the Consolidated Revenue Fund and General Loan Account. The only correct entry of the transaction appears to me to be a rectification so far of the overdraft of £1,500,000, and I fear I shall have to treat it so.

May I request that you will have the goodness to furnish me with a reply at your very earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 9.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 8 September, 1897.

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to return at an early date, duly certified, warrant No. 45, which was forwarded to you on the 3rd instant.

I am to point out that the delay is causing very great inconvenience.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 10.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

10 September, 1897.

In reply to your letter of the 8th, asking return of warrant No. 45 forwarded to me on the 3rd instant, I have the honor to refer you to my letter of the 31st ultimo, to which you have not yet replied.

The "very great inconvenience" you refer to rests with the Treasury, not with this office. If the warrant No. 45 be reduced to the balance available, it will then be returned signed to that extent.

For the reasons stated in my letter of the 31st ultimo, I have no alternative to a disallowance of the entry of £500,000 on the 20th ultimo, until it be supported by a real receipt of that sum.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 29 October, 1897.

Adverting to the difference of opinion which has existed between the Treasury and the Department of Audit as to the reading of section 12 of the Audit Act of 1870, I have the honor, by direction

direction of the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, to acquaint you that the matter has been submitted for the opinion of the Honorable the Attorney-General, copy of whose advising I am to enclose herewith for your information.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Copy Opinion of the Honorable the Attorney-General.

25 October, 1897.

It is desired that the 12th section of the Audit Act, 53 Vic. No. 18, should be submitted for my opinion, as a doubt has arisen as to its exact meaning; the words in doubt being:—"Before countersigning any such instrument as aforesaid, such Auditor-General shall ascertain that the sums therein mentioned are then legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose mentioned in such instrument."

I am clearly of opinion that these words impose on the Auditor-General the duty of seeing that all sums mentioned in the "instrument" submitted to him under the terms of the 12th section are sums which may be paid according to law, sums which are required for "services or purposes," which have either received parliamentary sanction, or for which by law payment could be enforced.

When the Auditor-General has satisfied himself that these sums of money are legally payable, his duty under the section ceases. It is no part of his province to decide in what manner, or out of what funds the payments may eventually be made. This is a matter for the Treasurer. The Auditor-General has no responsibility cast upon him in this behalf under the provisions of the section in question.

J. H. WANT,
Attorney-General.

No. 11A.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Audit, 3 November, 1897.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 29th ultimo, together with copy of opinion of the Attorney-General as to the reading of section 12 of the Audit Act of 1870, and to request that you will be good enough to forward to me a copy of the case as submitted by the Treasury upon which that opinion was given.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 11 November, 1897.

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of 3rd instant, I have the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, to transmit to you, herewith enclosed, copy of the case submitted for the opinion of the Honorable the Attorney-General relative to the reading of section 12 of the Audit Act of 1870.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

MEMORANDUM.

Subject:—Recommending submission for legal opinion of reading of clause 12 of the Audit Act of 1870

The Treasury, Account Branch, Sydney, 17 September, 1897.

THE inconvenience now being experienced in obtaining warrants will not be finally disposed of until the question is definitely settled, once and for all, as to the duty imposed upon the Auditor-General in reference to these documents. By the Audit Act of 1870, under which clause 11 provides that the Treasurer shall prepare a warrant and forward same to the Auditor, while clause 12 provides that, "Before countersigning any such instrument as aforesaid, such Auditor-General shall ascertain that the sums therein mentioned are then legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose mentioned in such instrument."

The Auditor-General interprets the direction in this clause to mean that he shall not only examine the instrument with the view of finding that each sum asked for is covered by Parliamentary appropriation, but also see that the cash held to the credit of any or all accounts in the Bank shall be also ample to cover the warrants or instruments to their full extent.

On the other hand it is contended that the words "then legally available and applicable" apply only to the Parliamentary appropriation, and that the Auditor would be and is justified in signing warrants as required up to the full extent of the appropriation, quite irrespective of the Bank balances; that it is the Treasurer's duty to provide moneys to meet requirements, and not the Auditor's; that the warrants are made out for monthly requirements; and that the mere existence of a cash credit on any particular day does not in any way affect the question of monthly payments; that the side-note to clause 12 in Audit Act of 1870 shows the intention of the clause when passed by Parliament to have been that appropriations were to guide the Auditor.

It is submitted for consideration that the matter is one to be finally determined by legal opinion as to the meaning of clause 12 above referred to.

Quite apart from any expression of opinion in the matter, the following facts may be mentioned, namely:—

It was for many years, I am informed, the practice of the Auditor-General to treat the direction of the 12th clause above-mentioned as referring to appropriation only.

It is still the practice, so far as yearly revenue votes are concerned. All warrants are in terms of the Act for monthly requirements, while the Bank balances vary day by day.

In

In close connection with this subject comes the question of the Auditor's disallowance of the transfer of £500,000 to General Loan Account, after having certified to warrant in terms of clause 12 quoted above, avowedly on the ground that the balance at the credit of the General Banking Account was not increased by the transfer. While this is no doubt true, the balance at the General Loan Account was increased by the amount alluded to, and the overdraft on the Public Account increased by the same sum. This is shown by the daily revenue slips and Bank sheets as sent to the Auditor-General.

The reason that the general balance on the Banking Accounts was not increased, being the fact that both accounts dealt with were included within the total.

The Auditor-General further states that the £500,000 alluded to must be taken to form a repayment on account of the advance of £1,500,000 from Revenue to Loans.

The reason given for the objection to the transfer to Loans would appear to be equally valid in the case of the entry proposed by the Auditor-General.

So far, however, as can be seen from the Account point of view, there is absolutely nothing in the contention raised; the entry of £500,000 to the credit of the General Loan Account was made by cheque, and is as true and valid a transaction as if made with the outside public, and should so stand and be available for use. The definite settlement of the question raised in the former portion of this memorandum is imperative, as any compliance with the Auditor-General's view would necessitate steps being taken to procure or retain a large sum, and keep the same idle at credit in the Banks—that is to say, sufficient to cover all liabilities to ordinary trust funds, which would probably absorb about £2,250,000, and this independent of the amount required for current operations on Loans and Revenue, in all a needless credit of about £4,000,000, thus destroying any possibility of successful finance, and entailing a heavy and unnecessary charge for interest.

It is therefore submitted for favourable consideration that the question as to the reading of the clause 12 of the Audit Act of 1870 be forwarded for legal definition to the Law Officers of the Crown, and that they be requested to treat the matter as an urgent one.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

No. 13.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S MINUTE.

Department of Audit, New South Wales, Sydney, 8 November, 1897.

Instruments Nos. 95 and 96.

Subject:—Opinion of the Attorney-General as to the Auditor-General's duty and responsibility in regard to certifying instruments for the Governor's signature under the 12th clause of the "Audit Act of 1870."

THE Auditor-General considers that he is entitled, as asked for, to a copy of the case on which the opinion of the Attorney-General was founded, and also to replies to his letters of the 31st August and the 10th September on the subject of the available funds for certificates of issue.

Under 60 Victoria No. 32, or any other Loan Act, no issue is legal except out of money borrowed, inasmuch as that is the condition of the appropriation. A payment under 60 Victoria No. 32, *e.g.*, is not lawful out of Consolidated Revenue Fund or out of Trust Funds. Hence the opinion of the Attorney-General is not applicable to such a case.

If the Treasurer had taken action on section 2 of the 7th clause of the 60 Victoria No. 32, and obtained sums of cash from any quarter, and placed them to the credit of the General Loan Account, the difficulty would not exist. In any case, the Auditor-General is perfectly clear that no payment can be legal without a cash basis for it in regard to Loan Service claims, and he must decline, therefore, to certify any Loan Service instrument that is not based on such a condition.

It may be remarked that as regards the Acts 59 Victoria No. 6 and 60 Victoria No. 32, no mention is made in them of the Warrant of the Governor for payments claimed under them, and so far, although it is considered to be a serious omission from the provisions of those Acts, the Treasurer and the Auditor-General are relieved from the necessity of obtaining the Governor's sanction to such payments.

So far as instrument No. 96 is concerned, it is found that it can be certified on the ground of there being sufficient cash at the credit of the General Loan Account, but not otherwise.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 11 November, 1897.

With reference to your minute of 8th instant, relative to the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the Auditor-General's duty and responsibility in regard to certifying instruments for the Governor's signature under the 12th section of the Audit Act of 1870, I have the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, to ask that you will favour him by reconsidering your refusal to be guided by such opinion.

Apart from the propriety of recognising it, I am to point out that insistence in your view must entail considerable hardship upon a large number of Government creditors by delaying payment of their moneys.

There will, I am to add, be no objection to furnish you with a copy of the case submitted to Mr. Want.

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

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No. 15.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

12 November, 1897.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, inviting me to reconsider my minute of the 8th instant, in reference to an opinion of the Attorney-General as to the nature of my responsibility under clause 12 of the Audit Act, and to request that you will have the goodness to assure the Colonial Treasurer that the minute referred to was framed after very careful examination into all the points involved in the case, and that after reviewing those points, I regret that I cannot see my way to alter the views already conveyed in that minute.

I am quite prepared to pay all due respect to any opinion which the Honorable the Attorney-General may give, but on the definition which he has himself given I do not see that the payments proposed to be made can be held to come under that definition.

There is a corresponding responsibility on the part of the Treasurer to see that the provisions of the law needful to obviate hardship on one or any number of Government creditors are carried out, one of which provisions is that in respect of Loan Services the Treasurer must provide Loan money before he can ask from the Auditor-General a certificate to the Governor of legal availability for issue.

But as already pointed out in reference to the Acts 59 Victoria No. 6, and 60 Victoria No. 32, no conditions are contained in them for obtaining the Governor's Warrant at all.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,

Auditor-General.

No. 16.

The Auditor-General to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

24 November, 1897.

I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to submit, at your earliest convenience, for the opinion of the Attorney-General, the enclosed case which I have prepared on the subject of my responsibility to the Governor and to the Parliament, in the matter chiefly of the certificates required under the Audit Act of 1870, to be given by me as to the legal availability and applicability of moneys for, and to services and purposes which require to be paid for, from the "Public Account," on the authority and instrumentality, in the first instance, of the Governor's Warrant.

I need scarcely add that the matter which has, as you are aware, been partially discussed in former correspondence, has now become one of pressing importance and urgency.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,

Auditor-General.

No. 17.

Case for the opinion of The Honorable the Attorney-General.

Subject :—The Auditor-General's responsibility under the Audit Act of 1870, more particularly under clauses 10 to 13 thereof.

PRELIMINARY.

23 November, 1897.

In the free exercise of his judgment as to the discharge of a specific duty required of him under the Audit Act, and more particularly the 12th clause thereof, the Auditor-General has felt it to be his duty on many occasions during the last twenty-seven years, to challenge the instruments forwarded to him by the Treasurer for his certificate of availability for, and applicability to, services and purposes of sums set forth therein, to justify the Governor in approving and signing such instruments, and thus converting them into Warrants for the issue of moneys from the Public Account.

That liberty of judgment has doubtless modified to some extent the Treasurer's operations—as it was intended to do in the public interest—and it is now after twenty-seven years of exercise sought to be taken away, and thus remove one of the most important of the safeguards against improper dealing with public moneys—a safeguard especially provided at the time against the Governor being made a partaker in the expenditure of the revenue without, or in anticipation of, the sanction of Parliament. The maintenance of that safeguard with its correlative duties, constitutes one of the most important functions with which the Department under the control of the Auditor-General is invested by the Audit Act of 1870, and which he considers requires the utmost of his official strength and resources to fulfil and retain.

The Auditor-General considers that the words of the 12th clause of the Audit Act, which are made the basis of the new action of the Treasury, viz. :—"Before countersigning any such instrument as aforesaid, such Auditor-General shall ascertain that the sums therein mentioned are then legally available for, and applicable to the services or purposes mentioned in such instrument," ought not properly to be isolated, and to be detached from the other words contained in the four clauses 10 to 13, which explain the evident scope and intention of the 12th clause, but should be carefully construed with them as a whole.

SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GOVERNOR'S WARRANT.

The significance of the Governor's Warrant is that, once the Treasurer pays over to the Public Account all moneys received into the Treasury, as directed by clause 10, those moneys are beyond his control, until he receives the Governor's Warrant to draw out any portion of those moneys. The Governor's Warrant is, therefore, the legal expression of authority to the Treasurer to issue and pay moneys for services rendered, and to make such Warrant legal, it must be based upon Statutes appropriating the public revenues or moneys to such services.

It is directed therefore that, before asking the Governor to complete the necessary legal sanction for the issue of moneys from the Public Account, the Treasurer shall support his application to the Governor by the certificate of the Auditor-General—as an independent officer—to the effect that the Governor can legally do so. The responsibility of such certificate rests, therefore, entirely with the Auditor-General. For if such responsibility were to be shared, or modified by the expressed opinion of any other officer, the value of such certificate must necessarily be minimised. No such limitation of responsibility is anywhere indicated in the Audit Act.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

When the Audit Act was passed in 1870, the "Public Account" was constituted by only two distinct funds—the "Consolidated Revenue Fund" and the "Trust Fund." See Second Schedule.

THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

In regard to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, certificates of availability have always been and still are limited to the total of the Ways and Means granted by Parliament, as set forth in the Appropriation Acts, special and annual. But in case the Revenue shall exceed the Ways and Means so provided, no Warrant can issue, for the application of such excess to pay for any service rendered to an amount beyond the sanction of Parliament, although the claim for such service may be recovered, or recoverable from the Government in a Court of Law. On the other hand, if the Revenue fails to produce the anticipated Ways and Means, the Treasurer must either postpone payments, or arrange for an overdraft, to the extent of such short income from the sources of revenue sanctioned by Parliament, to meet the requirements of the Appropriation Acts. This latter contingency has never been considered, as a reason for not certifying to legal availability up to the amount of Ways and Means Votes, because, until the close of a financial year, it cannot be known whether the Revenue is sufficient, or not, to meet Parliamentary Appropriations thereof.

THE TRUST FUND.

With respect to the Trust Fund, or rather Trust Funds, the case is quite different, inasmuch as there is a direct relationship between the sums lodged on their behalf respectively in the "Public Account" and the liability on the part of the Treasurer to issue same; no difficulty exists therefore, in the case of the Trust Funds in certifying to availability, but the certificate is always dependent, among other things, upon the fact that actual cash, to the amount asked for, has been received by the Treasurer, and lodged in the "Public Account" before the issue of such certificate.

There is this further consideration, that the Trust Fund is not one Fund, that can be drawn upon indiscriminately, but is an aggregate of a number of distinct Trusts, to each of which is attached certain conditions, without compliance with which no operation can legally take place. When, therefore, the Treasurer asks for a certificate of availability, the Auditor-General is bound to inquire into the conditions of issue, and not to certify to an amount within the limits of a cash balance, simply because the Treasurer asks for it.

THE LOAN FUND.

The Loan Fund, or, as it is now described in the Loan Service Acts, "The General Loan Account," is constituted on a different footing from either the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or the Trust Funds, and it is out of the administration of that Fund that the present question has chiefly arisen.

No mention is made of a separate Loan Fund in the Audit Act of 1870, because all Loan Acts up to the date of it, including one passed immediately after it, directed all proceeds of Loans to be carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and to be accounted for as part of it.

In the following year, however—1871—a Loan Act, 35 Vic. No. 5, was passed, separating the proceeds of the Loan authorised by it from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and placing them to a separate account, called "The Loan Fund," and each subsequent Loan Act up to the Act 41 Vic. No. 7 created for itself a separate "Loan Fund"; under the Act 42 Vic. No. 16, however, all those separate Funds were amalgamated into one, thenceforward termed "The General Loan Account," and to which the proceeds of all subsequent Loans were directed to be credited.

Although

Although the Loan moneys were thus separated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund Account, the issue of those moneys, by the Treasurer, was always guarded by the provisions contained in previous Loan Acts, that the Warrant of the Governor must be obtained to enable the Treasurer to get credit for his payments for Loan Services. But along with that provision there is a limitation of the payments, for which the Governor's Warrant was to be obtained, to the actual credit to the General Loan Account of the proceeds of Loans, such proceeds being applicable to the payment of any accounts, claimable under any separate Loan Acts, but the condition of payment is always that it be made out of Loan money. In other words, there is no legal sanction for the appropriation of moneys to Loan Services, without Loan moneys being previously provided, to the extent to which actual payments are required to be made. Hence the question of "Appropriation," which is claimed to be the Auditor-General's only guide in issuing certificates of availability in regard to Loan Services, is actually settled by the answer to the simple question: Is there a cash balance of proceeds of Loans, over and above the amount of Warrants previously issued, to cover the certificate asked for?

In the last two Loan Acts, 59 Vic. No. 6, and 60 Vic. No. 32, there is the remarkable absence of the provision, contained in all previous Loan Acts, for the obtaining the Governor's Warrant for payments under those Acts. It is even doubtful whether the Treasurer has any power to make such payments without the Governor's Warrant, unless it was intended that under clause 5—of each Act quoted—the Treasurer should be free to "appropriate" and "apply" any of the sums "borrowed" and carried to the "General Loan Account" without reference to the Governor or the Auditor-General, or, in other words, that transactions under the Acts quoted are intended to be removed from the operation of the Audit Act of 1870.

There is also the remarkable implication by the provision of section 2 of clause 7 of the Act 60 Vic. No. 32, that without money actually borrowed and placed to credit, or moneys otherwise temporarily obtained and carried to the credit of the General Loan Account, no payments could be made for Loan Services.

GENERALLY.

In reference to the three distinct Funds already explained, there is the general provision in clause 11 that the amount for which the Governor's Warrant may be desired is limited to such sum, or sums, as may be calculated by the Treasurer "as likely to become due and payable out of the Public Account during a period not exceeding one month after such calculation." The Auditor-General's experience has all along been that the calculations of requirements have often been very wide of the mark—absurdly so—on a number of occasions. Applications have frequently been made for a certificate of availability to the full amount of a Vote or for the whole amount of a contract when there was ample evidence that it could not possibly be wanted within one month or within several months. As a notable example, among many other minor ones which could be adduced, a certificate was asked for the issue of £30,000—or thereabouts—which represented the amount of a contract on which the instalments payable extended over some fifteen or eighteen months. Exercising his right of challenge, the instrument was reduced by the Treasury, on the remonstrance of the Auditor-General. According to the new views, the Auditor-General would be bound to certify in the circumstances, on the ground that the amount was within an Appropriation.

Another element has to be taken into consideration, and that is that the Auditor-General's power and right of challenge extend to all items of "Credit," to "Funds," or to an "Account," and of disallowance, where such credits are found to be outside of the legitimate operations in the Public Account, as prescribed by clauses 10 to 13 of the Audit Act. If certificates of issue asked for cover or include credits which are found to be wrong, the Auditor-General is clearly justified in declining to certify, notwithstanding the alleged rule of guidance by Appropriation.

SUMMARY OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL'S CONTENTIONS.

(1.) In view of the foregoing statements and explanations, the Auditor-General contends that in no case can the Governor legally approve of a Warrant for issue of money from the Public Account, or from any other Account that may require such Warrant, except on the ground that money had been previously provided to the credit of such Account of a sufficient amount to meet it.

(2.) In the case of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the provision of the "Ways and Means" is assumed to be sufficient, in the growing realisation of them, to meet the supplies for which they are granted, and consequently to meet any Warrant for actual drafts. At any rate, the Crown, as represented by the Governor, has a right to assume that the Ways and Means for meeting the supplies granted are provided as required upon the issue of a Warrant. In this case the Auditor-General is justified in certifying that, up to the amount of Parliamentary appropriations by "Ways and Means," or otherwise, money has been provided, although in the course of a financial year there may be occasionally a debit instead of a credit cash balance.

(3.) In the case of the Trust Fund, there must, from its nature, be a clear basis of cash prior to operations, and, consequently, that the Auditor-General has a right to withhold his certificate in the absence of a cash or an investment balance to the amount demanded.

(4.) In regard to the General Loan Account, that account can obviously have no existence until Loan moneys are obtained to form it, and consequently that no Warrant can issue, except on a basis of actual cash, without which, in fact, there is no authority to appropriate to specific Loan Services. The Auditor-General has a right, therefore, to insist on a Cash Loan Balance as a preliminary to the issue of his certificate of legal availability or applicability.

(5.) In respect to the Loan Acts 59 Vic. No. 6 and 60 Vic. No. 32, there being no provision for the issue of a Governor's Warrant, the Auditor-General is not bound to give a certificate of availability at all—although such certificates have been given at the Treasurer's request—but only on there being a credit cash balance of Loan Money available for Loan Services, under the authority of the Loan Funds Amalgamation Act 42 Vic. No. 16.

(6.) The Auditor-General contends further that the clauses 10 to 13 of the Audit Act should be read together, and that his responsibility for the certificate required of him demands on his part a satisfactory assurance that all the conditions which are attached to the several portions of the Public Funds, and not the appropriating authority only, are fulfilled before countersigning a document to be submitted for the Governor's signature as an authority to draw upon the Public Account in payment for Public Services.

(7.) Lastly, the Auditor-General contends that whether the Treasurer uses his Warrants in full or in part, or whether the Treasurer reserves cash sufficient to meet all the cheques which he may draw pursuant to a Warrant of the Governor, the Auditor-General must treat every certificated Warrant as a cheque drawn against the cash balance legitimately at the credit of the fund to which the Warrant refers; and that consequently the Auditor-General is not at liberty to certify to the issue of any sum from any fund beyond any cash balance that may remain after debiting that fund with the full amount of certificated Warrants, irrespective of any financial operations, which the Treasurer may deem necessary, or which he may lawfully arrange for in the interest of the public.

The Auditor-General respectfully solicits the opinion of the Attorney-General on the points above submitted, Nos. 1-7.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 18.

Clauses of the Audit Act referred to.

THE CLAUSES OF THE AUDIT ACT OF 1890 REFERRED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:—

" 10. The Treasurer or his Deputy shall from day to day pay into the Bank keeping the Government Account all moneys received into the Treasury to an account in such Bank to be called "The Public Account" and such moneys shall be disposed of as hereinafter mentioned and not otherwise.

" 11. All moneys paid into such Bank to the Public Account as hereinbefore directed shall be deemed and taken to be money lent by Her Majesty to the person or persons to whom such Bank may belong and such moneys shall be drawn from the said account in the following manner only (that is to say) the Treasurer shall as often as occasion may require calculate the amount of moneys likely to become due and payable out of the said account during a period not exceeding one month next after such calculation and shall thereupon prepare an instrument in the form contained in the Second Schedule to this Act and shall set forth therein the said amount classifying and arranging it (if for the Public Service) under the same divisions and heads that shall have been employed in the appropriation thereof or stating (if not for the Public Service) the purpose for which it is payable and after having signed such instrument shall transmit the same to the said Auditor-General and such instrument when countersigned by him in the form contained in the same Schedule and approved by the Governor as hereinafter directed but not otherwise shall be the warrant for the making of the order next hereinafter mentioned.

" 12. Before countersigning any such instrument as aforesaid such Auditor-General shall ascertain that the sums therein mentioned are then legally available for and applicable to the Service or purpose mentioned in such instrument and after countersigning such instrument shall return the same to the Treasurer who shall thereupon submit it to the Governor for his approval and signature. Provided that in case the said Auditor-General shall find that the sums therein mentioned or any of them are not then legally available or applicable to the Services or purposes therein set forth he shall return the said instrument to the Treasurer for correction attaching thereto a paper setting forth in writing the sum or sums not found by him to be legally available or applicable as aforesaid.

" 13. When the said warrant shall have been signed by the Governor the Treasurer or such officer or officers as he may authorise may from time to time issue drafts or cheques upon the said Public Account in such form as shall be directed by the Treasurer and such drafts or cheques shall be sufficient authority to the Bank in which the said Public Account is kept to debit the said Public Account with the amounts mentioned therein and no moneys shall be drawn or paid out of the said account in any other manner. Provided always that the amounts mentioned in such drafts or cheques shall in no case exceed collectively the amount of the items set forth in the said warrant."

(The corresponding clauses of the Audit Act, 1898, are Nos. 15 to 18.)

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No. 19.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

10 March, 1898.

It is reported to me that the Treasurer's cash-sheets show that Loan Service Vouchers appear therein for payments between December, 1897, and 28th February, 1898, to the amount of £415,098 8s. Od., for which the Governor's Warrants have not been obtained, so far as known to this Department. I have, therefore, the honor to request that you will have the goodness to afford an explanation of this serious departure from the provisions of the Audit Act, and also from what source the funds have been obtained to meet those payments.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 20.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 19 March, 1898.

I have the honor, by direction of the Honourable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, relative to certain payments appearing in the cash-sheets between December, 1897, and 28th February, 1898, and, in reply, to transmit you a copy of a memorandum by the Treasury Accountant, whose views are endorsed by Mr. Reid.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Memorandum.

Subject :—Auditor-General requesting explanation of Loan payments between December, 1897, and 28th February, 1898.

The Treasury, Account Branch, Sydney, 16 March, 1898.

THE Auditor-General will no doubt remember that in November last his certificate to application for Governor's Warrants was refused, and that although repeated efforts were made to obtain the necessary instruments, they were either withheld by the Auditor-General, or returned uncertified.

Under these circumstances it became necessary that steps should be taken to meet the current liabilities to the public, and the only alternative, owing to the action taken by the Auditor-General, was to pay without Warrant.

It may be here pointed out that on the 1st December last, at the time objection was taken by the Auditor-General to the Treasurer's request for Warrants, the sum at credit of the General Loan Account was £849,156 0s. 8d., and that, on the 1st March, after the payment of the amount mentioned in the Auditor-General's minute, there still was at the credit of the same account £377,491 16s. 2d., and that at no time since that date was the account overdrawn.

The payments alluded to were made out of the General Loan Account balance, as above mentioned, by authority of the Treasurer.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 21.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Audit, 24 March, 1898.

In reference to your letter of the 19th instant, in reply to mine of 10th idem, asking explanation as to certain payments which appear in the Treasurer's cash-sheets, between December, 1897, and 28th February, 1898, I have the honor to refer you to my letters of 31st August and 10th September last.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 22.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Dear Mr. Rennie,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 2 March, 1898.

Several Loan Warrants, Nos. 101, 104, 119, 126, and 133, sent to you during November and December last, have not been returned.

I should be glad if you would kindly send them back at an early date.

Yours, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK.

No. 23.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick,

Department of Audit, 2 March, 1898.

In reply to your inquiry of this date as to certain Warrants, I must remind you that Nos. 101 and 104 were returned to you on 16th November last, with reference to my communications of 8th and 12th of same month, to which no reply has been received.

The

The others, Nos. 119, 126, and 133, were open to same remarks, and action thereupon was dependent on receipt of reply to above. They are now returned at your request.

Yours, &c.,
E. A. RENNIE.

No. 24.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 11 March, 1898.

With reference to your note of 2nd instant, may I venture to point out that a sum considerably in excess of £100,000 has been received as proceeds of sales of Funded Stock, and credited to General Loan Account, since November last, against which Warrants to the extent of about £50,000 only have been issued.

There would, therefore, seem to be funds available against which some at least of the accompanying instruments might be certified; and I trust, therefore, that you will be able to see your way to certify Warrants to the full amount of such available funds.

Should you still be unable to certify to further Warrants, however, I would ask that you will favour by furnishing, for submission to the Honourable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, a statement of the grounds upon which the refusal is based.

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 25.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, 19 March, 1898.

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, respecting amount of Loan Receipts, for the application of which no Warrants have yet been certified and estimated by you as at about £50,000, I have the honor to state that according to the books of this office there would appear to be a balance of proceeds of sales of stock not yet covered by Warrants of the Governor to an amount of, say, £67,813 7s. 7d. at 11th instant.

For that or any lesser sum I shall be prepared to issue the usual certificate on presentation of proper instruments for the purpose, those which accompanied your letter and now re-enclosed being out of date and unsuitable.

I must, however, remind you that the Treasurer's Accounts show a very large sum of money to have been issued for Loan Services, and without Warrant, far beyond the credits to the General Loan Account, as reported in my letter of 10th instant, to which I have as yet received no reply.

I have, &c.,
E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 26.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, 5 April, 1898.

With reference to your letter of 5th August, in reply to mine of 15th July, 1897, I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to inform me whether any steps have been taken to replace the three drafts of £500,000 each, or in all £1,500,000, to the credit of the Public Account to which those drafts were debited, on the understanding that securities would be negotiated to cover them—now nearly three years ago.

On the faith that those transfers would be met immediately by Loan moneys, Warrants were certified by me to the full amount of £1,500,000, but I must now inform you that, as hitherto, Loan moneys have not been provided to meet those Warrants specifically, I feel justified in treating, for Warrant account purposes, all credits arising from sales of stock since as a set-off against the £1,500,000 in question, and in treating any Warrants subsequently certified that may prove to be in excess of the Loan moneys available from sales of stock, as having been irregularly issued, until the amount of Loan cash legitimately at credit, and the amount of Warrants issued, balance.

I have, &c.,
E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 27.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 7 April, 1898.

I have the honor, by direction of the Honourable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, to intimate that it is found that the question as to the interpretation of section 12 of the Audit Act of 1870, which was submitted for the opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Want, with your concurrence, some time back, was undealt with when that gentleman resigned recently, and has consequently been left over to his successor. As, however, the point at issue is one which intimately concerns himself in another capacity, Mr. Want's successor has a delicacy in dealing with it, and it must therefore remain in abeyance for the present, though this should not entail any inconvenience to public creditors, as, owing to the recent recoupment of the General Loan Account in a large sum, the position of affairs has been entirely changed, and it is hoped that your certificate will no longer be withheld to Warrants on the General Loan Account.

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 28.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

19 April, 1898.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, referring to a question at issue as to the interpretation of clause 12 of the Audit Act and its relatives, 10, 11, and 13, I have the honor to express my disappointment that the importance of the question at issue should not have, before this, been dealt with by the late Attorney-General, and also my concurrence in the statement in your letter that the matter must remain in abeyance for the present for the reasons therein given.

I cannot, however, assent to the further statement made in your letter, that the recent credit of a large sum to the General Loan Account (improperly described as a recoupment thereto) has entirely changed the position of affairs, as may be gathered from my letter of the 5th instant, in connection with which a further communication will be made immediately.

I have, &c,
E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 29.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

19 April, 1898.

Referring to my letter of the 5th instant, on the subject of the further issue of Warrants for Loan Services, and in reply to your semi-official note of the 6th instant, I have now the honor to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that a careful examination has been made of the state of the General Loan Account in connection with the Warrants which I have certified for the issue of the proceeds of Loans negotiated since the 8th January, 1895, for application to Loan Services, the result being that a proper Statement of the Balance on the General Loan Account at 25th March, 1898, shows that it was considerably overdrawn.

I have already stated that the terms on which the three credits of £500,000 each, on the 9th January, 10th April, and 8th September, 1895, were authorised by the Governor and Executive Council having been as follows, viz.:—"Pending the realisation of further Loan Securities," certificates of availability were given by me on the faith that steps would be taken at an early date to carry out the terms of those authorities.

But as the obligations incurred in the issue of those authorities have not been fulfilled, so far as appears in the Treasurer's accounts, I am quite entitled to treat those transfers as of no account in a Statement of Warrants properly chargeable against legitimate Loan credits.

Taking, therefore, the balance nominally at the credit of the General Loan Account, that is, irrespective of outstanding and unused Warrants on the 8th January, 1895, prior to the first of the transfers for £500,000, being placed to credit, the following figures show the operation of the Warrant Account up to the 25th March, 1898, inclusive:—

Cr.		£	s.	d.
Cash Balance, 8th January, 1895	...	1,166,826	18	2
Proceeds of Inscribed and Funded Stock,—				
From 9th January, 1895, to 30th June, 1895...	...	321,130	16	2
" 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896	...	4,212,533	14	4
" 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	...	1,560,369	14	4
" 1st July, 1897, to 25th March, 1898	...	167,019	6	8
Special Receipts,—				
Balance of money in Trust Account—Over issues Loan Services	...	£95,160	15	8
Advance by Curator of Intestate Estates	...	50,000	0	0
Insurance recovered	...	1,513	0	0
			146,673	15 8
Total receipts to 25th March, 1898	...	£7,574,604	5	4
Dr.				
Balance of Warrants outstanding, 8th January, 1895	...	627,643	2	7
Warrants certified, 9th January, 1895, to 25th March, 1898	...	4,193,633	5	3
Renewal of Loans, 57 Vic. No. 17, &c.	...	1,504,200	0	0
Accrued interest and premiums due to and transferred to Revenue Account	...	370,818	3	4
Treasury Bills redeemed	...	2,746,000	0	0
Warrants restored as against over issues	...	27,122	6	10
			9,474,446	18 0
Less Warrants cancelled between 30th March, 1895, and 23rd September, 1897	...	490,553	16	11
Total	...	8,983,893	1	1
Balance of Warrants in excess of Credits	...	£1,409,288	15	9

Inasmuch, however, as payments have been made and charged to the General Loan Account without the Warrant of the Governor to the amount up to 25th March, 1898, of £518,436 18s. 7d., the overdraft is increased to £1,927,725 14s. 4d.

It will be observed that in the above Statement no credit is allowed for the entry on 20th August, 1897, of £500,000, transferred in the Bank Account from the Public Account to the General Loan Account, as for reasons already given in my letters of 31st August and 10th September last, to which no reply has been received, the operation was altogether an irregular one, and added nothing to either account, nor altered the then state of the Warrant Account.

The

The recent transfer from the London Account of £665,000 to the credit of the General Loan Account can only be dealt with by this office as a set-off against the debit balance on the Warrant Account above stated.

I regret, therefore, that until the balance on the General Loan Account be rectified, and placed in its true position, I cannot see my way to continue to certify warrants for the issue of moneys not legally available and applicable to Loan Services.

I have, &c,

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 30.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 25 April, 1898.

The Colonial Treasurer directs me to state that he has had, during his recent rest from work, your letter of the 5th instant, relating to Warrants for Loan Services, under serious consideration.

The resignation of the late Attorney-General before an opinion was given by him on the case submitted, and the fact that Mr. Reid now occupies the position of Attorney-General as well as that of Colonial Treasurer, makes it impossible to ask the present Attorney-General for an opinion, as it would be manifestly unfair to you that the present holder of the office should give an opinion as Crown Law Officer in a matter at issue between the Treasury and the Audit Office.

The Colonial Treasurer has carefully considered the position advanced in the able case submitted by you for the late Attorney-General's opinion, in the light of the various provisions of the Loan Acts of the Colony, and of the Audit Act of 1870, and, if he had come to the conclusion that your contention was the correct one, he would have directed the preparation of a measure for Parliament to deal with the difficulty.

But Mr. Reid, believing the Treasury is in the right, is unable to take that course.

Recognizing the urgency and importance of the question, it is his intention to submit the whole matter for the opinion of Sir Julian Salomons, Q. C., and Dr. R. M. Sly, in the form of the case submitted by you, and a case submitted by the Treasury. If you wish to add to the case drawn up for Mr. Want, or to amend it in any way, kindly do so, and the Treasurer will submit your case as amended.

The Treasurer desires me to state further that, in the event of the opinion of Counsel being in your favour, he will raise no further contention on the subject,—but if so advised may propose legislation on the subject.

Referring to your letter of the 19th instant, which reached the Treasurer on Saturday night at National Park, I have to add that, as the course taken by the Treasury in transferring advances of £1,500,000 to the Loan Account, was, even in your own view, not an improper one, "pending the realization of further Loan Securities," and on that ground, you gave certificates of availability, the Treasurer desires me, in the interest of the public creditor, to ask you not to summarily stop payment of claims due to the business community until the opinion referred to has been obtained, which will certainly be within the next three weeks. To attempt to force the Government to impose on the public a charge of £45,000 or £60,000 a year, in order to pay claims which it can pay without such a liability, is, the Treasurer thinks, a step you will hesitate to take when it may turn out that your view of the law is wrong, and your demands upon the Treasury illegal, and that the public sacrifice referred to was unnecessary.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 31.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 2 May, 1898.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, and to request that you will have the goodness to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that I have carefully read and reconsidered the case submitted by me in November last for the opinion of the Attorney-General, and do not see that it requires alteration in any respect. The views set forth in it are, I conceive, fully in accord with the spirit and intention of the "Audit Act of 1870," so far as the duties of this Department are defined. Those duties have been carried out by my predecessor and myself with the most liberal interpretation which we could venture to apply to the precise instructions given in the Act to the Treasurer and to the Auditor-General.

The operations of audit are necessarily moulded on the operations of the Treasury, and both have to be conducted in the interests of the public. Those interests have hitherto been largely conserved by the restrictions of the Audit Act, which have been imposed equally upon the Treasurer and the Auditor-General, and if anything the restrictions should be made more effective for the end designed rather than be diminished by any contemplated legislation on the subject.

With regard to the second part of your letter, I need only refer to correspondence embodied in my Annual Reports of 1895 and 1895-6, paragraphs 23 and 24, and 33 to 36 (with Appendix E) respectively, to show that I regarded the advance as purely a temporary expedient with which to provide a *modus vivendi* for a dying balance, and I was induced to grant certificates of availability on the understanding that the excess on the Loan Account would be made good without unnecessary delay, and the General Trust Fund balance recouped to the extent of the £1,500,000. The advances were made during 1895, and to the present date no attempt has been made to fulfil the conditions under which I was induced to concur in the arrangement.

I observe also that no explanation is offered as to the lapse of nearly three years without fulfilling the terms of the arrangement referred to, during which there is good reason to believe that the necessary loan could have been obtained on very favourable terms.

In asking me not to summarily stop payments due to public creditors, I think the Treasurer must have forgotten that since December last payments to the extent of £560,000 have been made in satisfaction of the public claims without the Governor's warrant. If payments are now to be stopped at the Treasury it can only be that the conditions prerequisite to the issue of a Governor's warrant (as described in my

case

case submitted for the opinion of the Attorney-General) are now regarded as essential before any further operations can legally take place. As I have fulfilled my duty in the case, the responsibility of stopping payments does not rest with me.

The strained condition of the General Loan Account is largely due to the appropriations to expend increasing in a much larger ratio than the additions to the Loan Cash Balance. As the Treasurer is well aware, under the "Loans Fund Amalgamation Act of 1879," payments may be made out of the General Loan Cash Balance directly a Loan Bill is assented to, and, as a matter of fact, large payments do take place as indicated. When it is considered that the last three Loan Acts authorised in the aggregate liabilities to the extent of £5,851,328, and that the additions to the Loan Cash Balance were not commensurate therewith to a very large extent, it is obvious that a rapid exhaustion of the Loan Cash Balance is a necessary consequence.

The subjoined statement shows how the above amount was made up, and to this sum has been added the £1,500,000 as a part of the outstanding liability:—

Act.	Date assented to.	Amount authorised.
59 Victoria No. 6	10th August, 1895	£1,555,200 0 0
60 Victoria No. 32	16th November, 1896	2,271,376 0 0
61 Victoria No. 43	10th December, 1897	2,024,752 0 0
		£5,851,328 0 0
Advances from General Trust Funds		1,500,000 0 0
		£7,351,328 0 0

Moreover, as these Acts authorised a concomitant annual interest liability to the extent of upwards of £175,000, I cannot but regard it as strange that I should be accused of endeavouring to saddle the Colony with an unnecessary annual interest expenditure of some £45,000 or £60,000. There is another and very important side to this question, viz, the solvency of the General Trust Funds. These Funds (which exceed £3,000,000), so far as the balances existed in the local Banks, have been *wholly used* for general purposes—with a view, as alleged by the Treasury, to economy in payment of interest on loan obligations—without any regard to daily liabilities of the Government in connection with those Funds. In view of a hardening market through international complications, the London market may be all but closed against us, and the Colony will perforce have to seek local help to meet loan expenditure, and pay dearly for the accommodation, and all because the savings of some few thousands of pounds of interest have been regarded as a primary essential in our financial economy. But whether the important considerations adduced are lost sight of or not, it is plain from the subjoined statement that the Colony cannot meet the growing liabilities under Loan Appropriations without additional loans being raised:—

The Bank balances at the 1st April, 1898, after the payment of the monthly draft for the salaries of the Service, and allowing for the payments made by the Bank of New South Wales, not transferred, show a debit balance on the Public Account of	£	s.	d.
Which means that not only the whole of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and of the General Trust Funds locally had been expended, but that the Bank had advanced to the Government £257,225 10s. 9d.	Dr.	257,225	10 9
At the same date the General Loan Account showed a credit balance of ...	Cr.	903,660	3 2
But the underlying fact is not shown that this latter account has also against it a debit of £1,500,000, nor that the Public Account has also a credit in its favour of £1,500,000, the amount of the sums advanced at 28th September, 1895.			
There was, therefore, only a net credit cash balance on the 1st April of ...	Cr.	646,434	12 5
But at the same date (independently of a considerable amount of revenue warrants which cannot be immediately ascertained) there were outstanding warrants, equivalent to unrepresented cheques, for—			
General Loan Services	£214,936	0	11
General Trust Funds Accounts	433,040	2	5
	Dr.	647,976	3 4

Thus showing that the net Bank balances, without taking into consideration the outstanding revenue warrants, was more than pledged to meet the outstanding warrants for Loan and Trust Fund Services alone.

In conclusion, I have the honor to request that this letter be forwarded, along with my case for opinion, to the counsel named by Mr. Reid, as strengthening my contentions and answering at the same time the two divisions of your letter, a copy of which, it is presumed, will accompany the other papers.

I have, &c.,
E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 32.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 31 May, 1898.

In compliance with the promise made to you by the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, I have the honor to transmit you the accompanying copy of "Treasury remarks upon the case submitted by the Auditor-General, dated 23rd November, 1897, on the subject of his responsibility under the 'Audit Act of 1870,' more particularly under clauses 10 to 13 thereof."

Mr. Reid wishes me to say that, in the event of your wishing to add to the case prepared by you for submission to the late Attorney-General, he would be glad to have such addition at the earliest possible moment, as it is desired to submit the matter to counsel (Sir Julian Salomons, Q.C., and Dr. R. M. Sly) with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

TREASURY

TREASURY REMARKS upon the case submitted by the Auditor-General, dated 23rd November, 1897, on the subject of his responsibility under the "Audit Act of 1870," more particularly under clauses 10 to 13 thereof.

1. With great respect to the Auditor-General, it is submitted that the case with which he supports his construction of clauses 10 to 13 of the Audit Act, contains a large quantity of irrelevant matter, much of which is historically inaccurate, and therefore calls for correction.

2. In the first place, however,—What is the point at issue, upon which legal interpretation is necessary? It is this: Have the following words in section 12 one meaning, as the Treasury alleges, or two meanings, as the Auditor-General maintains? The words are those copied from the said section into every warrant for the payment of public moneys (specimen Appendices B, C, and D) above the place where the Auditor-General by his signature certifies as follows:—

"I certify that the sums above-mentioned are now legally available for and applicable to the services and purposes respectively above set forth."

According to the Treasury, from the year the Audit Act was passed (1870), the one thing, and the only thing, the Auditor-General had to look to, as a matter of law, was this—

3. Did the respective sums in the warrant fall within the limit of amounts voted and enacted as open to expenditure in connection with the respective services set opposite those amounts?

According to the Auditor-General the words in the warrant (and twelfth section before cited) required him (1) to be satisfied as above, and (2) to be satisfied, further—

4. (a) *As to the Consolidated Revenue Fund—*

That, not only money has been appropriated for the warrant items, but also that money, and money derived from the public revenues only, is lying in the bank to meet the drafts.

5. (b) *As to the General Loan Account—*

That, not only money has been voted in a Loan Act to cover the amounts and services mentioned in the warrant; but also that sufficient money is, at the date of the warrant, at the credit of the Loan Account in the bank to meet the drafts, and that such money must be the proceeds of securities actually sold.

6. It might be well now to give a few illustrations.

First Example.

Vote in Appropriation Act.—Supply of saddles to Mounted Police	...	...	£500
Warrant.—Supply of saddles to Permanent Artillery	...	...	750

7. Here the sum of £750 would not be "legally available" for the service, for the vote is £500 only. Again, the sum would not be legally "applicable to the service or purpose mentioned in such instrument," because the service in the instrument is "Permanent Artillery," while the appropriation is for the "Mounted Police." The Auditor-General would therefore be justified in refusing to sign. Take a case of the opposite kind.

Second Example.

Vote in Appropriation Act.—Permanent Military Force, Magazine Rifles	...	...	£10,000
Warrant.—Permanent Military Force, Magazine Rifles	...	...	5,000

Here the sum of £5,000 would be "legally available for" this service, and would be "applicable to the service or purpose mentioned," and according to the Treasury the Auditor-General should sign.

Third Example.

Appropriation Act.—Permanent Military Force, Magazine Rifles	...	...	£10,000
Warrant.—Permanent Military Force, Magazine Rifles	...	...	5,000

8. Here the Auditor-General says:—True there is an appropriation for the above, and the sum is legally available for and applicable to the service, as a matter of lawful expenditure; but, before I authorise the payment of this lawful charge, the Treasurer must satisfy me that the Consolidated Revenue Fund has revenue moneys sufficient to pay the amount, and no other moneys, not even an advance from other public funds, or from the bank, or power to overdraw given by a bank, will do.

Fourth Example.

Loan Act.—Railway construction, Berrigan to Finley	...	...	£100,000
Warrant.—Railway construction, Berrigan to Finley	...	...	10,000
Funds at credit of General Loan Fund	...	...	1,000,000

But the Auditor-General finds these funds a transfer pending sale of debentures.

Result.—Refuses to sign Warrant, and loan must be raised or contractor remain unpaid.

9. The point of law to be decided is, therefore, as follows:—

Is the language of the 12th section of the Audit Act intended to cover the meaning attached to it by the Treasury—namely, that the proposed expenditure, both as to service and amount, has been duly authorised by law, and that meaning only? or

Does that language intend, not only to safeguard against illegal payments of public moneys—upon which point both Departments agree—but also, as the Auditor-General insists against us, is there the further meaning that it is his statutory duty, before countersigning the Warrant, to feel satisfied as to the Treasurer's ability to pay the public creditor out of "legal cash" then lying at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the General Loan Fund?

10. We use the term "legal cash" as a short one. The Auditor-General, in the case of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, would put it thus—

In the case of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the provision of the "Ways and Means" is assumed to be sufficient, in the growing realisation of them, to meet the supplies for which they are granted, and consequently to meet any Warrant for actual drafts. At any rate, the Crown, as represented by the Governor, has a right to assume that the Ways and Means for meeting the supplies granted are provided as required upon the issue of a Warrant. In this case the Auditor-General is justified in certifying that, up to the amount of Parliamentary Appropriations by Ways and Means or otherwise, money has been provided, although, in the course of a financial year, there may be occasionally a debit instead of a credit cash balance.

11. In the case of the General Loans Account, the Auditor-General's definition of "legal cash" is—
"Is there a cash balance of *proceeds of loans* over and above the amounts of Warrants previously issued to cover the certificate asked for?" (pp. 6 and 7 of case).

Again (at page 6 of case)—

In other words, there is no legal sanction for the appropriation of moneys to loan services *without loan moneys* being previously provided to *the extent to which actual payments are required to be made*.

12. It is fair to point out that as to loans the Auditor-General does not rest his case on the Audit Act alone, but also upon words in the Loan Acts.

13. The following are the words in Loan Acts from the time the Loan Fund was established (1871) down to 1894 (58 Vic. No. 14):—

5. The said Treasurer shall issue and pay the said several sums for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, in such manner and in such proportions as the Governor, by any warrant or order in writing under his hand, and directed to the said Treasurer, may from time to time order and direct. And the payments so made shall be charged upon and payable out of the sums so borrowed or applied as aforesaid.

14. The last sentence is not, the Treasury contends, a *condition precedent* to the issue of a warrant to pay, and therefore cannot be a *condition precedent* to anything done prior to such issue. It is nowhere provided that no work shall be commenced until a loan is floated, therefore the payment for work done cannot be made an illegal act if before the loan is raised. Again, whether a loan has been raised or not, the manner of charging expenditure will be exactly the same. On the first credit of money, or the first payment of money for a loan service, an account would be opened. To that open account all expenditure for the service would be charged in precisely the same way, whether there were moneys on the credit side, in the shape of proceeds of loans, or in the shape of an advance pending a loan, or in the shape of an authority to overdraw, and the outlay would be "charged upon and payable out of the sums so borrowed," if the proceeds of the loan came to the credit side of the account after a temporary advance, just as much as if there had been no advance at all.

15. Let us go back to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Auditor-General must surely be aware that he has always, from 1870 down to the present moment, certified to warrants on that fund, quite irrespective of what he now lays down, as to his statutory duty of seeing to the presence of revenue moneys sufficient to meet them. He explains away what, according to his own contention, amounts to a violation of his part of that duty upon the following ground:—

This latter contingency (deficiency of revenue moneys and consequent failure of funds for warrants) has never been considered as a reason for not certifying to legal availability up to the amounts of Ways and Means Votes, because, *until the close of a Financial Year, it cannot be known whether the revenue is sufficient or not to meet Parliamentary Appropriations thereof*.

16. This is strangely insufficient to cover the whole ground. If the law is what the Auditor-General contends it to be, he cannot dispense with its provisions in that way. If the law is as he contends, the Treasurer ought to have *revenue moneys* at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the first day of a month sufficient to cover a month's expenditure, because section 11 of the Act, and the form of the warrant, contemplate a warrant on the first day of a month for expenditure which may not take place until the 31st. If the law is as Mr. Rennie contends, before he signs such a warrant, the money should all be lying waiting in the Bank, otherwise his whole position falls to the ground.

17. Again, the plea for not too strictly scrutinising warrants for the Consolidated Revenue Fund will not bear close investigation. While it is quite true that the revenue of the year cannot be known until it is over, it is known then. Yet, during the course of deficiency years (*see Appendix E*), the Auditor-General signed hundreds of warrants for services of a year, after the year was over, and when it was a notorious fact that the warrants he had signed and was signing for the services of that year were more, by extremely large sums, than the revenue for the year, or any moneys belonging to it; and that this state of things was equally true, in some cases, for periods prior and subsequent. Appendix E shows deficiencies in the Consolidated Revenue Fund owing to payments under warrants signed by the Auditor-General in excess of revenue moneys at credit of the account, ranging over the years 1886, 1887, and 1888, to cover which a deficiency loan of £2,600,000 was authorised in 1889, and over the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, to cover which a deficiency loan of £1,174,000 was passed in 1895.

18. As to loans and warrants upon the General Loan Fund, history is also against the Auditor-General, for the accounts show deficiencies in the Loan Fund from 30th June, 1891, to 31st December, 1894, ranging from £128,000 to £2,254,000. These deficiencies represent warrants signed by the Auditor-General when he must have known there were no proceeds of loans to meet them.

19. It is quite admitted that all these facts, and all the contrary facts the Auditor-General can adduce, will not decide a point of law.

20. Now let the case of the General Loan Fund be dealt with. Although the point covers both funds, the difficulty raised concerns the Loan Fund only.

21. If counsel will look at the first two pages of the last Monthly Statement of the Treasury, they will see that the Finance Minister of New South Wales is the custodian of large sums of money entirely apart from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund. These large sums come under the head of Trust Accounts, and approach a total of £9,000,000 sterling. Upon nearly the whole of these moneys interest must be paid by the Treasury. It may easily happen therefore, and does happen constantly, that we are paying interest on money lying idle and of no service to the public, but rather a source of loss. When I came into office I looked into this matter, and soon saw that as a financial operation, I could not justify raising loans for public works, thus exposing the public to largely increased expenditure for interest, when I had large sums of money, practically forced upon me, lying idle, yet drawing interest from the Treasury. I therefore, at various times, submitted to the Governor-in-Council minutes authorising advances to the Loan Fund of sums of money, amounting to £1,500,000, from the Public Account in which these large idle sums are. This is no unusual course, for there are two Suspense Accounts which have existed under other Treasurers, as well as in my own term of office, which are in debt £693,523 10s. 11d. to these Trust Funds, pending the sale of assets in the shape of land. In form the advances were made from the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but the transaction was in effect as stated.

	£	s.	d.
	55,296	19	0
	8,323,635	5	2
	498,620	7	8
	£8,877,552	11	10
1895.			£
January .. ..	..	..	500,000
April .. ..	..	..	500,000
September .. ..	..	..	500,000
			£1,500,000
			£ s. d.
Genera Post Office			
Land Resumption			
Account—Dr. ..	469,151	11	2
Centennial Park			
Account	224,371	19	9
	£693,523	10	11

22. The Auditor-General says he was "induced" to recognise the three transfers of £500,000 each in 1895, on the faith of an assurance that they were made "pending the realisation of further Loan securities." Still, according to his view of the law as pressed upon us now, he broke the law, just as much in signing the warrant, if the advance had been for a month, as if it were for a year, because he now insists upon "actual cash proceeds of the sale of Loan securities" being in the Fund before he can sign at all.

23. If he is right, the Treasurer's best efforts of financial prudence and discretion may be so many breaches of the law. If he is right, with idle moneys on my hands on which the public are paying interest, I must raise at once several millions more, on which to pay more interest, or else I break the law, and the Auditor-General is bound to step in, and by refusing to sign a warrant compel me either to stop payment of the public creditor, or break the law by paying him without a warrant. So if funds ran out, at a time of financial panic, the Treasurer must raise "legal" funds, at an enormous sacrifice perhaps, when Banks are willing to advance money, or he has idle money himself—or, again, become a breaker of the law, or dishonour the public obligations. Surely such foolish fetters upon the discretion and powers of the Finance Minister of New South Wales require very express words. Surely the Audit Act does not make the Auditor-General a sort of duplicate Finance Minister, with arbitrary power such as that he claims, which he must exercise as a matter of law, without any discretion at all? No such creation is to be seen in any Statute.

24. The 36th and 39th sections provide full authority to the Auditor-General to bring under the notice of Parliament anything the Treasurer does which is contrary to law in his opinion. The 37th section enables him also to get the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, and by such the Treasury would feel bound. Twice the Auditor-General has taken the opinion of the Crown Law Officers,—once that of Attorney-General Barton in 1893 (page 236 of Public Accounts for 1893) on the terms of a Loan Act, and a question of "legal" funds; later on, the opinion of Attorney-General Want in 1896 (page 197 of Public Accounts for 1896) upon a similar question. In both cases the opinion was against him.

25. Upon the question now submitted the Treasury sought the advice of the Attorney-General a few months ago, and obtained it, but the Treasury got Mr. Want to withdraw his opinion, in order that the Auditor-General might have a chance of submitting his views, arranging that Mr. Rennie should submit a case. This was done, but, before an opinion could be got, Mr. Want retired, and, of course, the present Treasurer, being Acting Attorney-General, could not fairly advise.

26. There are also attached to this statement copies of Parliamentary Papers of 1869 and 1870, out of which the Audit Act originated. It will be seen that the questions then in controversy were entirely limited to questions of expenditure without legal appropriation, and questions such as those now raised by the Auditor-General were never dreamt of then, nor were they ever pressed on the Treasury until of late years. Had they been, a cure must have been found long ago for the intense inconvenience to the Public Service and to the public interest which the Auditor-General's view would have created if any Colonial Treasurer had ever been compelled to act upon it.

27. So that the matter can go before counsel in a manner perfectly fair, the Treasurer has sent a copy of this minute to the Auditor-General, to enable him to furnish any remarks he thinks necessary, in further support of the case originally drawn up by him.

28. In conclusion, the question to be decided is one of broad construction of the words of enactments, and much of the matter contained in this minute is only put forward in correction of statements made in the case set up by the Auditor-General.

The Treasury, 28th May, 1898.

29. P.S.—Of course there is a middle view possible, which discriminates between the Treasury view that Parliamentary Appropriation is the one and only thing the certificate of the Auditor-General depends upon, and the Auditor-General's view that there is more necessary, namely, the existence of moneys, in the case of Loan Services, which are the actual proceeds of sales of debentures or funded stock. The middle view first alluded to, being that there should be at credit moneys at the time of asking for signature, but that the nature of those moneys is immaterial.

No. 33.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 6 June, 1898.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 31st ultimo, covering copy of "Treasury remarks upon the case submitted by the Auditor-General, dated 23rd November, 1897, on the subject of his responsibility under the Audit Act of 1870, more particularly under clauses 10 to 13 thereof," and asking me, if I so desired it, to add to the case so submitted by me.

In reply, I have the honor to state, for the information of Mr. Reid, that in answer to a similar request, under date 25th April last, I addressed to you a letter on the 2nd ultimo, which then conveyed all that occurred to me to be of advantage by way of emphasising and illustrating the position taken up in the case.

With regard to the paper of "Remarks" enclosed in your letter, it does not appear to me that those remarks necessitate in any way an addition to, or modification of, the statement of case of 23rd November, 1897, beyond what in my letter of 2nd ultimo may be so considered.

It is all the less needful to enter into a renewed, and, in my judgment, a profitless discussion of matter which "is only put forward in (supposed) correction of statements made in the case set up by the Auditor-General," said statements having been declared at the outset to "contain a large quantity of irrelevant matter, much of which is (alleged to be) historically inaccurate."

I feel bound, nevertheless, to notice in the paper of remarks several statements which are utterly wrong.

It is entirely wrong to say that the Auditor-General demands, or has ever demanded, a cash balance as a preliminary to certifying a warrant for the issue of money for Revenue Services. No warrant has ever, to my knowledge, been refused certificate on such a ground.

It

It is entirely wrong to say that "deficiencies" (balances quoted) in the Consolidated Revenue Fund, were owing to payments under warrants, signed by the Auditor-General, in excess of revenue moneys at credit of the account, ranging over years 1886 to 1888, and 1892 to 1894, for it cannot be shown that any of the warrants certified during those years were in excess of Ways and Means Grants, or Statutory Primary Charges on the Revenue Account. The deficiencies in the revenue are well known to have arisen in other ways; but the question of revenue deficiencies is quite irrelevant to the matter in hand.

I do not think for present purposes that I need discuss other matters, which, in my judgment, have been unnecessarily imported into this case by the Treasury remarks, but I shall be glad to give, and I think it is desirable that I should personally give, such explanation upon any of the points mentioned, which may not already appear to be sufficiently explicit as to the reasons why they have been taken, to the distinguished counsel to whom Mr. Reid proposes to submit my case, which I maintain is strictly accurate in all its statements.

It may be proper to add that in connection with the opinion given by Mr. Barton there should be read paragraphs 62 to 67 of my report on the accounts of 1893, and in connection with the opinion given by Mr. Want, there should be read paragraphs 35 and 36 of my report on the accounts of 1895-6.

Also, that the Appendix J to the Treasury remarks is incomplete, as it omits the important minute of Lord Belmore, dated 28th March, 1870, on the subject of his responsibility and relationship to the expenditure of the Colony—a copy of which is appended to this letter.

I have, &c.,
E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

No. 34.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 10 June, 1898.

I have the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th instant, copies of which, and the enclosure thereto annexed, have been included with the papers to be laid before counsel.

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 35.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor-General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 3 September, 1898.

Referring to correspondence which has passed relative to your responsibilities under sections 10 to 13 of the Audit Act of 1870, and to the intimation conveyed to you that the matter had been submitted for the joint opinion of Sir Julian Salomons, Q.C., and Dr. R. M. Sly, I am directed to acquaint you that the joint opinion of the counsel named has now been received, and to enclose copy thereof for your information.

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

OPINION.

THERE are seven contentions of the Auditor-General on which our opinion is desired. We will deal with such contentions in the order as given in the case.

1. The Audit Act, 1870, taken literally, does not seem framed to apply to any moneys other than revenue, but we think that the safer course in the public interest is to give to section 10 of that Act a liberal interpretation, and to construe it as including under "all moneys received into the Treasury" public moneys from all sources whatsoever. It seems to us also that the Audit Act does not contemplate the use of any moneys except such as already have been paid into the Bank to the credit of the Public Account, *e.g.* Section 10 says, "The Treasurer shall pay into the Bank all moneys received into the Treasury, and such moneys shall be disposed of as hereinafter mentioned." Section 11 speaks of "all moneys paid into the Bank, and such moneys shall be drawn from the Bank in the following manner." Though the Audit Act only professes to deal with moneys actually in the Bank, it does not follow that the Auditor-General has any duty cast on him to find out whether the moneys are there or not. It is clearly the duty of the Auditor-General before he countersigns the "instrument" mentioned in section 11 of the Audit Act, to ascertain in accordance with section 12 that the sums mentioned in such instrument are "legally available for, and applicable to the service or purpose mentioned in such instrument," but the difficulty arises as to what is the meaning of the words "legally available." It is to be noted that the words are not legally, and in fact available, for the amount to the credit of the "Public Account" may vary from day to day. We are of opinion that, so far as the "Public Account" consists of

of moneys from the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Trust Fund, there is nothing in section 12 of the Audit Act requiring that the account should be in credit to the amount of the warrants before the Auditor-General countersigns under the said section the "instrument" referred to. It seems to us that all the Auditor-General has to ascertain is that the sums mentioned in the "instrument" are legally available—that is, that the particular expenditure has been duly authorised by the Appropriation Act, or by some special Act, and that such sums are properly applicable to the particular purpose or source mentioned in the instrument. Whether the account is in credit or not at the time the "instrument" is countersigned by the Auditor-General is, in our opinion, immaterial as regards the Auditor-General's duty. In other words, we think that as to this matter the contention of the Treasury is in law substantially the correct one.

2. As to this we concur in the view of the Auditor-General; but there is really no difference of opinion between the Treasurer and the Auditor-General.

3. Our answer as to 1 answers this.

4. As to the difference between the Auditor-General and the Treasury with regard to the General Loan Account, the matter depends upon the proper construction of the language of the Loan Acts. By section 3 of the Loan Funds Amalgamation Act of 1879, "All sums of money *borrowed* under the authority of any of the Acts specified in the Schedule hereto, and not already applied for or towards the purposes to which such sums were directed to be respectively applied by such Act, may be applied for or towards the purpose of any Loan service, whether specified in any of the said Acts, or in any special Acts hereafter to be passed, in such manner and in such proportions as the Governor, may by Warrant under his hand addressed to the Colonial Treasurer from time to time order and direct." In order that the Act shall apply at all, there must be sums of money *borrowed*, &c., and it only applies to sums of money borrowed. The Act cannot therefore apply to any sums which have not been borrowed in fact; and unless the moneys have been borrowed in fact under some or one of the Acts specified, then, in our opinion, the money is not legally available. In other words, the only moneys legally available are the moneys to the credit of the General Loan Account. We are therefore of opinion that the contention of the Auditor-General is correct, and there must be a credit balance of moneys borrowed under the authority of the Acts mentioned before the money is legally available, and before the Governor is justified in issuing his warrant; and we think it is the duty of the Auditor-General to withhold his certificate that the moneys are legally available unless there are borrowed moneys in hand to the credit of such Loan Account.

5. We are of opinion that the Loan Acts, 59 Victoria No. 6 and 60 Victoria No. 32, incorporate the provisions of the Loan Funds Amalgamation Act of 1879, and that under section 3 of the last-mentioned Act, provision is made for the issue of a Governor's Warrant. It is true that the provisions of the various Loan Acts make no reference in any way to the Audit Act of 1870; but as the moneys borrowed under the various Loan Acts would be "moneys received into the Treasury," we think, in the public interest, that these words in section 10 of the Audit Act should be construed to include these loan moneys; and thus the provisions of the Audit Act are applicable to these loan moneys; and we think the Auditor-General is bound to give a certificate of availability, but only under the same conditions as in No. 4 alone—that is to say, when there is a credit cash balance of loan money available for loan services.

6 and 7. We have already dealt with these with reference to the various funds.

JULIAN SALOMONS,

Denman Chambers, 23rd August, 1898.

R. M. SLY.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL UPON THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

(MINUTE OF THE PREMIER UPON.)

Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 22 August, 1899.

HAVING acted as Colonial Treasurer from August, 1894, I do not think I should allow my hon. colleague, Mr. Carruthers, who took over the Treasury from me on the 1st July of this year, to bear the brunt of the criticisms which have been directed against the Government, professedly because of certain statements contained in the Annual Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1897-8, recently issued.

These criticisms mainly revolve round figures in that Report, showing a "Cash Overdraft" of £571,000, included in a "Net Deficiency—balance at 30th June, 1898, £2,898,713 14s. 1d." These figures are now used as if they contained sudden and startling revelations. To show how hollow this pretence is, I invite attention to Mr. Rennie's Annual Report for 1895-6, at page 153, which shows an overdraft at 30th June, 1895, of £2,570,000, a deficiency at 30th June, 1896, of £3,343,000 including a "Cash Overdraft" of £565,000. The Report for 1896-7, at page 138, fixed "the Deficiency debt, 1895 (June), and previous years," on 30th June, 1897, at £3,186,000.

In view of these simple facts, the attempt to raise a Parliamentary financial panic on the strength of the Report for 1897-8 is as foolish as it is disgraceful. I admit that the design may be not so much to injure the public credit, as to injure the Administration on the eve of a party struggle. But the fact remains that the attempt, whatever its motive, is both silly and disgraceful.

If there really did exist any serious conflict between the Auditor-General and the Government, as to the state of the finances, I should deem it to be my duty to institute an immediate and searching inquiry, by independent experts, into the Public Accounts. But, as I will presently show, no serious difference exists between the books of the Treasury and the books of the Audit Office.

Leading politicians, like the Hon. Dr. MacLaurin, in the Legislative Council, and Mr. W. J. Lyne, in the Legislative Assembly, have declared that there is such a gross difference between the books and published statements of the Treasury, and the Reports of the Auditor-General, that, whilst the former show an annual surplus, the latter expose an unvarying and increasing deficiency. Indeed, Dr. MacLaurin, whom some people regard as a cautious man, and, possessed of a fair knowledge of finance, went so far as to use the Auditor-General's Report in support of a statement in the Legislative Council that the Government "had been guilty of misrepresenting the finances to Parliament, and that instead of having a surplus as they represented, they had in each year a deficiency." [*Hansard*, 27th ultimo, page 403.]

Dr. MacLaurin cannot have any accurate knowledge of the Public Accounts, or of the Auditor-General's Reports, or of the legislation passed in the year 1895, establishing a new system of keeping the Public Accounts, or he would shrink, I feel sure, from exposing himself to the well-founded charge which I now make against him of traducing the Government and the public credit without any sort of justifiable excuse. If men like Dr. MacLaurin make gross mistakes—with the truth open to them—how can ordinary citizens be expected to know the truth?

I have spoken of the legislation of 1895—that is the solution of all the financial puzzles constructed by Dr. MacLaurin, and those who indulge in similar attacks. If two Acts, passed in that year, are referred to, any one can perceive at once the blunders into which he has fallen.

The first Act alluded to received the Royal assent on the 18th November, 1895, and is known as the "Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895," 59 Victoria, No. 10. This law abolished the system under

which Parliamentary votes of money (or balances thereof), unexpended at the close of a Financial Year, were kept open for payment in subsequent years. The main reason for the change was that the old method afforded no easy way of setting the revenue received in a given year, and the expenditure defrayed on account of the services of that same year, against one another. The system which has prevailed for many years in Great Britain is a very simple one. Upon one side of the Account for the year is set the Revenue actually received in that year, and upon the other side the Expenditure actually disbursed during the same period. The change effected in our system by the Act 59 Victoria, No. 10, amounted to the same thing, for it provided that the unexpended balances on Votes should lapse on the last day of the year. Thus the year's business, and its cash surplus or cash deficiency, could be observed by the public at a glance.

Under this new system the Treasury has kept the Accounts, as, indeed, the law compelled it to do, for the Financial years 1895-6, 1896-7, 1897-8, and 1898-9, beginning 1st July, 1895.

The other Act, passed in 1895, also is known as "The Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1895" (59 Victoria, No. 22). This law sanctioned the issue of Treasury Bills to cover the deficiencies which had grown up under the old system of Accounts, since the former "Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1889" was passed. The amount added by the Act of 1895 to the Deficiency Debt was £1,174,000 (of which, however, a sum of £150,000 was cancelled, not required, and the bonds destroyed), but it is only fair to remember that the new shortage arose from payments made in reduction of the old deficiency, and of the Railway Debt. The former payments represent £825,000, and the latter £337,500, or £1,162,500 in all—all during the years 1890-4 and half-year to 30th June, 1895. Mr. McMillan, Mr. See, and Mr. Lyne thought I should have taken over, as liabilities against the new system, the liabilities of the old system unpaid on 30th June, 1895. This I refused to do, especially as most of the new deficiency had arisen, as I have said, from the payment of old deficiencies. I felt strongly, and I think wisely too, that to give the new system a fair start, the Revenue to come in between 1st July, 1895, and the 30th June, 1896, should not be saddled with any liabilities, but expenditure authorised by Parliament for that same year. By a huge majority the Legislative Assembly adopted my view, and an Act was passed authorising the addition of the other liabilities (then estimated at £1,174,000, but since reduced to £1,024,000) to the Deficiency Debt of the Colony, subject to gradual extinction of the whole out of current Revenue, at the rate of £150,000 a year. The Auditor-General, in every Report since the law was altered, has given a clear statement of the Public Accounts, upon the new basis—for 1895-6, at page 153 of his Report for that year; for 1896-7, at pp. 136-7 of his Report for that year; and for 1897-8, at pp. 152-3 of his Report for that year; and for those three years has disclosed a credit balance of receipts over disbursements, not precisely the same amount as shown by the Treasury Statements (sometimes more than the Treasury total, sometimes less), but always a balance on the right side, thus* :—

	£	s.	d.
Report, 1895-6, page 153, for year 1895-6	349,878	19	8
Report, 1896-7, pp. 136-7, for year 1896-7	130,099	8	5
Report 1897-8, pp. 152-3, for year 1897-8	62,363	13	7

Whilst that is so, the Auditor-General, for some reason which no doubt commends itself to his judgment, keeps, also, an account, ignoring the new legislative basis, and taking no notice either of the new system or the operations authorised by the Act of 1889 (53 Vic. No. 9), and by the Act of 1895 (59 Vic. No. 22). Consequently, as there were in 1897-8 Bills in circulation under those Acts, to an amount of £2,327,584, that amount figures in the latter account as part of a deficiency of £2,898,713 14s. 1d. The difference between the two amounts is £571,129 14s. 1d., and this amount the Auditor-General calls a "Cash Overdraft." Here is the Account, as shown at page 151 of the Report :

"The net Cash Deficiency, therefore, at 30th June, 1898, was composed as follows" :—

	£	s.	d.
Cash Overdraft	571,129	14	1
Outstanding Treasury Bills—			
53 Vic. No. 9	1,302,884	0	0
59 Vic. No. 22	1,024,700	0	0
Net Cash Deficiency Balance at 30th June, 1898†	2,898,713	14	1

One result of this way of presenting the Accounts is that the Public Debt is shown by the Treasury as over £63,000,000, on 30th June, 1898 (page 139 of Report for 1897-8), and by the Auditor-General at less than £61,000,000 (page 172 of same Report). But the Auditor-General makes up for that, by treating the amount covered by Treasury Bills issued under Acts of Parliament, as part of a Cash Deficiency, the very thing, it seems to me, Parliament intended to prevent.

Now

*The Report for 1898-9 is not yet presented.

† On further adjustment, £3,098,590 3s.

Now let me deal with the item "Cash Overdraft," which, with the Treasury Bills, makes up the total of the "Net Cash Deficiency." This amount is stated at £571,129 14s. 1d. *But for a credit balance on the new system of accounts it would be* £633,493 7s. 8d. (page 154 of Report, 1897-8). This sum is composed of the following items (page 154) :—

	£	s.	d.
"General Post Office New Street Resumption Account (Suspense Account)"	468,075	19	5
Centennial Park Account (Suspense Account)	199,405	2	10
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1893 (Outstanding)	13,000	0	0
	Dr.	£680,481	2 3
Working Account	Cr.	46,987	14 7
	Dr.	£633,493	7 8
<i>Credit balance</i> Account Current (<i>i.e.</i> , credit balance on 1897-8 transactions under new system of Accounts)		62,363	13 7
		£571,129	14 1

On the same page the Auditor-General shows there is no real confusion between his Department and the Treasury by reconciling his "Cash Overdraft" of £571,129 14s. 1d., with the credit balance on Consolidated Revenue Fund of £122,211 1s. 10d., as shown by the Treasury Ledger Balances.

To show how little the new system of Accounts has to do with the Cash overdraft of the Auditor-General, there would be no overdraft at all, but for payments made for the Post Office land and the Centennial Park, before the new system of accounts commenced, such payments amounting to £667,953 1s. 8d. (page 140, Report for 1896-7).

A large part of the outstanding debt on Post Office land will be cleared when the land is sold, the payments for the Centennial Park can, by law, be recovered by the sale of building sites.

By these references to the Auditor-General's Reports, the deficit of £2,898,000 is more than accounted for; and not one penny of it can be legally charged to the new system, which, on the contrary, is paying £150,000 a year to clear it off. The fact that the deficit of £2,898,000 really belongs to the old state of things is made clear by the following

Recapitulation.

	£	s.	d.
Treasury Bills—A liability on old system of accounts, to be cleared off out of new system at the rate of £150,000 a year	2,327,584	0	0
Payments before new system began, on account of Post Office land and Centennial Park (to 30th June, 1895)	667,953	1	8
	£2,995,537	1	8

Or about £97,000 more than the alleged deficit at 30th June, 1898.

The gross confusion which has arisen, in the use made of the Auditor-General's Reports, is due to one peculiar specimen of mental obliquity. Nearly all the enemies of the Government, in reading the Reports of the Auditor-General, make the same singular blunder! They fail to observe the pages of the Reports which disclose the working of the Accounts, and the financial results, under the new system established by law in 1895, and perceive only those pages, or parts of pages, in which the Auditor-General, for a purpose which, doubtless, commends itself to his judgment, keeps a record of the accounts as if they formed one continuing account down to date, and as if Acts had never been passed by the Legislature—once in 1889, and again in 1895—covering deficiencies up to those years respectively, by provision to meet them in the shape of Treasury Bills, and as if an Act had never been passed in 1895 placing the Revenue and Expenditure for each year upon an independent basis.

In the Auditor-General's Report for 1895-6, if you look at an account on the upper half of page 153, you will see "Net Deficiency on the Revenue (Old) Account to 30th June, 1896, £2,651,867 4s. 2d.," but if you look at an account on the lower half of the same page you will see "Surplus of Receipts at the Credit of the Revenue (New) Account at 30th June, 1896, £349,878 19s. 8d."

In the Auditor-General's Report for 1896-7, if you look at page 138 there will be seen an account headed "State of Deficiency from year of First Deficiency, to 30th June, 1897," showing a deficiency of £3,186,873 11s. 4d., whereas, if you look on the preceding pages (136-7), you will see an Account for the year 1896-7, under the new system, showing the following entry at the end—

"Cash Credit Balance on 30th June, 1897 (Surplus of Receipts over Disbursements)"	£130,099	8	5
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If

If you take up the Auditor-General's Report for the year 1897-8, and look at page 154, you will see a deficiency of £2,898,713 14s. 1d. on 30th June, 1898; but, if you will look at the preceding page (153), you will discover that, under the new system of Accounts, established in 1895, the third Financial year, like the first and the second, shows a Credit Balance, the entry of the Auditor-General being—

“Credit Balance on 30th June, 1898 (Surplus of Receipts over Disbursements)” £62,363 13 7

I think I am justified in denouncing critics who so persistently ignore those pages of the Auditor-General's Reports which show credit balances on each of the three financial years mentioned, and in exposing to public censure the obliquity both of physical and mental vision, which has betrayed honorable gentlemen like Dr. MacLaurin into such keenness of sight as to one-half of a page, which furnished the poison, and such bewildering blindness as to the other half of the page, which furnished the antidote!

A return has been prepared in the Treasury for the Financial Statement, which shows that out of the current revenue under the new system, we have paid from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1899, £341,000 in reduction of the Railway Debt, £525,000 towards reduction of the deficiency covered by Treasury Bills, and £264,000 interest on Treasury Bills; or £1,130,000 in all during the four years.

There is one item in the Auditor-General's Report for 1897-8 which does disclose a substantial difference of opinion between the Treasury and the Audit Office:—Payments in London amounting to £193,000, for the purpose of paying interest to bondholders, on and after 1st July, 1898, were handed to the bankers before that date, so that, when the coupons due 1st July were presented, they might at once be paid. The Auditor-General contends that the date of payment to the Government agents should be taken, in which case the amount would be a charge on 1897-8. The Treasury contends that the date of payment to the bondholder is the real date, upon a cash basis, in which case the amount would be a charge on 1898-9. If the interest were paid over the counter in the Agent-General's office, a doubt could not exist, because the money could not be applied for until 1st July. The effect of acting upon the Auditor-General's view would be to charge the Revenue of 1897-8 with payment of a half-year's interest on 1st July, 1897, with payment of another half-year's interest on 1st January, 1898, and with payment of a third half-year's interest in June, 1898—eighteen months' interest against twelve months' revenue! In this matter, I think the Treasury has acted correctly.

A further proof of the desperate attempt now being made to throw odium upon the Government, with a reckless disregard of the public credit, is found in allegations advanced in reference to the Trust Funds.

For a long course of years, successive Administrations, being compelled by law to receive trust deposits and to pay interest upon most of them (chiefly Savings Bank deposits), have made use of the money on authorised public undertakings, the issue of debentures for those works being suspended. The effect of this transaction is that the depositors in the Savings Bank get their interest, whilst the Government have not to pay interest twice over, once to the depositors and a second time on loans raised while the Government had idle money in its hands. This is the soundest, the most legitimate and sensible finance in the world. If it could not be carried out, the Government would be compelled to free itself from the necessity of paying interest twice over, once for money it wanted, and once again for money lying idle in its coffers. For a long time the Treasury contended it could legally do what common sense suggested, whilst the Auditor-General contended that loans had to be actually raised by sale of securities. At last the matter was submitted to the opinion of learned counsel, who decided that the terms of the Loan Acts favoured the view of the Auditor-General.

The Auditor-General dealt with this matter in his Annual Reports for 1896-7, in a special Report presented to Parliament on the 11th November last, and again in the Report just published. I also dealt with it fully in the Financial Statement which I made in the Legislative Assembly, on the 2nd day of November, 1898. I then intimated that the Government would submit a Bill to put the sensible practice which prevailed upon a thoroughly legal footing, and this the new Colonial Treasurer is about to do.

I attach to this Minute a series of extracts from the Annual Report of the Auditor-General, which—if anything more were needed—would of themselves thoroughly expose the injustice and hollowness of the attacks upon the Treasury. The Auditor-General certifies the correctness of the extracts made.

I hope and believe that I have finally “nailed to the counter” the false charge that the Government has manufactured surpluses under the new system of accounts, of which the Auditor-General has denied the existence. It is a public calamity, in my opinion, that opponents should be so rabid in their hatred of the Government that, in order to injure us, they rush to conclusions damaging to the financial prestige of the country, which a slight degree of care and candour on their part would show to be devoid of truth.

G. H. REID.

EXTRACTS from Reports of the Auditor-General, for years 1895-6, 1896-7,
and 1897-8.

[EXTRACTS.]

(No. 1.)

Report for 1895-6.

Page 151:—

“The Appropriation Act of 1895-6 is subject to the provisions of the second section of the ‘Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895,’ which limit the appropriating authority given to it, and by all future Appropriation Acts, to the charges that may come in course of payment within each Financial Year, which is now fixed as for the period from 1st July to 30th June.”

(No. 2.)

2. “Transactions on account of the year 1895-6” :—

Total Receipts	£9,240,683 11 1
Total Payments	8,890,804 11 5
<hr/>	
“Surplus of Receipts at the credit of the Revenue (New) Account at 30th June, 1896”	£349,878 19 8

(No. 3.)

Report for 1896-7.

Pages 136 and 137 contain an Account Current, headed as follows:—

“CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Financial Year to 30th June, 1897.”

This Account begins with the following entry:—

“To Credit Balance, 1st July, 1896 (page 153 of Report, 1895-6) £349,878 19 8

This Account ends with the following entry:—

“Cash Credit Balance on 30th June, 1897 (surplus of Receipts over Disbursements)”; *see also* ‘Analysis of Cash Balances,’ page 160 £130,099 8 5

(No. 4.)

Report for 1897-8.

Page 151. The following stands as paragraph 15:—

“The following Accounts Current show how the Consolidated Revenue Fund has been affected by the operations during the financial year ended 30th June, 1898, and how the above result has been arrived at.

“The first of these accounts has been prepared in continuation of the Separate Statement framed in 1895-6, and closes with a balance surplus of Receipts over Payments of £62,363 13s. 7d. The second account shows the state of the old Deficiency Account, as carried on since the 31st December, 1886, to 30th June, 1898, when the Balance Deficiency stood at £2,961,077 7s. 8d. The difference between the Balances in the two Accounts shows, as above, a net cash deficiency of £2,898,713 14s. 1d. It must not be forgotten, however, that this sum includes Advances to the amount of £868,281 6s. 4d. (*vide* pages 160 and 199), which may either be recovered in future years, or may in whole or in part be converted into final payments. The Advances on account of the Centennial Park (51 Victoria No. 9) and on account of the New Street Resumption Account, General Post Office (53 Victoria, No. 13), make up £697,391 13s. 10d. of this amount, and are fully explained in paragraphs 17 to 22 of last year’s Report. This matter is referred to again further on.”

(No. 5)

Pages 152 and 153 contain an Account Current, headed as follows:—

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Financial Year ended 30th June, 1898.

This Account begins with the following entry—

“To Credit Balance, 1st July, 1897 (Report 1896-7; details on page 137)”... £130,099 8 5

The Account ends with the following entry—

“Credit Balance on 30th June, 1898 (Surplus of Receipts over Disbursements).” See “Analysis of Balances,” page 177 £62,363 13 7

Recapitulation of Auditor-General's Reports of 1895-6, 1896-7, and 1897-8 upon the balances on account of Revenue and Expenditure upon the basis established by Act of Parliament in 1895. (“Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895.”)

Report for 1895-6.

Page 153:—

On Accounts for year 1895-6, under new system.

“Surplus of Receipts at the credit of the Revenue (New) Account at 30th June, 1896 £349,878 19 8

Report for 1896-7.

Page 137:—

On Accounts for 1896-7 under new system.

“Cash Credit Balance on 30th June, 1897 (Surplus of Receipts over Disbursements)” £130,099 8 5

Report for 1897-8.

Page 153:—

On Accounts for 1897-8 under new system.

“Credit Balance on 30th June, 1898 (Surplus of Receipts over Disbursements)”... .. £62,363 13 7

Report for 1896-7.

The following is contained in paragraph 9 of Report (page 138):—

“The condition of the Deficiency Account, as affected by the operations of the year, shows a net reduction of £156,309 16s.”

Then follows an Account (same page) headed:—

“CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—OLD DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT.

For 1895 (June) and Previous Years.”

This Account opens with the following entry:—

“By Balance Deficiency of Revenue, Old Account (1895 and previous years) to 30th June, 1896 (page 153 of 1895-6 Report), £3,343,183 7s. 4d.”; the debit balance is increased by further payments amounting to £3,729 1s. 3d., but decreased by £160,038 17s. 3d., including a payment of £150,000 out of the Revenue of the year 1896-7; the debit balance on 30th June, 1897, being reduced to £3,186,873 11s. 4d.

7

(No. 8.)

Report for 1897-8.

Page 154 of this Report contains an account headed as follows :—

“CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.*Deficiency Account for 1895 (June) and Previous Years.”*

This Account brings forward the debit at 30th June, 1897, shown above, £3,186,873 11s. 4d.; reduces it by £225,796 3s. 8d. (of which £225,000 are out of Current Revenue received under new system), and shows at 30th June, 1898, a debit balance of £2,961,077 7s. 8d.

(No. 9.)

The same page and Account shows clearly of what the deficiency is composed, namely :—

“Treasury Bills Outstanding”—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
53 Vic., No. 9	1,302,884	0	0			
59 Vic., No. 22	1,024,700	0	0			
				2,327,584	0	0
“Cash Overdraft”				633,493	7	8
				<u>£2,961,077</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>

(No. 10.)

On the same page a foot-note to the same Account shows clearly how the Cash Overdraft is made up,—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Post Office—New Street Re- sumption (Suspense Account) ...	468,075	19	5			
Centennial Park (Suspense Account)	199,405	2	10			
Treasurer’s Advance Account, 1893, out- standing	13,000	0	0			
				Dr.	680,481	2 3
*Working Account				Cr.	46,987	14 7
					<u>£633,493</u>	<u>7 8</u>

*Under new system of Accounts.

(No. 11.)

On the same page (154) a second foot-note, to the same account, shows the deficiency on the old system of accounts, termed by the Auditor-General the “Gross Deficiency,” and shows the credit balance on the new system of accounts, called “Credit Balance Account Current,” as follows :—

“RECONCILIATION OF GROSS AND NET DEFICIENCY.”

“Debit Balance, 30th June, 1898, Deficiency Account, as above (Gross Deficiency)	£2,961,077	7	8
“Credit Balance, 30th June, 1898, Account Current (page 153)	*£62,363	13	7
“Net Deficiency, 30th June, 1898, as below	£2,898,713	14	1

* The previous page (153) shows this amount to be the Credit Balance on the new Account to 30th June, 1898.

(No. 12.)

The same page (154) again shows, under the heading “State of Deficiency, from year of first Deficiency to 30th June, 1898,” that the £2,898,713 14s. 1d., “Net Deficiency,” consists of amounts covered by Parliament, in the shape of Treasury Bills in past years, £2,327,584, and Cash Overdraft (No. 10), £633,493 7s. 8d., reduced by Credit Balance on the new system of accounts, £62,363 13s. 7d., to a Cash Overdraft of £571,129 14s. 1d.”

(No. 13.)

S

(No. 13.)

Report for 1897-8.

Page 3 of this Report gives the Ledger Balances of the Public Accounts, on 30th June, 1898, as shown by the books of the Treasury, and shows a credit balance on Consolidated Revenue Fund on that date of £122,211 1s. 10d.

Page 154 of the same Report contains a Statement compiled by the Auditor-General in order to reconcile the Treasury "Credit Balance" of £122,211 1s. 10d. with his "Cash Overdraft" of £571,129 14s. 1d.

I give this Statement in full, as it tears away the least excuse from those who have pretended to find no means of reconciling the figures of the Auditor-General with those of the Treasury.

RECONCILIATION of the CASH OVERDRAFT, £571,129 14s. 1d., with the TREASURY Ledger CASH BALANCE, £122,211 1s. 10d., page 3.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash Overdraft—"Deficiency Account," 30th June, 1898, as per detailed statement above	633,493	7	8			
Credit Balance—"Account Current," 30th June, 1898, as per detailed statement, page 153	62,363	13	7			
Cash Overdraft, 30th June, 1898, as shown above				£571,129	14	1
<i>Less Debits:—</i>						
General Post Office—New Street, &c., Suspense Account	468,974	16	2			
Centennial Park Account Suspense Account:—						
As per Treasury Statement, page 3	£224,365	19	9			
Additional charge by Department of Audit (adjusted by Treasury during 1898-9)	4,050	17	11			
				228,416	17	8
						697,391 13 10
"Working Balance," Revenue Account, as per Department of Audit				126,261	19	9
<i>Less</i> —"Charge made by Department of Audit" to Centennial Park Suspense Account (adjusted by Treasury during 1898-9)						4,050 17 11
						£122,211 1 10
"Working Balance," Revenue Account, as per Treasury Statement, page 3				£122,211	1	10

(No. 14.)

Report for 1896-7.

At page 140, the Auditor-General shows that of the "Cash Overdraft" (page 154 of Report, 1897-8) on account of Post Office Resumptions and Centennial Park, no less than £667,953 1s. 8d., were paid before the new system of accounts began, viz., before 30th June, 1895, thus—

Centennial Park	£199,411	2	10
Post Office New Street Resumption Account	468,541	18	10
	£667,953	1	8

As the total expenditure to 30th June, 1898, on those two accounts is shown at page 154 of Report for 1897-8 to be £697,391 13s. 10d., it follows that only £29,438 12s. 2d. were added to this liability during the three years of the new system of accounts.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITOR-GENERAL.

The figures given in the foregoing extracts are correctly quoted as they stand on the pages of my Reports, from which they have been taken.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General,

14/3/99.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(STATEMENT OF, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE EVENING OF THE 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1899.)

Printed under No. 8 Report from Printing Committee, 2 November, 1899.

Sydney, 18th September, 1899.

IN compliance with the request of the Honorable J. H. Carruthers and of the Honorable W. J. Lyne, we, the undersigned, met at the Treasury this day, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the Public Accounts at the close of business on the evening of the 14th instant, and, having examined the several Cash Books kept under the supervision of the Accountant, found that the following were the balances thereon, viz. :—

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Consolidated Revenue Fund				47,236	7	11			
Advances to Settlers Act, No. 1 of 1899				161,422	6	8			
Towards the erection and maintenance of Public School Buildings, 61 Vic. No. 20				73,375	11	2			
Trust Fund Accounts—									
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9	180,495	9	9						
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 62 Vic. No. 25	8,000	0	0						
Bankruptcy Suitors' Fund, 62 Vic. No. 25	894	11	5						
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund, 62 Vic. No. 25	7,195	14	10						
Civil Service Superannuation Account, 48 Vic. No. 24	318,337	11	5						
Country Towns Water Supply Works Repayments—Loan Trust Account	2,125	5	9						
Government Savings Bank Account	5,262,306	16	0						
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board Store Advance Account	1,000	0	0						
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board Deferred Payments Account	205	13	5						
Immigration Remittances	115	10	0						
Imperial Pensions Account	4,209	6	3						
Municipal Council of Sydney Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13	34,783	7	7						
Municipal Council of Sydney—									
Town Hall Loan Sinking Fund	2,561	18	6						
Streets Loan Sinking Fund	10,793	12	4						
Moore-street Improvement Loan Sinking Fund	1,549	12	3						
Public Markets Loan Sinking Fund	3,715	16	6						
Cattle Sale-yards Loan Sinking Fund	971	17	7						
Newcastle Borough Council Water Debentures Sinking Fund... ..	3,788	2	1						
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)	20,000	0	0						
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)... ..	20,000	0	0						
Police Reward Fund	1,760	6	4						
Police Superannuation Fund	2,168	16	9						
Poundage	1,498	13	8						
Public Schools Property Fund	1,896	7	2						
Public Service Assurance Account	29	16	4						
Railway Store Account	206,001	5	10						
Railway Construction Store Account	60,985	10	11						
Revenue Suspense Account	14,101	4	1						
Seamen's Wages	250	9	2						
Sheep Account	5,061	11	8						
Savings Bank of New South Wales Deposit Account	2,465,000	0	0						
Sewerage Contractors' Advance Account... ..	703	7	1						
Store Advance Account—Harbours and Rivers Department	949	7	11						
Testamentary and Trust Fund	126	14	9						
Tender Board Deposit Trust Account	2,610	7	0						
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1899–1900	12,985	5	6						
Volunteer Military Forces Clothing Account	10,522	2	5						
Volunteer Military Forces Deferred Pay Account	3,750	10	5						
Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Store Advance Account	17,739	17	2						
Trust Moneys Account, 20 Vic. No. 11, per List A	152	10	11						
Sundry Persons Securities, per List B	28,333	0	0						
Sundry Deposits Account, per List C	68,808	17	4						
				8,787,986	8	1			
Railway Loan Redemption Fund	75,000	0	0						
New South Wales 1924 Stock Redemption Fund, 58 Vic. No. 14	26,408	13	4						
New South Wales 1925 Stock Redemption Fund, 59 Vic. No. 6	29,634	0	0						
New South Wales 1927 Stock Redemption Fund, 60 Vic. No. 32	13,874	17	4						
New South Wales 1928 Stock Redemption Fund, 61 Vic. No. 43	7,491	11	4						
The Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account	344,013	3	7						
The Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account	79,641	4	6						
The Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	31,098	11	4						
The Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probate Account	31,124	13	1						
The Colonial Treasurer's Prothonotary Account... ..	2,824	5	9						
				641,111	0	3			
<i>Less—</i>									
General Post Office New Street Resumption Account (Suspense Account)— <i>Dr.</i> Balance				468,059	17	7			
Centennial Park Account (Suspense Account)— <i>Dr.</i> Balance				228,416	17	8			
Advances to General Loan Account— <i>Dr.</i> Balance				1,500,000	0	0			
General Loan Account— <i>Dr.</i> Balance... ..				156,244	2	3			
				2,352,720	17	6			
TOTAL... ..				7,358,410	16	7			

3

Which is accounted for in the following manner, viz. :—
 CASH :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
London Account—									
Cr. Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1,033,452 18 11
Sydney Account—									
Bank of New South Wales—									
Public Account, Cr.	...	114,412	9 1						
Less Unpresented Cheques	...	1,868	17 4						
		112,543	11 9						
Less Cheque wrong drawn	...	10	5 0						
		112,533	6 9†						
Advances to Settlers Act No. 1 of 1899, Cr.	...	161,422	6 8						
New South Wales 1924 Stock Redemption Fund, Cr.	...	26,408	13 4						
New South Wales 1925 Stock Redemption Fund, Cr.	...	29,634	0 0						
New South Wales 1927 Stock Redemption Fund, Cr.	...	13,874	17 4						
New South Wales 1928 Stock Redemption Fund, Cr.	...	7,491	11 4						
Railway Loan Redemption Fund, Cr.	...	75,000	0 0						
Colonial Treasurer's									
Master in Equity Account, Cr.	...	67,243	3 7						
Master in Lunacy Account, Cr.	...	37,857	4 6						
Curator of Intestate Estates Account, Cr.	...	31,098	11 4						
Registrar of Probates Account, Cr.	...	31,124	13 1						
Prothonotary Account, Cr.	...	2,824	5 9						
City Bank of Sydney, Public Account, Cr.	...	8,380	15 4						
Less Unpresented Cheques	...	1,659	7 7						
		6,721	7 9						
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Ltd), Public Account, Cr.	...	61,744	1 11						
Less Unpresented Cheques	...	101	16 7						
		61,642	5 4‡						
		£ 664,876	6 9						
Less Bank of New South Wales									
General Loan Account, Dr.	...	£154,224	19 0						
Add unpresented cheques	...	2,029	8 3						
		156,254	7 3						
Less cheque wrong drawn	...	10	5 0						
		156,244	2 3						
Credit Balance	...	508,632	4						
Fixed Deposits—									
From the Public Account—									
With the City Bank, Sydney	...	60,000	0 0						
		60,000	0 0						
Total Credit Balance Sydney Account	...	568,632	4 6						
Carried forward	...	£1,652,085	8 5						

* This balance is arrived at as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Bank of England—Cr. Balance, 30th June, 1899	...	9,645	13 8
London and Westminster Bank—Cr. Balance, 30th June, 1899	...	213,266	13 2
Remittances in transit from Sydney from 4th April to 22nd August, 1899...	...	1,052,460	2 1
		£1,275,372	8 11
To be reduced by London payments during July, 1899, for interest on Public Debt, due 1st July, 1899	...	191,919	10 0
		£1,083,452	18 11

† This Cr. balance will be decreased by payments by Bank of New South Wales not yet brought to account, amounting to £126,367.

‡ This Cr. balance will be decreased by payments by Commercial Banking Company of Sydney not yet brought to account, amounting to £3 1s. 6d.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward	1,652,085	3	5	
SECURITIES :—										
Treasury Chest—										
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9—										
Debentures	58,600	0	0				
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	16,000	0	0				
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	42,490	0	0				
New South Wales Funded Stock, 58 Vic.										
No. 14	30,000	0	0				
New South Wales Funded Stock, 60 Vic.										
No. 32	25,000	0	0				
				<hr/>			172,090	0	0	
Government Savings Bank Fund—										
Debentures	165,800	0	0				
New South Wales Four per Cents, 36 Vic.										
No. 21	403,248	13	2				
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	1,000,000	0	0				
New South Wales Funded Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6	880,000	0	0				
New South Wales Funded Stock, 60 Vic. No. 32	500,000	0	0				
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	527,600	0	0				
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 59 Vic.										
No. 22	1,024,700	0	0				
New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14	20,000	0	0				
New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6.	150,000	0	0				
Stock issued under Advances to Settlers Act of 1899	100,000	0	0				
				<hr/>			4,771,348	13	2	
Civil Service Superannuation Fund, 48 Vic. No. 24—										
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	313,000	0	0				
Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13—										
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	31,500	0	0				
University of Sydney—Wm. Roberts' Bequest Trust—										
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	4,000	0	0				
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)—										
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	20,000	0	0				
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)—										
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	20,000	0	0				
Treasury Guarantee Fund—										
New South Wales Funded Stock, 60 Vic. No. 32	7,500	0	0				
Bankruptcy Estate Account, 62 Vic. No. 25—										
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	7,000	0	0				
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account—										
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	104,770	0	0				
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	172,000	0	0				
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account—										
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	41,784	0	0				
Volunteer Military Forces Clothing Account—										
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of New South Wales	10,000	0	0				
Volunteer Military Forces, Deferred Pay Account—										
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of New South Wales	3,000	0	0				
Other Securities, per List attached, marked D	28,333	0	0				
Total Securities	<hr/>			5,706,325	13	2	
TOTAL CASH AND SECURITIES							<hr/>	£7,358,410	16	7
Total of Balances, as per page 1							<hr/>	£7,358,410	16	7

Having ascertained the state of the Government accounts in the Banks in Sydney, at the close of business on the 14th instant, and the state of the Government Account with the London Banks, as per latest accounts to hand, we certify that the Balances exhibited by the books of the Treasury have been satisfactorily accounted for.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 19th September, 1899.

JAMES C. TAYLOR, F.S.I.A.
A. J. BRIERLEY, F.I.A.V.

5

A.

TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

(20 Vic. No. 11.)

PARTICULARS of the TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT in the Treasury, New South Wales, on 14th September, 1899.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. N. F. Giblin, Official Assignee	16	11	0
Mr. W. H. Palmer, Official Assignee.....	185	19	11
TOTAL BALANCE, TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.....	£	152	10 11

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 19th September, 1899.JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

B.

LIST OF OTHER SECURITIES REFERRED TO.

	£	s.	d.
Penrith Municipal Council Debentures.....	13,000	0	0
Max Wurcker	30	0	0
Wollongong Harbour Trust	123	0	0
Wollongong Harbour Trust	1,725	0	0
Wollongong Harbour Trust	3,455	0	0
Illawarra Harbour and Land Corporation	10,000	0	0
TOTAL, OTHER SECURITIES.....	£	28,333	0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 19th September, 1899.JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

C.

SUNDRY DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS of the SUNDRY DEPOSITS ACCOUNT in the Treasury, New South Wales, on 14th September, 1899.

	£	s.	d.
Sundry Accounts	29,461	11	8
Deposits under the Mining Act	727	2	8
Deposits under Mining on Private Lands Act, 57 Vic. No. 32	689	11	8
Compensation Surface Damage, Mining on Private Lands Act	256	13	0
Deposits under First Offenders' Probation Act	100	0	0
Deposits on Tenders	1,500	17	6
Deposits on Applications for Scrub Leases	2,405	8	11
Real Property Act License Fees Suspense Account.....	526	1	0
Public Works Department—Security Deposit Trust Account	11,374	11	0
Survey Fees under the Mining Act	3,338	0	10
Sydney University—Wm. Roberts' Bequest Fund	4,000	0	0
Treasury Guarantee Fund	11,015	13	3
Unclaimed Moneys	2,651	1	5
Unclaimed Dividends under the Companies Act.....	34	7	5
Wages of Licensed Prisoners, Trial Bay	227	17	0
TOTAL, SUNDRY DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.....	£	68,308	17 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 19th September, 1899.JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

D.

SHOWING PARTICULARS OF OTHER SECURITIES SHOWN ON PAGE 4.

	£	s.	d.
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank—			
Preferred Stock, No. 970, at 3 per cent.	1,728	0	0
Deferred Stock, No. 970, at 3 per cent.....	1,727	0	0
Terminable Deposit, No. 760, at 4 per cent.....	123	0	0
Debenture, No. 897, at 4 per cent.....	1,725	0	0
Penrith Municipal District Council Debentures, matured 5 September, 1897—			
Nos. 1 and 130, at £100 each.....	13,000	0	0
Government Savings Bank—			
Deposit Book, No. 98,781	30	0	0
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney—			
Fixed Deposit Receipt in favour of Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales, No. A 82,469, dated 29 December, 1897, 12 m/d.	10,000	0	0
TOTAL	£	28,333	0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 19th September, 1899.JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

LIST of UNPRESENTED CHEQUES, PUBLIC ACCOUNT and GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT,
on 14th September, 1899.

DATE.	CHEQUE.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	CHEQUE.	AMOUNT.
PUBLIC ACCOUNT.			PUBLIC ACCOUNT—continued.		
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.			BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.		
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
30 Mar., 1897	D 1,172	153 4 5	Brought forward		£ 711 13 6
27 April, 1897	G 1,836	39 13 4	13 Sept., 1899	J 121	28 7 0
13 Sept., 1897	F 2,243	1 0 6	13 " 1899	J 123	172 2 11
22 Nov., 1898	F 2,342	2 2 6	14 " 1899	A 138	47 18 10
28 Feb., 1899	H 563	1 19 6	14 " 1899	A 139	10 0 0
3 Mar., 1899	No. 580	3 0 0	14 " 1899	A 140	11 1 6
14 " 1899	D 612	1 0 0	14 " 1899	A 142	2 3 6
20 " 1899	D 657	23 10 0	14 " 1899	A 143	2 13 4
24 " 1899	B 626	1 0 0	14 " 1899	A 144	26 4 3
25 April, 1899	A 754	1 14 0	14 " 1899	A 147	107 14 2
27 " 1899	G 725	16 1 0	14 " 1899	A 160	558 8 3
10 July, 1899	E 863	1 12 6	14 " 1899	A 161	190 10 1
12 " 1899	A 9	2 10 2			
2 Aug., 1899	D 39	5 11 10			
4 " 1899	F 53	2 9 1			
4 " 1899	F 58	1 8 11			
8 " 1899	E 54	2 0 0			
11 " 1899	J 46	1 10 0			
21 " 1899	E 96	4 11 11			
21 " 1899	E 97	5 2 4			
22 " 1899	B 74	2 11 8			
23 " 1899	J 62	3 0 0			
24 " 1899	H 52	11 3 9			
1 Sept., 1899	F 86	2 0 1			
1 " 1899	F 93	1 4 0			
2 " 1899	C 102	2 11 0			
2 " 1899	C 106	5 11 10			
2 " 1899	C 119	3 0 9			
2 " 1899	C 168	3 3 3			
4 " 1899	No. 145	4 12 0			
4 " 1899	" 148	5 0 0			
5 " 1899	B 95	2 10 9			
5 " 1899	B 100	2 4 4			
5 " 1899	B 102	9 4 9			
5 " 1899	B 104	6 0 0			
5 " 1899	B 105	1 14 6			
5 " 1899	B 109	2 8 6			
6 " 1899	E 115	17 5 8			
6 " 1899	E 116	1 5 0			
7 " 1899	A 109	5 0 10			
7 " 1899	A 110	13 2 6			
7 " 1899	A 112	1 5 0			
8 " 1899	No. 186	1 13 4			
8 " 1899	" 187	2 4 2			
8 " 1899	" 188	3 0 0			
8 " 1899	" 190	3 6 0			
8 " 1899	" 192	13 17 0			
11 " 1899	D 148	8 10 2			
11 " 1899	D 149	2 0 0			
11 " 1899	D 151	1 0 5			
11 " 1899	D 152	1 18 6			
12 " 1899	C 189	3 9 0			
12 " 1899	C 190	50 17 0			
12 " 1899	C 191	1 0 0			
12 " 1899	C 192	2 5 5			
12 " 1899	C 209	32 5 6			
12 " 1899	C 211	48 18 6			
13 " 1899	J 96	3 9 0			
13 " 1899	J 97	1 14 6			
13 " 1899	J 98	4 3 6			
13 " 1899	J 99	3 0 0			
13 " 1899	J 112	102 16 1			
13 " 1899	J 118	43 3 9			
Carried forward		£ 711 13 6			
			Total, Bank of New South Wales ...£ 1,868 17 4		
			CITY BANK.		
			11 Sept., 1899	E 284	44 0 4
			14 " 1899	A 172	38 14 0
			14 " 1899	A 174	186 14 7
			14 " 1899	A 175	10 6 11
			14 " 1899	A 280	13 9 0
			14 " 1899	A 281	67 5 2
			14 " 1899	A 282	70 5 6
			14 " 1899	A 283	123 2 4
			14 " 1899	A 284	356 16 2
			14 " 1899	A 285	253 14 1
			14 " 1899	A 286	39 10 10
			14 " 1899	A 287	168 9 11
			14 " 1899	A 288	286 18 9
			Total, City Bank£ 1,659 7 7		
			COMMERCIAL BANKING CO.		
			25 Aug., 1899	No. 425	2 2 0
			28 " 1899	E 486	2 10 0
			29 " 1899	D 445	3 6 8
			29 " 1899	D 446	1 10 0
			29 " 1899	D 449	1 6 8
			30 " 1899	B 466	0 19 6
			30 " 1899	B 470	2 5 0
			30 " 1899	B 471	1 5 6
			30 " 1899	B 472	2 3 4
			31 " 1899	C 475	3 6 8
			31 " 1899	C 476	6 10 0
			31 " 1899	C 482	1 3 0
			5 Sept., 1899	D 464	73 8 3
			Total, Commercial Banking Co.£ 101 16 7		
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.		
			BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.		
			13 Sept., 1899	C 360	145 3 0
			13 " 1899	C 362	16 13 8
			14 " 1899	No. 376	114 8 5
			14 " 1899	" 379	160 8 7
			14 " 1899	" 380	31 14 6
			14 " 1899	" 381	94 0 2
			14 " 1899	" 382	396 8 8
			14 " 1899	" 383	901 0 0
			14 " 1899	" 384	127 14 0
			14 " 1899	" 385	41 17 3
			Total, General Loan Account£ 2,029 8 3		

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 19th September, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(STATEMENTS SHOWING THE CASH AND LEDGER BALANCES OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNT ON
30TH JUNE, 1899, 30TH JUNE, 1895, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.)

Printed under No. 13 Report from Printing Committee, 12 December, 1899.

Statement A.

PUBLIC ACCOUNT

(Consisting of Consolidated Revenue Fund, Public
CASH BALANCES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances in Banks, Sydney—									
Commercial Banking Cy. of Sydney, Ltd.	95,267	16	1						
City Bank of Sydney	7,498	16	9						
Ditto Fixed Deposit	75,000	0	0						
	177,766	12	10						
<i>Less</i> —Bank of New South Wales—Overdraft...	103,534	6	4						
				74,232	6	6			
Cash in hands of Receiver				22,000	0	0			
Payments made from Public Account during May–June, 1899, on account Loan Services in London ...				9,344	17	0			
Actual Cash Balance in Sydney							£	105,577	3 6
Balances in Banks, London—									
London and Westminster Bank, 30 April, 1899 ...	127,417	18	8						
Bank of England, 30 April, 1899	1,345	13	3						
				128,763	11	11			
Remittances in transit to London, &c.	1,003,616	15	6						
<i>Less</i> Payments made in London prior to 30 June, 1899, but not brought into account in Sydney till after 30 June, 1899—									
March–April, 1899	1,156	13	5						
May–June (net), 1899	255,851	5	1						
	257,007	18	6						
				746,608	17	0			
Actual Cash Balance in London							£	875,372	8 11
Total Cash Balance at Credit of Public Account at 30 June, 1899 ...							£	980,949	12 5

Reconciliation.

	£	s.	d.
Credit Balance—General Trust Funds	1,684,415	17	10
„ Public Schools Account, 61 Vic. No. 20	78,125	15	2
Debit Balance—Consolidated Revenue Fund	781,592	0	7
			£980,949 12 5

Dr.

SUPPLEMENTARY

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
To Receipts, 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1899—	
Ordinary Receipts	£ 38,576 8 5
General Post Office Suspense Account	1,389 0 0
Centennial Park Suspense Account	45 3 1
Extraordinary Receipts—	
Proceeds of Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22	1,024,700 0 0
To Dr. Balance, 30th June, 1899	781,592 0 7
	£ 40,384,373 12 1

The Audit of the Treasurer's Accounts to the 30th June, 1899, is not yet completed, the Government (exclusive of those in connection with the General Loan Fund) in Sydney £980,949 12s. 5d. is the Balance of Actual Cash at the credit of the Government on their

General Trust Funds... ..
Public School Buildings Account, 61 Vic. No. 20... ..
The Consolidated Revenue Fund having been at the same
Cash Credit, 30 June, 1899, Public Account ...

Statement B.

AT 30 JUNE, 1899.

Schools Account, 61 Vic. No. 20, and General Trust Funds.)

LEDGER BALANCES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) GENERAL TRUST FUNDS—						
Gross Credit Balance				8,610,703	19	6
<i>Deduct—</i>						
(a) Advances made in 1895 to General Loan Account— unsecured				1,500,000	0	0
(b) Amount invested in Government Securities	5,698,825	13	2	7,110,703	19	6
<i>Less Special Trusts, viz. :—</i>						
Master in Equity £276,770						
Master in Lunacy 41,784						
	318,554	0	0			
(c) Net Payments made in London during May-June, 1899	5,380,271	13	2			
	46,016	8	6	5,426,288	1	8
Net Ledger Balance at Credit of General Trust Funds				1,684,415	17	10
(2.) PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACCOUNT, 61 VIC. NO. 20—						
Credit Balance				78,125	15	2
NET LEDGER CREDIT BALANCE PUBLIC ACCOUNT				£ 1,762,541	13	0
TOTAL CASH CREDIT BALANCE PUBLIC ACCOUNT, AS PER STATEMENT A				£ 980,949	12	5
Difference between Ledger and Cash Balances, being actual Cash Deficit, 30 June, '99				£ 781,592	0	7

Distribution of Deficit.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND:—	£	s.	d.
Working Account:—			
Credit Balance—page 8, Public Accounts, 1898-9 ...	116,523	5	8
<i>Less—</i> Payments in London, March—			
April, 1899	£1,156	13	5
Net payments in London, May—			
June, 1899	200,489	19	7
	201,646	13	0
Debit Balance	85,123	7	4
Debit Balance—General Post Office Suspense (New Street, &c.) Account...	468,051	15	7
" Centennial Park Suspense Account	228,416	17	8
	£781,592	0	7

STATEMENT.

Cr.

PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
By Dr. Balance, 30th June, 1895	1,045,070 9 7
Payments, 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1899	39,309,353 7 10
Ordinary payments	898 16 9
General Post Office Suspense Account	29,050 17 11
Centennial Park Suspense Account	
	£ 40,384,373 12 1

but the foregoing Statement of the Cash Balance resulting from the money transactions of and London, at the 30th June, 1899, is substantially correct. The Balance shown of Public Account on the 30th June, 1899, and represents:—

	£	s.	d.
... .. Credit	1,684,415	17	10
... .. Credit	78,125	15	2
date overdrawn to the amount of Debit	781,592	0	7
	£980,949	12	5

E. A. RENNIE, A.-G.,
6th December, 1899.

Statement C.

PUBLIC ACCOUNT

(Consisting of Consolidated Revenue

CASH BALANCES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances in Banks, Sydney :—									
Bank of New South Wales—Fixed Deposits	687,500	0	0						
City Bank of Sydney— Do	150,000	0	0						
	837,500	0	0						
Less—Bank of New South Wales—Overdraft	542,882	19	6						
				294,617	0	6			
Cash in hands of Receiver				21,502	15	5			
Payments made from Public Account during May–June, 1895, on account Loan Services in London				5,200	17	5			
Actual Cash Balance in Sydney							£321,320	13	4
Balances in Banks, London :—									
London and Westminster Bank, 30 April, 1895	51,903	14	11						
Bank of England, 30 April, 1895	10,386	6	4						
				62,290	1	3			
Remittances in transit to London, &c.	904,088	2	9						
Less—Payments made in London prior to 30 June, 1895, but not brought to account in Sydney till after 30 June, 1895—									
March–April	216,575	8	11						
May–June (net)	4,088	2	9						
	220,663	11	8						
				683,424	11	1			
Actual Cash Balance in London							£745,714	12	4
Total Cash Balance at Credit of Public Account at 30 June, 1895							£1,067,035	5	8

Reconciliation.

	£	s.	d.
Credit Balance—General Trust Funds	2,112,105	15	3
Debit Balance—Consolidated Revenue Fund	1,045,070	9	7
			£1,067,035 5 8

Dr.

SUPPLEMENTARY

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
Ordinary Receipts	£ 4,913,719 13 0
Extraordinary Receipts—	
Transferred from Loan Fund—Accrued Interest	345,699 13 9
Dr. Balance, 30 June, 1895	1,045,070 9 7
	£ 6,304,489 16 4

The foregoing figures and balances, although differently arranged, agree substantially June, 1895.

Statement D.

AT 30 JUNE, 1895.

Fund and General Trust Fund.)

LEDGER BALANCES.

GENERAL TRUST FUNDS—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross Credit Balance...	.....				6,219,618	15	11
<i>Deduct—</i>							
(a) Advances made in 1895 to General Loan Account, unsecured	.....				1,000,000	0	0
(b) Amount Invested in Government Securities	... ..	3,446,501	12	3	5,219,618	15	11
<i>Less Special Trusts, viz.:—</i>							
Master-in-Equity	... .. £ 302,000						
Master-in-Lunacy	... .. 41,784						
		343,784	0	0			
		3,102,717	12	3			
(c) Net payments made in London during May–June, 1895	...	4,795	8	5	3,107,513	0	8
NET LEDGER BALANCE AT CREDIT OF GENERAL TRUST FUND					£ 2,112,105	15	3
TOTAL CASH CREDIT BALANCE PUBLIC ACCOUNT, AS PER STATEMENT C					£ 1,067,035	5	8
Difference between Ledger and Cash Balances, being actual Cash Deficit, 30 June, '95					£ 1,045,070	9	7

Distribution of Deficit.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—		£	s.	d.	
Debit Balance—Consolidated Revenue Fund Working Account	...	166,450	2	1	
London Payments to 30 April, 1895, not brought to account, June, 1895	...	4,088	2	9	
Do (Net) May–June, 1895	do do	206,579	3	1	
Do General Post Office Suspense Account	... ..	468,541	18	10	
Do Centennial Park Suspense Account	... ..	199,411	2	10	
					£1,045,070 9 7

STATEMENT.

Cr.

PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.
Dr. Balance, 31st December, 1894	£ 1,218,620 17 4
Ordinary Expenditure	4,952,939 17 6
General Post Office Suspense Account	132,929 1 6
	£6,304,489 16 4

with those already given in my Report upon the Public Accounts for the half-year ended 30th

E. A. RENNIE, A.-G.,
6th December, 1899.

Statement E.

PUBLIC ACCOUNT AT

(Consisting of Consolidated Revenue.

CASH BALANCES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances in Banks, Sydney—									
Bank of New South Wales—Fixed Deposits ...	875,000	0	0	.....			.....
City Bank of Sydney—Fixed Deposits ...	150,000	0	0	.....			.....
	1,025,000	0	0						
Less—Bank of New South Wales—Overdraft ...	974,064	2	1	.....			.....
							50,935	17	11
Cash in hands of Receiver ...	.....			.....			15,000	0	0
Actual Cash Balance in Sydney ...	.....			.....			£	65,935	17 11
Balances in Banks, London—									
London and Westminster Bank, 31 October, 1894 ...	61,183	15	1						
Bank of England, 31 October, 1894 ...	539,383	8	11				600,567	4	0
Remittances in transit to London, etc., including amounts not brought to account ...	953,254	15	4						
Less—Payments made in London prior to 31 December, 1894, but not brought into account in Sydney till after 31 December, 1894—									
November–December, 1894	£218,362	10	0						
Prior to 31 October, 1894	3,254	15	4						
	221,617	5	4				731,637	10	0
Actual Cash Balance in London ...	.....			.....			£	1,332,204	14 0
Total Cash Balance at Credit of Public Account at 31st December, 1894...							£	1,398,140	11 11

Reconciliation.

	£	s.	d.
Credit Balance—General Trust Funds ...	2,616,761	9	3
Debit Balance—Consolidated Revenue Fund ...	1,218,620	17	4
			£1,398,140 11 11

The foregoing figures and Balances, although differently arranged, agree substantially

Statement F.

31 DECEMBER, 1894,

Fund and General Trust Funds.)

LEDGER BALANCES.

GENERAL TRUST FUNDS—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross Credit Balance				5,722,214	9	8
<i>Deduct—</i>						
Amount invested in Government Securities	3,446,501	12	3			
<i>Less—</i>						
(a) Special Trusts, viz.—						
Master-in-Equity	£ 302,000					
Master-in-Lunacy	41,784					
	343,784	0	0			
	3,102,717	12	3			
(b) Net Payments, London—November-December	2,735	8	2			
				3,105,453	0	5
Net Ledger Balance, at Credit of General Trust Funds				£2,616,761	9	3
TOTAL CASH CREDIT BALANCE, PUBLIC ACCOUNT, AS PER STATEMENT E ...				£1,398,140	11	11
Difference between Ledger and Cash Balances, being actual Cash Deficit, 31 Dec., '94				£1,218,620	17	4

Distribution of Deficit.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND:—	£	s.	d.
Debit Balance—Consolidated Revenue Fund, Working Account ...	464,715	0	0
Net London payments, November-December, 1894, not brought to account, December, 1894	215,627	1	10
London payments, to 31 October, 1894, not brought to account, December, 1894	3,254	15	4
Debit Balance—General Post Office Suspense Account	335,612	17	4
Do Centennial Park Suspense Account	199,411	2	10
	£1,218,620	17	4

with those already given in my Report upon the Public Accounts for the year 1894.

E. A. RENNIE, A.G.,

6th December, 1899.

1899.
(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSCRIBED STOCK ACT OF 1883.
(SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Printed under No. 12 Report from Printing Committee, 30 November, 1899.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 23 November, 1899.

To the Honorable William John Lyne, Esq., M.P., Colonial Treasurer,—

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the Sixteenth Annual Report under the provisions of the “Inscribed Stock Act of 1883.”

My last Report was dated 17th June, 1898. There has been no further issue of Stock in London in the interval, but the sale of Stock locally has been continued.

A statement of the Stock created and inscribed under the provisions of the Act is given in Appendices A, B, and C.

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

FIRST INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the conversion of outstanding Debentures, on which a Loan had been raised on the 8th June, 1882, under authority of the Acts 41 Vic. No. 7 and 43 Vic. No. 11, with an obligation on the part of the Government to convert same into Inscribed Stock:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	*£1,186,300.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Fifty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

SECOND INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under authority of the Acts 41 Vic. No. 7 and 43 Vic. No. 11:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£3,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Fifty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

THIRD INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 43 Vic. No. 11, 44 Vic. No. 12, and 44 Vic. No. 28:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£3,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Fifty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

FOURTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 44 Vic. No. 28 and 46 Vic. No. 12:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£5,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Forty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

FIFTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 44 Vic. No. 28, 45 Vic. No. 22, 46 Vic. No. 23, and 48 Vic. No. 26:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£5,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Forty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

SIXTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 48 Vic. No. 26:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£5,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Thirty-eight years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

SEVENTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 48 Vic. No. 26:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£3,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Thirty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

EIGHTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 48 Vic. No. 26 and 52 Vic. No. 16:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£3,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Twenty-nine years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

NINTH

* The balance of this Loan (£813,700) is outstanding in Debentures.

NINTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 54 Vic. No. 33 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£4,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Twenty-seven years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

TENTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 54 Vic. No. 33 and 55 Vic. No. 35 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£2,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Thirty-nine years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

ELEVENTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 57 Vic. No. 17 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£832,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Twenty-four years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

TWELFTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 50 Vic. No. 28, 52 Vic. No. 17, 53 Vic. No. 23, 55 Vic. No. 7, and 59 Vic. No. 5 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£4,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Forty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

THIRTEENTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 50 Vic. No. 28 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£1,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Thirty-seven years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

APPENDIX B.

CONVERSION LOAN.

Created under the provisions of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," for the conversion and redemption of New South Wales Government Debentures outstanding in respect of Loans raised under the provisions of the Acts 19 Vic. Nos. 38 and 40, 22 Vic. Nos. 5, 22, and 26, and 24 Vic. Nos. 24 and 26, which matured on 1st July, 1891, and also in respect of Loans raised under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. No. 19, which matured on 1st January, 1892 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	*£2,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Twenty-seven years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

* Of the capital amount of £2,000,000 created, a sum of £494,200 only has been inscribed; the balance has lapsed. The amount of £494,200 is made up as follows, namely :—

Debentures due 1st July, 1891, exchanged for 3½ per cent. Stock	15,000
Debentures due 1st January, 1892, exchanged for 3½ per cent. Stock	279,200
Stock handed to the London Chartered Bank as security for an advance, under which Debentures due 1st July, 1891, to the extent of £185,500 were redeemed. This Stock was, upon the repayment of the advance, transferred back to the Government, and is now available for sale as opportunity offers	200,000†
	£494,200

† NOTE.—14th November, 1894. This has since been sold.

APPENDIX C.

Stock on the Books of the Stock Office, The Treasury, Sydney.

Under the Act 36 Victoria No. 21:—				
Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	£530,189 9s. 2d.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.
Currency	...	...	...	No term specified in the Act.
Under the Act 56 Victoria No. 1:—				
Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	£2,549,350.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	Fixed to the year 1912, after which it is repayable on twelve months' notice from the Government.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.
Under the Act 58 Victoria No. 14:—				
Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	£1,062,012.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	3 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	As to a sum of £193,065, fixed to 31st December, 1924. As to a sum of £863,947, fixed to the year 1912, after which it is repayable on twelve months' notice from the Government.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.
Under the Act 59 Victoria No. 6:—				
Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	£1,555,200.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	3 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	As to a sum of £222,255, fixed to 30th June, 1925. As to a sum of £1,332,945, fixed to the year 1912, after which it is repayable on twelve months' notice from the Government.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.
Under the Act No. 1 of 1899:—				
Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	£220,050.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	3 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	Fixed to the year 1919, after which it is repayable on twelve months' notice from the Government.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.
Under the Act 60 Victoria No. 32.				
Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	£1,166,495 1s. 6d.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	3 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	Fixed to the year 1912, after which it is repayable on twelve months' notice from the Government.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
EXPENDITURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1899-1900.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
16th August, 1899.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1899.

[4s. 3d.]

BEAUCHAMP,
Governor.

Message No. 22.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1899-1900, together with a statement of payments from the Vote "Advance to Treasurer, 1898-9," on account of services for the year 1898-9, submitted for Parliamentary appropriation in adjustment of the Advance Vote.

Government House,
Sydney, 9th August, 1899.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

—♦—

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE, 1900.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES of the EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT of
NEW SOUTH WALES, for the Year ending 30th June, 1900.

Page.	GENERAL HEADS OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending. 30 June, 1900.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4 & 5	SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	2,686,579	13	4	2,699,477	17	0
6-10	I.—SCHEDULES TO THE CONSTITUTION ACT ...	45,179	0	0	44,440	0	0
11-14	II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	31,279	0	0	32,802	0	0
15-34	III.—CHIEF SECRETARY	838,002	0	0	826,081	0	0
	IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—						
35-56	DEPARTMENTS GENERALLY	583,800	0	0	593,012	0	0
57-60	RAILWAYS	1,926,754	0	0	2,044,274	0	0
61-64	V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL	72,854	0	0	74,132	0	0
65-88	MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES	204,175	0	0	210,857	0	0
89-98	VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS	298,466	0	0	307,163	0	0
99-110	VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	894,620	0	0	912,475	0	0
111-130	VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	265,911	0	0	270,914	10	0
131-146	IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND IN- DUSTRY	756,793	0	0	773,760	0	0
147-156	X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE	153,946	0	0	167,907	0	0
157-166	XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL	710,478	0	0	727,076	0	0
		9,483,836	13	4	9,684,371	7	0
98	SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SPECIAL SERVICE ...	100	0	0	*		
		9,483,936	13	4	9,684,371	7	0
	SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS IN REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT	225,000	0	0	225,000	0	0
	TOTAL CHARGEABLE TO THE REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900	£ 9,708,936	13	4	9,909,371	7	0

* Shown under No. VI in 1899-1900.

*The Treasury, New South Wales.
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.*

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	2,215,832	0	0	2,245,000	0	0
Interest at 3 per cent. on uninvested Funds at credit of Government Savings Bank in the Treasury, 34 Vic. No. 15	17,400	0	0	17,500	0	0
Interest on Treasury Bills (deficiency of 1886 and previous years), 53 Vic. No. 9	42,972	0	0	38,471	10	4
Interest on Treasury Bills (deficiency debt to 30 June, 1895), Act 59 Vic. No. 22	30,741	0	0	30,741	0	0
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1924 Stock," issued under Act 58 Victoria No. 14 ...	6,602	3	4	6,602	3	4
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1925 Stock," issued under Act 59 Vic. No. 6	7,408	10	0	7,408	10	0
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1927 Stock," issued under the Act 60 Vic. No. 32 ...	6,937	8	8	6,937	8	8
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1928 Stock," issued under the Act 61 Vic. No. 43 ...	7,491	11	4	7,491	11	4
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1929 Stock," issued under the Act 62 Vic. No. 36 ...	.....			11,121	13	4
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	10,000	0	0	14,000	0	0
Revenue and Receipts returned	150,000	0	0	150,000	0	0
Charges on Collections	750	0	0	750	0	0
Endowment of the University of Sydney, 14 Vic. No. 31	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Endowment of the Australian Museum, 17 Vic. No. 2	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School, Private Act, 2nd December, 1854	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges, 18 Vic. No. 37	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Endowment of the Women's College, Sydney Univer- sity, Act 53 Vic. No. 10	500	0	0	500	0	0
Endowment under the Fire Brigades Act, 47 Vic. No. 3	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
Endowment under the Municipalities Act, 61 Vic. No. 23	27,000	0	0	23,000	0	0
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions, 61 Vic. No. 23	240	0	0	240	0	0
Carried forward	£ 2,540,874	13	4	2,576,763	17	0

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—*continued.*

SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£ 2,540,874	13	4	2,576,763	17	0
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, 28 Vic. No. 3 ...	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873, 36 Vic. No. 29	2,763	0	0	2,028	0	0
Pensions under the District Court Judges Salaries and Pensions Act, 46 Vic. No. 16	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Judges under the District Courts Act (Salaries), 46 Vic. No. 16	10,500	0	0	10,500	0	0
Commissioners of Customs, 42 Vic. No. 19	600	0	0	600	0	0
Proportion payable by Colony of New South Wales, in terms of "The Australasian Naval Force Act of 1887," 51 Vic. No. 22	37,812	0	0	37,886	0	0
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 43 Vic. No. 32 and 51 Vic. No. 28	100	0	0	100	0	0
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, 55 Vic. No. 27	100	0	0	100	0	0
Railway Commissioners, 51 Vic. No. 35 and 52 Vic. No. 5... ..	5,500	0	0	5,500	0	0
Expenses of Parliamentary Witnesses, 45 Vic. No. 5...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Remuneration to Parliamentary Public Works Com- mittee, 61 Vic. No. 6	6,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Allowances to Parliamentary Representatives, 53 Vic. No. 12	34,500	0	0	34,300	0	0
Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 56 Vic. No. 38	18,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
President and Members, Land Appeal Court, 55 Vic. No. 26	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Australasian Federation Convention Expenses, 59 Vic. No. 24	500	0	0	100	0	0
Public Service Board, 59 Vic. No. 25... ..	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Parkes Family Grant, 60 Vic. No. 3	500	0	0	500	0	0
Compensation for land taken under the provisions of the Act 44 Vic. No. 16	3,730	0	0	.....	
TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	£ 2,686,579	13	4	2,699,477	17	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

I.

Schedules A, B, and C, to Schedule 1,

OF ACTS 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAPUT 54.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	PROVIDED BY THE CONSTITUTION ACT.			PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.			ESTIMATED.			TOTAL.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
	Authorized Expenditure.													
	SCHEDULE A:—													
8	Salaries, as per annexed Statement...	17,870	0	0	14,220	0	0				32,090	0	0
	SCHEDULE B:—													
8	Pensions, as per annexed Statement...	5,450	0	0	770	0	0				6,220	0	0
	SCHEDULE C:—													
9	Public Worship, as per annexed Statement	4,793	0	0				4,793	0	0
		28,113	0	0	14,990	0	0				43,103	0	0
	Expenditure to be Authorized.													
	SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B:—													
9	Pensions, as per Statement attached	.....			.....			325	0	0	} 1,337	0	0
9	Military Pensions do.	.....			.....			1,012	0	0			
	TOTAL	£ 28,113	0	0	14,990	0	0	1,337	0	0		44,440	0	0

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.

	PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.		PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
					Schedule.		Colonial Act.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
SCHEDULE A.								
His Excellency the Governor	7,000	0 0	.....		7,000	0 0	.....
The Chief Justice	2,000	0 0	1,500	0 0	2,000	0 0	1,500	0 0
Six Puisne Judges, at £2,600	3,000	0 0	12,600	0 0	3,000	0 0	12,600	0 0
The Colonial Secretary	1,820	0 0	.....		1,820	0 0	.....
The Colonial Treasurer	1,250	0 0	120	0 0	1,250	0 0	120	0 0
The Auditor-General	900	0 0	.....		900	0 0	a.....	
The Attorney-General	1,500	0 0	.....		1,500	0 0	b.....	
The Governor's Private Secretary	400	0 0	.....		400	0 0	.....
TOTAL SCHEDULE A	£ 17,870	0 0	14,220	0 0	17,870	0 0	14,220	0 0
SCHEDULE B.								
Pensions.								
To JUDGES, who have retired from office:—								
W. J. Foster, late Puisne Judge	1,050	0 0	770	0 0	1,050	0 0	770	0 0
	1,050	0 0	770	0 0	1,050	0 0	770	0 0
To OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT who, on political grounds, retired, or were released from office:—								
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, formerly Auditor-General	900	0 0	.....		900	0 0	.....
	900	0 0	.....		900	0 0	.....
To THE UNDERMENTIONED PENSIONERS, according to the Scale and Rates fixed by the Superannuation Act of the Imperial Parliament, 4 and 5 Gul. IV., cap. 24, viz.:—								
Thomas Reilly, late Sergeant to Governor-General's Orderlies	32	13 4	.....		32	13 4	.....
Hannah Pope, late Housekeeper in the Colonial Secretary's Office	22	17 6	.....		22	17 6	.....
J. S. Adam, late Chief Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Department	228	11 5	.....		228	11 5	.....
Hy. Broderick, late Engineer, &c., Marine Board	196	0 0	.....		196	0 0	.....
James H. Palmer, late Shorthand-writer, Legislative Assembly	321	8 6	.....		321	8 6	.....
John B. Martin, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden	157	17 0	.....		157	17 0	.....
Robert Dawson, late Police Magistrate, Cooma	262	10 0	.....		262	10 0	.....
Robert Blake, late Inspector of Distilleries	263	12 4	.....		263	12 4	.....
James D. Cronin, late Paymaster, Treasury	407	8 1	.....		407	8 1	.....
William Newcombe, late Receiver, Treasury	453	14 0	.....		453	14 0	.....
William Brennan, late Chief Messenger, Chief Secretary's Office	128	11 0	.....		128	11 0	.....
John James Lee, Clerk in Charge, Criminal Branch, Crown Solicitor's Office	277	1 0	.....		277	1 0	.....
Charles Moore, late Director of the Botanic Gardens	277	8 4	.....		277	8 4	.....
Wm. Wilberforce Stephen, late Secretary to the Attorney-General	379	3 0	.....		379	3 0	.....
Wm. R. Logan, late Sub-Collector of Customs, Newcastle	91	4 6	.....		91	4 6	.....
	3,500	0 0	.....		3,500	0 0	.....
TOTAL SCHEDULE B	£ 5,450	0 0	770	0 0	5,450	0 0	770	0 0

(a) £20 provided under Chief Secretary's Department.

(b) £320 provided under Attorney-General's Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.

	PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.		PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
					Schedule C.		Colonial Act.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
SCHEDULE C.								
Public Worship—								
Church of England	2,341	0 0	.....	.....	2,341	0 0	.....	.....
Presbyterian Church	552	0 0	.....	.....	552	0 0	.....	.....
Wesleyan Methodist Church	450	0 0	.....	.....	450	0 0	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Church	1,450	0 0	.....	.....	1,450	0 0	.....	.....
TOTAL SCHEDULE C	£ 4,793	0 0	.....	.....	4,793	0 0	.....	.....

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.

Pensions.

	Amount voted for the year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Widow of the late Pilot Edwards	50	0 0	50	0 0
Mrs. Julia Robinson, Widow of the late Pilot Robinson	150	0 0	150	0 0
Mrs. Jane Reeder, Widow of the late Pilot Reeder	75	0 0	75	0 0
Mrs. Shanks, Widow of the late Pilot Shanks	50	0 0	50	0 0
	£ 325	0 0	325	0 0

Military Pensions.

R. A. Nathan, Captain Partially-paid Artillery	150	0 0	9	0 0*
Colonel Warner Wright Spalding, C.M.G.	275	0 0	275	0 0
Colonel George John Airey	250	0 0	250	0 0
J. W. Hofflick, 1st Garrison Division Artillery (1s. 6d. per diem)	28	0 0	28	0 0
G. S. Le Beau, 1st Garrison Division Artillery (at 3s. per diem from 4th August, 1897, to 30th June, 1899)	105	0 0	.....*	.....
Mrs. E. Hammond, Widow of Lieutenant T. Hammond	200	0 0	200	0 0
Mrs. E. M'Kee, Widow of Corporal J. A. M'Kee	80	0 0	80	0 0
Mrs. Jane Bennett, Mother of Bugler Charles Bennett	50	0 0	50	0 0
Trustees of the Children of the late R. J. E. Bedford	120	0 0	120	0 0
	£ 1,258	0 0	1,012	0 0

TOTALS £ 1,583 0 0 1,337 0 0

* Deceased.

II.

Executive and Legislative.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
12	His Excellency the Governor	1,081	300	1,047	875
12	Executive Council	963	10	965	10
12	Legislative Council	5,657	175	5,657	175
13	Legislative Assembly	9,913	325	9,873	325
13	Legislative Council and Assembly	2,495	925	2,495	1,825
14	Parliamentary Library	1,253	760	1,253	760
14	Parliamentary Reporting Staff	5,567	605	5,567	605
14	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works ...	900	350	1,020	350
		27,829	3,450	27,877	4,925
	TOTAL	£	31,279	.....	32,802

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.*

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
His Excellency the Governor.									
PRIVATE SECRETARY.									
1	1	Private Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)	.....	.....	£	£	.....	.....	.....
1	1	Clerk to Private Secretary... ..	Clerical	A	275	275	.....	275	.....
1	1	Messenger and Hall Porter	General	.....	160	160	.....	160	.....
		Restoration of balance written off 1895 Vote, being Salary due to late Clerk to Private Secretary for month of August, 1895 ... ..	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
						469	.....	.....	435
MOUNTED ORDERLIES.									
1	1	Sergeant, at 10s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	.....	192	192	.....	192	.....
1	1	Orderly, at 8s. do ... ..	.....	.....	146	146	.....	146	.....
2	2	Orderlies, at 7s. 6d. do ... ..	.....	.....	274	274	.....	274	.....
						612	.....	.....	612
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Forage for four Horses for Orderlies ... ..	.....	.....	120	120	1,081	120	1,047
		To meet Incidental and Unforeseen Ex- penses ... ..	.....	.....	180	180	.....	180	.....
		Fuel, Light, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	575	.....	575	.....
						300	.....	.....	875
7	7	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	1,381	.....	.....	1,922
Executive Council.									
1	1	Clerk of the Executive Council	Clerical	A1	600	600	.....	600	.....
1	1	Clerk	"	B	238	240	.....	240	.....
1	1	Messenger	General	.....	125	125	.....	125	.....
						963	.....	.....	965
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
3	3	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	973	.....	.....	975
Legislative Council.									
1	1	President ... ..	.....	.....	1,100	1,100	.....	1,100	.....
1	1	Chairman of Committees ... ..	.....	.....	470	470	.....	470	.....
1	1	Clerk of the Parliaments ... ..	.....	.....	740	740	.....	740	.....
1	1	Clerk Assistant ... ..	.....	.....	560	560	.....	560	.....
1	1	Usher of the Black Rod ... ..	.....	.....	428	*428	.....	428	.....
1	1	First Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	438	438	.....	438	.....
1	1	Second Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	390	390	.....	390	.....
1	1	Third Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	343	343	.....	343	.....
1	1	Fourth Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	248	248	.....	248	.....
1	1	Principal Messenger ... ..	.....	.....	200	200	.....	200	.....
1	1	Door-keeper... ..	.....	.....	160	160	.....	160	.....
4	4	Assistant Messengers, at £145 ... ..	.....	.....	580	580	.....	580	.....
						5,657	.....	.....	5,657
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	75	75	.....	75	.....
		Expenses in connection with Select Com- mittees ... ..	.....	.....	100	100	.....	100	.....
						175	.....	.....	175
15	15	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	5,832	.....	.....	5,832

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

13

No. of Persons.		No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900							Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
								£		£	
Legislative Assembly.											
1	1	Speaker	...	...	...	...	...	1,370		1,370	
1	1	Chairman of Committees	...	...	...	...	...	740		740	
1	1	Clerk of Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	960		960	
1	1	Clerk Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	723		723	
1	1	Second Clerk Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	604		604	
1	1	Sergeant-at-Arms	...	...	...	...	...	533		533	
1	1	Clerk of Records	...	...	...	...	...	476		476	
1	1	Do Select Committees	...	...	...	...	...	428		428	
1	1	Do Printing Branch	...	...	...	...	...	381		381	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers	...	...	...	...	...	333		333	
4	4	Clerks—1 at £333, 1 at £262, 1 at £200, 1 at £150	...	...	...	...	...	945		945	
1	1	Principal Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	220		220	
1	1	Do Doorkeeper	...	...	...	...	...	190		180	
13	13	Messengers, 1 at £170, 6 at £160, 5 at £140, and 1 at £100	...	...	...	...	...	1,950		1,930	
1	1	Lavatory Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	60		50	
									9,913		9,873
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
		Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Committees	...	...	...	...	...	75		75	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
		Erection and Maintenance of Telephones	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
									325		325
30	30	TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	10,238	.....	10,198
Legislative Council and Assembly.											
1	1	Steward	...	...	...	...	...	250		*250	
1	1	Housekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	90		*90	
1	1	Watchman	...	...	...	...	...	160		*160	
1	1	House Servant	...	...	...	...	...	145		*145	
1	1	Stableman	...	...	...	...	...	145		*145	
1	1	Assistant Stableman and Assistant Night Watchman	...	...	...	...	...	145		145	
1	1	Out-door Servant	...	...	...	...	...	145		145	
3	3	Female Servants, at £80	...	...	...	...	...	240		*240	
1	1	Cook	...	...	...	...	...	210		210	
3	3	Waiters—1 at £175, 1 at £160, and 1 at £145	...	...	...	...	...	480		480	
3	3	Waiters, at £135	...	...	...	...	...	405		405	
1	1	Scullery-maid	...	...	...	...	...	80		*80	
									2,495		2,495
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
		For occasional assistance during the Session	...	...	...	...	...	650		850	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
		Service in connection with Fire-extinguishing appliances	...	...	...	...	...	25		25	
		Maintenance, &c., of Telephones	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Fuel and Light	...	...	...	...	...	.....		†700	
									925		1,825
18	18	TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	3,420	.....	4,320

* For allowances, see Schedule.

† Formerly included in Stores and Stationery Vote.

No. of Persons.									SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900								Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
									£		£	
Parliamentary Library.												
1	1	Librarian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	476		476*	
1	1	First Assistant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	367		367	
1	1	Second do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	295		295	
1	1	Messenger ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	115		115	
									1,253		1,253	
<i>Contingencies.</i>												
		Books and Periodicals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	450		450	
		Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Council Reading-room ...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Do do for Assembly Reading-room ...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Insurance of Books ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	60		60	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
									760		760	
4	4	TOTAL... ..	...	...	...	...	£	.....	2,013	.....	2,013
Parliamentary Reporting Staff.												
1	1	Principal Shorthand-writer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	865		865	
1	1	Second Shorthand-writer... ..	...	...	...	...	...	675		675	
3	3	Shorthand-writers, at £533 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,599		1,599	
1	1	Shorthand-writer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	457		457	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	438		438	
3	3	Shorthand-writers, 1 at £457, 2 at £438 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,333		1,333	
1	1	Type-writer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
									5,567		5,567	
<i>Contingencies.</i>												
		Sessional Shorthand-writing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
		Incidental expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5		5	
									605		605	
11	11	TOTAL... ..	...	...	...	...	£	.....	6,172	.....	6,172
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.												
1	1	Secretary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	600		695	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	100		125	
									900		1,020	
<i>Contingencies.</i>												
		Extra Clerical Assistance as required, including travelling allowance to shorthand-writers accompanying Sectional Committees ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
		Incidental Expenses, including expenses of Witnesses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
									350		350	
3	3	TOTAL... ..	...	...	...	...	£	.....	1,250	.....	1,370

* For allowance, see Schedule.

III.

Chief Secretary.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
16	Chief Secretary	7,346	.....	7,211	.....
17	Auditor-General... ..	13,285	2,080	13,620	2,080
18.	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	250	.....	250	.....
18	Aborigines Protection Board	75	11,500	75	11,840
18-19	Police	233,472	63,515	291,883	67,509
20-21	Lunacy	52,468	52,990	53,696	54,990
22	Master in Lunacy	2,875	250	3,063	250
22	Medical Board	170	15	170	35
23-24	The Medical Adviser to the Government	12,234	29,095	12,806	30,516
25	Government Statistician	3,311	825	3,350	825
25	Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions	862	45	876	65
25	Agent-General for the Colony	4,210	3,890	4,210	1,525
26-28	Charitable Institutions (Government Asylums, &c.)... ..	14,286	100,583	14,707	111,550
28	Fisheries Commission	2,118	810	2,464	1,060
29	Fire Brigades	800	476	800	306
29	Botanic Gardens	1,170	5,782	1,240	6,128
30	Nursery Garden, Campbelltown	225	700	225	700
30	Government Domains	295	2,390	295	3,020
30	Garden Palace Grounds	275	830	245	939
31	Centennial Park... ..	175	4,001	175	4,101
31	Electoral Office	2,347	.....	2,108	.....
32	Charitable Allowances ... ..	.....	66,950	.....	68,400
33-34	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	89,026	.....	46,773
		402,249	435,753	413,469	412,612
	TOTAL... ..	£	838,002	.....	826,081

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£	£			
Chief Secretary.									
1	1	Chief Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)							
1	1	Principal Under Secretary	Special...			1,010		1,010	
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1		600		600	
1	1	Senior Clerk--Correspondence Branch	"	A2		400		400	
1	1	Examiner	"	A3		350		350	
1	1	Clerk of Records	"	A3		300		300	
1	1	Senior Clerk--Miscellaneous Branch... ..	"	A3		300		300	
1	1	Clerk	"	A		275		280	
1	1	Clerk in Charge of Parliamentary and Printing Work	"	B		250		250	
1	1	Shorthand Writer	"	B		250		260	
3	2	Clerks, 1 at £225, 1 at £210	"	B		725		435	
2	3	Do 1 at £180, 2 at £160	"	C		375		500	
6	6	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £125, 2 at £95, 1 at £90	"	D		705		695	
1	1	Chief Messenger	General			180		180	
6	6	Messengers, 3 at £125, 1 at £120, 1 at £98, 1 at £83	"			660		676	
4	4	Corridor-cleaners, 1 at £113, 3 at £104	"			416		425	
2	2	Doorkeepers, at £125	"			250		250	
1	1	Office-keeper	"			70		70	
4	4	Office-cleaners, 3 at £60, 1 at £50	"			230		230	
							7,346		7,211
39	39	TOTAL... ..	£				7,346		7,211

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

17

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Auditor-General.								
1	1	Auditor-General. (£900 Provided for in Schedule.)	.....	...	.....	20	.....	20
1	1	Assistant Auditor-General and Chief Inspector of Public Accounts	Clerical	A1	700		700	
2	2	Inspectors of Public Accounts, 1 at £600 and 1 at £550	"	A1	1,150		1,150	
4	4	Inspectors of Public Accounts, 1 at £470, 1 at £450, and 2 at £425	"	A2	1,745		1,770‡	
3	3	Inspectors of Public Accounts, 1 at £385, 1 at £350, and 1 at £300	"	A3	1,035		1,035	
1	1	Chief Clerk	"	A1	500		500	
2	2	Senior Examiners, at £400	"	A2	800		800	
3	3	Junior Examiners, 1 at £360 and 2 at £325	"	A3	1,010		1,010	
1	1	Correspondence Clerk and Clerk of Records	"	A3	325		325	
4	5	Clerks—1 at £290, 1 at £280, 1 at £275, and 2 at £260	"	A	1,085		1,365	
6	6	Clerks—2 at £250, 2 at £230, 1 at £225, and 1 at £210	"	B	1,415		1,395	
9	11	Clerks—4 at £200, 1 at £190, 3 at £180, and 3 at £160	"	C	1,695		2,010	
14	12	Clerks—2 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £125, 2 at £110, 2 at £95, 2 at £65, and 2 at £50	"	D	1,495	12,955	1,205	13,265
1	1	Messenger	General		120		120	
1	1	Housekeeper and Cleaner	"		90		90	
		Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	.....		.....	100	.....	100
<i>Adjustment of Salaries.</i>								
		Inspector of Public Accounts, for year ended 30th June, 1899 ... ..	.....		.....		25‡	25
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
		Rent of Offices ... ..	.....		500	13,285	500	13,620
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors ... ..	.....		1,550		1,550	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....		30		30	
						2,080		2,080
53	54	TOTAL... ..	£		.....	15,365	.....	15,700

‡ One salary of £425 per annum, previously voted as Chief Clerk and Cashier, Government Printing Office; officer transferred to Audit Department 1st July, 1898.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
					£		£			
		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.								
		Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.								
1	1	Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	.....	...	...	250	250	250	250
1	1	TOTAL... .. £	.....	...	...	.....	250	.....	250
		Aborigines Protection Board.								
...	...	Secretary ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	75	.....	75
		<i>Contingencies.</i>								
		Aid for the maintenance of old and infirm Aborigines, and for other assistance to Aborigines—to be expended under the authority of the Board							8,000	8,000
		Expenses of maintaining the Aboriginal Stations at Warangesda, Cumerungunga, and Brewarrina							2,850	2,850
		Expenses of maintaining the Home for Aborigines, Clarence River District... ..							650	650
		Cost of the fares of Aborigines travelling on the Railways of the Colony	300
		Payment to Lands Department for survey of Reserves for Aborigines	40
		Medical attendance on Aborigines ^a ^a
		TOTAL... .. £	.....	...	...	.....	11,500	.....	11,840
		TOTAL... .. £	.....	...	...	.....	11,575	.....	11,915
		Police.								
		GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.								
1	1	Inspector-General ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	920	.....	*920
1	1	Secretary	Clerical ..	A1	...	550	550	550		
1	1	First Clerk	"	A3	...	312	312	312		
2	2	Clerks—1 at £299, 1 at £290	"	...	A	571	589	589		
1	1	Clerk and Secretary, Aborigines Protection Board	"	...	B	225	225	225		
1	1	Clerk	"	...	B	213	220	220		
...	1	Do ... ..	"	...	...	.....	50	50	
1	1	Office-cleaner ... ..	.....	...	...	40	40	40	
1	1	Do ... ..	.....	...	...	49	50	50	
9	10						1,960		2,036	
		CONSTABULARY.								
3	3	Superintendents, at £500 ... ..	.....	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500*	
3	3	Do at £450 ... ..	.....	...	...	1,350	1,350	1,350*	
4	4	Do at £400 ... ..	.....	...	...	1,600	1,600	1,600*	
12	12	Inspectors, at £325 ... ..	.....	...	...	3,900	3,900	3,900*	
8	8	Sub-Inspectors, 1st Class, at £275 ... ..	.....	...	...	2,200	2,200	2,200*	
18	18	Do 2nd Class, at £250 ... ..	.....	...	...	4,500	4,500	4,500*	
1	1	Sub-Inspector and Police Storekeeper ... ..	.....	...	...	275	275	275*	
1	1	Do and Drill Instructor ... ..	.....	...	...	250	250	250*	
62	65	Sergeants, 1st Class, at 10s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
115	120	Do 2nd Class, at 9s. 3d. do ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
291	305	Senior-constables, at 8s. do ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
535	560	Constables, 1st Class, at 7s. 6d. do ... ..	.....	...	...	253,077	268,412	268,412	
701	750	Ordinary Constables, at 7s. do ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
110	130	Probationary Constables, at 6s. do ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
70	70	Trackers, 35 at 4s. and 35 at 3s. do ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	...	To provide for Additional Constabulary requirements ... ..	.....	...	...	7,000	.....	.....
1934	2050						275,652		283,987	
1943	2060	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	...	...	.....	278,532	.....	286,943

* For allowance, see Schedule.

† Also clerk, Police Department.

^a See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

19

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Division of Service.	Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
							£		£		
1943	2060	Police—continued.					.....	278,532	.....	286,943
		Brought forward... .. £		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		DETECTIVES.									
1	1	Superintendent	... ..	.....	.....	.....	400		400*	
1	1	Sub-Inspector, 1st Class	... ..	.....	.....	.....	275		275*	
1	1	Do 2nd Class	... ..	.....	.....	.....	250		250*	
4	4	Detectives, Senior, at 13s. per diem									
4	4	Do 1st Class, at 12s. per diem									
4	4	Do do at 11s. do					4,015		4,015		
4	4	Do 2nd Class, at 10s. do									
4	4	Do 3rd Class, at 9s. do						4,940		4,940	
...	...	Police Surgeon	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....^a		.....^a	
23	23	TOTAL, SALARIES ... .. £		.....	.....	.....	.....	283,472	.....	291,883
		Contingencies.									
		Allowance to Members of the Police Force when absent from their Quarters on duty	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500		8,500	
		Provisions for Prisoners in Lock-ups	... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,000		2,000	
		Fuel, Light, and Water, to Lock-ups and Police Stations	... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,000		2,500	
		Rental of Premises for Police purposes	... ..	.....	.....	.....	4,750		5,000	
		Forage	... ..	.....	.....	.....	15,500		16,000	
		Remount Horses	... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,500		1,500	
		Shoeing, Veterinary Attendance, and Medicine	... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,000		2,000	
		Conveyance of Police and Prisoners	... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,250		6,250	
		Fencing Paddocks	... ..	.....	.....	.....	500		500	
		Incidental Expenses—Boats, Vehicles, Repairs to Saddlery and Carts, Repairs to Steam Launches, Destroying Dogs, and for Miscellaneous Items	... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,275		3,275	
		Allowances to Members of the Force unprovided with Quarters, at 1s. per diem	... ..	.....	.....	.....	12,000		15,000	
		Cleaning Cesspits	... ..	.....	.....	.....	500		500	
		Maintenance, &c., of Telephones	... ..	.....	.....	.....	750		850	
		Special Allowance to 50 Police employed on plain clothes duty	... ..	.....	.....	.....	920		920	
		Special Allowance to Police in Expensive Districts	... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,000		2,100	
		Martini-Henry Carbines	... ..	.....	.....	.....	500		.....	
		Coal for Steam Launches at Sydney and Newcastle	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....		300	
		To defray Legal Costs incurred in action Riordan and another v. McKee	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....		303	
		Compensation to widow of late Police Pensioner Patrick Smyth	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....		11	
		Webley Revolvers, to complete arming of Force	... ..	.....	.....	.....	900		.....	
		Compensation to widows of Police Pensioners Moloney, Williamson, and Thompson	... ..	.....	.....	.....	430		.....	
		Compensation to ex Senior-Sergeant Vaughan	... ..	.....	.....	.....	240		.....	
								63,515		67,509	
1966	2083	TOTAL... .. £		.....	.....	.....	.....	346,987	.....	359,392

* All these officers receive allowance as per Schedule.

(a) See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
Lunacy.						
1	1	Inspector-General of Insane	Special ...	...	974	974
1	1	Medical Superintendent, Callan Park ...	Professional	A1 ..	750	650*
1	1	Do do Gladesville	"	A1 ...	750	650*
1	1	Do do Parramatta	"	A1 ...	750	650*
1	1	Do do Kenmore	"	A1 ...	750	650*
1	1	Do do Rydalmere	"	A1 ...	710	610*
1	1	Do do Newcastle ^a	"	A1 ...	434	359*
1	1	Senior Medical Officer, Gladesville ...	"	A1 ...	420	390*
1	1	Do do Callan Park	"	A1 ...	420	390*
1	1	Do do Parramatta	"	A1 ...	420	390*
1	1	Do do Kenmore... ..	"	A1 ...	420	390*
1	1	Junior Medical Officer, Callan Park ...	"	A3 ...	300	270*
1	1	Do do Parramatta	"	A3 ..	300	270*
1	1	Do do Gladesville	"	A3 ...	300	270*
1	1	Dispenser and Chief Attendant, Rydalmere	"	... B1	240	214*
1	1	Dispenser, Callan Park	"	... B2	200	174*
1	1	Assistant Superintendent, Gladesville ...	Clerical..	A2 ..	450	390*
1	1	Do do Callan Park	"	A2 ...	400	340*
1	1	Do do Parramatta	"	A2 ...	400	340*
1	1	Do do Kenmore	"	A2 ...	400	250*
1	1	Superintendent, Reception House	"	... A	275	240*
1	1	Clerk and Accountant, Inspector General's Office	"	... B	250	250
1	1	Clerk	"	... C	150	160
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper, Kenmore... ..	"	... B	240	224*
1	1	Clerk, Parramatta	"	... B	240	250
1	1	Do Callan Park	"	... B	240	250
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper, Rydalmere	"	... B	240	224*
1	1	Clerk, Gladesville	"	... B	240	224*
1	1	Do Newcastle	"	... C	200	200
1	1	Assistant Clerk, Gladesville	"	... D	75	100
1	1	Do do Callan Park	"	... D	50	100
1	1	Chief Attendant and Storekeeper, Newcastle	General...	... ..	200	174*
3	3	Chief Attendants, at £164, Gladesville, Parramatta, and Callan Park ... ..	"	... ..	570	492*
1	1	Chief Attendant, Kenmore ... ..	"	... ..	160	164*
4	4	Matrons, at £164, Gladesville, Callan Park, Parramatta, and Kenmore ... ..	"	... ..	760	656*
2	2	Matrons, at £134, Rydalmere and Newcastle ... ..	"	... ..	320	268*
1	1	Matron, Reception House... ..	"	... ..	80	80
1	1	Messenger and Boatman, Inspector-General's Office ... ..	"	... ..	136	136
5	5	Official Visitors—1 at £200, 1 at £150, 2 at £100, 1 at £50	Unclassified	... ..	600	600
4	4	Church of England Chaplains, at £50, Gladesville, Callan Park, Parramatta, and Rydalmere... ..	"	... ..	200	200
4	4	Roman Catholic Chaplains, at £50, Gladesville, Callan Park, Parramatta, and Rydalmere ... ..	"	... ..	200	200
2	2	Church of England Chaplains, at £30, Newcastle and Kenmore ... ..	"	... ..	60	60
2	2	Roman Catholic Chaplains, at £30, Newcastle and Kenmore ... ..	"	... ..	60	60
210	212	Attendants	General...	... ..	23,052	23,231
148	151	Nurses ... ..	"	... ..	10,614	10,970
136	138	Outdoor Staff ... ..	"	... ..	14,071	14,404
					63,071	62,538
		Less amount charged for Rations, &c. ... ..	.....	... ..	10,603	8,842
555	562	Carr ed forward ... .. £	.....	... ..	52,468	53,696

* For allowances, see Schedule. ^a Also Officer Board of Health.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Division of Service.	GRADE.		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
			Higher.	Lower.	£		£		
		Lunacy—continued.							
555	562	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	52,468	.....	53,696
		<i>Hospital for Insane, generally—Contingencies.</i>							
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, Water, Forage, Medicines, and urgent minor repairs, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....	47,000
		Incidental Expenses, Burials, Timber, Paint, and Materials for employment of Patients and Artisan Attendants, Books, Periodicals, and to provide Amusement for Patients, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	4,500
		Maintenance of Steam Launch "Mabel" ..	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	250
		<i>Inspector-General's Office (Contingencies).</i>							
		Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	160
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	80
						49,990		51,990	
		<i>Contingencies (Reception House).</i>							
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, urgent Minor Repairs, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	450
		Incidental Expenses, Occasional Additional Attendants, transferring Patients to Hospitals, Burials, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200
						650		650	
		LUNATIC PATIENTS.							
		For Maintenance of Patients in Temporary or Branch Establishments, to meet unforeseen expenses, and to supplement the Votes for the existing Asylums in the event of the increase of Patients, pending erection of new establishments, for Maintenance of Patients in Public Hospitals and under the care of friends, under sections 55 and 98 of the Lunacy Act, and in other Colonies under agreements made with the Governments thereof...	2,350	2,350
555	562	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	105,458	.....	108,686

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
Master in Lunacy.							£		£
1	1	Master in Lunacy				335			335*
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1		500		500	
1	1	First Clerk and Accountant	"	A3		350		350	
1	1	Second Clerk	"	A		275		290	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £180... ..	"	C		540		570	
8	9	Do 2 at £150, 1 at £125, 1 at £110, 2 at £100, 3 at £50	"	D		740		885	
1	1	Probationer	"	D		60		50	
1	1	Messenger	General			75		83	
						2,540			2,728
						2,875			3,063
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Contingencies				250			250
17	18	TOTAL... £				3,125			3,313
Medical Board.									
1	1	Secretary	Unclassified.			150		150	
1	1	Office-cleaner	General			20		20	
							170		170
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses, &c.				15			35
2	2	TOTAL... £				185			205

* Also receives £1,010 per annum as Master in Equity. (See page 62.)

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1898-9	1899-1900.			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
								£
		The Medical Adviser to the Government.						
1	1	The Chief Medical Officer of the Government ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....*
1	1	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney	Professional	A1	...	800	800†	
1	1	Pathologist, Second Government Medical Officer, and Vaccinator, Sydney	"	A1	...	560	560	
1	1	1st Visiting Medical Officer, Government Institutions, Parramatta	"	A1	...	650	650	
1	1	2nd Visiting Medical Officer, Government Institutions, Parramatta	"	A1	...	600	600	
1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser, Trial Bay Prison	"	A2	...	400	400†	
1	1	Dispenser, Sydney Gaol	"	B1	...	225	225	
1	1	Dispenser, Parramatta District	"	B2	...	190	190	
1	1	Do Biloela Gaol	"	B2	...	160	160†	
1	...	Clerk to Medical Adviser to the Government	Clerical	D	...	50	.....
1	1	Surgeon, Biloela Gaol, N.S.S. "Sobraon," and Magazines ... ..	.....	†	...	335	335
1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser, Berrima Gaol ... ..	.....	†	...	200	200
1	1	Do do Maitland Gaol ... ..	.....	†	...	200	200
1	1	Do Goulburn Gaol ... ..	.....	†	...	120	120
1	1	Do Bathurst Gaol ... ..	.....	†	...	120	120
1	1	Dispenser, Goulburn Gaol	Professional	B3	...	100	100	
1	1	Do Bathurst Gaol	"	B3	...	100	100	
5	5	Surgeons and Dispensers to various Country Gaols, at £50 per annum each, including Mudgee, Broken Hill, Bourke, Coonamble, and Orange ... ..	.....	†	...	250	250
15	15	Surgeons and Dispensers to various Country Gaols, at £40 per annum, including Albury, Armidale, Casino, Cootamundra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Forbes, Grafton, Hay, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, Wilcannia, Wollongong, Yass, and Young ... ..	.....	†	...	600	600
7	9	Medical Attendants on Aborigines at Grafton, £60; Cummeroounga, £50; Warangesda, £60; Macleay River, £50; Tumut, £50; Kiama, £40; Singleton, £40; Taree, £40; Wingham, £25 ... ..	.....	†	...	305	415
1	1	Cleaner, Hospital Admission Depot ... ..	.....	...	...	30	30
		Less amount charged for quarters, &c. ....	.....	...	...	5,995 210	6,055 197
						5,785	5,858	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		To payment of fees for Medical Attendance upon Aborigines ... ..	.....	...	...	155	155
		For payment of fees for Medical Attendance in minor Country Gaols ... ..	.....	...	...	500	500
		Fees to Medical Practitioners, Vaccination, Coroners' Inquests, Lunacy Cases and Medical Attendance, and Expenses contingent on Outbreak of Disease... ..	.....	...	...	5,610	5,610
		Rent of office and quarters for the Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney ... ..	.....	...	...	200	200
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	...	100	100
						6,565	6,565	
45	46	Carried forward ... ..	.....	...	...	12,350	12,423

* Provided for under Board of Health as "President of Board of Health and Chief Medical Officer," page 46.
† Services only partly at disposal of Department; Officers therefore unclassified. ‡ For deductions, see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
		The Medical Adviser to the Government—continued.							
45	46	Brought forward...	£	12,350	12,423	
		COAST HOSPITAL.							
1	1	Medical Superintendent	Professional	A1	550		750*		
4	4	House Surgeons and Dispensers	"	B2	788		750*		
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper	Clerical	B	225		240*		
1	1	Dispenser	Professional	B2	165		165*		
1	1	Office Assistant	Clerical	D	90		110*		
...	1	Storekeeper	General	.....	.....		134*
1	1	Matron ... ..	"	.....	245		300*	
47	47	Nurses ... ..	"	.....	3,880		4,075*	
1	1	Needlewoman ... ..	"	.....	100		100*	
7	7	Wardsmen and Attendants ... ..	"	.....	882		882*	
6	6	Cooks and Kitchenman ... ..	"	.....	690		693*	
11	11	Laundresses and General Servants ... ..	"	.....	980		965*	
6	7	Ambulance Drivers and Stableman ... ..	"	.....	704		816*	
2	2	Artisan Attendants ... ..	"	.....	282		282*	
1	1	Church of England Chaplain ... ..	.....	†	50		50	
1	1	Roman Catholic Chaplain ... ..	.....	†	50		50	
1	1	Messenger ... ..	.....	.....	66		66*
		Salary of Roman Catholic Chaplain un-	.....	.....	9		.....	
		drawn for May and June (revote) ... ..	.....	.....	.....		5
92	94	Less amount charged for quarters, &c.	.....	.....	9,756		10,433
			.....	.....	4,555		4,855
						5,201		5,578	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Maintenance of Patients and Ambulance	.....	.....	8,200		9,000
		Services and other contingencies, in-	.....	.....			
		cluding material for minor additions	.....	.....			
		and repairs ... ..	.....	.....			
		Additions to Mortuary, Coast Hospital	.....	.....	130		130
		(Revote) ... ..	.....	.....			
		To provide substitutes for Officers sick or	.....	.....	100		100
		on leave of absence, and extra assist-	.....	.....			
		ance for the Hospital... ..	.....	.....			
		Fuel and Light for Coast Hospital ... ..	.....	.....	.....		600
				8,430		9,830	
		ANALYTICAL BRANCH.							
1	1	Government Analyst	Professional	A1	560		560		
1	1	Second Government Analyst	"	A2	400		400		
1	1	Assistant	"	A3	225		300		
1	1	Junior Assistant	General	.....	25		50	
1	1	Cleaner .. ..	"	.....	38		60	
						1,248		1,370	
5	5	<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Allowance for Apparatus, Chemicals, and	100	121	
		other materials, Fuel, Light, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	
		MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS.							
		For support of Destitute Persons in the	14,000	14,000	
		Sydney, Prince Alfred, Carrington	.....	.....	.....	
		Centennial Convalescent, and other	.....	.....	.....	
		Hospitals, and contingent expenses	.....	.....	.....	
		connected therewith ... ..	.....	.....	.....	
142	145	TOTAL...	£	41,329	43,322	

† Services only partly at disposal of Department, therefore unclassified.

* For deductions, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
		Government Statistician.							
1	1	Statistician*							
1	1	Assistant Statistician	Clerical..	A2	425		425		
1	1	Sub-Editor of Statistical Year Books	"	A3	300		300		
1	1	Chief Compiler	"	A3	300		300		
1	1	Assistant Compiler	"	A	275		275		
1	1	Assistant Computer	"	A	260		270		
3	3	Assistant Compilers—1 at £250, 1 at £225, and 1 at £200	Clerical..	B	700		675		
3	3	Assistant Compilers—1 at £190 and 2 at £180	"	C	525		550		
1	1	Assistant Compiler	"	D	130		140		
1	1	Clerk	"	C	156		170		
1	1	Clerk	"	D	50		100		
1	1	Messenger	General		120		75		
1	1	Housekeeper	"		70		70		
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Incidental Expenses			175	3,311	175	3,350	
		Extra clerical assistance, as required			100		100		
		Compiling Stock and Crop Returns and preparation of Pamphlets illustrative of the resources of the Colony (for distribution in Europe)			550		550		
						825		825	
17	17	TOTAL... ..				4,136		4,175	
		Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions.							
1	1	Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions, and Actuary to Public Service Board	Professional	A2	500		500		
2	2	Clerks, 1 at £190, 1 at £160	Clerical..	C	336		350		
1	1	Office Cleaner	General		26		26		
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Incidental expenses, &c.			45	862	65	876	
						45		65	
4	4	TOTAL... ..				907		941	
		Agent-General for the Colony.							
1	1	Agent-General, to represent the Colony, resident in London			1,820		1,820		
1	1	Secretary	Clerical..	A1	830		830		
1	1	Accountant	"	A2	380		380		
2	2	Clerks at £260	"	A	520		520		
1	1	Clerk	"	B	250		250		
1	1	Do	"	C	200		200		
2	2	Messengers—1 at £120, 1 at £90	"		210		210		
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Rent			625	4,210	625	4,210	
		Fuel and light			50		50		
		Cleaning			50		50		
		Stationery and Printing			400		400		
		Unforeseen Office Expenses, Travelling, &c.			150		150		
		Extra Official Expenses incidental to the Office			250		250		
		Gratuity to Sir Saul Samuel, one month's pay for each year of service			2,365			1,525	
						3,890			
9	9	TOTAL... ..				8,100		5,735	

* Held in conjunction with Commissionership of Public Service.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1898-9	1899-1900	Division of Service.	GRADE.		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
			Higher.	Lower.				
					£	£		
Charitable Institutions.								
1	1	Director of Government Asylums and Boarding-out Officer, Chief Officer under Children's Protection Act ...	Professional	A1	750	750		
1	1	Chief Superintendent of Asylums ...	Clerical	A1	600	600		
1	1	Surgeon Superintendent, at Liverpool Asylum ...	Professional	A1	600	600		
1	1	Chief Clerk, Head Office ...	Clerical	A3	325	325		
1	1	Senior Inspector, Head Office ...	"	A3	300	300		
1	1	Assistant Superintendent at George-street Asylum ...	General		260	260		
1	1	Accountant, Head Office ...	Clerical	A	250	260		
1	1	Clerk, Head Office ...	"	B	240	240		
1	1	Matron Superintendent, at Liverpool Asylum ...	General		220	220		
1	1	Matron Superintendent, at Rookwood Asylum ...	"		220	220		
1	1	Inspector, Head Office ...	Clerical	B	208	208		
1	1	Inspector and Clerk to Board, Head Office	"	C	200	200		
1	1	Clerk, Head Office ...	"	C	200	210		
1	1	Matron Superintendent, Macquarie-street	General		200	200		
1	1	Matron Superintendent, Newington	"		200	200		
1	1	" Ormond House ...	"		180	180		
1	1	Inspector, Head Office ...	Clerical	C	175	175		
1	1	Inspector, Head Office ...	General		175	175		
1	1	Officer, C.P. Act, Head Office	"		175	175		
1	1	Clerk, Liverpool Asylum ...	Clerical	C	162	170		
1	1	Do Head Office ...	"	C	160	170		
1	1	Dispenser, Liverpool Asylum ...	Professional	B3	130	160		
1	1	Matron, George-street Asylum ...	General		160	160		
2	2	Clerks, Head Office—1 at £170, 1 at £160	Clerical	C	312	330		
1	1	Clerk, George-street Asylum ...	"	C	156	160		
1	1	Clerk and Foreman, Newington Asylum...	"	C	155	160		
1	1	Farm Overseer, Mittagong ...	General		156	156		
1	1	Officer, Children's Protection Act, Head Office ...	"		155	155		
2	2	Clerks at Head Office—1 at £160, 1 at £150	Clerical	D	300	310		
1	1	Clerk, Rookwood Asylum ...	"	D	150	150		
1	1	Baker, Macquarie-street ...	General		145	145		
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper, Newington Asylum	Clerical	D	144	144		
1	1	Clerk, Head Office ...	"	D	140	140		
1	1	Senior Lady Inspector under the Children's Protection Act ...	General		156	156		
2	2	Inspectors under State Children's Act, at £132 ...	"		264	264		
1	1	Dispenser, Parramatta Asylum ...	Professional	B2	160	130		
1	1	Baker, Liverpool Asylum ...	General		130	130		
1	1	Builder, Newington ...	"		132	132		
1	1	Matron, Boys' Home ...	"		125	125		
1	1	Attendant, Rookwood ...	"		125	125		
1	1	Matron, Cottage Homes for Aged Couples	"		125	125		
1	1	Driver, Ormond House ...	"		120	120		
1	1	Attendant, Macquarie-street, Asylum ...	"		120	120		
1	1	Housekeeper, Newington Asylum ...	"		105	105		
1	1	Hospital Attendant, Liverpool Asylum ...	"		110	110		
1	1	Carpenter, Rookwood Asylum ...	"		120	120		
2	2	Gardeners, at £120, Rookwood Asylum ...	"		240	240		
1	1	Carpenter, George-street Asylum...	"		120	120		
1	1	Chief Attendant, George-street Asylum ...	"		115	115		
53	53	Carried forward... .. £			10,171	10,245		

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		Charitable Institutions—continued.						
53	53	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	...	£	10,171	10,245
1	1	Yard Attendant, Liverpool Asylum ...	General	...	...	108	108	108
1	1	Baker (Assistant), Macquarie-st. Asylum	"	...	...	104	104	104
2	2	Clerks, at £110, Head Office ...	Clerical..	...	D	200	220	220
2	2	Attendants, at £100, George-st. Asylum...	General	...	...	200	200	200
1	1	Nurse and Dispenser, Newington	"	...	...	102	102	102
2	2	Attendants at £100, Macquarie-st. Asylum	"	...	...	200	200	200
1	1	Night Attendant, Liverpool ...	"	...	...	100	100	100
1	1	Attendant, Rookwood ...	"	...	...	95	95	95
1	1	Herdsman, Newington ...	"	...	...	120	120	120
1	1	Nurse in Charge, Ophthalmic Home, Mittagong ...	"	...	...	127	127	127
1	1	Senior Nurse, Rookwood ...	"	...	...	97	97	97
1	1	Night Watchman, Rookwood Asylum	"	...	...	97	97	97
2	2	Attendants, George-street Asylum, at £95	"	...	...	190	190	190
1	1	Dispenser, Rookwood Asylum ...	Professional	...	B3	90	104	104
7	7	Attendants, at £90, George-street Asylum	General	...	...	630	630	630
6	6	Nurses, at £90, Newington Asylum ...	"	...	...	540	540	540
1	1	Teacher, Cottage Homes, Mittagong ...	"	...	...	90	90	90
1	1	Attendant, Newington Asylum ...	"	...	...	85	85	85
3	3	Attendants, at £90, Liverpool and Rookwood Asylums ...	"	...	...	270	270	270
3	3	Nurses, at £90, Rookwood Asylum ...	"	...	...	270	270	270
2	2	Nurses, Liverpool Asylum, at £90 ...	"	...	...	180	270	270
1	1	Attendant, Ormond House ...	"	...	...	95	95	95
1	1	Laundress, Ormond House ...	"	...	...	79	79	79
1	1	Head Wardswoman, Newington ...	"	...	...	77	77	77
8	8	Mothers, at £77 each, of Cottage Homes, Parramatta and Mittagong ...	"	...	...	616	616	616
1	1	Clerk, Ormond House ...	Clerical..	...	D	75	75	75
1	...	Probationary Nurse, Newington ...	General	...	...	75	.....	.....
...	1	Attendant, Newington ...	"	...	...	.....	80	80
1	1	Housekeeper, Richmond Terrace ...	"	...	...	72	72	72
1	1	Baker (improver), Macquarie-street ...	"	...	...	65	65	65
1	1	Relieving Mother and Needlewoman, Cottage Homes, Mittagong ...	"	...	...	57	57	57
2	2	Clerks, Head Office, at £65 ...	Clerical..	...	D	104	130	130
2	2	Do do 1 at £100, 1 at £50...	"	...	D	80	150	150
1	1	Assistant Cleaner, Head Office ...	General	...	...	30	40	40
1	1	Messenger, Head Office ...	"	...	...	52	52	52
...	1	Junior Messenger, Head Office ...	"	...	...	.....	26	26
1	1	Farm Assistant, Mittagong ...	"	...	...	26	52	52
1	1	Probationary Nurse, Rookwood ...	"	...	...	65	75	75
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Parramatta Asylum ...	Unclassified	...	...	50	50	50
1	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Parramatta Asylum ...	"	...	...	50	50	50
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Newington Asylum...	"	...	...	50	50	50
1	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Newington Asylum...	"	...	...	50	50	50
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Liverpool Asylum ...	"	...	...	50	50	50
1	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Liverpool Asylum	"	...	...	50	50	50
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Rookwood Asylum ...	"	...	...	50	50	50
1	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Rookwood Asylum	"	...	...	50	50	50
		Less amounts chargeable for fuel, light, rations, &c. ...	.....	...	...	16,034	16,405	16,405*
						1,748	14,286	14,707
126	128	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	...	.....	14,286	14,707

* For deductions, see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
		Charitable Institutions—continued.							
126	128	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	14,286	.....	14,707
		GENERAL CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>Government Asylums and State Children.</i>							
		Rations, Medical Comforts, minor repairs, and other contingencies at George-street, Macquarie-street, Liverpool, Newington, and Rookwood Asylums, Cottage Homes for Aged Couples, and Boys' Home ... ..	.....	.....	.....	46,000	.....	47,000
		Maintenance of Children under State Children's Relief Act of 1881 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	37,500	.....	45,500
		Outfits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	1,250
		Conveyance ... ..	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	350
		Medical Attendance ... ..	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	400
		Travelling ... ..	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	600
		Maintenance of 150 Ophthalmic, Delicate, and Crippled Children, removed from Metropolitan and other Hospitals and Public Asylums to 9 Cottage Homes at Parramatta and Mittagong ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,200	.....	3,200
		Expenses in connection with the Administration of the Children's Protection Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150
		Maintenance and Clothing of Children at Ormond House ... ..	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500
		To recoup amount paid out of Consolidated Revenue during year 1898-9 in connection with section 10 of State Children's Relief Act of 1881 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10,633	.....	12,600
						100,583		111,550	
126	128	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	114,869	.....	126,257
		Fisheries Commission.							
1	1	Secretary and Chief Inspector	Clerical	A3	.....	300	.....	300
1	1	Clerk	"	C	.....	200	.....	200
...	1	Do ... ..	"	.....	.....	50	.....	50
1	1	Travelling Inspector	General	.....	.....	150	.....	200
8	8	Inspectors, at £140 ... ..	"	.....	.....	1,120	.....	1,120
2	2	Do 2 at £130 ... ..	"	.....	.....	238	.....	260
...	2	Do at £108 ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	216
1	1	Messenger ... ..	"	.....	.....	110	.....	118
						2,118		2,464	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	500
		Incidental Expenses, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	120
		Reward for destruction of Sharks ... ..	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30
		Purchase of Trout Ova and distribution of Fry ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200
		Preparation of Oyster Leases ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
		Purchase of Boat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
		Erection of Inspector's residence at Tuggerah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
						810		1,060	
14	17	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	2,928	.....	3,524

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899—1900.

29

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
		Fire Brigades.							
1	1	Chairman ... ..	.....	*	...	200		200	
1	1	Superintendent	Professional	A1	...	600		600	
							800		800
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Allowance to Fire Brigades Board for care of fire-extinguishing appliances in Public Buildings ... ..	.....	...	...	320		160	
		Allowance in lieu of Uniform to Superintendent ... ..	.....	...	...	30		20	
		Incidental and Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	...	...	126		126	
							476		306
2	2	TOTAL... ... .. £	.....	...	...	.....	1,276	.....	1,106
		Botanic Gardens.							
1	1	Director	Professional	A1	...	620		620†	
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	C	...	150		160	
1	1	Superintendent	General	...	...	295		295	
1	1	Botanical Assistant... ..	Professional	B2	...	200		200	
1	1	Bailiff	General	...	...	120		120	
		Less amounts chargeable for house-rent, &c. ... ..	.....	...	...	1,385		1,395	
							215		155
							1,170		1,240
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
34	34	Wages to Gardeners, Labourers, &c. ... ..	.....	...	...	3,752		3,768	
		Travelling and other Expenses for Collecting ... ..	.....	...	...	100		100	
		Forage for Horses, ... ..	.....	...	...	75		75	
		Cases for Plants, and Expenses of Transmission ... ..	.....	...	...	40		40	
		Towards the Formation of a Public Botanical Library... ..	.....	...	...	50		50	
		Coals and Manure ... ..	.....	...	...	80		80	
		Cost of Aviary ... ..	.....	...	...	100		100	
		Additional Seats ... ..	.....	...	...	50		50	
		Labelling and Lettering the names of the Plants and Shrubs ... ..	.....	...	...	50		50	
		Pots for Plants ... ..	.....	...	...	70		70	
		Timber for Repairs ... ..	.....	...	...	60		60	
3	3	Expenses in connection with the Grounds of Hill View (the Governor's Residence) ... ..	.....	...	...	331		341	
2	2	Expenses in connection with the Grounds of Wotonga (the Admiral's Residence)... ..	.....	...	...	264		264	
		Distribution of plants for public places within the Colony ... ..	.....	...	...	100		100	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	...	150		150	
		Gravel and Asphalting ... ..	.....	...	...	200		200	
		Watching ... ..	.....	...	...	150		190	
		New Plant-frame ... ..	.....	...	...	.....		40	
		Preparing new Ground, and additional soil ... ..	.....	...	...	.....		200	
		Appliance and apparatus for new Herbarium ... ..	.....	...	...	.....		200	
		New fences ... ..	.....	...	...	60		.....
		Purchase of Lichen Herbarium ... ..	.....	...	...	100		.....
							5,782		6,128
44	44	TOTAL... ... .. £	.....	...	...	.....	6,952	.....	7,368

* Unclassified, services only partly at disposal of Government.

† For deductions, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.						GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900					Division of Service.	Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
									£	£		
Nursery Garden, Campbelltown.												
1	1	Superintendent	...	...	...	General	...	...	275	275*		
		Less amount chargeable for House Rent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50		
									225		225	
<i>Contingencies.</i>												
4	4	Wages to Workmen and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	700	700	700	
									700		700	
5	5	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	.....	.....	925	.....	925	
Government Domains.												
1	1	Overseer	...	...	...	General	...	...	225	225		
1	1	Bailiff	...	...	...	"	...	...	160	160		
		Less amount chargeable for House Rent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385	385		
									90	90		
									295		295	
<i>Contingencies.</i>												
15	15	Wages to Labourers and Attendants	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,560	1,670		
		Forage for one Horse	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	30	30		
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	300	300		
		Repairs to Gates and Fences, and additional Seats	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	100	120		
		Soil and Manure	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	50	50		
		Painting Gates and Fences	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	50	50		
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	100	100		
		Fencing and trenching new Plantations	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	100	100		
		New Water-mains, &c.	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	100	100		
		Asphalting Main Avenue	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		200		
		Repairs to Walks, &c.	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		50		
		Improvements to Road leading from Gardens to Woolloomooloo	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		250		
									2,390		3,020	
17	17	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	.....	.....	2,685	.....	3,315	
Garden Palace Grounds.												
1	1	Overseer	...	...	...	General	...	...	155	155		
1	1	Bailiff	...	...	...	"	...	...	120	120		
		Less amount chargeable for House Rent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		275		
										30	245	
<i>Contingencies.</i>												
7	7	Wages to Gardeners and Labourers	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	655	764		
		Asphalting Paths	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	50	50		
		Forage for one Horse	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	30	30		
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	50	50		
		Watching	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	45	45		
									830		939	
9	9	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	.....	.....	1,105	.....	1,184	

* For deductions, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

31

No. of Persons.						GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1899-9	1899-1900					Division of Service.	Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
								£		£		
Centennial Park.												
1	1	Overseer	General ..	...	...	225				225*	
		Less amount chargeable for House Rent	.....	...	...	50				50	
								175			175	
<i>Contingencies.</i>												
24	24	Wages to Gardeners and Labourers ... ..	.....	...	...	2,747				2,747	
3	3	Wages to Special Constables ... ..	.....	...	...	439				439	
		Forage for three Horses ... ..	.....	...	...	92				92	
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths	.....	...	...	250				250	
		Soil and Manure ... ..	.....	...	...	100				150	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	...	100				100	
		Metal and Tar for Roads ... ..	.....	...	...	200				250	
		Watching ... ..	.....	...	...	73				73	
								4,001			4,101	
28	28	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	...	.....		4,176		.....	4,276
Electoral Office.												
1	1	Chief Electoral Officer	Clerical ..	A2	...	400				400		
1	1	Clerk	"	B	...	250				250		
1	...	Do	"	C	...	200				.....	
7	6	Clerks—3 at £160, 2 at £150, 1 at £140...	"	D	...	970				920		
1	1	Record Clerk	"	D	...	150				113		
1	1	Shorthand and Type-writer	"	D	...	125				150		
1	1	Registrar of City Electorates	"	D	...	200				200		
1	1	Messenger	General ..	...	...	52				75	
								2,347			2,108	
14	12	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	...	.....		2,347		.....	2,108

* or deductions, see Schedule

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Charitable Allowances.				
Charitable Institutions—aid, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, have the right of recommending the admission of Patients	32,000		35,000	
Country and Suburban Hospitals, Building Fund—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions	800		1,000	
Sydney Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions	4,000		3,000	
Sydney Hospital—Grant in aid of the annual cost of the Regent-street Dispensary	700		700	
Prince Alfred Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions	4,000		3,000	
Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—aid, on the usual conditions	1,200		1,200	
Infants' Home, Ashfield—aid, on the usual conditions	500		500	
Carrington Centennial Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions	1,000		1,000	
Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	3,000		2,000	
Benevolent Society of New South Wales—Special grant for outdoor relief	1,000		1,500	
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	450		450	
Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred Institutions—for support of Women and Children	4,000		4,000	
Newcastle and Northumberland Benevolent Society—Special grant towards outdoor relief	1,000		1,500	
Newcastle and Northumberland Benevolent Society—Special grant for Building Fund	2,000		500	
Newcastle Hospital—Cost of maintenance of sea-borne destitute patients	300		300	
Newcastle Hospital—Special grant in aid of alterations, &c. ... ..	.....		2,000	
Salvation Army—Grant in aid of	300		500	
Special grants to Country and Suburban Hospitals	8,000		7,000	
Metropolitan Charities Association—Special grant	250		250	
Additions to Hospitals, and erection of new Buildings ... ..	.....		2,000	
Sydney Industrial Blind Institution—Special grant for Building ... ..	.....		1,000	
Other Votes, 1898-99	2,450		.....
		66,950		68,400
TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	68,400

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

33

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.	700		700	
Burial of destitute persons, in cases where inquests are not held ...	700		700	
Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, charitable, relief, &c.	6,000		7,500	
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders	225		225	
Animals Protection Society—aid on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions... ..	250		250	
New South Wales Zoological Society—aid on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions... ..	200		200	
New South Wales Zoological Society—Special grant in aid of	1,000		1,000	
New South Wales Zoological Society—Grant towards meeting expense of opening Gardens on Sunday... ..	1,000		1,000	
Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island—Expenses in connection with administration of	1,100		1,100	
To pay Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	12,000		12,000	
Wages for Gardener, and Tools and Incidental Expenses, for East Maitland Gaol Reserve	138	*	
Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London	700		700	
Hospital for Sick Children—Rent of Premises	250		250	
To complete contracts and outstanding liabilities in connection with Immigration	300		200	
Preparation of Statistics containing information respecting the resources and industrial capabilities of the Colony, for publication in the United Kingdom... ..	400		400	
Freight, Insurance, carriage of goods, incidental, unforeseen, and petty expenses, fuel, light, &c., of Department	500		650	
National Shipwreck Relief Society of N.S.W.—Special grant in aid of... ..	250		250	
General improvements, National Park	4,000		4,000	
Rent of Moorcliff and Victoria Lodge, Miller's Point, in connection with Sydney Hospital... ..	350		350	
To meet rent of Government premises occupied by various sub-depart- ments	2,000		2,000	
Maintenance, &c., of Telephones	250		250	
Special grants in aid of Suburban and Country Fire Brigades	4,000		4,000	
Expenses in connection with revising list of Australian Fishes	200		.....
Wollongong Sand-drift Trust—Special grant for improvements... ..	100		100	
Lady Robinson's Beach Sand-drift Trust—Special grant for improvements	100		100	
Pension to Constable J. F. Alford, in addition to the Pension payable to him from the "Police Superannuation Fund," upon his retirement, through being injured in the execution of his duty	46		46	
Expenses in connection with and relief to Sufferers by Floods	300		300	
Cost of construction of Roads in and around Centennial Park	300		300	
To meet payments to Commissioners for Railways for Railway claims for transmission of destitute persons, &c.	2,250		3,250	
Board of International Exchange—Expenses in connection with	100		100	
For steam service with and among the Pacific Islands	1,200		1,700	
Royal Commission on Charities—Expenses in connection with	1,000		650	
Carried forward	£ 41,909		44,271	

* Transferred to Department of Justice.

IV.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
36	Treasury	£ 19,469	£ 400	£ 19,704	£ 700
37	Stamp Duties	4,381	130	4,424	170
37	Land and Income Tax	800	30,000	800	34,500
38-41	Customs	49,042	5,045	50,693	5,001
41	Gold Receivers	80	.....	90	.....
41	Gold and Escort ... ..	.....	550	.....	550
42-44	Government Printer's Department	67,468	3,955	66,005	{ a4,502 b1,800
44	Stores and Stationery	5,353	86,500	5,539	82,500
45	Mercantile Explosives Department	6,600	2,370	6,673	3,412
46 & 47	Board of Health	15,718	14,112	16,812	15,394
48	Shipping Masters	2,192	30	2,110	25
48-53	Marine Board of New South Wales	40,769	{ 800 15,187 }	40,359	{ *800 †15,827
53	Life-boats ... ..	.....	600	.....	600
54	Public Wharfs	3,753	3,045	4,296	3,867
55 & 56	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	215,451	.....	205,859
56	Advance to Treasurer ... ..	.....	100,000	.....	100,000
		215,625	478,175	217,505	475,507
	Deduct Advances to the Treasurer which do not form permanent charges ... ..	.....	100,000	.....	100,000
		£ 215,625	378,175	217,505	375,507
	TOTAL	£	593,800	.....	593,012

* Australian Coast Light-houses.
a Government Printer's Department Contingencies.

† Miscellaneous services.
b Supply, &c., Electric Light for Public Departments.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Treasury.								
1	1	Colonial Treasurer (Provided in Schedule).						
1	1	Under Secretary	Special...			920		920
ACCOUNT BRANCH.								
1	1	Accountant	Clerical	A1		750		750
1	1	Sub-Accountant	"	A1		500		500
1	1	Clerk	"	A3		325		325
2	3	Clerks—1 at £280, 1 at £275, 1 at £260...	"	A		550		815
9	8	Clerks—5 at £250, 1 at £240, 2 at £225...	"	B		2,175		1,940
2	2	Clerks—at £175	"	C		350		350
5	5	Clerks—1 at £140, 1 at £110, 1 at £100, 1 at £65, 1 at £50	"	D		450		465
REVENUE BRANCH.								
						5,100		5,145
1	1	Receiver	"	A1		700		700
1	1	Cashier and Senior Clerk	"	A2		400		400
1	1	Registrar of Conditional Purchases	"	A3		380		380
1	1	Registrar of Leases	"	A3		335		335
1	1	Clerk	"	A3		300		300
2	2	Clerks—1 at £280, 1 at £270	"	A		539		550
5	6	Clerks—2 at £250, 1 at £245, 1 at £230, 1 at £225, 1 at £210	"	B		1,195		1,410
5	6	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £185, 1 at £180, 3 at £160	"	C		920		1,045
11	9	Clerks—2 at £140, 1 at £125, 2 at £110, 2 at £100, 1 at £65, 1 at £50	"	D		1,200		940
PAY BRANCH.								
						5,969		6,060
1	1	Paymaster	"	A1		600		600
1	1	Chief Clerk	"	A3		375		375
1	1	Clerk	"	A3		300		300
1	2	Clerks—1 at £250, 1 at £210	"	B		250		460
2	1	Clerk at £200	"	C		400		200
4	4	Clerks—3 at £110, 1 at £50	"	D		360		380
1	1	Clerk in charge of Imperial Pensions	"	A3		300		300
1	1	Banking Clerk	"	A		275		280
EXAMINING BRANCH.								
						2,860		2,895
1	1	Examiner of Accounts	"	A2		450		450
1	1	Clerk	"	A3		350		350
3	3	Clerks—1 at £140, 1 at £110, 1 at £50	"	D		292		300
CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORD BRANCH.								
						1,092		1,100
1	1	Officer-in-Charge and Registrar of Stock ..	"	A2		400		400
1	...	Contract and Conveyancing Clerk	"	A		275		b
2	3	Clerks—2 at £250, 1 Deputy Registrar of Stock at £250... ..	"	B		490		750
2	2	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £175	"	C		375		375
4	4	Clerks—2 at £125, 1 at £110, 1 at £65	"	D		395		425
MESSENGERS, &c.								
						180		180
1	1	Chief Messenger	General					
4	5	Messengers—1 at £125, 1 at £117 10s., 1 at £107 10s., 1 at £52, 1 Telephone Boy at £26	"			387		428
5	5	Housekeepers—1 at £140, † 1 at £45, † and 3 Cleaners at £50	General			335		‡335
4	4	Constables—as Day and Night Watchmen, 2 at 7s. 6d. and 2 at 7s. per diem each Extra Clerical Assistance						
						902		943
						531		531
						200		200
		Less amount chargeable for value of quarters				19,509		19,744
						40		40
Contingencies.								
						19,469		19,704
		Incidental Expenses				400		400
		Fuel and Light						300*
						400		700
92	93	TOTAL... ..				19,869		20,404

* Formerly voted under Stores and Stationery. † For deductions, see Schedule.
 ‡ For allowances, see Schedule. § Transferred to Sheriff's Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

37

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
Stamp Duties.									
1	1	Commissioner of Stamp Duties and Taxation	Professional	A1	.....	800	.....	800	
1	1	Deputy Commissioner of Stamp Duties ...	Clerical	A2	..	450		450	
1	1	Accountant	"	A3	..	300		300	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Stampers	"	A	..	290		299	
1	1	Entry and Issue Clerk	"	B	..	240		240	
2	2	Clerks at £180	"	C	..	341		360	
4	4	Clerks—2 at £150, 1 at £125, 1 at £75...	"	D	..	485		500	
							2,106		2,149
1	1	Foreman of Stampers	General		..	190		190	
7	7	Stampers—1 at £175, 6 at £150	"		..	1,075		1,075	
1	1	Messenger	"		..	120		120	
1	1	Housekeeper	"		..	90		90*	
							1,475		1,475
							4,381		4,424
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....		..	130		170†	170
							130		170
21	21	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	4,511	.....	4,594
Land and Income Tax.									
1	1	Commissioner of Taxation	Clerical	A1	..	800		800	800
		To meet expenses in connection with the administration of the Land and Income Tax, Assessment, &c. ... ..	.....		..	30,000	800	34,000	800
		Towards expenses of Court of Review in Land and Income Tax Assessments ... ..	.....		..	.....‡	30,000	500	34,500
1	1	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	30,800	.....	35,300

* For allowances, see Schedule.

† This expenditure includes provision for fuel and light, £40, and will be reimbursed to the extent of £60.

‡ £500 voted under Miscellaneous Services, Treasury, in 1898-9.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900.		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
Customs.									
<i>Sydney.</i>									
1	1	Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries, and First Commissioner of Taxation	Professional	A1	.....	920	.....	920	
<i>Indoor Branch.</i>									
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A2	...	450		450	
1	1	Cashier	"	A2	...	425		425	
1	1	Clerk	"	A	...	275		280*	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £180*, 1 at £170	"	C	...	335		350*	
6	6	Do 1 at £90, 1 at £75, 1 at £65, 1 at £57, 2 at £50	"	D	...	415		387	
1	1	Typewriter ... ..	.....	D	...	100		110	
						2,000		2,002	
<i>Statistical Branch.</i>									
1	1	First Clerk	"	A3	...	325		325*	
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge, Import Statistics	"	A3	...	325		325*	
2	2	Clerks—at £160	"	C	...	320		320	
5	5	Do 1 at £140, 1 at £130, 1 at £120, 1 at £100, 1 at £95	"	D	...	580		585	
						1,550		1,555	
1	1	Shipping Clerk	"	A3	...	300		300*	
1	1	Do	"	A	...	275		275*	
						575		575	
<i>Jerquer's Room.</i>									
1	1	Jerquer	"	B	...	250		250*	
1	1	Clerk	"	C	...	160		170	
1	1	Do	"	D	...	90		90	
						500		510	
<i>Laboratory.</i>									
1	1	Examining Officer	"	B	...	225		240	
1	1	Clerk	"	C	...	160		160	
						385		400	
<i>Drawback Room.</i>									
1	1	Clerk	"	C	...	160		170	
1	1	Do	"	D	...	75		95	
						235		265	
<i>Registry of Shipping.</i>									
1	1	Clerk	"	C	...	200		200	
1	1	Do	"	D	...	90		90	
						290		290	
<i>Landing Branch.</i>									
1	1	Inspector	"	A1	...	550		550	
1	1	Assistant Inspector	"	A3	...	350		350	
3	3	Examining Officers—2 at £350, 1 at £300	"	A3	...	1,000		1,000	
2	2	Do 1 at £200, 1 at £160	"	C	...	360		360	
1	1	Gauger	"	A3	...	350		350	
1	1	Do	"	C	...	200		200	
7	7	Landing Waiters—1 at £350, 5 at £325, 1 at £300	"	A3	...	2,275		2,275	
5	5	Landing Waiters—at £275	"	A	...	1,375		1,375	
7	7	Do 3 at £250, 4 at £225	"	B	...	1,650		1,650	
7	7	Do at £175	"	C	...	1,225		1,225	
						9,335		9,335	
<i>Warehouse Branch.</i>									
1	1	Inspector and Warehouse Keeper	"	A1	...	500		500	
1	1	Clerk	"	A	...	275		275*	
1	1	Do	"	B	...	225		230	
1	1	Do	"	C	...	175		175	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £130, 1 at £100	"	D	...	230		230	
1	1	Inspecting Locker	"	B	...	250		250*	
9	9	Lockers—4 at £250, 5 at £225	"	B	...	2,125		2,125	
16	16	Do 1 at £210, 8 at £200, 7 at £175	"	C	...	3,025		3,035	
7	7	Do 7 at £150	"	D	...	1,050		1,050	
						7,855		7,870	
107	107	Carried forward	£	23,645	23,722	

* For Allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899—1900.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
		Customs—continued.							
107	107	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....		23,645	.....	23,722
		<i>Tide Surveyor's Branch.</i>							
1	1	Tide Surveyor	Clerical	A3	...	350		350	
1	1	Clerk	"	...	D	160		150	
1	1	Chinese Inspector and Assistant Health Officer	"	...	C	200		200	
1	1	Assistant do	"	...	C	175		175	
1	1	Baggage Inspector	"	...	C	160		160	
2	2	Tide Surveyors Assistants, at £160	"	...	C	320		320	
10	10	Searchers—2 at £133, 8 at £110	General	...	...	860		1,146†	
26	26	Tide Waiters—2 at £150, 12 at £140, 12 at £130 ... ..	"	...	...	2,655		3,540†	
							4,880		6,041
		<i>Excise Branch.</i>							
1	1	Senior Inspector	Clerical	A2	...	450		450	
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	...	325		325	
1	1	Inspector of Tobacco Factories	"	A3	...	300		300	
1	1	Inspector of Distilleries	"	A3	...	325		325	
5	5	Inspectors of Distilleries—4 at £240, 1 at £220	"	...	B	1,180		1,180	
10	10	Lockers—3 at £200, 1 at £175, 6 at £160	"	...	C	1,735		1,735	
							4,315		4,315
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
1	1	Relieving Officer	"	...	A	280		280	
1	1	House Messenger	General	...	...	150		150*	
5	10	Junior Messengers—1st grade, at £52 each ... ..	"	...	...	250		520	
8	5	Do 2nd do at £39 do ... ..	"	...	...	320		195	
8	6	Do 3rd do at £26 do ... ..	"	...	...	208		156	
2	2	Watchmen, at £120 ... ..	"	...	...	240		240	
2	2	Porters, 1 at £120,* and 1 at £75 ... ..	"	...	...	204		195*	
5	5	Office-cleaners, at £50 ... ..	"	...	...	250		250	
3	3	Acting Officers of Customs at Parcels Office, General Post Office, at £25	Clerical	...	...	75		75	
1	1	Attendant at Lift	General	...	...	104		99	
							2,081		2,160
		<i>Steam-launch and Boatmen.</i>							
1	1	Engine-driver ... ..	"	...	...	150		150	
6	6	Boatmen, at £133 ... ..	"	...	...	798		798	
							948		948
		<i>Outport Branch.</i>							
		<i>Newcastle.</i>							
1	1	Sub-collector	Clerical	A1	...	500		500	
1	1	Tide Surveyor	"	A3	...	350		350*	
1	1	Clerk—1 at £275	"	...	A	275		280	
1	1	Do 1 at £240	"	...	B	240		250	
1	1	Do	"	...	D	100		100	
2	2	Lockers, at £175	"	...	C	350		350	
2	2	Assistant Landing Waiters, at £160	"	...	C	320		320	
1	1	Engine-driver, Steam-launch	General	...	...	150		150	
3	3	Boatmen, at £133 ... ..	"	...	...	399		399	
1	1	Messenger ... ..	"	...	...	120		120‡	
1	1	Housekeeper ... ..	"	...	...	30		30	
1	1	Switch Attendant ... ..	"	...	...	26		26	
1	1	Customs Officer, Stockton Wharf ... ..	"	...	...	20		20	
2	2	Searchers, at £110 ... ..	"	...	...	165		220†	
3	3	Tide Waiters—1 at £140, 2 at £130 ... ..	"	...	...	300		400†	
		<i>Morpeth and Maitland.</i>							
1	1	Sub-collector	Clerical	A3	...	300		300‡	
		<i>Broken Bay.</i>							
1	1	Coast Waiter	"	...	B	215		215*	
2	2	Boatmen, at £120	General	...	...	240		240*	
		<i>Eden.</i>							
1	1	Sub-collector	Clerical	...	B	250		250*	
239	239	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	4,350	35,869	4,520	37,186

* For deductions, see Schedule.

† Voted for nine months only in 1898-9.

‡ For allowances, see Schedule.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
239	239	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	4,350	35,869	4,	37,186
		<i>Outport Branch—continued.</i>							
		Tweed River.							
1	1	Sub-collector	Clerical	...	B	250		*1250	
1	1	Boatman	General	...	...	120		*120	
		Botany.							
1	1	Preventive Officer ... ..	"	...	...	166		*166	
		Bateman's Bay.							
1	1	Preventive Officer ... ..	"	...	...	10		10	
		Byron Bay.							
1	1	Preventive Officer ... ..	"	...	...	20		20	
		Bellambi.							
1	1	Preventive Officer ... ..	"	...	...	20		20	
		Port Kembla.							
1	1	Preventive Officer ... ..	"	...	...	20		20	
		Wollongong.							
1	1	Preventive Officer ... ..	"	...	...	175		*175	
		Port Stephens.							
1	1	Preventive Officer ... ..	"	...	...	30		30	
		Richmond River.							
1	1	Officer of Customs	Clerical	...	D	30		30	
		Clarence River.							
1	1	Officer of Customs	"	...	D	30		30	
		<i>Border Branch.</i>							
		Delegate.							
1	1	Preventive Officer	General	...	...	10	5,221	10	5,391
		Albury.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	A3	...	350		350	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £125, 1 at £75	"	...	D	200		200	
1	1	Bridge Watchman	General	...	...	120		120	
2	2	Preventive Officers, Upper Murray, at £10 ... ..	"	...	...	20		20	
		Hawk's View Bridge.							
1	1	Preventive Officer ... ..	"	...	...	75		75	
		Moama.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	A3	...	325		*325	
1	1	Clerk	"	...	C	200		200	
1	1	Second-class Locker	"	...	C	200		+200	
1	1	Clerk	"	...	D	75		75	
2	2	Bridge Watchmen—1 at £120, 1 at £108	General	...	...	228		228	
...	1	Tide Waiter ... ..	"	...	...	.....		110	
		Wentworth.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	A3	...	350		+350	
1	1	Clerk	"	...	C	200		+200	
1	1	Acting Officer (Murthoo)	"	...	D	25		25	
1	1	Messenger	General	...	...	52		52	
		Swan Hill.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	A3	...	300		+300	
1	1	Night Watchman	General	...	...	120		+120	
		Euston.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	...	B	250		+250	
		Howlong.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	"	...	A3	300		300	
1	1	Bridge Watchman	General	...	...	120		120	
		Corowa.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	A3	...	350		350	
1	1	Bridge Watchman	General	...	...	120		120	
		Tocumwal.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	...	B	250		*250	
1	1	Bridge Watchman	General	...	...	75		75	
		Cobram.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	...	C	200		+200	
		Mulwala.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	"	...	A3	300		300	
1	1	Bridge Watchman	General	...	...	120		120	
280	281	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	...	4,935	41,090	5,045	42,577

* For deductions, see Schedule..

† For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
280	281	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	4,935	41,090	5,045	42,577
		<i>Border Branch—continued.</i>							
		Tooleybuc.							
1	1	Preventive Officer	General	...	...	25		25	
1	1	Willyama, Broken Hill.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	A3	...	350		*350	
3	3	Clerks—2 at £240 and 1 at £230	"	...	B	705		*710	
1	1	Acting Officer (Silverton)...	"	...	D	25		25	
1	1	Clerk (Burn's)	"	...	D	125		*125	
							6,165		6,280
		<i>Queensland Border.</i>							
		Boggabilla.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	...	C	200		*200	
1	1	Wallangarra.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	"	...	B	240		*240	
1	1	Barringun.							
1	1	Preventive Officer	General	...	...	30		30	
1	1	Mungindi.							
1	1	Preventive Officer ... ..	"	...	...	10		10	
							480		480
		<i>Inland Bonded Warehouses.</i>							
		Bourke.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	A3	...	350		*350	
1	1	Assistant Sub-Collector	"	...	D	125		*125	
1	1	Deniliquin.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	"	...	A3	300		*300	
1	1	Wilcannia.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	"	...	A3	325		*325	
1	1	Clerk	"	...	D	150		*150	
1	1	Brewarrina.							
1	1	Sub-Collector	"	...	B	250		*250	
							1,500		1,500
		Allowances to Pilots acting as preventive officers at Kiama, Shoalhaven, Macleay, Nambucca, Bellinger, and Manning Rivers and Port Macquarie—1 at £20 and 6 at £10 per annum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	80
		Allowance to Sub-collector at Willyama as Inspector of Tobacco Factories, Distilleries, and Excise ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
		<i>Less—Amount chargeable on account of quarters ... ..</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,315	.....	50,937
							273	.....	244
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		Contingent and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,045	49,042	4,360	50,693
		Fuel and Light for Customs, Taxation, and Shipping Office ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†175	.....
		To meet increased cost of living in remote districts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466	.....
							5,045		5,001
297	298	TOTAL...	£	.....	.....	.....	54,087	.....	55,694
		Gold Receivers.							
		Receivers at Gundagai, Adelong, Sofala, Braidwood, Tumberumba, Wyalong, and Bathurst, at £10 each, and to meet new appointments as required, £20 ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	90
		Gold and Escort.							
		Freight and Conveyance of Gold and Escorts ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	\$550

* For allowances, see Schedule.

† Formerly voted under Stores and Stationery.

§ This expenditure will be reimbursed in part by Gold Escort Charges.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£	£			
Government Printer's Department.*									
PROFESSIONAL DIVISION.									
1	1	Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps	Professional	A1	800	800			
1	1	Superintendent	"	A2	500	500			
						1,300		1,300	
DRAFTING BRANCH.									
1	1	Draftsman-in-charge	"	B1	290	290			
1	1	Assistant Draftsman	"	B3	156	165			
						446		455	
LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.									
2	1	Lithographic Artist at £290	"	B1	565	290		290	
						565			
CLERICAL DIVISION.									
CLERICAL BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Clerk and Cashier	Clerical	A3	350	350			
6	5	Clerks—							
		1 at £210... ..	"	B	206	210			
		1 at £200, 1 at £160	"	C	356	360			
		1 at £125, 1 at £95	"	D	354	220			
ACCOUNT BRANCH.									
1	1	Accountant	"	A3	380	380			
3	2	Clerks—							
		1 at £225... ..	"	B	225	.....		
		1 at £190, 1 at £180	"	C	355	370			
						2,226		1,890	
1	1	Expert Clerk to deal with Requisitions	"	A3	350	350			
						350		350	
COMPUTING BRANCH.									
1	1	Computer	"	A3	300	300			
1	1	Assistant Computer	"	B	225	225			
2	3	Clerks—							
		1 at £190, and 1 at £180	"	C	350	370			
		1 at £150... ..	"	D	.....	150		
						875		1,045	
ADVERTISING BRANCH.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	"	A	250	260			
4	4	Clerks—							
		1 at £190, 1 at £160	"	C	336	350			
		1 at £110, 1 at £65	"	D	139	175			
						725		785	
PUBLISHING AND SALES BRANCH.									
1	1	Sales Clerk	"	C	175	180			
6	5	Clerks—							
		1 at £163/16/-	"	C	164	.....		
		3 at £150, 1 at £110, 1 at £80	"	D	614	640			
						953		820	
34	31	Carried forward	£	7,440	6,935	

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
34	31	Brought forward ...	£	.....	.....	7,440	.....	6,935
GENERAL DIVISION.								
STORES BRANCH.								
7	8	Storekeeper, Assistant Storekeeper, Assistant, and Labourers ...	.....	.....	1,147	1,147	1,303	1,303
READING AND REVISING BRANCH.								
20	20	Readers, Reviser, and Assistants ...	.....	.....	4,180	4,180	4,180	4,180
COMPOSING BRANCHES.								
137	137	Sub-Overseers, Assistant Sub-Overseers, Clerks, Compositors, and Improvers	.....	.....	21,928	21,899	21,899	21,899
		Overtime as per Regulations ...	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
						22,928		22,899
MACHINE AND PRESS BRANCH.								
35	33	Foreman, Assistant Foreman, Machinists, Assistant Machinists, and Cutter ...	.....	.....	5,076	5,076	4,881	4,881
BOOKBINDING BRANCH.								
90	85	Foreman, Assistant Foreman, Finishers, Bookbinders, Rulers, Assistants, Cutters, Forewoman, Assistant Forewoman, Sewers, Improvers, and Labourers ...	.....	.....	11,283	11,283	10,732	10,732
WAREHOUSE BRANCH.								
56	50	Foreman, Assistants, Clerk, Cutters, Vanmen, Forewoman, Assistant Forewoman, and Folders ...	.....	.....	4,344	4,344	4,090	4,090
LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING BRANCH.								
14	12	Overseer, Printers, Assistants, and Stone Polishers ...	.....	.....	1,836	1,836	1,677	1,677
REVENUE PRINTING BRANCH.								
14	14	Foreman, Sub-Overseer, Printers, Cutter, Assistants ...	.....	.....	2,071	2,071	2,097	2,097
PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.								
12	12	Overseer, Operators, Assistants, and Improver ...	.....	.....	1,966	1,966	1,966	1,966
MECHANICAL BRANCH.								
9	9	Foreman, Fitters, Turner, Joiner, and Labourers ...	.....	.....	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564
ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, AND TYPE-FOUNDING BRANCH.								
11	11	Foreman, Electrotypers, Stereotypers, Casters, Moulders, Engravers, Founders, and Dressers ...	.....	.....	1,735	1,735	1,747	1,747
RAILWAY TICKET BRANCH.								
8	8	Foreman, Assistant Foreman and Printer, Compositor and Printer, Printers, Checkers, Counters, and Numberers...	.....	.....	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245
MESSENGERS, &c.*								
8	8	Messengers, Watchmen, and Labourers ...	.....	.....	653	653	689	689
455	438	Carried forward ...	£	.....	.....	67,468	.....	66,005

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
Government Printer's Department—continued.									
455	438	Brought forward ...	£	.....	.....	67,468	.....	66,005	
CONTINGENCIES.									
		Lithographic Drawings connected with Plans and Illustrations associated with Parliamentary or other printed Public Documents ...	£	.....	.....	350	.....	
		Repairs to Machinery and Incidental Expenses ...	£	.....	.....	550	550		
		Water Supply ...	£	.....	.....	300	365		
		Rent of Store for printed Public Documents, &c. ...	£	.....	.....	589	589		
		Telephone Maintenance ...	£	.....	.....	98	98		
		Cartage (Dray Hire) ...	£	.....	.....	50	50		
		Casting Rollers ...	£	.....	.....	380	204		
		Forage ...	£	.....	.....	34	25		
		Maintenance of Electric Light ...	£	.....	.....	400	a		
		Temporary Men—Wages, June 29 and 30, 1898 ...	£	.....	.....	133	.....	
		Printing Specifications for Government Architect ...	£	.....	.....	1,071	1,071		
		Fuel and Light ...	£	.....	.....	.....	1,550		
			£	.....	.....	3,955	4,502		
455	438	TOTAL ...	£	.....	.....	71,423	.....	70,507	
SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT for Public Departments									
			£	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	
Stores and Stationery.									
1	1	Chief Inspector ...	£	General	.....	500	500		
1	1	Secretary ...	£	Clerical	A3	300	300		
1	1	Inspector ...	£	"	A3	300	300		
1	1	Accountant ...	£	"	A3	350	350		
...	1	Clerk ...	£	"	A	.....	260		
2	2	Clerks—1 at £240,† 1 at £225 ...	£	"	B	475	†465		
5	5	Do 4 at £200, 1 at £180 ...	£	"	C	975	980		
5	5	Do 1 at £100, 1 at £95, 2 at £80, 1 at £65 ...	£	"	D	345	420		
			£	.....	.....	3,245	3,575		
STORE BRANCH.									
1	1	Stationer ...	£	General	.....	245	245		
1	1	Stock-keeper ...	£	"	.....	200	200		
1	1	Assistant Stock-keeper ...	£	"	.....	150	150		
1	1	Supervisor of Fuel and Light ...	£	"	.....	200	200		
1	...	Messenger and Labourer ...	£	"	.....	120	.....	
1	1	Carter ...	£	"	.....	127	127		
1	1	Watchman ...	£	"	.....	127	127		
1	1	Junior Messenger ...	£	"	.....	50	26		
7	7	Labourers, at £127 per annum ...	£	.....	.....	889	889		
			£	.....	.....	2,108	1,964		
Contingencies.									
		Stores, Stationery, and Furniture for the Public Service generally ...	£	.....	.....	75,000	80,000		
		Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney ...	£	.....	.....	8,000	*		
		Conveyance of Stores ...	£	.....	.....	3,000	2,000		
		Packing and other Expenses ...	£	.....	.....	500	500		
			£	.....	.....	86,500	82,500		
31	31	TOTAL ...	£	.....	.....	91,853	.....	88,039	

* Placed under each Department in 1899-1900.

† 1 Clerk at £240 transferred from Public Works Department.

a See separate heading below.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
Mercantile Explosives Department.							
1	1	Superintendent	Clerical	A2	...	400	400*
OFFICES STAFF, SYDNEY.							
2	2	Analysts and Inspectors of Magazines at £250 each	Professional	...	B1	500	500
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	...	B	225	240†
3	3	Clerks—1 at £160	"	...	C	150	160†
		2 at £65	"	...	D	100	130†
1	1	Messenger	General	...	...	100	108†
2	2	Carters, at £125 ... ..	"	...	...	250	250
MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.							
1	1	Officer-in-charge	General	...	...	275	285*†
1	1	Magazine Cooper ... ..	"	...	...	150	150*
9	9	Warders—2 at £140, 7 at £130 ... ..	"	...	...	1,190	1,190
MAGAZINE, MIDDLE HARBOUR.							
1	1	Officer-in-charge	General	...	...	250	250
5	4	Warders—1 at £140, 3 at £130 ... ..	"	...	...	670	530
MAGAZINE, NEWCASTLE.							
1	1	Overseer and Clerk	Clerical	...	C	200	200
4	4	Warders—1 at £140, 3 at £130	General	...	...	530	530
1	1	Coxswain, steam launch "Beatrice" ... ..	"	...	...	130	130
1	1	Engineer do do ... ..	"	...	...	140	140
MAGAZINE, BROKEN BAY.							
1	1	Overseer ... ..	"	...	...	175	175*
2	3	Warders—1 at £140, 2 at £130 ... ..	"	...	...	260	240*
LIGHTERAGE AND STEAM SERVICE.							
1	1	Master, steam-launch "Kate"	General	...	...	160	160
1	1	Engineer, steam-launch "Kate" ... ..	"	...	...	140	140
1	1	Stoker and Deckhand, steam-launch "Kate" ... ..	"	...	...	120	120
1	1	Boatman ... ..	"	...	...	130	130*
1	1	Do ... ..	"	...	...	130	130
VARIOUS.							
1	1	Inspector Magazines for Broken Hill ... ..	.....	...	...	200	200
1	1	Supervising Officer, Newcastle ... ..	.....	...	...	50	50
1	1	Supervising Shipwright, Surveyor for Hulks, &c. ... ..	.....	...	...	50	50
		<i>Less amount chargeable for quarters</i> ... ..	.....	...	...	6,675 75	6,748 75
Contingencies.							
		Travelling Expenses, Inspector of Magazines ... ..	.....	...	...	200	200
		Fuel, Oil, Repairs, &c., two Steamers ... ..	.....	...	...	350	400
		Rent of Offices ... ..	.....	...	...	100	100
		General Incidental Expenses attending Maintenance of Public Magazines, and the analysis, safe custody, and transport of Explosives ... ..	.....	...	...	1,000	1,600
		Repairs to the Public Magazine, "Pride of England" ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	512
		Repairs to the "Lady Alicia and Behring" ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	600
		Other Votes, 1898-9 ... ..	.....	...	...	720	.....
						2,370	3,412
45	45	TOTAL... ... ..	£	.....	.....	8,970	10,085

* For deductions for value of quarters, &c., see Schedule.

† Increments paid during 1898-9 from Vote for £15,000.

‡ One Warder transferred from Middle Harbour to Broken Bay.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Board of Health.								
1	1	Chief Medical Officer and President of Board of Health	Professional	A1	920		920	
1	1	Principal Assistant Medical Officer and Micro-Biologist	"	A1	800		800	
6	7	Members of Board of Health ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,720 500	.....	1,720 600
INSPECTORIAL STAFF.								
1	1	Port Health Officer, Port Jackson	Professional	A1	575		*575	
1	1	Do Newcastle	"	A1	226		226	
1	1	Chief Veterinary Inspector	"	A1	635		635	
6	6	Veterinary Inspectors—1 at £325; 2 at £300; 3 at £275	"	A3	1,750		1,750	
1	1	Sanitary Inspector... ..	Clerical	B	240		240	
					3,426		3,426	
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.								
1	1	Secretary	Clerical	A3	350		†350	
1	2	Clerks—1 at £240, 1 at £210	"	B	223		‡450	
2	1	Clerk	"	C	375		‡190	
6	6	Clerks—1 at £125, 3 at £100, 2 at £50... ..	"	D	575		‡525	
1	1	Shorthand Writer and Typist	"	D	125		125	
1	2	Laboratory Assistants—1 at £175, 1 at £150	General	.....	150		§325	
2	2	Messengers—1 at £60, 1 at £39 ... ..	"	.....	122		99	
2	4	Cleaners—1 at £75, 2 at £50, 1 at £30 ... ..	"	.....	100		||205	
					2,020		2,269	
LEPER LAZARETTE.								
1	1	Senior Attendant (Males)	General	.....	180		*180	
1	1	Nurse (Females) ... ..	"	.....	135		*135	
2	2	Attendants—1 at £150, 1 at £144 ... ..	"	.....	288		¶*294	
1	1	Attendant (Females) ... ..	"	.....	105		*105	
1	1	Cook... ..	"	.....	144		*144	
					852		858	
QUARANTINE STAFF.								
1	1	Superintendent ... ..	"	.....	365		*365	
1	1	Assistant Storekeeper ... ..	"	.....	190		*190	
10	10	Quarantine Officers and Boatmen, 5 at £160, 5 at £148 ... ..	"	.....	1,540		*1,540	
1	1	Wardsman ... ..	"	.....	160		*160	
1	1	Forewoman ... ..	"	.....	100		*100	
1	1	Caretaker, Woolloomooloo Depot (minor duties) ... ..	"	.....	12		12	
					2,367		2,367	
Less amounts chargeable for value of quarters						10,885 969		11,240 969
					9,916		10,271	
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.								
1	1	Medical Officer (Metropolitan) ... ..	.....	.....	750		750	
1	1	Medical Officer (Hunter River District)—	.....	.....	700		700	
					1,450		1,450	
CONTINGENCIES.								
Expenses in connection with the administration of the Quarantine Act, Infectious Diseases Supervision Act, Diseased Animals and Meat Act, Dairies Supervision Act, Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act, Public Health Act, the maintenance of persons suffering from Leprosy, and other Contingencies					6,000		6,000	
Fuel and light for office and branches ... ..					.....		**332	
Carried forward					6,000		6,332	
57	61	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	11,366	.....	11,721

* For deductions, see Schedule. † Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ‡ Increase during 1898-9 paid from Vote for Adjustment of Salaries.
 § Paid during 1898-9 from Treasurer's Advance Account. ¶ Two cleaners formerly paid from Medical Vote and Advance Account. || Increase from 1st January
 paid from Board of Health salaries. ** Formerly provided for under Stores and Stationery Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

47

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
Board of Health—continued.									
57	61	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	11,366	.....	11,721	
CONTINGENCIES.									
		Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	6,000	.....	6,332	
<i>Public Health Act.</i>									
		Reimbursement to Municipal Local Authorities of a moiety of expenses incurred, and payment of <i>bonâ fide</i> expenses incurred by Police Local Authorities when administering the Act ...	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	3,000	
		Payment of fees for Notification of Infectious Diseases, and to Medical Men for Special Services, as required ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	
		Erection of Rabbit Hutches for Experimental purposes ...	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	62	
						9,062		10,394	
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.									
1	1	Consulting Engineer ...	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	
1	1	Clerk ...	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	100	
1	1	Inspector ...	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	*400	
1	1	Senior Sub-Inspector ...	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	*†250	
1	1	Sub-Inspector ...	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	*†236	
4	6	Sub-Inspectors, at £206 ...	.....	.....	.....	624	.....	†1,236	
1	1	Stock and Gatekeeper ...	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	*120	
1	1	Carpenter ...	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	126	
1	1	Night Watchman ...	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	117	
4	4	Foremen, Stokers, &c., at £126 ...	.....	.....	.....	504	.....	504	
18	18	Labourers, at 7s. per diem...	.....	.....	.....	1,972	.....	1,972	
						4,472		5,211	
		Less amount chargeable for value of quarters ...	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
						4,352		5,091	
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Expenses of Management and Maintenance of the Abattoir, including improvements ...	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	5,000	
		For Special Service rendered by Consulting Engineer ...	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
						5,050		5,000	
91	97	TOTAL...	£	.....	.....	29,830	.....	32,206	

* For deductions, see Schedule. † As previously paid for 1898-9 from Treasurer's Advance Account. ‡ Two extra men, previously paid from Contingencies Vote.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.													
No. of Persons.							GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900						Division of Service.	Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
									£			£	
Shipping Masters.													
<i>Sydney.</i>													
1	1	Shipping Master	...	...	...	Clerical..	A2	...	470		470	
1	1	Deputy Shipping Master and Accountant	...	...	...	"	A3	...	300		300*	
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	"	B	...	250		250	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	"	C	...	175		180	
2	2	Clerks, 1 at £70, 1 at £65	...	...	...	"	D	...	150		135	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	General	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	"	...	...	60		60	
									1,555			1,545	
<i>Newcastle.</i>													
1	1	Shipping Master	...	...	...	Clerical..	A3	...	375		375	
2	2	Clerks, 1 at £80, 1 at £50	...	...	...	"	D	...	210		130	
1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper	...	...	...	Gene l..	...	...	52		60	
									637			565	
									2,192			2,110	
CONTINGENCIES.													
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	30	.....	25
12	12	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	...	...	.....	2,222	.....	2,135
Marine Board of New South Wales.													
MARINE BOARD, SYDNEY.													
1	1	President	...	...	...	.....	...	...	740		740*	
8	8	Fees to the Wardens	...	...	...	.....	...	...	874		874	
1	1	Secretary	...	...	...	.....	...	...	470		470*	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	.....	...	...	236		236*	
1	1	Engineer Surveyor, Inspector, and Examiner	...	...	...	.....	...	...	560		560	
1	1	Assistant Engineer Surveyor	...	...	...	.....	...	...	371		371	
1	1	Do do	...	...	...	.....	...	...	308		308	
1	1	Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector	...	...	...	.....	...	...	326		326	
1	1	Examiner in Navigation, Pilotage, and Seamanship	...	...	...	.....	...	...	380		380	
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor	...	...	...	.....	...	...	263		263	
1	1	Water Bailiff and Inspector	...	...	...	.....	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	.....	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	.....	...	...	150		150	
...	...	Surveyors at the Out Ports	...	...	...	.....	...	...	450		450	
									5,478			5,478	
20	20	Carried forward	£	5,478	5,478	

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899—1900.

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NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
20	20							
		Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.						
		Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	5,478	.....	5,478
		LOCAL MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE.						
1	1	Harbour Master ... ..		.....		416		416*
1	1	Fees to Chairman ... ..		.....		110		110
4	4	Fees to Members ... ..		.....		219		219
1	1	Secretary and Inspector ... ..		.....		300		300
1	1	Inspector ... ..		.....		45		45*
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor ... ..		.....		308		308
1	1	Boatman ... ..		.....		144		144
1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper ... ..		.....		130		130*
11	11							
		HARBOUR MASTERS.						
1	1	Harbour Master, Sydney ... ..		.....		371		371
1	1	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle ... ..		.....		326		326*
1	1	Clerk, Sydney ... ..		.....		236		150
3	3							
		COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES.*						
		<i>Principal Light-keepers.</i>						
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... ..		.....		157		157
1	1	Engineer—Electric Light ... ..		.....		263		263
1	1	Assistant Engineer—Electric Light ... ..		.....		150		150
1	1	Port Jackson—Hornby Light ... ..		.....		245		245
1	1	Newcastle (acting also as Signal Master).. ..		.....		236		236
1	1	Cape St. George ... ..		.....		197		197
1	1	Port Stephens ... ..		.....		177		177
1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..		.....		157		157
1	1	Solitary Islands ... ..		.....		157		157
1	1	Montague Island ... ..		.....		245		245
1	1	Green Cape ... ..		.....		157		157
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ... ..		.....		157		157
1	1	Light-ship "Bramble," Sydney Harbour... ..		.....		245		245
1	1	Light-ship, "Newcastle" ... ..		.....		120		120
1	1	Fort Denison Light ... ..		.....		133		133
1	1	Ulladulla ... ..		.....		120		120
1	1	Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens ... ..		.....		134		134
1	1	Smoky Cape ... ..		.....		187		187
18	18							
		<i>First Assistant Light-keepers.*</i>						
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... ..		.....		157		157
1	1	Do Hornby Light ... ..		.....		148		148
1	1	Newcastle ... ..		.....		157		157
1	1	Cape St. George ... ..		.....		120		120
1	1	Port Stephens ... ..		.....		127		127
1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..		.....		120		120
1	1	Solitary Islands ... ..		.....		120		120
1	1	Montague Island ... ..		.....		120		120
1	1	Green Cape... ..		.....		120		120
1	1	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Mate ... ..		.....		127		127
1	1	Broken Bay... ..		.....		134		134
1	1	Smoky Cape ... ..		.....		120		120
12	12							
		Carried forward...						
64	64		£	.....	.....	12,890	.....	12,804

* For allowances, see Schedule

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.									
64	64	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	12,890	.....	12,804	
COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES—continued.									
<i>Second Assistant Light-keepers.*</i>									
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ...	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Do Hornby Light ...	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Newcastle ...	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Cape St. George ...	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	96	
1	1	Port Stephens ...	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	106	
1	1	Seal Rock Point ...	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	96	
1	1	Solitary Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	96	
1	1	Montague Island ...	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	96	
1	1	Green Cape... ..	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	96	
1	1	Broken Bay ...	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Smoky Cape... ..	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	106	
3	3	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Crew, 1 at £120, 2 at £96 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	312	.....	312	
1	1	Pile Light, Newcastle ...	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
15	15					1,626		1,604	
SEA AND RIVER PILOTS.*									
<i>Port Jackson.</i>									
2	2	Assistant Harbour Masters—1 at £326, 1 at £281 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	607	.....	607	
4	4	Crew for do., at £143 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	572	.....	572	
<i>Pilot Service of Port Jackson.</i>									
<i>Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook"—</i>									
1	1	Master ... ..	.....	.....	.....	416	.....	416	
1	1	Mate ... ..	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	175	
1	1	2nd Mate ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	
1	1	1st Engineer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	272	.....	272	
1	1	2nd Engineer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	
4	4	Firemen, 1 at £143, 1 at £123, 2 at £120 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	506	.....	506	
6	6	A.B. Seamen, at £96 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	603	.....	576	
4	4	Boatmen, 2 at £143, 1 at £121, 1 at £96 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	502	.....	503	
2	2	Lookout-men, at £143 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	286	.....	286	
1	1	Cook and Provedore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	143	
5	5	Sea Pilots—4 at £398, 1 at £250 ..	.....	.....	.....	1,842	.....	1,842	
<i>Newcastle.</i>									
7	7	Pilots—3 at £353, 4 at £250 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,059	.....	2,059	
<i>Pilot Steamer "Ajax"—</i>									
1	1	Master ... ..	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	250	
1	1	Mate ... ..	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	175	
1	1	2nd Mate ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	
1	1	1st Engineer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	
1	1	2nd Engineer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	
3	3	Firemen, at £120 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	360	
2	2	A.B. Seamen, at £96 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	192	.....	192	
1	1	Cook and Provedore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	96	
51	51	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	9,906	.....	9,880	
79	79	Carried forward...	£	14,516	14,408

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.								
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.								
79	79	Brought forward... .. £	.....	.....	.....	14,516	.....	14,408
SEA AND RIVER PILOTS*—continued.								
51	51	Brought forward... .. £	.....	.....	.....	9,906	.....	9,880
1	1	<i>Manning River.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	160
1	1	<i>Macleay River.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	241
1	1	<i>Clarence River.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	241
1	1	<i>Richmond River.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	180
1	1	<i>Port Macquarie.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150
1	1	<i>Moruya.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	241
1	1	<i>Bellinger River.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	160
1	1	<i>Tweed River.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150
1	1	<i>Shoalhaven.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	241
1	1	<i>Nambucca.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	241
1	1	<i>Camden Haven.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	241
1	1	<i>Lake Macquarie.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	241
1	1	<i>Cape Hawke.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	241
1	1	<i>Wollongong.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	.....	.....	215	.....	215
1	1	<i>Kiama.</i> Pilot in charge of the Light, Port, and Moorings ... ..	.....	.....	.....	236	.....	236
1	1	<i>Twofold Bay.</i> Pilot in charge of the Light, Port, and Moorings ... ..	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	160
1	1	<i>Gerringong.</i> Person in charge of the Port and Moorings ... ..	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25
1	1	<i>Shellharbour.</i> Person in charge of Port and Moorings ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
69	69					13,320		13,294
BOATMEN.*								
1	1	<i>Port Jackson. (Boatswain's Yard.)</i> Boatswain in charge ... ..	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	199
1	...	Coxswain ... ..	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.....
13	14	Boatmen, 1 at £144, 7 at £143, 1 at £138, 2 at £133, 1 at £123, 1 at £101, 1 at £96 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,746	.....	1,869
24	24	<i>Newcastle.</i> Boatmen, 13 at £126, 1 at £154, 1 at £121, 1 at £120, 2 at £116, 1 at £106, 5 at £96 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,881	.....	2,851
1	1	Carpenter ... ..	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	167
40	40	Carried forward... .. £	.....	.....	.....	5,137	.....	5,086
148	148	Carried forward... .. £	.....	.....	.....	27,836	.....	27,702

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
Marine Board of New South Wales— continued.									
148	148	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	.....	27,836	.....	27,702	
BOATMEN*—continued.									
40	40	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	.....	5,137	.....	5,086	
5	5	<i>Manning River.</i> Boatmen, 2 at £126, 2 at £116, 1 at £96...	.....	...	.....	580	.....	580	
4	4	<i>Macleay River.</i> Boatmen, 1 at £126, 1 at £106, 2 at £96...	.....	...	.....	424	.....	424	
5	5	<i>Clarence River.</i> Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £106, 1 at £96...	.....	...	.....	580	.....	580	
6	6	<i>Richmond River.</i> Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £116, 2 at £106	.....	...	.....	706	.....	706	
5	5	<i>Port Macquarie.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	...	.....	630	.....	630	
2	2	<i>Moruya.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	...	.....	252	.....	252	
4	4	<i>Bellinger River.</i> Boatmen, 1 at £126, 1 at £101, 2 at £96...	.....	...	.....	419	.....	419	
5	5	<i>Tweed River.</i> Boatmen, 4 at £126, 1 at £106 ... ..	.....	...	.....	610	.....	610	
4	4	<i>Shoalhaven.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	...	.....	504	.....	504	
4	4	<i>Twofold Bay.</i> Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £116 ... ..	.....	...	.....	494	.....	494	
2	2	<i>Nambucca River.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	...	.....	252	.....	252	
2	2	<i>Camden Haven.</i> Boatmen, 1 at £126, 1 at £96 ... ..	.....	...	.....	222	.....	222	
2	2	<i>Lake Macquarie.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	...	.....	252	.....	252	
2	2	<i>Cape Hawke.</i> Boatmen, 1 at £126, 1 at £116 ... ..	.....	...	.....	242	.....	242	
2	2	<i>Wollongong.</i> Boatmen, at £144 ... ..	.....	...	.....	288	.....	288	
94	94					11,592		11,541	
TELEGRAPH STATIONS.*									
1	1	Signal Master, Fort Philip ... ..	.....	...	.....	245	.....	245	
1	1	Signal Master's Assistant ... ..	.....	...	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Signal Master, South Head ... ..	.....	...	.....	175	.....	175	
1	1	Night Look-out-man, Signal Hill, New- castle ... ..	.....	...	.....	144	.....	144	
1	1	2nd Night Look-out-man, Newcastle ... ..	.....	...	.....	131	.....	131	
1	1	Signal Master, Newcastle ... ..	.....	...	.....	175	.....	175	
1	1	Junior Operator and Clerk, South Head...	.....	...	.....	100	.....	100	
1	1	Operator, Port Stephens ... ..	.....	...	.....	26	.....	26	
1	...	Do Port Office, Sydney ... ..	.....	...	.....	52	.....	.....
9	8					1,168		1,116	
		Deficiencies in salaries owing to increased amounts paid to 4 Pilots, Newcastle	.....	...	.....	173	.....	.....
						40,769		40,359	
AUSTRALIAN COAST LIGHT-HOUSES									
		Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights on King's Island, Ker t's Group, and other places in Bass Straits ... ..	.....	...	.....	800	.....	800	
251	250	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	.....	41,569	.....	41,159	

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
Public Wharfs.									
1	1	Manager and Collector	Clerical	A1	500		500*		
1	1	Assistant Manager... ..	"	A3	325		325†		
1	1	Clerk	"	B	225		225		
1	1	Bookkeeper	"	C	200		200		
1	1	Outdoor Officer	General		170		170		
1	1	Night Watchman	"		104		104		
2	2	Day Watchmen, 1 at £130, 1 at £104	"		234		234		
2	3	Junior Clerks, at £50	Clerical	D	100		150		
...	1	Outdoor Collector	General		.....		130		
1	1	Office-cleaner	"		39		39		
<i>Cowper Wharf.</i>						1,897		2,077	
1	1	Wharfinger	Clerical	A	275		275		
1	1	Clerk	"	D	100		100		
2	2	Night Watchmen, at £104	General		208		208		
...	1	Day Watchman ... ..	"		.....		104		
<i>Pymont Wharf.</i>						583		687	
1	1	Wharfinger	Clerical	C	175		175		
1	1	Clerk	"	D	140		140		
2	2	Night Watchmen, at £104	General		208		208		
<i>Blackwattle Bay Wharf.</i>						523		523	
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	D	150		150		
1	1	Day Watchman	General		125		125		
<i>Darling Harbour Wharf.</i>						275		275	
...	1	Night Watchman ... ..	"		.....		104		
<i>Woolgoolga Wharf.</i>								104	
1	1	Caretaker	"		145		145‡		
<i>Coff's Harbour Jetty.</i>						145		145	
1	1	Caretaker	"		145		145‡		
<i>White Bay Wharf.</i>						145		145	
1	1	Wharfinger	Clerical	D	130		140		
<i>Stockton Wharf.</i>						130		140	
1	1	Wharfinger	"	D	145		145		
<i>Bourke Wharf.</i>						145		145	
...	1	Caretaker	General		.....		145		
						3,843		4,386	
<i>Less—</i>									
Amount chargeable for value of Quarters						90		90	
						3,753		4,296	
CONTINGENCIES.									
Commissions and Rebates						1,250		2,000	
Incidental Expenses, including Water Supply and Coal for Northern Wharfs, &c.						360		450	
Cleansing Public Wharfs						550		432	
Lighting and Maintenance of Lights on Wharfs, Stockton, Wollongong, and Kiama						85		85	
Rent of Punt for use at Jetty at Meat Markets, Darling Harbour						50		50	
Fire Insurance on Buildings						300		300	
Electric Lights at Circular Quay						50		.....
Maintenance of Electric Lighting of Circular Quay ... ..						.....		550	
Other Votes, 1898-9						400		.....
						3,045		3,867	
25	30	TOTAL ... ..			£	.....	6,798	.....	8,163

* No allowances. † Subject to reduction for value of quarters, £50. ‡ This salary is subject to deduction for value of quarters.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
	£	£
Miscellaneous Services.		
Postage of Public Departments	32,000	32,000
Advertising for the Public Service	6,000	6,500
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages	18,000	18,500
Commission on Payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents	1,700	1,500
Insurance, &c., on English Shipments	150	300
Management of, and expenses in connection with payment of half-yearly dividends on Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England	19,055	19,400
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony	15,000	15,000
Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney	400	400
For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports, or from Wrecked Vessels, &c....	100	100
In aid of the Sailors' Home, Newcastle	350	350
In aid of the Sailors' Home, Sydney	350	350
Amount payable to Railway Department for conveyance, without charge, of Members of Parliament, Distinguished Visitors, School Children, and others	18,000	18,000
For Interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients	3,000	†
To pay interest on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account	2,000	†
To pay interest on the balance uninvested at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account	1,070	†
To pay interest on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund	210	†
To pay interest on the uninvested balance at credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account... ..	42	†
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	2,500	†
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	10	†
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account	700	†
To pay interest on uninvested cash balances at the credit of various Trust Accounts in the temporary possession of the Government ...	*	8,650
Sewerage and Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings, &c., Sydney and Country Towns	9,000	9,000
To pay interest on special deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales	66,478	71,317
To meet Legal Expenses, Treasury Department	500	500
To meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for	2,000	2,000
To meet claims for the refund of Pilotage, Harbour and Light Rates, and Wharfage and Tonnage Dues in certain cases	500	500
To meet the cost of Private Letter-boxes for Public Departments	450	450
Expenses in connection with the compilation of the Historical Records of New South Wales	500	500
Expenses connected with Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	300	300
Carried forward	£ 200,365	205,617

* Voted for the separate Trust Accounts in 1898-9.

† Under Vote of £8,650 in 1899-1900.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Miscellaneous Services—continued.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Brought forward	£ 200,365		205,617	
To meet increased cost of living allowance to officers stationed in remote districts	6,500		a.....	
Contribution towards foundation and maintenance of Meteorological Station, Mount Kosciusko	100		100	
Contribution towards expense of computations, results of observations taken at Kosciusko and Low-level Observatories ... ..	.....		100	
Incidental Expenses connected with payment of Imperial Military and Naval Pensioners in the Colony	33		†	
To recoup the Imperial Government on account of pension obtained by the wife of a deceased Royal Navy pensioner, under false pretences, for which offence she was imprisoned ... ..	.....		42	
Towards expenses of Court of Review in Land and Income Tax Assessments	500		‡	
Other Votes 1898-9	7,953		.....
		215,451		205,859
TOTAL	£	215,451	.. ...	205,859
Advance to Treasurer.				
To enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers, and on account of other Governments, and to pay expenses of an unforeseen nature, which will afterwards be submitted for Parliamentary appropriation. The whole amount to be carried to Trust Fund Account and adjusted not later than the 30th June, 1901	£	100,000	.....	100,000

† Included in Incidental Expenses under Treasury Contingencies.

‡ Placed under Land and Income Tax, 1899-1900.

(a) Placed under Departments, 1899-1900.

IV.

Railways.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
58-60	Railways and Tramways:—	£	£
	Existing Lines—Working Expenses	1,926,754	2,044,274
	TOTAL	£ 1,926,754	2,044,274

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.*

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
No. IV.—RAILWAYS.			
Railways.			
WORKING EXPENSES.			
Schedule showing the distribution of expenditure on the Vote for the year ending 30th June, 1899, and the amount estimated to be expended during the year ending the 30th of June, 1900, but subject to any alterations which the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.			
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.			
1	1	Secretary	900
2	2	Clerks	660
11	11	Clerks, and wages of Messengers	2,350
			3,910
<i>Account Branch.</i>			
1	1	Chief Accountant	1,000
1	1	Paymaster	600
1	1	Cashier	500
2	2	Book-keepers	850
4	4	Clerks	1,015
30	30	Clerks, and wages of Messenger... ..	6,350
			10,315
<i>Existing Lines and Maintenance Branch.</i>			
1	1	Engineer for Existing Lines	1,060
1	1	Chief Clerk	470
11	11	Engineers and Surveyors	5,435
11	11	Draftsmen and Cadets	2,770
46	46	Inspectors and Clerical Staff	7,135
6	6	Permanent-way Accountant and Staff	1,185
			18,055
		Salaries and Wages of Employees generally, Renewals, and Maintenance of Way and Works (including Materials)...	357,945
			376,000
<i>Signal and Interlocking Branch.</i>			
1	1	Interlocking Engineer	600
3	3	Draftsmen and Cadet	490
10	9	Inspecting and Clerical Staff	1,800
		Wages and Salaries of Employees, Maintenance, and Repairs of Signals and Interlocking (Materials included)	7,250
			10,140
<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>			
1	1	Locomotive Engineer	1,200
8	8	Draftsmen	2,180
1	1	Chief Clerk	500
17	22	Inspecting and Clerical Staff and Office Expenses	5,800
22	22	Locomotive Accountant and Staff	3,750
			13,430
		Salaries of General Staff, Wages of Employees generally, Running Expenses and Repairs of Locomotives, Carriages, and Waggons (Materials included)	720,236
			733,666
192	196	Carried forward	1,200,961

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. IV.—RAILWAYS.

No. of Persons.		Railways—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
			£		£		
192	196	Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	1,134,031	.....	1,200,961
		EXISTING LINES.*					
		<i>Traffic Branch.</i>					
1	1	Chief Traffic Manager		900		900	
9	9	Out-door Superintendents, Goods Superintendent, District Superintendents, and Coal Overseer		5,140		5,155	
1	1	Clerk		450		450	
1	1	Berthing Master		215		215	
152	152	Station-masters		31,500		32,300	
		Allowances for House-rent		1,600		1,500	
		Salaries and Wages of General Staff, Officers-in-Charge, Night Officers, Goods and Station Clerks, Guards, Signalmen, Shunters, Porters, &c., with all Stores and Materials required for Working Traffic and Compensation		427,195		438,480	
				467,000		479,000	
		<i>General Charges.</i>					
1	1	Traffic Auditor		600		600	
4	4	Audit Inspectors		1,395		1,395	
54	55	Clerical Staff—Messengers, &c.		6,765		6,935	
				8,760		8,930	
1	1	Comptroller of Stores		800		800	
24	23	Clerical Staff—Stores Branch		3,545		3,510	
		Wages, &c., Store Labourers and Sheet Repairers		3,618		3,667	
				7,963		7,977	
1	1	Electrical Engineer		900		900	
		Telegraphic and Electrical Staff		14,000		13,100	
				14,900		14,000	
1	1	Property and Estate Agent, also Advertising Agent		400		450	
		Do do Branch charges (including Advertising) ..		1,736		1,714	
				2,136		2,164	
		Solicitor and Staff		1,600		1,640	
		Medical Officer		900		900	
		Contingencies		1,750		1,750	
		Stationery, Printing, Rent, Postage, Telegrams, Advertising, &c. Miscellaneous Services, Gratuities to Staff dispensed with, and to Relatives of Employees fatally injured		14,000		14,000	
				7,500		7,500	
				25,750		25,790	
		TOTAL, GENERAL ... ..	£	.....	59,509	.....	58,861
443	447	TOTAL, RAILWAYS... ..	£	.....	1,660,540	.....	1,738,822
443	447	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	1,660,540	.....	1,738,822

Particulars.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1898, to 30th June, 1899.	Percentage to estimated Revenue, from 1st July, 1898, to 30th June, 1899.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900.	Percentage to estimated Revenue, from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900.
Locomotive Branch	£ 733,666	23.48	£ 790,700	24.94
Maintenance do	386,140	12.36	396,055	12.49
Traffic do	467,000	14.94	479,000	15.11
General Charges, &c.	73,734	2.36	73,067	2.31
	1,660,540	53.14	1,738,822	54.85
Amount advanced in excess of Vote	50,000	1.60	.....	.....
	1,710,540	54.74	1,738,822	54.85

Estimated Revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1900	£3,170,000
Revenue, as estimated, for the year ending 30th June, 1899	3,125,000
Estimated Increase	£45,000

* For Allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. IV.—RAILWAYS.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900.					Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
						£		£		
Railways—continued.										
443	447	Brought forward ... ..				£	.....	1,660,540	.....	1,738,822
GOVERNMENT TRAMWAYS.*										
<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>										
1	1	Superintendent (Locomotive)				700		700		
14	14	Clerical Staff				2,360		2,400		
		Wages and Salaries of Employees, Running Expenses, and Repairs to Motors and Rolling Stock (including Materials)				154,220		170,680		
							157,280		173,780	
<i>Maintenance Branch.</i>										
1	1	Engineer				550		550		
2	2	Inspectors				450		475		
3	4	Clerks and Cadet				495		555		
		Wages and Salaries of Employees, Maintenance and Renewals of Way and Works, &c. (including Materials)				46,463		51,763		
							47,958		53,343	
<i>Traffic Branch.</i>										
1	1	Tramway Manager				700		700		
1	1	Traffic Superintendent				500		500		
6	6	Auditor, Inspecting and Clerical Staff				1,095		1,130		
		Stationery and Printing, Rent, &c.				1,600		1,600		
		Wages and Salaries of Employees, Conductors, Shunters, Flagmen, &c., &c., including Stores for working the Traffic				57,081		74,399		
							60,976		78,329	
29	30	TOTAL, TRAMWAYS ... ..				£	.....	266,214	.....	305,452
472	477	GRAND TOTAL, RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS ... ..				£	.....	1,926,754	.....	2,044,274

Particulars.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1898, to 30th June, 1899.	Percentage to estimated Revenue from 1st July, 1898, to 30th June, 1899.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900.	Percentage to estimated Revenue from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900.
	£		£	
Locomotive Branch	157,280	47·66	173,780	46·96
Maintenance do	47,958	14·53	53,343	14·42
Traffic do	60,976	18·48	78,329	21·17
	266,214	80·67	305,452	82·55
Amount advanced in excess of Vote	10,000	3·03	.....	.....
	276,214	83·70	305,452	82·55

Estimated Revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1900 £370,000
 Revenue, as estimated, for the year ending 30th June, 1899 330,000
 Estimated Increase £40,000

* For Allowances, see Schedule.

V.

The Attorney-General.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
62-64	The Attorney-General	£	£	£	£
		24,974	22,080	25,267	*22,250
		24,974	22,080	25,267	22,250
	<i>Less amount payable from Loan Votes (Railway Construction)</i>	200	.....	.....	.....
		£ 24,774	22,080	25,267	22,250
64	Public Service Board	†	4,000	3,717	2,283
64	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	22,000	.....	20,615
		24,774	48,080	28,984	45,148
	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	72,854	.....
				.....	74,132

* £100 estimated to be recovered.

† Voted 1898-9 under Chief Secretary.

α Voted 1898-9 under Treasury.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.*

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
The Attorney-General.									
1	1	Attorney-General				£	£		
		<i>Less</i> —Provided for in Schedule						1,500	
								320	500
1	1	Master in Equity						1,010	1,010*
<i>Central Criminal Court.</i>									
1	1	Crown Prosecutor						800	800
<i>Sydney Quarter Sessions.</i>									
1	1	Crown Prosecutor						740	740
<i>Suburban and Country Quarter Sessions.</i>									
6	6	Crown Prosecutors, at £515						3,090	3,090
								4,630	4,630
1	1	Secretary to the Attorney-General ...	Special...					750	750
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	A3				350	350
1	1	Accountant	do	A3				350	350
1	1	Clerk	do	A				263	263
1	1	Do	do	C				200	250
1	2	Clerks, 1 at £100, 1 at £50	do	D				75	150
								1,988	2,113
1	1	Parliamentary Draftsman	Professional	A1				830	830
1	1	Professional Assistant	do	1B				350	350
								1,180	1,180
1	1	Chief Messenger	General					150	150
1	1	Assistant do	do					100	108
								250	258
The Judges.									
The Chief Justice (Provided for in Schedule A, and by									
The Puisne Judges (Colonial Acts—page 8.)									
1	1	Associate to Chief Justice... ..						290	290
1	1	Do to Judge in Divorce						290	290
5	5	Associates, at £254						1,270	1,270
								1,850	1,850
1	1	Tipstaff to Chief Justice						175	175
6	6	Tipstaves, at £150... ..						900	900
								1,075	1,075
Acting Judges of Supreme Court									
Do District Court Judges									
								1,500	1,500
								1,500	1,500
								3,000	3,000
34	35	Carried forward						15,303	15,616

* Also receives £235 per annum as Master in Lunacy, page 22.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899—1900.

63

No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
Attorney-General—continued.								
£								
34	35	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	15,303	.....	15,616
1	1	Crown Solicitor	Professional	A1	.....	1,640	.....	1,640
CIVIL BRANCH.								
1	1	Chief Clerk	Professional	A1	.....	650	.....	650
4	3	Clerks—1 at £525, 2 at £400	"	A2	.....	1,725	.....	1,325
1	2	Clerks, at £300	"	A3	.....	300	.....	600
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	A	.....	254	.....	260
2	3	Clerks—2 at £250	Professional	B	.....	458	.....	500
		1 at £220	Clerical	B	.....	.....	.....	220
3	3	Clerks—1 at £210, 1 at £190, 1 at £180	"	C	.....	560	.....	580
4	4	Do 2 at £140, 2 at £110	"	D	.....	450	.....	500
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION (LOAN VOTES).								
1	1	Clerk	"	A2	.....	425	.....	425
1	...	Do	"	C	.....	200	.....	.....
MESSENGERS.								
1	1	Messenger	General	.....	.....	125	.....	125
1	1	Assistant Messenger ... ..	"	.....	.....	100	.....	108
2	2	Probationary Messengers, at £52...	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	104
CRIMINAL LAW BRANCH.								
1	1	Clerk of the Peace	Professional	A1	.....	750	.....	750
1	1	Prosecuting Officer... ..	"	A1	.....	600	.....	500
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	A3	.....	360	.....	360
1	1	Do	"	A	.....	290	.....	299
1	1	Do	"	B	.....	240	.....	250
1	1	Do	"	C	.....	175	.....	180
1	1	Do	"	D	.....	140	.....	150
1	1	Messenger	General	.....	.....	125	.....	125
						9,671		
						24,974		
		¶ Deduct amount to be paid from Loan Votes—Railway Construction ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
65	66	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	24,774	.....	25,267

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.		Attorney-General—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
65	66	Brought forward ...	£	.....	...	.....	24,774	.....	25,267
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Legal Expenses of Prosecutions, &c., Purchase of Books and Law Reports, and Unforeseen Expenses generally ...		.....	...	2,500		2,500	
		Defences of Impecunious Prisoners on Capital Charges ...		.....	...	500		500	
		For Law Revision and Consolidation of Statutes ...		.....	...	2,100		2,100	
		Allowances to Witnesses—Central Criminal Court, Circuit Courts, and Quarter Sessions, and Travelling Expenses ...		.....	...	12,050		12,050	
		Engrossing Searches, and Incidental Expenses ...		.....	...	1,000		1,000	
		Travelling Expenses of the Supreme Court Judges ...		.....	...	1,330		1,330	
		Towards Formation of Library, Supreme Court ...		.....	...	300		300	
		Travelling Expenses, District Court Judges		.....	...	2,000		2,000	
		Supreme Court Judges—Incidental ...		.....	...	200		200	
		Allowance for professional services of Hugh Pollock, Barrister-at-Law and Secretary, Attorney-General's Department, in attending both Houses when Bills are under consideration ...		.....	...	.....		170	
		Fees for Copying Documents, &c., for the Public ...		.....	...	100		100*	
							22,080		22,250
65	66	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	...	.....	46,854	.....	47,517
		Public Service Board.†							
		Reorganization of the Public Service ...		.....	...	.....	4,000		
1		Secretary ...		Clerical..	A1	.....		600	
1		Registrar ...		"	A2	.....		400	
1		Chief Clerk ...		"	A3	.....		300	
1		Senior Clerk ...		"	A	.....		270	
1		Clerk ...		"	A	.....		260	
1		Do ...		"	B	.....		200.	
6		Clerks—2 at £190, 1 at £180, 3 at £150..		"	C	.....		1,010	
5		Do —1 at £140, 1 at £125, 1 at £75, 1 at £65, 1 at £50 ...		"	D	.....		455	
2		Messengers—1 at £97 10s., 1 at £52 ...		General..		.....		150	
1		Housekeeper ...		.....		.....		72	
		CONTINGENCIES.							α3,717
		Incidental and Contingent, including Rent, Travelling of Board and Staff, Remuneration of Examiners, Witnesses at Inquiries, Extra Clerical Assistance, &c. ...		.....	...	.....		‡2,283	2,283
20		TOTAL... ..	£	.....	...	.....	4,000†	.....	6,000
		MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.							
		To meet Gratuities to Officers upon retirement through abolition of office ...		.....	...	7,000§		4,400	
		Adjustments of Salaries under the provisions of the Increment Regulations and of Salaries of Professional Officers receiving less than £300 per annum...		.....	...	15,000§		14,000	
		Adjustments and Increase to Officers, Professional or otherwise, receiving salaries in excess of £300 per annum ..		.....	...	.....		2,215	
							22,000		20,615
		TOTAL... ..	£	.....	...	.....	22,000	.....	20,615

* £100 estimated to be collected from the Public. † Previously charged under Vote for Re-organization of the Public Service, Chief Secretary's Department. ‡ Part of this sum will be recovered from fees paid for examinations—£323 7s. so collected during the financial year 1898-9. § Voted under Treasury Miscellaneous in 1898-9. α The salaries proposed are those paid during the year 1898-9 with the exception of that for a Senior Clerk, whom it is proposed to transfer to the Staff.

V.

Military and Naval Forces.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
	MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	£	£	£	£
66	Military Secretary	2,005	75	1,885	75
	Military Secretary... Total £		2,080		1,960
	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—				
66	Head-quarter Staff... ..	5,737	1,358	5,856	1,458
67	Pay Branch... ..	1,292	116	1,292	157
67	Ordnance Store Corps	3,813	15,639	3,843	12,639
68-70	New South Wales Artillery	34,041	27,357	34,363	27,857
71	Staff Officer for Engineer Services	4,441	1,017	4,844	750
71	Military and Defence Works ... ..	.....	7,000	.....	7,000
71	Permanent Submarine Miners	2,611	1,040	2,655	890
72	Permanent Army Medical Corps	1,442	883	1,442	883
72	Permanent Army Service Corps	970	1,210	1,065	1,373
73	Veterinary Department	200	133	200	167
73-81	Partially-paid Forces	49,699	37,674	50,670	37,426
82-85	Volunteer Forces	14,273	10,437	6,277	24,700
		118,549	103,864	112,507	115,300
	Less Estimated Saving ... ..	.....	222,413 37,703	.....	227,807 40,000
	Military and Volunteers Total £	.....	184,710	.....	187,807
	Naval Forces—				
85	Naval Brigade	4,234	450	4,359	450
86	Volunteer Naval Artillery	2,186	280	2,186	280
86	Torpedo Defence	975	770	975	770
86	Warlike Stores for Naval Forces... ..	.....	450	.....	2,000
		7,445	1,950	7,520	3,500
	Naval Forces ... Total £	.....	9,395	.....	11,020
87	Items connected with Defence Total £	.....	*7,990	.....	10,070
	TOTAL, MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES... £	.....	204,175	.....	210,857

* Shown under Treasury Miscellaneous in 1898-9.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.*

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces.									
MILITARY SECRETARY.									
1	1	Military Secretary	Professional	...	...	800		800	
1	...	Chief Clerk	Clerical ..	A3	...	300		.....
1	1	Examiner of Accounts	"	A3	...	300		325	
1	1	Senior Clerk	"	...	B	250		260	
2	4	Clerks—1 at £180, 1 at £75, 1 at £65, 1 at £50	"	...	D	225		370	
1	1	Messenger and Cleaner	General ..	...	...	130		130	
							2,005		1,885
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses, &c., &c. ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	75	.....	75
7	8	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	...	.....	2,080	.....	1,960
HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF.									
1	1	General Officer Commanding Forces ... ..	...	...	...	1,250		1,250*	
1	1	Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Staff Officer ... ..	...	...	...	457		502*	
1	1	Assistant Quartermaster-General ... ..	...	...	...	457		502*	
1	1	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Inspector of Musketry	...	...	...	384		384*	
1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	280		300	
1	1	Superintending Clerk, A.A.-G.'s Department ... ..	...	...	...	235		235	
1	1	Do A.Q.M.-G.'s Department ... ..	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Do D.A.A.-G.'s Department ... ..	...	...	...	235		235	
1	1	Short-hand and Type Writer ... ..	...	...	...	200		200	
2	2	First Assistant Clerks, at £200 ... ..	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Second Assistant Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Do do ... ..	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Third do ... ..	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Messenger ... ..	...	...	...	130		130	
							4,568		4,678
WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.									
1	1	Garrison Sergeant-Major, at 9s. 9d. per diem ... ..	...	...	...	178		178*	
1	1	Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, at 7s. 4d. per diem ... ..	...	...	...	125		134*	
							303		312
RIFLE RANGE STAFF.									
1	1	Superintendent, Randwick Range ... ..	...	...	...	195		195	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent, Randwick Range ... ..	...	...	...	153		153*	
1	1	Sergeant, at 7s. 4d. per diem ... ..	...	...	...	134		134*	
1	1	Marker, at 7s. 4d. do ... ..	...	...	...	134		134*	
2	2	Markers, at 6s. 10d. per diem ... ..	...	...	...	250		250*	
							866		866
CONTINGENCIES.									
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ... ..	...	...	...	308		308	
		Forage Allowance, A.A.-G. and A.Q.M.-G. (2 horses each), and D.A.A.-G., at £34 ... ..	...	...	...	170		170	
		Stable Allowance ... ..	...	...	...	28		28	
		Rations ... ..	...	...	...	165		165	
		Fuel and Light ... ..	...	...	...	110		110	
		Uniform Allowance ... ..	...	...	...	40		40	
		Remounts for Field Artillery and Army Service Corps ... ..	...	...	...	200		300	
		Furniture Allowance, G.O.C. ... ..	...	...	...	137		137	
		Table Allowance, G.O.C. ... ..	...	...	...	200		200	
							1,358		1,458
23	23	TOTAL, HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF ... ..	£	.....	...	.....	7,095	.....	7,314
		Carried forward	£	7,095	7,314

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.						Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
								£		£	
		Brought forward...						£	7,095	£	7,314
		PAY BRANCH.									
1	1	Staff Paymaster	...	...	...	...	457		457*	
1	1	Superintending Clerk	...	...	...	...	275		275	
1	1	Assistant Clerk	...	...	...	...	210		210	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	190		190	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	160		160	
									1,292		1,292
		<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	...	...	...	...	83		102	
		Rations	...	...	...	...	19		19	
		Fuel and Light	...	...	...	...	14		17	
		Allowance for Orderly, at 1s. per diem...	...	...	...	...	.....		19	
									116		157
5	5	TOTAL, PAY BRANCH						£	1,408	£	1,449
		ORDNANCE BRANCH.									
		<i>Staff Office, &c.</i>									
1	1	Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance	...	...	...	...	438		438*	
1	1	Lieutenant and Quartermaster (Receiver and Issuer of Stores)	...	...	...	...	250		275*	
3	3	Clerks—1 Chief at £275, 1 at £170, and 1 at £140	...	...	...	...	550		585	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	104		125	
		<i>Armoury.</i>							1,342		1,423
1	1	Lieutenant and Quartermaster (Superintending Clerk)	...	...	...	...	275		300	
1	1	Chief Armourer (Warrant Officer Sergeant-major)	...	...	...	...	230		230	
1	1	Armourer Staff Sergeant	...	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Armourer Sergeant	...	...	...	...	145		145	
4	4	Labourers, at £94...	...	...	...	...	376		376	
		<i>Ordnance Stores.</i>							1,251		1,276
1	1	Saddler	...	...	...	...	155		155	
1	1	Overseer (Warrant Officer, Conductor of Stores)	...	...	...	...	128		128	
4	4	Labourers, at £94	...	...	...	...	376		376	
		<i>Magazine, Goat Island.</i>							659		659
1	1	Laboratory Overseer (Warrant Officer, Conductor of Stores)	...	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Labourer	...	...	...	...	155		155	
1	1	Watchman	...	...	...	...	155		155	
		<i>Magazine, Middle Harbour.</i>							485		485
1	...	Labourer	...	...	...	...	39		.....	
1	...	Watchman	...	...	...	...	37		.....	
									76		
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							3,813		3,843
		Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Rations	...	...	...	...	19		19	
		Fuel and Light	...	...	...	...	14		14	
		Charge Pay	...	...	...	...	37		37	
		Lodging Allowance	...	...	...	...	129		129	
		Uniform Allowance	...	...	...	...	40		40	
									339		339
		General Stores, including Warlike Stores and Ammunition for Field Battery Guns	...	...	...	...	15,000		12,000	
		Proportion of Salary and Allowances for Inspector of Warlike Stores in England	...	...	...	...	300		300	
									15,300		12,300
25	23	TOTAL, ORDNANCE BRANCH						£	19,452	£	16,482
		Carried forward...						£	27,955	£	25,245

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.						
No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1899-9	1899- 1900.		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
			£		£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				
		Brought forward...	£	27,955	£	25,245
		NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.				
		<i>Artillery Staff.</i>				
1	1	Officer Commanding Artillery Forces	730		730*	
1	1	Firemaster and Chief Instructor School of Gunnery	356		356*	
1	1	Inspector of Ordnance Machinery	400		400	
1	1	Quartermaster	180		200*	
1	1	Warrant Officer Assistant Firemaster, at 9s. 9d. \mathcal{P} diem	178		178	
1	1	Do Master Gunner, 3rd Class, at 6s. 10d. \mathcal{P} diem	125		125	
1	1	Do Superintending Clerk, at 7s. 10d. \mathcal{P} diem	143		143	
1	1	Brigade Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 6s. 1d. per diem	111		111	
1	1	Sergeant Instructor in Gunnery, at 5s. per diem	92		92	
1	1	Orderly Room Sergeant, at 5s. 6d. per diem	101		101	
10	10			2,416		2,436
		BRIGADE DIVISION FIELD ARTILLERY.				
		<i>Brigade Division Staff.</i>				
1	1	Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding	420		420*	
1	1	Captain and Adjutant	321		321*	
1	1	Sergeant-Major, at 6s. 4d. per diem	116		116	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 6s. 1d. per diem	111		111	
1	1	FARRIER Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	92		92	
1	1	Wheeler Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	92		92	
1	1	Collar-maker Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	92		92	
8	8	Drivers for Partially-paid Section, at 2s. 3d. per diem	165		330	
15	15			1,409		1,574
		<i>A. Battery, N.S. Wales Artillery.</i>				
2	2	Lieutenants, at 11s. 10d. per diem	432		432*	
1	1	Lieutenant, at 9s. 10d. per diem... ..	180		180*	
6	6	Sergeants, at 4s. per diem	438		438	
6	6	Corporals, at 3s. 6d. do	384		384	
6	6	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. do	347		347	
3	3	Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 8d. do	146		146	
2	2	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. do	83		83	
1	1	Collar-maker, at 3s. 3d. do	60		60	
1	1	Shoeing-smith, at 3s. 3d. do	60		60	
1	1	Wheeler, at 3s. 3d. do	60		60	
64	64	Drivers and Gunners, at 2s. 3d. do	2,628		2,628	
				4,818		4,818
93	93			8,643		8,828
118	118	Carried forward...	£	27,955	£	25,245

*For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900

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No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.

No. of Persons.		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
			£		£		
		Brought forward... ..	£	.....	27,955	.....	25,245
NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY—continued.							
118	118	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	8,643	.....	8,828
<i>1st Garrison Division—Regimental Staff.</i>							
1	1	Adjutant and Staff Captain		321		321*	
1	1	Warrant Officer Armament Clerk, at 9s. 9d. per diem		178		178	
1	1	Warrant Officer Sergeant Major Artificer, at 9s. 9d. per diem		178		178	
2	2	Warrant Officers 2nd Class Master Gunners, at 7s. 10d. per diem		286		286	
1	1	Master Gunner, 3rd Class, at 6s. 10d. per diem		125		125	
8	8	Sergeant Artificers, at 6s. 10d. per diem		1,000		1,000	
2	2	Park Sergeants, at 5s. per diem		183		183	
17	17	Musicians, 6 at 3s., 5 at 2s. 9d., and 6 at 2s. 6d. per diem		854		854	
4	4	Musicians, at 2s. 3d. per diem		165		165	
2	2	Supernumerary Musicians, at 1s. 6d. per diem		55		55	
1	1	Warrant Officer Bandmaster, at 8s. 4d. per diem		153		153	
1	1	Band Sergeant, at 5s. per diem		92		92	
1	1	Corporal Trumpeter, at 3s. 10d. per diem		70		70	
1	1	Record Clerk, at 4s. 2d. per diem		77		77	
1	1	Band Corporal, at 3s. 3d. per diem		60		60	
					3,797		3,797
44	44	<i>Garrison Companies' Officers.</i>					
3	3	Majors, at 19s. 6d. per diem		1,068		1,068*	
3	3	Captains, at 17s. 7d. per diem		963		963*	
6	6	Lieutenants, at 11s. 10d. per diem		1,296		1,296*	
3	3	Lieutenants, at 9s. 10d. per diem		540		540*	
					3,867		3,867
WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, TRUMPETERS, AND GUNNERS.							
3	3	Company Sergeants-Major, at 5s. 5d. per diem		297		297	
3	3	Company Quartermaster-Sergeants, at 5s. 2d. per diem		283		283	
15	15	Sergeants, at 4s. per diem		1,095		1,095	
15	15	Corporals, at 3s. 6d. per diem		949		949	
12	12	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem		694		694	
12	12	Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 8d. per diem		584		584	
9	9	Trumpeters, 6 at 2s. 3d., and 3 at 1s. 6d. per diem		330		330	
3	3	Artificers, at 4s. 3d. per diem		233		233	
4	4	Artificers, at 3s. 3d. per diem		238		238	
314	314	Gunners, at 2s. 3d. per diem		12,894		12,894	
15	15	Boys, at 1s. per diem		137		274	
					17,734		17,871
405	405				34,041		34,363
ADDITIONAL SERVICE PAY, AS PER ROYAL WARRANT.							
<i>Good Conduct Pay.</i>							
Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers—Good Conduct Pay, at 3d. per badge							
				1,500		1,500	
<i>Re-engaging Pay.</i>							
Increase Pay on re-engagement to Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, at 3d. per diem							
				1,000		1,000	
					2,500		2,500
		Carried forward... ..	£	.....	36,541	.....	36,863
582	582	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	27,955	.....	25,245

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
			£	£	
		Brought forward...	27,955	25,245	
NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY—continued.					
582	582	Brought forward...	36,541	36,863	
		<i>Extra Duty Pay.</i>			
		Command Pay—4 Officers Commanding	200	200	
		Allowance to Adjutants	65	65	
		7 Orderly Room Clerks	65	65	
		Telephone Operators, 1 at 1s. per diem, and 9 at 3d. per diem	60	60	
		Pioneer, Dawes' Battery, at 1s. per diem	19	19	
		District Storemen	533	533	
		Gymnastic Instructor	39	39	
			981	981	
		<i>Printing Office.</i>			
		1 Printer, at 1s. 9d. per diem	32	32	
		1 Assistant Printer, at 9d. per diem	14	14	
			46	46	
		<i>Fire Service.</i>			
		1 Non-commissioned Officer as Fireman, at 6d. per diem	10	10	
			10	10	
		<i>Specialists.</i>			
		22 Gunlayers, at 3d. per diem	101	101	
		22 Range-finders, at 3d. per diem	101	101	
		16 Signallers, at 3d. per diem	73	73	
		4 Company Pay Sergeants, at 1s. per diem	73	73	
		Acting Staff Captain	65	65	
		Do Firemaster	46	46	
			459	459	
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		Forage allowance—Officers' Horses	476	476	
		Forage allowance—100 Field Battery Horses, at £20	1,800	2,000	
		Uniforms, as per Clothing Regulations	3,500	3,300	
		Free Rations of bread, meat, groceries, and vegetables, at 10d. per ration per diem	9,200	10,000	
		Fuel and Light under Allowance Regulations	850	850	
		Incidental Expenses	1,500	1,500	
		Band Allowance and Instruments	200	100	
		Mess Allowance	100	100	
		Artillery Association (Prizes)	140	140	
		Steamer Hire—Troops to Batteries	200	100	
		Free kits for Recruits	500	400	
		Travelling Expenses for Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men on duty	500	500	
		Books for Garrison Library	50	50	
		Guard Boat Service	920	920	
		Removing and Mounting, Examination and Cleaning, &c., of Ordnance and Munitions of War	1,000	1,000	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	1,500	1,500	
		Towards maintaining Apparatus in Gymnasium	50	50	
		Purchase of Tools, &c., Artillery Workshops	100	100	
		Helmets and Great Coats	350	350	
		Medical Attendance at Out Stations	125	125	
		Stipend Allowance to Ministers of various Denominations	200	200	
		Uniform Allowance—Officers on 1st appointment	100	100	
			23,361	23,861	
582	582	TOTAL, ARTILLERY...	61,398	62,220	
		Carried forward...	89,353	87,465	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		1898-9		1899-1900		NO. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
				£	£	£	£		
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.									
		Brought forward...		£	89,353	£	87,465		
ENGINEERS.									
STAFF OFFICE FOR ENGINEER SERVICES.									
1	1	1	1	Staff Officer	496	496			
1	1	1	1	Chief Surveyor	350	350*			
1	1	1	1	Surveyor	292	292			
2	2	2	2	Division Officers, at £312 10s. (North and South)	570	625			
1	1	1	1	Chief Draftsman	238	250			
1	1	1	1	Submarine Mining, Storekeeper	183	183*			
1	1	1	1	Staff Instructor to Field Companies and Quartermaster	220	220			
1	1	1	1	Do Electricians	183	183*			
1	1	1	1	Sergeant-Artificer, Electricians	143	143*			
...	2	...	2	Corporal-Artificers, at 6s. 10d. per diem	.....	250		
3	3	3	3	Clerks of Works, at £250	684	750			
1	1	1	1	Superintending and Record Clerk	225	235			
2	2	2	2	Division Clerks, 1 at £200, 1 at £170	360	370			
1	1	1	1	Orderly Room Clerk	190	190			
1	1	1	1	Messenger	120	120			
1	1	1	1	Storeman-Carpenter, at 6s. 10d. per diem	125	125			
2	2	2	2	Coxswains for Submarine Mining Steamers, at 8d. per diem	25	25			
2	2	2	2	Engine-drivers Submarine Mining Steamers, at 1s. per diem	37	37			
				<i>Contingencies.</i>					
				Stores for instructional purposes for Nos. 1 & 2 Field Companies	100	100			
				Stores for instructional purposes for No. 3 Submarine Mining Co.	100	100			
				Stores for instructional purposes for No. 4 Electric Company...	100	100			
				Stores and Incidental Expenses for Submarine Mining Steamers and Boats	350	200			
				Uniform Allowance, 1st appointment, 1 officer	50	.....		
				Uniforms for Non-commissioned Officers	70	70			
				Quarters	32	85			
				Rations for 2 Warrant Officers and 1 Non-commissioned Officer	70	70			
				Fuel and Light	25	25			
				Passage money for 1 Non-commissioned Officer, wife and family, from England	120	.....		
					1,017	.....	750	
23	25			TOTAL STAFF OFFICE ENGINEERS...	£	5,458	£	5,594	
MILITARY AND DEFENCE WORKS.									
				Fortifications, Survey Expenses, Military Roads, Lands, Buildings, Randwick Rifle Range, Repairs, Painting, Alterations, and Incidental Expenses connected with ...	£	7,000	£	7,000	
ENGINEER, NO. 3, COMPANY, SUBMARINE MINERS, PERMANENT.									
1	1	1	1	Officer Commanding	384	384*			
1	1	1	1	Company Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 4d. per diem	153	153			
1	1	1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant and Pay Sergeant, at 7s. 4d. per diem	134	134			
2	2	2	2	Sergeants, at 7s. 4d. per diem	268	268			
2	2	2	2	1st Corporals, at 6s. 4d. per diem	232	232			
2	3	2	3	2nd Corporals, at 5s. per diem	183	274			
1	1	1	1	Bugler, at 2s. 3d. per diem	42	42			
17	16	17	16	Sappers, at 4s. per diem	1,245	1,168			
				<i>Additional Service Pay, as per Royal Warrant.</i>					
				Good Conduct Pay	70	70			
				Re-engagement Pay to Sappers and Bugler	73	73			
				<i>Extra Duty Pay.</i>					
				Orderly Room Clerk, at 1s. per diem	19	19			
				Pay Corporal, at 1s. per diem	19	19			
				<i>Contingencies.</i>					
				Allowance for Uniform, &c.	250	200			
				Free rations, fuel, and light	550	450			
				Forage allowance, 1 Officer Commanding	34	34			
				Incidental expenses	25	25			
					859	.....	709	
27	27			TOTAL PERMANENT SUBMARINE MINERS ...	£	3,681	£	3,545	
				Carried forward...	£	105,492	£	103,604	

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899—1900.

No. of Persons.		No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
		Brought forward... ..	£ 105,492	£ 103,604	
		PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.			
1	1	Surgeon-Colonel and Principal Medical Officer	609	609*	
1	1	Warrant Officer, Garrison Compounder, in charge of Hospital, at 9s. 9d. per diem	178	178	
1	1	Sergeant, Assistant Ward-master, Compounder, and Store-keeper, at 6s. 4d. per diem	116	116	
1	1	Corporal, at 5s. 5d. per diem	99	99	
2	2	2nd Corporals, at 4s. 6d. per diem	166	166	
5	5	Privates, at 3s. per diem	274	274	
			1,442	1,442	
		<i>Additional Service Pay, as per Royal Warrant.</i>			
		Command Pay	15	15	
		Pay Sergeant, at 6d. per diem	10	10	
		Re-engaging Pay	40	40	
		Good Conduct Pay at 3d. per Badge	55	55	
		Orderly Room Clerk, at 6d. per diem	10	10	
		Storeman, at 1s. per diem	19	19	
		Cook, at 6d. per diem	10	10	
			159	159	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Incidental expenses	50	50	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	226	226	
		Forage Allowance	34	34	
		Stable do	14	14	
		Maintenance and Renewal of Ambulance Equipment... ..	50	50	
		Uniform for the Corps and Kits... ..	100	100	
		Rations, Fuel, and Light	250	250	
			724	724	
11	11	TOTAL PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS	£ 2,325	£ 2,325	
		PERMANENT ARMY SERVICE CORPS.			
1	1	Adjutant Pay and Quartermaster	277	277*	
1	1	Warrant Officer, Regimental Sergt.-Major (1st class S. S. M.)	160	170	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 7s. 10d. per diem	143	143	
1	1	Corporal, at 3s. 6d. per diem	61	64	
8	10	Drivers, at 2s. 3d. per diem	329	411	
			970	1,065	
		<i>Additional Pay.</i>			
		Pay Sergeant, at 6d. per diem	10	10	
		Re-engaging Pay	16	16	
		Good Conduct Pay	46	64	
		Corps Pay	130	157	
			202	247	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	230	250	
		Forage Allowance..	34	34	
		Stable do	14	14	
		Uniform and Kits for Corps	90	100	
		Rations	225	290	
		Fuel and Light	35	38	
		Forage for 10 Garrison Horses at £20... ..	180	200	
		Repairs to Harness, Vehicles, and Renewals	100	50	
		School of Field Cookery	100	150	
			1,008	1,126	
12	14	TOTAL PERMANENT ARMY SERVICE CORPS... ..	£ 2,180	£ 2,438	
		Carried forward... ..	£ 109,997	£ 108,367	

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
		Brought forward...	£ 109,997	£ ...	108,367
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.					
1	1	Captain and Principal Veterinary Surgeon	200	.....	200*
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Forage allowance for 1 Captain	34	34	
		Stable Allowance	14	14	
		Uniform Allowance for Honorary Veterinary Lieutenants (serving without pay)	25	.....
		Uniform allowance to P. V. S. on appointment to Staff ... ..	.....	50	
		Drugs for Horses	60	50	
		Allowance for Clerk, at 1s. per diem ... ..	.....	19	
			133		167
1	1	TOTAL, VETERINARY DEPARTMENT	£ 333	.....	367
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES.					
LANCERS REGIMENT.					
1	1	Officer Commanding, at £56	35	35	
1	1	Major, at £40	25	25	
8	8	Captains, at £32	160	160	
8	8	1st Lieutenants, at £24	120	120	
8	8	2nd do at £20	100	100	
1	1	Quartermaster, at £24	15	15	
4	4	Squadron or Company Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.	34	34	
4	4	Do do Quarter-master Sergeants, at £13 12s.	34	34	
16	16	Sergeants, at £12	120	120	
8	8	Farrier Sergeants, at £12	60	60	
1	1	Saddler Sergeant at £12	8	8	
1	1	Trumpeter do at £12	8	8	
32	32	Corporals, at £11 4s.	224	224	
7	7	Trumpeters, at £8	38	38	
8	8	Shoeing Smiths, at £9 12s.	48	48	
7	7	Saddlers, at £9 12s.	42	42	
288	288	Troopers and Privates, at £9 12s.	1,728	1,728	
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £12	8	8	
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.	7	7	
23	23	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.	138	138	
		Command Pay	30	30	
428	428	(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
		Towards Continuous Training, 3½ days' pay	2,982	.....	2,982
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>	676	.....	688
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. per diem	329	329*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160	160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160	160*	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. do.	143	143*	
4	4	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d do.	572	572*	
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Forage allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major, at £17 Do 1 Staff Officer and 7 Non-commissioned Officers, at £34	34	34	
		Stable allowance, 1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major, and 1 Staff Officer, and 7 N.C. Officers	272	272	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters, Staff Officer and 7 N.C. Officers	140	140	
		Rations	294	294	
		Fuel and light	43	43	
		Capitation allowance for Uniform, &c.	17	17	
		Cleaning Regimental Offices	1,105	1,105	
		Band allowance	12	12	
		Allowance towards keep of Regimental Band Horses	50	50	
			175	175	
			2,142		2,142
436	436	Carried forward	£ 7,164	.....	7,176
		Carried forward	£ 110,330	.....	108,734

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. of Persons.		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
			£		£	
		Brought forward... ..	£	110,330	£	108,734
		PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES.				
		Brought forward... ..	£	7,164	£	7,176
		MOUNTED RIFLES REGIMENT.				
		Officer Commanding, at £56 per annum		35		35
		Major, at £40		25		25
		Captains, at £32		160		160
		1st Lieutenants, at £24		120		120
		2nd do at £20		100		100
		Quartermaster, at £24		15		15
		Squadron or Company Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.		34		34
		Do do Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £13 12s.		34		34
		Sergeants, at £12		120		120
		Farrier Sergeants, at £12		60		60
		Corporals, at £11 4s.		224		224
		Trumpeters, at £8		44		44
		Shoeing Smiths, at £9 12s.		48		48
		Saddlers, at £9 12s.		24		24
		Troopers and Privates, at £9 12s.		1,752		1,752
		Band Sergeant, at £12				8
		Band Corporal, at £11 4s.				7
		Bandsmen, at £9 12s.				120
		Command Pay		30		30
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)				
		Towards Continuous Training, 3½ days' pay		2,825		2,960
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>		645		683
		Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. per diem		329		329*
		Regimental Sergeant-major, at 8s. 9d. per diem		160		160*
		Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem		160		160*
		Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem		143		143*
		Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem		572		572*
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		1,364		1,364
		Forage allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major, at £17		34		34
		Do Staff Officer and 7 Non-commissioned Officers, at £34		272		272
		Stable allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major, 1 Staff Officer, and 7 Non-commissioned Officers		140		140
		Allowance in lieu of quarters—Staff Officer and 7 Non-commissioned Officers		294		294
		Rations		48		48
		Fuel and light		17		17
		Band allowance				50
		Capitation allowance—Uniform, &c.		841		885
		Rent and cleaning Regimental Offices		67		67
		Officer Commanding Mounted Brigade (for six months)		1,713		1,807
		PARTIALLY-PAID ARTILLERY.				350
		<i>Field Artillery Brigade.</i>				
		Majors, at £40		50		50
		Captains, at £32		40		40
		1st Lieutenants, at £24		30		30
		2nd do at £20		50		50
		Battery Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.		17		17
		Do Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £12 16s.		16		16
		Farrier Sergeants, at £12		15		15
		Sergeants, at £12		60		60
		Corporals, at £11 4s.		56		56
		Bombardiers, at £10 8s.		52		52
		Trumpeters, at £8		20		20
		Gunners and Drivers, at £9 12s.		564		564
		Shoeing-smiths, at £9 12s.		12		12
		Surgeon (attached)		24		32
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)		1,006		1,014
		Towards Continuous Training, 3½ days		230		230
		Carried forward... ..	£	14,947		15,584
		Carried forward... ..	£	110,330		108,734

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		N ^o . V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.				
1899-9	1899-1900	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		£		£		
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				
		Brought forward... ..	£	110,330	.....	108,734
		PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.				
988	1011	Brought forward... ..	£	14,947	.....	15,584
		2ND GARRISON DIVISION.				
4	4	Majors Commanding Companies, at £40		100		100
4	4	Captains, at £32		80		80
8	8	1st Lieutenants, at £24		120		120
8	4	2nd do at £20		100		50
1	1	Trumpet-Major, at £13 12s.		9		9
4	4	Company Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s... ..		34		34
4	4	Do Quartermaster-Sergeants, £12 16s.		32		32
16	16	Sergeants, at £12... ..		120		120
24	24	Corporals, at £11 4s.		168		168
22	22	Bombardiers, at £10 8s.		143		143
11	8	Trumpeters, at £8... ..		55		40
344	344	Gunners, at £9 12s.		2,064		2,064
2	3	Surgeons (attached)		64		96
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)				
452	446	Towards Continuous Training ... ..	.....	706	.....	691
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 17s. 7d. per diem		321		321*
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-major, at 9s. 9d. per diem.		178		178*
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 8s. 2d. per diem		143		150*
3	3				642	649
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters—1 Adjutant and 2 N.C. Officers		128		128
		Rations		48		48
		Fuel and light		17		17
		Capitation allowance for Uniform, &c.		1,186		1,186
		Artillery Association (Prize-firing)		100		100
		Hire of Steamers for conveyance to and from the Heads		150		150
		Forage allowance—1 Adjutant		34		34
		Stable do do		14		14
		Horse allowance, 10 Field Battery Officers, at £17 each		170		170
		Extra Duty Pay to Artillery Instructors		100		100
		Horse allowance—2 Surgeon-Captains		34		.....
		Do 4 Surgeons (attached) at £17 each ... ..		.....		68
		Do 1 Surgeon-Lieutenant		17		.....
		Adjutant's allowance		46		46
		Extra Labour and Incidentals		50		50
				2,094		2,111
1443	1460	Carried forward... ..	£	21,478	.....	22,091
		Carried forward	£	110,330	.....	108,734

*For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
		Brought forward... ..	£ 110,330	£ 108,734	
		PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.			
1448	1460	Brought forward	£ 21,478	£ 22,091	
		CORPS OF ENGINEERS.			
		<i>Regimental Staff.</i>			
1	1	Director of Military Telegraphs... ..	90	90	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Forage Allowance... ..	17	17	
		Stable do	14	14	
1	1		31	31	
		PARTIALLY-PAID ENGINEERS—Nos. 1 AND 2 FIELD COMPANIES.			
1	1	Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Commanding	32	32	
2	2	Captains, at £40	54	54	
1	2	First Lieutenant, at £28	19	38	
2	2	Second Lieutenants, at £24	32	32	
2	2	Company Sergeants-Major, at £16	21	21	
2	2	Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £16	21	21	
4	4	Sergeants, at £13 12s.	36	36	
4	4	First Corporals, at £12	32	32	
4	4	Second Corporals, at £11 4s.	30	30	
4	4	Buglers, at £9 12s.	26	26	
91	91	Sappers, at £10 8s.	619	619	
2	2	Storemen, at 7s. 4d. per diem	270	270*	
		Command Pay	30	30	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
		Towards Continuous Training, 3½ days	189	193	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Forage Allowance... ..	17	17	
		Stable do	14	14	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.	244	246	
		Quarters	64	64	
		Horse Hire for Carts and Wagons	50	60	
119	120		389	401	
		PARTIALLY-PAID SUBMARINE MINERS—No. 3 COMPANY.			
1	1	Captain	42	42	
1	1	1st Lieutenant	31	31	
2	2	2nd Lieutenants	42	42	
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major	19	19	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant	17	17	
2	2	Sergeants	30	30	
2	2	1st Corporals	25	25	
1	1	2nd Corporal	10	10	
1	1	Bugler	8	8	
67	67	Sappers	563	563	
		Command Pay	15	15	
		Allowance for Extra Proficiency as Submarine Miners	263	263	
			1,065	1,065	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.	160	160	
79	79				
1642	1660	Carried forward... ..	£ 24,624	£ 25,272	
		Carried forward	£ 110,330	£ 108,734	

* For allowances see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.				
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		£		£	£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				
		Brought forward...	£	110,330	£	108,734
		PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.				
1642	1660	Brought forward	£	24,624	£	25,272
		PARTIALLY-PAID ENGINEERS—No. 4 COMPANY ELECTRICIANS.				
1	1	Captain, at £40	30		30	
1	2	1st Lieutenants, at £28	21		42	
2	2	2nd do at £24	35		35	
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major, at £16	12		12	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at £16	12		12	
2	5	Sergeants, at £13 12s.	20		50	
2	4	1st Corporals, at £12	18		36	
2	3	2nd do at £11 4s.	17		25	
2	2	Buglers, at £9 12s.	14		14	
62	76	Sappers, at £10 8s.	471		578	
2	2	Storemen, at 6s. 10d. per diem	250		250*	
		Command Pay	15		15	
		Extra Proficiency	120		155	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)		1,035		1,254
		Towards Continuous Training, 3½ days...		127		164
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c....	162		204	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	29		58	
		Horse Hire for Cart and Waggon	30		60	
		Forage Allowance, 1 Mounted Officer			17	
		Stable do 1 do			14	
78	99			221		353
		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.				
		INFANTRY.—1ST REGIMENT.				
1	1	Officer Commanding, at £56 per annum	35		35	
1	1	Major, at £10	25		25	
10	10	Captains, at £32	200		200	
10	10	1st Lieutenants, at £24	150		150	
10	10	2nd Lieutenants, at £20	125		125	
1	1	Quartermaster, at £25	15		15	
1	1	Bugle-Major, at £13 12s.	10		10	
10	10	Colour-Sergeants, at £13 12s.	85		85	
30	30	Sergeants, at £12...	225		225	
40	40	Corporals, at £11 4s.	280		280	
20	20	Buglers, at £8	109		109	
470	470	Privates, at £9 12s.	2,820		2,820	
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £12	8		8	
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.	7		7	
23	23	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.	138		138	
...	...	Command Pay	30		30	
1	1	Surgeon (attached)	32		22	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)				
		Towards Continuous Training, 3½ days' pay	982		985	
630	630			5,276		5,279
630	630	INFANTRY, 2ND REGIMENT		5,276		5,279
630	630	INFANTRY, 3RD REGIMENT		5,276		5,279
630	630	INFANTRY, 4TH REGIMENT		5,276		5,279
2520	2520	INFANTRY.—1ST REGIMENT.				
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 20s. 3d. per diem	370		370*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Orderly-room Clerk, at 8s. 4d. per diem	150		153*	
4	4	Sergeants, at 7s. 10d. per diem	572		572*	
2	2	Sergeants, at 7s. 4d. per diem	268		268*	
10	10			1,680		1,683
		Carried forward...	£	48,791		49,842
4250	4289	Carried forward	£	110,330		108,734

*For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		£		£		
No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.						
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.						
		Brought forward	£	110,330	£	108,734
4250	4289	PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.				
		Brought forward	£	48,791	£	49,842
INFANTRY.—2ND REGIMENT.						
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>						
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. 3d. per diem	334		334*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Orderly-room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	143		143*	
5	5	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	715		715*	
1	1	Sergeant Instructor, at 7s. 4d. per diem	134		134*	
				1,646		1,646
10	10	INFANTRY.—3RD REGIMENT.				
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>						
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 20s. 3d. per diem... ..	370		370*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Orderly-room Clerk, at 8s. 4d. per diem	153		153*	
3	4	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	429		572*	
4	3	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 4d. per diem	536		402*	
				1,808		1,817
11	11	INFANTRY.—4TH REGIMENT.				
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>						
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. 3d. per diem... ..	334		334*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Orderly-room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	143		143*	
4	4	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	572		572*	
3	3	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 4d. per diem	402		402*	
				1,771		1,771
11	11	INFANTRY.—1ST REGIMENT.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major at £17, and 1 Adjutant at £34	68		68	
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major, and 1 Adjutant	42		42	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters—1 Adjutant and 9 Non-commissioned Officers	394		394	
		Rations	60		60	
		Fuel and Light	27		27	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c....	1,305		1,305	
		Band Allowance	50		50	
		Horse Allowance—1 Surgeon (attached)	17		17	
				1,963		1,963
INFANTRY.—2ND REGIMENT.						
<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major at £17, and 1 Adjutant at £34	68		68	
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major, and 1 Adjutant	42		42	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters—1 Adjutant and 9 Non-commissioned Officers	358		358	
		Rations	46		46	
		Fuel and Light	20		20	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c....	1,305		1,305	
		Band Allowance	50		50	
		Horse Allowance—1 Surgeon (attached)	17		17	
				1,906		1,906
4282	4321	Carried forward	£	57,885	£	58,945
		Carried forward	£	110,330	£	108,734

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.				
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		£		£		
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				
		Brought forward ...	£	110,330	£	108,734
4282	4321	PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.				
		Brought forward ...	£	57,885	£	58,945
		INFANTRY—3RD REGIMENT.				
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major at £17, and 1 Adjutant at £34 ...	68		68	
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major, and 1 Adjutant ...	42		42	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters—1 Adjutant and 10 Non-commissioned Officers ...	424		417	
		Rations ...	48		48	
		Fuel and Light ...	27		27	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c....	1,310		1,310	
		Band Allowance ...	50		50	
		Rent—Regimental Stores ...	62		62	
		Horse Allowance—1 Surgeon (attached) ...	17		17	
				2,048		2,041
		INFANTRY.—4TH REGIMENT.				
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major at £17, and 1 Adjutant at £34 ...	68		68	
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major, and 1 Adjutant ...	42		42	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters, 1 Adjutant and 10 Non-commissioned Officers ...	390		390	
		Rations ...	46		46	
		Fuel and Light ...	20		20	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.	1,310		1,310	
		Band Allowance ...	50		50	
		Rent, &c., Regimental Stores and Offices ...	114		114	
		Horse Allowance, 1 Surgeon (attached) ...	17		17	
				2,057		2,057
		PARTIALLY-PAID ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.				
1	1	Surgeon-Major Commanding, at £48 ...	48		48	
2	2	Surgeon-Captains, at £32 ...	64		64	
2	2	Surgeon-Lieutenants, at £24 ...	48		48	
1	1	Quartermaster, at £24 ...	15		15	
2	2	Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s. ...	17		17	
1	1	Sergeant, as Compounder, at £13 12s. ...	9		9	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at £13 12s. ...	9		9	
4	5	Sergeants, at £12 ..	30		38	
8	10	Corporals, at £11 4s. ...	56		70	
2	3	Buglers, at £8 ...	10		15	
94	114	Privates, at £9 12s. ...	564		684	
		Command Pay ...	10		10	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)		880		1,027
		Towards continuous training, 3½ days' pay ...	200		200	
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
1	1	Warrant Officer and Staff Instructor, at 9s. 9d. per diem ...	178		178*	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Horse allowance—1 Surgeon-Major and 2 Surgeon-Captains, at £17 ...	51		51	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters ...	42		42	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniforms, &c.	241		289	
		Rations, Fuel, and Light ...	50		50	
		Hire of Horses for Ambulance Waggons ...	50		50	
119	143			434		482
4401	4464	Carried forward ...	£	63,682	£	64,930
		Carried forward...	£	110,330	£	108,734

* For allowances, see Schedule.

		No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
		£		£			
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.							
		Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	110,330	.....	108,734
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.							
4401	4464	Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	63,682	.....	64,930
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.							
1	1	Major, at £40		25		25	
2	2	Captains, at £32		40		40	
2	2	1st Lieutenants, at £24		30		30	
2	2	2nd Do. at £20		25		25	
1	1	Warrant Officer, at £13 12s.		9		9	
2	2	Company Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.		17		17	
2	2	Company Quartermaster Sergeants, at £13 12s.		17		17	
12	12	Sergeants, at £12... ..		90		90	
8	8	Corporals, at £11 4s.		56		56	
2	2	Buglers, at £8		10		10	
88	88	Privates and Drivers, at £9 12s... ..		528		528	
		Command Pay		5		15	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			852		862
		Towards continuous training, 3½ days' pay ... ..		.....	198	.....	198
Contingencies.							
		Capitation Allowance for Uniforms		244		244	
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding		14		14	
		Horse Allowance, 7 Officers, at £17		119		119	
		Hire of Horses for Instructional purposes		200		200	
					577		577
122	122						
BARRACK SECTION.							
1	1	Barrack Sergeant, at 7s. 4d. per diem		125		134*	134
Contingencies.							
		Allowance in lieu of Uniform		5		5	
		Rations		18		18	
		Fuel and Light		5		5	
		Bed-making by Contract		30		30	
		Sanitation, Water Supply, Sewerage, and Sweeping Chimneys		1,150		1,150	
		Washing Barrack and Hospital Bedding and Clothing		100		100	
		Working Pay, Airing, Shaking, and Repairing Blankets		50		50	
		Repairing Hospital and Barrack Bedding		40		40	
1	1	Office-cleaner, H.Q.S. Offices		40		40	
1	3	Office-cleaners, Regimental Office, Volunteer Force, and Pay Office		50		50	
					1,488		1,488
3	5						
4526	4591	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	66,922	.....	68,189
		Carried forward... ..	£	110,330	108,734

* For allowances, see Schedule

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
1898-9	199-1900	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
		Brought forward	£	110,330	..... 108,734
		PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.			
4526	4591	Brought forward	£	66,922	..... 68,189
		GENERAL CONTINGENCIES.			
		School of Instruction—Cavalry, Infantry, &c....	600	600	
		Freight and incidental expenses...	1,800	1,800	
		Constructing new Butts and keeping in repair the several Ranges in the Colony	600	1,000	
		Travelling expenses, Officers and Non-commissioned Officers on duty	2,500	2,500	
		Rent of Small Armouries for Country Corps and cleaning spare arms	985	850	
		Maintenance of Telephones	250	250	
		Railway Passes for Camps, Shooting purposes, Military Instruction, &c.	4,000	4,000	
		Grant to United Service Institute	100	100	
		Postage and Office allowance to Companies of Regiments	680	680	
		Allowance to extra Markers for Musketry	350	350	
		Capitation allowance to Senior Cadets to assist in providing Uniforms, at £1 each	180	180	
		Instructor of Massed Bands, at 2s. 6d. per diem	46	46	
		Deferred Pay to Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and others, after 10 and 15 years' satisfactory service	375	440	
		Instruction of Officers and Warrant Officers with Imperial Troops	200	100	
		Allowance due to Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers, according to classification by examination and maturity..	100	120	
		To meet expenses in connection with Medical Examination, &c., of Recruits	250	250	
		Expenses in connection with Local Camps for short course of continuous training	5,000	5,000	
		Allowance to efficient Medical Staff Corps Reservists, at 20s. per annum	100	100	
		Alterations to Randwick Rifle and Flemington Ranges	600	.....
		Payment to Lands Department for Preparation of Maps	197	.....
		Musketry Prizes	750	750	
		Army Nursing Staff Reserve	52	26	
		Passage money of Major Knight from Colombo, on appointment to 1st Infantry Regiment	36	.....
		Formation of Military Road and Approaches for Field Firing Range...	700	.....
		Cost of Resumption of Land at Kiama	.....	175	
		Supply of Gas in Military Buildings	.....	510	
		Medallists, Meritorious Services, &c., at £20 each	.....	80	
				20,451	19,907
4526	4591	Total, Partially-paid Forces	£	87,373	..... 88,096
		TOTAL			
			£	197,703	..... 196,830
		Less estimated savings ... ..	.....	37,703	..... 40,000
		Carried forward	£	160,000	..... 156,830

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. of Persons.		No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
		Brought forward... ..	£ 160,000	£	156,830
		VOLUNTEERS.			
1	1	Officer Commanding Volunteer Forces, at 23s. per diem ...	420	420*	420
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	102	102	
		Forage Allowance... ..	34	34	
		Stable do	14	14	
		Rations	19	19	
		Fuel and Light	17	17	
1	1		186		186
		1ST AUSTRALIAN HORSE.			
525	625	Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men	2,000	3,125	3,125
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
1	1	Adjutant and Quartermaster, at 14s. 4d. per diem	232	262*	
1	1	Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160	160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem	153	153*	
4	4	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	572	572*	
1	2	Orderly Room Clerks, 1 at £128, and 1 at £110	110	238	
			1,227		1,385
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	253	253	
		Forage Allowance—1 Adjutant and 6 Non-commissioned Officers, at £34 per annum... ..	238	238	
		Stable Allowance—1 Adjutant and 6 Non-commissioned Officers	98	98	
		Rations	43	43	
		Fuel and Light	17	17	
		Uniform Allowance to 6 Non-commissioned Officers	30	30	
		Band Allowance ... ..	.....	50	
		Allowance towards keep of Regimental Horses for Band ... ..	.....	100	
533	634		679		829
		5TH REGIMENT (SCOTTISH RIFLES).			
		<i>Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men.</i>			
425	629	Scottish Rifles, at £3 per annum	1,275	1,887	
327	...	Irish Rifles, at £3 per annum	981	.....
			2,256		1,887
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
1	1	Adjutant and Quartermaster	259	334*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160	160*	
1	1	Quartermaster Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem	153	153*	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	143	143*	
2	2	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	286	286*	
2	...	Do do at 7s. 4d. per diem	263	.....
			1,269		1,076
760	635	<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Forage Allowance, 1 Adjutant	34	34	
		Stable do	14	14	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters to 1 Adjutant and 5 Non-commissioned Officers	286	230	
		Rations	43	43	
		Fuel and Light	18	18	
		Uniform Allowance—5 Non-commissioned Officers	35	25	
		Band Allowance—Scottish £50, Irish £50	100	.....
		Band Allowance ... ..	.....	50	
200	...	2 Companies Scottish Rifles, at £3 per annum... ..	600	.....
100	...	1 do Irish do at £3 do	300	.....
			1,430		414
300	...				
1594	1270	Carried forward	£ 9,467	£	9,322
		Carried forward	£ 160,000	£	156,830

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
1898-9	1899-1900	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
		£		£			
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
		Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	160,000	.....	156,830
		VOLUNTEERS—continued.					
1594	1270	Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	9,467	.....	9,322
		6TH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (AUSTRALIAN RIFLES).					
629	629	Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men at £3 per annum		1,887	1,887	1,887	1,887
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
1	1	Lieutenant and Adjutant at 14s. 2d. per diem		259		259*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem		160		160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem		153		153*	
1	1	Orderly-room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem		143		143*	
2	2	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem		286		286*	
...	1	Sergeant Instructor, at 7s. 4d. per diem ... ..		.....		134*	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowances in lieu of quarters		221		253	
		Forage Allowance... ..		34		34	
		Stable do		14		14	
		Rations		43		43	
		Fuel and light		18		18	
		Uniform Allowance—6 Non-commissioned Officers		25		30	
		Band Allowance		50		50	
635	636				405		442
		7TH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES).					
629	629	Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men, at £3 per annum... ..		1,887	1,887	1,887	1,887
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
1	1	Lieutenant and Adjutant, at 14s. 2d. per diem... ..		259		259*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem		160		160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem		153		153*	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem		143		143*	
2	2	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem		286		286*	
1	...	Do at 7s. 4d. do		134		.....
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		254		221	
		Forage Allowance		34		34	
		Stable do		14		14	
		Rations		43		43	
		Fuel and light		18		18	
		Uniform Allowance—5 Non-commissioned Officers		30		25	
		Band Allowance		50		50	
636	635				443		405
2865	2541	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	16,225	.....	16,079
		Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	160,000	.....	156,830

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1899-0	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
		Brought forward	£ 160,000	£ 156,830	
VOLUNTEERS—continued.					
2865	2541	Brought forward	£ 16,225	£ 16,079	
8TH REGIMENT (UNION).					
...	429	Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men, at £3 per annum	.....	1,287	
...	200	Capitation for two Companies to be raised in Illawarra District, at 30s. per annum...	.....	300	1,587
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
...	1	Lieutenant and Adjutant, at 14s. 2d. per diem...	.....	259*	
...	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	.....	160*	
...	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem	.....	153*	
...	1	Orderly-room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	.....	143*	
...	3	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 4d. per diem	.....	402*	1,117
...	636				
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Forage Allowance...	.....	34	
		Stable Allowance ...	.....	14	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters, Adjutant and 6 Non-commissioned Officers	.....	253	
		Rations ...	.....	43	
		Fuel and Light ...	.....	18	
		Uniform Allowance, 1 Adjutant and 6 Non-commissioned Officers	.....	80	
		Band Allowance ...	.....	50	492
RAILWAY CORPS.					
201	...	Officers, Non-commissioned, and men, at £3 per annum	603	603	.....
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
1	...	Sergeant-Instructor, at 7s. 10d. per diem	143	143	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	32	.....	.....
		Uniform Allowance to Non-commissioned Officers	5	.....	.....
202	...			37	
NATIONAL GUARD.					
201	201	Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men, at £1 10s. per annum	302	302	302
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
1	1	Sergeant Instructor, at 7s. 10d. per day	143	143*	143
202	202				
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	32	32	
		Uniform allowance to Non-commissioned Officers	5	5	
		Band Allowance ...	.....	50	
				37	87
3269	3379	Carried forward	17,490	.....	19,807
		Carried forward	160,000	.....	156,830

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

£5

No. of Persons.		No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
		Brought forward	£ 160,000	.....	156,880
		VOLUNTEERS—continued.			
3269	3379	Brought forward	£ 17,490	.....	19,807
		VOLUNTEER CONTINGENCIES.			
		Ammunition for Volunteers, including Australian Horse, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Regiments, National Guard, and Reserves	4,000		4,000
		Freight and Incidental expenses... ..	500		500
		Travelling expenses, Officers and Non-commissioned Officers on duty	300		500
		Railway passes for shooting purposes, Military Instruction, &c.	500		1,000
		Cleaning Regimental Offices	70		70
		Stationery and Office allowance to Companies of Regiments	100		100
		Allowance to extra Markers for Musketry	100		150
		Hire of Drill Halls	350		400
		Allowance for Extra Instructors... ..	200		300
		Musketry Prizes	500		500
		Reservists—Special Allowance for Uniforms at 20s.	500		500
		Incidentals and Medical Examination of Reservists	100		100
...	150	New Volunteer Corps—100 Infantry at £3, and 50 Mounted Rifles at £5 ... ..	.....		550
		Expenses in connection with Local Camps for short course of Continuous Training ... ..	.....		2,500
			7,220		11,170
		Total Volunteers	£ 24,710	.....	30,977
3269	3529	TOTAL	£ 184,710	.....	187,807
		Naval Forces.*			
		NAVAL BRIGADE.			
1	1	Captain Commanding Naval Forces, at 5s. per diem	78		78
1	1	Paymaster, at 3s. 6d.	54		54
7	7	Commanders and Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem... ..	428		428
5	5	Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem	154		154
7	7	Midshipmen, at 1s. per diem	108		108
1	1	Bugler and Bandmaster, at £75 per annum	64		64
10	10	Warrant Officers, at £18 per annum	150		150
10	10	Petty Officers, at £15 per annum	126		126
230	230	A.B.'s., at £12 per annum	2,300		2,300
53	53	Newcastle Company	622		622
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)	4,084		4,084
		PERMANENT STAFF.			
1	1	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney	200		225
...	1	Executive Officer ... ..	.....		50
			200		275
		Contingencies.			
		Uniforms for Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, and A.B.'s.	300		300
		Incidental Expenses	150		150
			450		450
326	327	TOTAL, NAVAL BRIGADE	£ 4,734	.....	4,809
326	327	Carried forward	£ 4,734	.....	4,809

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
NO. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
Naval Forces*—continued.					
326	327	Brought forward		4,734	4,809
VOLUNTEER NAVAL ARTILLERY.					
1	1	Commander, at £100 per annum	72	72	
1	1	Senior Lieutenant, at £50 per annum	38	38	
1	1	Surgeon, at £30 per annum	24	24	
1	1	Secretary, at £25 per annum	20	20	
4	4	Lieutenants, at £40 per annum	120	120	
8	8	Sub-Lieutenants, 4 at £30 and 4 at £25 per annum	166	166	
7	7	Chief Petty Officers, at £16 per annum	84	84	
8	8	First Class Petty Officers, at £14 per annum	84	84	
8	8	Second Class Petty Officers, at £11 per annum	66	66	
1	1	Bugler and Signalman, at £12 per annum	10	10	
1	1	Bugler, at £6 per annum	6	6	
16	16	Leading Seamen, at £9 per annum	108	108	
164	164	A.B's., at £8 per annum	984	984	
1	1	Bandmaster, at £18 per annum	14	14	
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £13 per annum	10	10	
18	18	Bandsmen, at £11 per annum	150	150	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
			1,956		1,956
PERMANENT STAFF.					
1	1	Instructor	230	230	
			2,186		2,186
Contingencies.					
		Expenses of Instruction and Clothing	230	230	
		Incidental Expenses	50	50	
			280		280
242	242	TOTAL, VOLUNTEER NAVAL ARTILLERY	£ 2,466		2,466
TORPEDO DEFENCE.					
1	1	Officer-in-Charge of Torpedoes and Plant	280	280*	
1	1	Engineer for Torpedoes	223	223*	
1	1	Artificer	208	208	
2	2	Stokers, at £132 per annum	264	264	
			975		975
Contingencies.					
		Incidental Expenses and maintenance of Boats	150	150	
		Rent of Torpedo Boat-shed	100	100	
		Quarters allowance—2 Officers	240	240	
		Rations, Fuel, and Light—2 Officers	80	80	
		General repairs to Torpedo Boat	200	200	
			770		770
5	5	TOTAL, TORPEDO DEFENCE	£ 1,745		1,745
WARLIKE STORES AND AMMUNITION FOR NAVAL FORCES					
			£ 450		2,000
573	574	TOTAL, NAVAL FORCES	£ 9,395		11,020

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. V.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.

Items connected with Defence.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount authorised to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Proportion payable to Government of Western Australia for expense of maintenance of Garrison, Albany	†1,400	.....	1,300	.....
Albany Garrison—Proportion of cost for increased accommodation required ... ..	.....	.....	540	.....
Proportion payable to Government of Queensland for expense of maintenance of Garrison, Thursday Island ..	†3,300	.....	2,500	.....
Thursday Island Garrison—Proportion payable by New South Wales to make up deficiency caused by South Australia refusing to contribute to maintenance ... ..	.....	.....	2,230	.....
Defence Force Rifle Association ... ..	.....	.....	750	.....
National Rifle Association of N.S.W.—Grant in aid of	†1,000	.....	500	.....
Northern Rifle Association—do	†250	.....	250	.....
Southern Rifle Association—do	†250	.....	250	.....
Western Rifle Association—do	†250	.....	250	.....
South Coast Rifle Association—do	†250	.....	250	.....
Albion Park Rifle Club—do	†20	.....	.....	.....
Mount Kembla Rifle Club—do	†20	.....	.....	.....
Passes for Competitors, Rifle Association Meetings	†750	.....	750	.....
Royal Naval House—Special Grant in aid of ..	†200	.....	200	.....
Rent of Premises for Secretary to His Excellency the Admiral and Staff, as agreed upon when Naval Station was formed	†300	.....	300	.....
		7,990		10,070
TOTAL	£	7,990	.....	10,070

† Voted under Miscellaneous Services, Treasury Department, in 1898-9.

VI.

Secretary for Lands.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.				
90-96	Department of Lands	160,511	39,650	164,358	40,350
96	Land Appeal Court ... ..	.....	1,400	.....	1,400
97	Church and School Lands ... ..	.....	715	.....	500
97	Advances to Settlers' Board ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,104
97	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	26,700	.....	27,691
	<i>Total</i>	£ 160,511	68,465	164,358	71,045
	SURVEY OF LANDS.				
98	Survey of Lands ... ..	.....	66,380	.....	68,380
98	Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony ... ..	.....	3,110	.....	3,130
	<i>Total</i>	£	69,490	.....	71,510
		£ 160,511	137,955	164,358	142,555
	TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF LANDS ...	£	298,466	.....	306,913
98	SPECIAL SERVICES—				
	Labour Settlements ... ..	.....	100	.....	250
	TOTAL SECRETARY FOR LANDS ...	£	298,566	.....	307,163

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				GRADES.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900					Division of Service.	Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
									£		£		
Department of Lands.													
1	1	Secretary for Lands	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1,370	.....	1,370
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	Special	...	...	.....	920	.....	920
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.													
1	1	Chief Inspector	...	...	...	Clerical	A1	..	605		605	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	"	A1	..	550		550	
1	1	Inspector of Land Board and District Survey Offices	...	...	...	Professional	A1	..	550		550	
1	1	Inspector of Land Board and District Survey Offices	...	...	...	Clerical	A2	..	400		400	
1	1	Inspector of Crown Lands Agents' Offices	...	...	...	"	A3	..	350		350	
									2,455		2,455		
ACCOUNT BRANCH.*													
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	"	A1	..	500		500	
1	1	Sub-Accountant	...	...	...	"	A3	..	325		325	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	"	A3	..	300		300	
2	3	Clerks—2 at £280a, 1 at £260a	...	...	...	"	A	..	550		820	
6	5	Do 3 at £250a, 2 at £230a	...	...	...	"	B	..	1,440		1,210	
3	3	Do 2 at £200, 1 at £180a	...	...	...	"	C	..	575		580	
									3,690		3,735		
STORES—SUB-BRANCH.													
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	Clerical	..	B	240		240	
1	1	Attendant	...	...	...	General	..	..	60		60	
									300		300		
SALES DIVISION.													
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	...	...	...	Clerical	A2	..	.....	475	.....	475
Conditional Purchase Branch.													
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	...	...	...	"	A2	..	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	"	A3	..	325		325	
...	1	Doa	...	...	...	"	A	..	.....		260	
9	8	Clerks—1 at £250, 2 at £240a, 5 at £225	...	...	...	"	B	..	2,075		1,855	
3	4	Do 3 at £200, 1 at £160a	...	...	...	"	C	..	600		760	
4	2	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £110a	...	...	...	"	D	..	450		260	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	"	..	..	254		254	
									4,104		4,114		
Conditional Purchase Record Branch.													
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	"	A3	..	300		300	
1	1	Doa	...	...	...	"	..	B	220		230	
3	3	Clerks at £200	...	...	...	"	..	C	600		600	
3	3	Do 2 at £150, 1 at £140a	...	...	...	"	..	D	425		440	
...	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	"	..	D	..	..	50	
									1,545		1,620		
Conditional Lease Branch.													
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	...	...	...	"	A3	..	335		335	
1	1	Clerka	...	...	...	"	..	B	225		230	
3	3	Clerks—2 at £200, 1 at £180a	...	...	...	"	..	C	575		580	
1	1	Clerka	...	...	...	"	..	D	100		110	
									1,235		1,255		
Alienation Branch.													
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	...	...	...	"	A3	..	350		350	
1	1	Clerka	...	...	...	"	..	A	275		280	
1	2	Clerks—1 at £230a, 1 at £210a	...	...	...	"	..	B	225		440	
4	3	Do 1 at £200, 2 at £180a	...	...	...	"	..	C	750		560	
3	4	Do 1 at £140a, 1 at £110a, 1 at £80a, 1 at £65a	...	...	...	"	..	D	300		395	
									1,900		2,025		
Deeds Branch.													
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	...	...	...	"	A3	..	375		375	
...	1	Clerka	...	...	...	"	..	A	.....		260	
2	1	Do	...	...	...	"	..	B	500		250	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	"	..	C	200		200	
2	2	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £110a	...	...	...	"	..	D	250		260	
									1,325		1,345		
73	74	Carried forward	...	£	.....	.....	..	..	.....	19,319	.....	19,614

* For allowances, see Schedule.

a Increments for 1898-9 paid from Treasury Vote of £15,000 (Item 174).

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

91

No. of Persons.				GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900			Division of Service.	Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£			£	
Department of Lands—continued.										
73	74	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	19,319	.....	19,614	
LEASE DIVISION.										
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	£	Clerical	A2	.....	475	.....	475	
<i>Miscellaneous Branch.</i>										
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	£	"	A3	.....	350	.....	350	
1	2	Clerk and Shorthand Writer, at £280a; clerk, at £260a	£	"	A	.....	275	.....	540	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £225, 1 at £210a	£	"	B	.....	475	.....	435	
5	4	Do 2 at £200, 1 at £190a, 1 at £180a	£	"	C	.....	950	.....	770	
5	5	Do 2 at £150, 1 at £140a, 1 at £125a, 1 at £100	£	"	D	.....	640	.....	665	
							2,690		2,760	
<i>Miscellaneous Lease Branch.</i>										
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	£	"	A3	.....	325	.....	325	
...	2	Clerks, at £260a	£	"	A	.....	.....	.....	520	
3	1	Clerks	£	"	B	.....	725	.....	230	
2	4	Clerks—2 at £200, 1 at £180a, 1 at £160a	£	"	C	.....	375	.....	740	
3	2	Do 1 at £125a, 1 at £75	£	"	D	.....	340	.....	200	
...	1	Junior Clerk	£	"	D	.....	.....	.....	50	
							1,765		2,065	
<i>Occupation Branch.</i>										
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	£	"	A3	.....	350	.....	350	
4	5	Clerks—3 at £250, 1 at £230a, 1 at £210a	£	"	B	.....	975	.....	1,190	
4	3	Do 2 at £200, 1 at £180a	£	"	C	.....	775	.....	580	
3	3	Do 1 at £150, 2 at £100a	£	"	D	.....	275	.....	350	
							2,375		2,470	
MINISTERIAL BRANCH.*										
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	£	"	A3	.....	325	.....	325	
3	4	Clerks—1 at £250, 1 at £240a, 1 at £225, 1 at £210a	£	"	B	.....	700	.....	925	
4	3	Do at £180a	£	"	C	.....	725	.....	540	
4	4	Do 1 at £140a, 2 at £110a, 1 at £50	£	"	D	.....	375	.....	410	
							2,125		2,200	
INFORMATION BUREAU AND MAP SALES BRANCH.*										
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	£	"	A2	.....	350	.....	350	
1	1	Clerks	£	"	A	.....	263	.....	270	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £190a, 1 at £180a	£	"	C	.....	350	.....	370	
4	4	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £110a, 1 at £100, 1 at £50	£	"	D	.....	400	.....	410	
1	1	Attendant	£	General	.....	.....	75	.....	75	
1	1	Telephone Operator ... ..	£	"	.....	.....	52	.....	52	
							1,495		1,527	
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH.										
1	1	Senior Clerk	£	Clerical	A3	.....	300	.....	300	
1	1	Clerk	£	"	C	.....	200	.....	200	
1	1	Do	£	"	D	.....	100	.....	100	
							600		600	
RABBIT BRANCH.										
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	£	"	A3	.....	325	.....	325	
1	1	Clerks	£	"	B	.....	235	.....	250	
							560		575	
136	139	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	31,404	.....	32,286	

* For allowances, see Schedule.

a Increments for 1898-9 paid from Treasury Vote of £15,000 (Item 174).

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.									
Department of Lands—continued.									
136	139	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	31,404	.....	32,286
LOCAL LAND BOARD OFFICES.									
12	12	Chairmen, at £650...		Clerical	A1	...	7,800		7,800
12	12	Clerks-in-Charge—6 at £350, 1 at £335, 3 at £325, and 2 at £300		"	A3	...	4,010		4,010
2	2	Clerks, at £300		"	A3	...	600		600
1	3	Do 1 at £280 ^a , 2 at £260 ^b		"	A	...	275		800
5	9	Do 2 at £250, 1 at £225, 6 at £210 ^a ...		"	B	...	1,225		1,985
19	16	Do 9 at £200, 1 at £180 ^a , 2 at £175, 4 at £160 ^{ab}		"	C	...	3,700		2,970
26	24	Clerks, 6 at £150, 1 at £140 ^a , 2 at £125, 8 at £110 ^a , 1 at £100 ^a , 2 at £65 ^a , 4 at £50		"	D	...	2,950		2,600
							20,560		20,765
CONDITIONAL PURCHASE INSPECTORS AND FORESTERS.†									
8	9	Conditional Purchase Inspectors and Foresters at £275		"	A	...	2,200		2,475
30	29	Conditional Purchase Inspectors, and Foresters—16 at £250, 12 at £225... 1 at £225		Clerical General	B	...	7,150		6,700
							9,350		9,400
RELIEVING OFFICERS.									
1	1	Relieving Officer		Clerical	A3	...	300		300
2	2	Do at £250		"	B	...	500		500
							800		800
RANGERS.†									
1	1	Ranger		"	C	...	200		200
1	1	Do		"	D	...	150		150
							350		350
CROWN LANDS AGENTS.									
22	22	Crown Lands Agents—11 at £350, 3 at £325, 8 at £300		"	A3	...	7,225		7,225
8	8	Crown Lands Agents—1 at £290, 3 at £280 ^a , 4 at £275		"	A	...	2,215		2,230
1	2	Crown Lands Agents—1 at £250, 1 at £210 ^a		"	B	...	250		460
3	1	Crown Lands Agents		"	C	...	575		180
1	2	Junior Clerks, 1 at £100 ^a , 1 at £50		"	D	...	50		150
							10,315		10,245
FORESTRY.									
<i>Field Staff.</i>									
1	1	Inspecting Forester		"	B	...	250		250
1	1	Assistant Forester		"	C	...	200		200
7	7	Assistant Foresters at £150		"	D	...	1,050		1,050
<i>Office Staff.</i>									
1	1	Senior Clerk		"	A3	...	350		350
1	2	Clerks, at £250 ^b		"	B	...	250		500
2	2	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £180 ^a		"	C	...	375		380
1	1	Clerks		"	D	...	120		125
1	...	Draftsman		Professional	B1	...	240		.....
1	1	Carpenter		General	...	...	140		140
							2,975		2,995
307	311	Carried forward ...	£	.....	...	.....	75,754	.....	76,841

* Also Crown Lands Agent at Hay. † For allowances, see Schedule.
^a Increments for 1898-9 paid from Treasury Vote of £15,000 (Item 174). ^b Increments take effect from 1 July, 1899.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
307	311	Brought forward ...	£	.....	.....	75,754	.....	76,841
LAND APPEAL COURT.								
1	1	Registrar ...	Clerical	A2	470		470	
1	1	Clerk ^a ...	"	A	254		260	
1	1	Doa ...	"	C	175		180	
						899		910
MESSENGERS, OFFICE CLEANERS, &c.*								
HEAD OFFICE.								
1	1	Chief Messenger ...	General	..	180		180	
14	15	Messengers—1 at £140, 7 at £125, 1 at £120, 2 at £107 10s., ^a 1 at £100, 1 at £60, ^a 1 at £39, ^a 1 at £26 ...	"	...	1,523		1,575	
5	5	Corridor-cleaners—1, at £144, 3 at £104, 1 at £84 ...	"	...	540		540	
1	1	Housekeeper ...	"	...	110		110	
14	14	Office-cleaners, at £52 ...	"	...	728		728	
3	3	Constables at 7s. 6d. per diem ...	.....	...	411		411	
						3,492		3,544
LOCAL OFFICES.								
1	1	Messenger and Office-cleaner ...	"	...	160		160 ^c	
1	1	Do do ...	"	...	136		136 ^c	
1	1	Do do ...	"	...	113		113 ^c	
1	1	Do do ...	"	...	77		77 ^c	
6	6	Messengers, &c.—2 at £82 10s., ^a 1 at £60, ^a 1 at £39, ^a 1 at £52, 1 at £26 ...	"	...	296		342	
8	8	Cleaners, &c.—1 at £75, 1 at £65, 2 at £60, 2 at £52, ^a 2 at £30 ^a ...	"	...	416		424 ^b	
					1,198		1,252	
Less value of quarters ...					86		86	
						1,112		1,166
SURVEY DIVISION.								
1	1	Chief Surveyor, Director of Trigonometrical Surveys, and Metropolitan District Surveyor ...	Professional	A1	.....	800	.....	800
1	1	Chief Draftsman ...	"	A1	.....	500	.....	500
TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.								
1	1	Trigonometrical Surveyor ...	Professional	A2	475		475	
1	1	Surveyor ...	"	A3	325		325	
1	1	Clerk ...	Clerical	D	150		150	
2	3	Piling Overseers at £200 ...	General	..	400		600	
1	1	Chief Computer ...	Professional	A2	475		475	
1	1	Computer ...	"	A3	350		350	
1	1	Assistant Computer ...	"	...	150		150	
						2,325		2,525
OCCUPATION DRAFTING BRANCH.								
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge ...	Professional	A3	350		350	
...	1	Draftsman ...	"	2A	.....		270	
4	2	Draftsmen at £250... ..	"	2B	1,000		500	
...	1	Do ...	"	2C	.....		220	
4	3	Do at £200 ...	"	2D	770		600	
1	2	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £90 (Cadet)	"	2E	50		240	
						2,170		2,180
386	392	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	87,052	.....	88,466

^a Increments for 1898-9 paid from Treasury Vote of £15,000 (Item 174).
^c Salary subject to a deduction for value of quarters.

^b Cleaners at Forbes and Dubbo allowed quarters.
 * For allowances, see Schedule.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.									
No. of Persons.		Department of Lands—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
386	392	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	87,052	.....	88,466
MISCELLANEOUS CONTRACT BRANCH.									
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	Professional	2A	275			290	
1	1	Draftsman	"	2B	240			250	
...	1	Do	"	2C	.....			230	
4	3	Draftsmen at £200... ..	"	2D	750			600	
...	1	Draftsman	"	2E	.....			150	
...	1	Cadet (a)	"	2E	.....			65	
						1,265			1,585
CHARTING BRANCH.									
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	"	A3	375			375	
1	1	Draftsman	"	A3	300			300	
...	5	Draftsmen—2 at £280, 3 at £270	"	2A	.....			1,370	
10	6	Do 1 at £260, 4 at £250, 1 at £240	"	2B	2,530			1,500	
...	4	Draftsmen—3 at £230, 1 at £220	"	2C	.....			910	
10	2	Do at £200	"	2D	2,045			400	
...	2	Do at £150	"	2E	.....			300	
...	1	Cadet (a)	"	2E	.....			110	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £110 (a)	Clerical	D	250			260	
1	1	Attendant	General	.....	150			150	
						5,650			5,675
ROADS BRANCH. (*)									
1	1	Draftsman-in-charge	Professional	A2	450			450	
2	2	Draftsmen—1 at £335, and 1 at £300	"	A3	635			635	
...	1	Do	"	2A	.....			270	
4	2	Do at £250	"	2B	1,000			500	
3	3	Do 2 at £230, 1 at £220... ..	"	2C	660			680	
1	1	Clerk (a)	Clerical	B	225			230	
1	1	Do (a)	"	D	100			110	
						3,070			2,875
LITHOGRAPHIC BRANCH.									
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge (to 31 December)... ..	Professional	A2	400			200	
...	1	Chief Lithographer... ..	"	A3	.....			350	
2	1	Draftsman	"	A3	650			325	
1	3	Draftsmen—1 at £260, 2 at £240	"	2B	260			740	
1	1	Clerk (a)	Clerical	D	100			125	
						1,410			1,740
PARISH MAP COMPILING BRANCH.									
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	Professional	A3	375			375	
...	3	Draftsmen—1 at £299, 1 at £290, 1 at £270	"	2A	.....			859	
12	8	Draftsmen—7 at £250, 1 at £240	"	2B	2,985			1,990	
...	8	Do 4 at £230, 4 at £220	"	2C	.....			1,800	
17	9	Draftsmen—6 at £200, 2 at £185, 1 at £175	"	2D	3,485			1,745	
...	1	Cadet	"	2E	.....			65	
						6,845			6,834
MISCELLANEOUS COMPILING BRANCH. (*)									
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	Professional	A3	375			375	
1	1	Draftsman	"	A3	310			310	
...	7	Draftsmen—3 at £290, 4 at £275	"	2A	.....			1,970	
13	7	Do 5 at £260, 1 at £250, 1 at £240	"	2B	3,470			1,790	
...	1	Draftsman	"	2C	.....			220	
3	2	Draftsmen—1 at £200, 1 at £185	"	2D	550			385	
1	1	Clerk... ..	Clerical	C	175			175	
						4,880			5,225
DEEDS BRANCH.									
1	1	Noting Draftsman	Professional	2B	250			250	
...	1	Do do	"	2D	.....			185	
1	...	Do do	"	3B	150			.....
						400			435
185	495	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....		110,572		112,835

(*) For allowances, see Schedule.

(a) Increments for 1898-9 paid from Treasury Vote of £15,000 (Item 174).

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Department of Lands.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Preparation of Deeds	400		600	
Salaries and Wages of persons temporarily employed	700		700	
Travelling Expenses of Chairmen of Local Land Boards, Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	19,000		18,000	
Fees to Members of Local Land Boards	5,000		5,000	
Rent and Incidental Expenses of Local Land Board and Land Offices, including climatic allowances to officers	2,500		4,000	
Appraisal Fees and reports of valuations of Pastoral and other Leases, &c.	3,000		3,000	
Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses in connection with the adminis- tration of the Department	1,000		1,000	
Gratuity to W. Houston (Under Secretary) and H. A. Curry (Chief Inspector) for Special Services in connection with the preparation of Bills relating to the Land Laws, £100 each	200		.....
		31,800		32,300
RABBIT BRANCH.				
Towards erection and maintenance of Rabbit-proof Fences and Destruction of Rabbits on public lands, salaries, wages, and other contingencies in connection with the administration of the Rabbit Act ... ..	.....	6,000	.....	6,000
FOREST BRANCH.				
Wages of Foreman and Labourers and Incidental Expenses of Gosford Nursery	300		350	
Salaries and Wages of Acting Foresters and other persons temporarily employed... ..	350		500	
Forage and Equipment Allowances, Travelling and Unforeseen Expenses	1,200		1,200	
		1,850		2,050
TOTAL	£	39,650	.....	40,350
Land Appeal Court.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Travelling Witnesses' and Legal Expenses... ..	900		900	
Incidental Expenses	500		500	
		1,400		1,400
TOTAL	£	1,400	.....	1,400

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

97

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Church and School Lands.*				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Survey Fees	50			
Fees to Appraisers for inspections, reports, &c., in connection with Church and School Lands Act of 1897	450		250	
Travelling Expenses and Incidental Expenses	50		50	
Wages of Ranger, temporarily employed	165		200	
		715		500
£		715		500
Advances to Settlers Board.				
Temporary Clerical assistance when necessary			500	
Wages of Messenger			104	
Travelling, Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses, including Valuation fees and Rent of Offices			500	
				1,104
£				1,104
Miscellaneous Services.				
Public Cemeteries—Purchase and resumption of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.	1,500		1,500	
For the purchase and resumptions of sites for and Improvement and General Maintenance of Public Parks, Recreation Grounds, and Bathing-places	12,500		15,000	
For Improvement and Maintenance of the following Parks and Recreation Grounds :—				
Wentworth Park	250		250	
Victoria Park	250		250	
Parks, North Sydney	250		250	
Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks	1,000		1,000	
Rushcutter Bay Park	250		250	
Islands in Port Jackson	250		250	
Rodd Island	100		100	
For the improvement and maintenance of Kuring-gai Chase	500		500	
For the Improvement and Maintenance of the Recreation Reserves between Glenbrook and Mount Victoria	500		500	
Legal Expenses	2,500		2,500	
To pay compensation in connection with the resumption of land for roads under the Public Roads Act of 1897	4,000		4,000	
Alignment Posts for Towns	50		50	
Towards cost of Eradication of Prickly Pear on Crown Lands			1,000	
Junee Racing Club—Compensation for improvements made by the Club on the old racecourse reserve of 360 acres, resumed by the Crown for settlement purposes... ..			150	
Crothers, W. W.—Refund of 10 per cent. deposit paid by him on account of Crown improvements on Improvement Lease No. 284, block 183, parish of Tawaggan, county of Culgoa, such lease having been declared null and void			41	
McClosker, Owen—Towards payment of Costs in the Trespass Action, Cooper v. McClosker, in connection with Preferential Occupation Licenses, Cope's Creek			100	
Other Votes of 1898-9	2,800			
		26,700		27,691
£		26,700		27,691

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Survey of Lands.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Fees to Licensed Surveyors	38,000		40,000	
Salaries and Wages of persons temporarily employed	1,150		1,500	
Travelling Expenses at authorised rates for District Surveyors, and one man each when required	1,250		1,000	
Wages and provisions for Surveyors' Labourers at current rates	11,000		10,000	
Equipment Allowance to Surveyors... ..	5,000		5,000	
Passage and Freight	1,500		1,500	
Forage for Surveyors' Horses	2,500		2,500	
Surveying and Drawing Instruments, Materials, and Books	300		300	
Lithographic Drawing, Printing by Contract, and Contingencies	400		200	
Towards cost of lithography of a new Map of the Colony ... ..	.....		350	
Miscellaneous Drawings, &c., under Contract	3,000		3,500	
Photo-lithography performed at the Government Printing Office	800		800	
Fees to Draftsmen for drawing Diagrams on Deeds	450		500	
Rent of Branch Survey Offices	30		30	
Incidental and unforeseen Expenses, including climatic allowances to Officers	1,000		1,200	
		66,380		68,380
TOTAL... ..	£	66,380	.....	63,380
Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Equipment Allowance for Surveyors (2) and Piling Overseers (3)	490		570	
Forage for horses for Survey and Piling Parties	410		500	
Wages for do do	1,750		1,700	
Miscellaneous Contingencies	360		360	
Other Votes of 1898-9	100		.....
		3,110		3,130
TOTAL	£	3,110	.....	3,130
Special Services.				
LABOUR SETTLEMENTS.				
Contributions to Boards of Labour Settlements, in terms of the Labour Settlements Act, 56 Victoria No. 34, and Amendment Act, 57 Victoria No. 26, and to provide for the maintenance and actual necessaries of life for the members of Labour Settlements, and other expenses in connection with such Settlements in some cases beyond the terms of the above Acts	£	100	... ..	250

VII.

Secretary for Public Works.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
100-108	ESTABLISHMENT	123,142	.....	126,415	.....
	PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES:—				
108	Roads and Bridges, as per Schedule A ... ..	.....	550,000	.....	550,000
108	Harbours and Rivers and Dredge Service, as per Schedule B ... ..	.....	110,000	.....	112,000
108	Government Architect, as per Schedule C ... ..	.....	50,000	.....	60,000
108	Miscellaneous, as per Schedule D ... ..	.....	10,000	.....	10,000
		£ 123,142	720,000	126,415	732,000
108	Less Amount of Salaries chargeable to Loan Votes	34,310	.....	36,031	.....
		88,832	720,000	90,384	732,000
109	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage...	11,070	64,748	11,605	68,595
109	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board...	1,600	8,370	1,750	8,141
		101,502	793,118	103,739	808,736
	TOTAL	£	894,620	.....	912,475

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
						£	£		
Establishment.									
1	1	Secretary for Public Works	.....	.....	.....	1,370	.....	1,370	
1	1	Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads	Special ...	.....	.....	1,100	.....	*1,100	
ROADS.									
1	...	Principal Assistant Engineer	Professional	A1	...	650			
5	...	District Engineers—							
		3 at £550, and 1 at £500	"	A1	...	2,150			
		1 at £500	"	A2	...	500			
2	...	Assistant Engineers, at £500	"	A1	...	1,000			
57	...	Road Superintendents—							
		3 at £425	"	A2	...	1,275			
		4 at £375, 5 at £350, 10 at £300	"	A3	...	6,250			
		7 at £275, 28 at £250	"	B1	...	8,925			
21	...	Field Assistants—							
		1 at £200, 13 at £150	"	B2	...	2,150			
		7 at £125	"	B3	...	875			
15	...	Clerks—Roads Staff—							
		1 at £150	Clerical	D	...	1,850			
		12 at £125							
		2 at £100							
2	...	Draftsmen, at £175	Professional	B2	...	350			
6	...	Foremen—4 at £194, 2 at £156	General	...	...	1,088			
109	...					27,063			
ROADS.* (As rearranged.)									
...	1	Principal Assistant Engineer	Professional	A1	...	650		650	
...	6	1st-class Assistant Engineers—							
		3 at £550	"	A1	...	1,650		1,650	
		3 at £500	"	A2	...	1,500		1,500	
...	57	Road Superintendents—							
		3 at £425	"	A2	...	1,275		1,275	
		3 at £375, 6 at £350, 10 at £300	"	A3	...	6,225		6,225	
		3 at £285, 4 at £275, 15 at £260	"	1A	...	5,855		5,855	
		12 at £250, 1 at £225	"	1B	...	3,225		3,225	
...	22	Assistant Road Superintendents—							
		1 at £200, 4 at £165	"	1C	...	860		860	
		2 at £150, 14 at £130, 1 at £125	"	1D	...	2,245		2,245	
...	5	Clerks, Roads Staff—3 at £140, 2 at £110	Clerical	D	...	†640		†640	
...	2	Draftsmen—							
		1 at £210	Professional	2C	...	210		210	
		1 at £185	"	2D	...	185		185	
...	13	Foremen—4 at £194, 2 at £156, 6 at £150,							
		1 at £140	General	...	...	2,128		2,128	
...	1	Puntman	"	...	...	125		125	
...	107								26,773
111	109	Carried forward	£	.....	.....	29,533	.....	29,243	

* For allowances, see Schedule.
† Increments to salaries of Clerks for 1893-9, paid from vote for "Adjustment of salaries on revision by Public Service Board, £15,000."

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Establishment—continued.								
111	109	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	29,533	.....	29,243
BRIDGES.								
1	...	Assistant Engineer...	Professional	A1	...	550		
1	...	Engineer-in-Charge Bridge Design	"	A1	...	500		
15	...	Draftsmen—						
		1 at £350, 1 at £300	"	A3	...	650		
		3 at £275, 1 at £250, 1 at £225	"	B1	...	1,300		
		3 at £200, 3 at £175	"	B2	...	1,125		
		1 at £100, 1 at £75	"	B3	...	175		
1	...	Bridge Superintendent	"	A3	...	350		
1	...	Inspector of Ironwork	"	A3	...	300		
1	...	Inspector of Timber	"	A3	...	300		
4	...	Resident Engineers—						
		1 at £300...	"	A3	...	300		
		1 at £290, 2 at £250	"	B1	...	790		
1	...	Clerk	Clerical	D	...	125		
2	...	Bridge Inspectors—1 at £235, 1 at £231	General	...	...	466		
2	...	Bridge Overseers—1 at £190, 1 at £175	"	...	...	365		
5	...	Bridge Caretakers—1 at £195, 1 at £156,	"	...	...	720		
		2 at £130, 1 at £109...	"	...	...	
2	...	Assistant Bridge Caretakers—1 at £143,	"	...	...	268		
		1 at £125	"	...	...	
36	...					8,284		
BRIDGES.* (As rearranged.)								
...	2	1st-class Assistant Engineers—	Professional	A1	...			550
		1 at £550...	"	A2	...			500
...	3	2nd-class Assistant Engineers—1 at £350,	"	A3	...			950
		2 at £300...	"	...	...	
...	3	3rd-class Assistant Engineers—	"	...	...	
		1 at £299...	"	1A	...			299
		2 at £250...	"	1B	...			500
...	13	Draftsmen—						
		1 at £350, 1 at £300	"	A3	...			650
		3 at £280...	"	2A	...			840
		1 at £250...	"	2B	...			250
		1 at £230, 1 at £210	"	2C	...			440
		2 at £200, 3 at £185	"	2D	...			955
...	2	Cadets—1 at £110, 1 at £90	"	2E	...			200
...	1	Timber Inspector	"	A3	...			300
...	2	Bridge Inspectors—1 at £235, 1 at £231	General	...	...			466
...	2	Bridge Overseers—1 at £190, 1 at £175...	"	...	...			365
...	8	Bridge Caretakers—1 at £195, 1 at £156,	"	...	...	
		1 at £143, 2 at £130, 1 at £125, 2 at	"	...	...	
		£109	"	...	...			1,097
...	36							8,362
147	145	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	37,817	.....	37,605

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
		Establishment—continued.						
147	145	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	37,817	.....	37,605
		HARBOURS AND RIVERS, WATER CONSERVATION, AND COUNTRY TOWN WATER SUPPLIES.						
1	...	Principal Assistant Engineer	Professional	A1	700			
1	...	Do do (Water Conservation)	"	A1	700			
1	...	Inspecting Engineer	"	A2	500			
1	...	Assistant to Inspecting Engineer...	"	A2	400			
1	...	Engineer-in-Charge of Waterworks Design	"	A2	425			
5	...	District Engineers—						
		1 at £625, 1 at £550	"	A1	1,175			
		1 at £500, 2 at £450	"	A2	1,400			
9	...	Resident Engineers—						
		1 at £450, 1 at £400	"	A2	850			
		1 at £325, 3 at £300	"	A3	1,225			
		1 at £260, 2 at £250	"	B1	760			
1	...	Engineer and Manager (Irrigation Works)	"	A3	350			
1	...	Assistant Engineer...	"	A3	300			
1	...	Draftsman-in-Charge	"	A2	425			
1	...	Chief Draftsman	"	A3	350			
21	...	Draftsmen—						
		1 at £325...	"	A3	325			
		4 at £250, 2 at £245, 1 at £235, 1 at £230, 5 at £225	"	B1	3,080			
		1 at £210, 3 at £200, 2 at £150	"	B2	1,110			
		1 at £75	"	B3	75			
2	...	Engineering Assistants—1 at £200 and 1 at £156	"	B2	356			
1	...	Architect	"	A2	425			
1	...	Naval Architect	"	A3	300			
1	...	Chief Surveyor	"	A3	380			
9	...	Surveyors—						
		1 at £325	"	A3	325			
		1 at £250, 2 at £225	"	B1	700			
		3 at £200, 1 at £156	"	B2	756			
		1 at £196	General		196			
1	...	Instrument Maker	"		202			
10	...	Inspectors, 1 at £235, 8 at £234, 1 at £194	"		2,301			
1	...	Engine-driver, Launch "Unara"	"		125			
1	...	Officer-in-Charge, Cement Room	"		300			
1	...	Cement Tester	"		156			
1	...	General Superintendent (Dock)	Professional	A2	450			
1	...	Dock Superintendent do	General		350§			
1	...	Foreman Fitter do	"		300			
1	...	Do Boilermaker do	"		300			
1	...	Storekeeper do	"		200||			
1	...	Superintending Engineer (Dredge Service)	Professional	A1	560			
						22,832		
78	...							
225	145	Carried forward...	£	60,649	37,605

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
225	145					60,649		37,605
Establishment—continued.								
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR PUBLIC WORKS.								
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works ...	Professional	A1		1,100		1,100
HARBOURS AND RIVERS, WATER CONSERVATION, AND COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLIES. (a) (As rearranged.)								
...	2	Principal Assistant Engineers at £700 ...	Professional	A1				1,400
...	1	Superintending Engineer of Dredges ...	"	A1				560
...	8	1st class Assistant Engineers— 1 at £625,* 1 at £550 ...	"	A1				1,175
...	8	2 at £500, † 2 at £450, 2 at £425 ...	"	A2				2,750
...	8	2nd class Assistant Engineers— 1 at £450, ‡ 2 at £400 ...	"	A2				1,250
...	7	1 at £325, 4 at £300 ...	"	A3				1,525
...	7	3rd class Assistant Engineers— 1 at £260... ..	"	1A				260
...	6	2 at £250, 2 at £225 ...	"	1B				950
...	1	2 at £200... ..	"	1C				400
...	6	Engineer and Manager (Irrigation Works) Surveyors— 1 at £380, 1 at £325 ...	"	A3				350
...	2	2 at £250, 1 at £235, 1 at £210 ...	"	1B				705
...	1	Assistant Surveyors, at £200 ...	"	1C				945
...	1	Assistant Architect ...	"	A2				400
...	1	Naval Architect ...	"	A3				425
...	1	Draftsman-in-charge ...	"	A3				300
...	20	Draftsmen— 1 at £325... ..	"	A3				350
...	3	3 at £270... ..	"	2A				325
...	3	1 at £260, 2 at £250, 2 at £240, 1 at £235 ...	"	2B				810
...	1	4 at £230, 1 at £220 ...	"	2C				1,475
...	1	3 at £200, 1 at £165 ...	"	2D				1,140
...	1	1 at £150... ..	"	2E				765
...	3	Cadets—1 at £90, 1 at £68, 1 at £65 ...	"	2E				150
...	1	General Superintendent, Fitzroy Dock ...	"	A2				223
...	1	Docking Master do ...	General					450
...	1	Foreman Fitter do ...	"					350§
...	1	Do Boilermaker do ...	"					300
...	1	Storekeeper do ...	"					300
...	1	Officer-in-charge of Cement Testing ...	Professional	A3				200||
...	1	Cement Tester ...	General					300
...	1	Instrument-maker ...	"					156
...	10	Inspectors—1 at £235, 8 at £234, 1 at £194 ...	"					202
...	1	Master, Launch "Unara" ...	"					2,301
...	1	Engine-driver ...	"					125
...	81							125
226	227	Carried forward ...				61,749		23,442

* Includes quarters valued at £75 per annum.
valued at £50 per annum.

† Includes quarters for one 1st class Assistant Engineer, valued at £25 per annum.

‡ Includes quarters valued at £25 per annum.

§ Includes quarters valued at £50 per annum.

|| Includes quarters valued at £25 per annum.

(a) For allowances, see Schedule.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
		Establishment—continued.							
226	227	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	61,749	.....	62,147
RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTION.									
1	...	Engineer-in-Chief	Professional	A1	...	1,100			
1	...	Principal Assistant Engineer	"	A1	...	700			
1	...	Assistant Engineer for Tramways	"	A1	...	600			
5	...	Supervising Engineers—							
		3 at £560... ..	"	A1	...	1,680			
		2 at £470... ..	"	A2	...	940			
6	...	Resident Engineers—2 at £335, 4 at £300	"	A3	..	1,870			
7	...	Surveyors—							
		1 at £380, 1 at £340, 2 at £335, 2 at £300	"	A3	...	1,990			
		1 at £240... ..	"	B1	...	240			
4	...	Engineering Assistants—							
		1 at £250, 2 at £240	"	B1	...	730			
		1 at £200... ..	"	B2	...	200			
2	...	Chief Draftsmen—							
		1 at £470... ..	"	A2	...	470			
		1 at £350... ..	"	A3	...	350			
20	...	Draftsmen—							
		1 at £350, 2 at £335, 1 at £312, 1 at £300	"	A3	..	1,632			
		1 at £290, 1 at £258, 3 at £245, 1 at £210	"	B1	...	1,493			
		3 at £200, 3 at £175, 1 at £156, 2 at £150	"	B2	...	1,581			
2	...	Cadets—1 at £100, 1 at £50	"	B3	...	150			
1	...	Custodian of Plans	Clerical	D	...	150			
1	...	Inspector	General	...	...	250			
51	...						16,126		
RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTION.*									
<i>(As rearranged.)</i>									
...	1	Engineer-in-Chief	Professional	A1	...	.....			1,100
...	2	Principal Assistant Engineers—1 at £700,	"	A1	...	.....			1,300
		1 at £600							
...	5	1st-class Assistant Engineers—							
		3 at £560... ..	"	A1	...	.....			1,680
		2 at £470... ..	"	A2	...	.....			940
...	4	2nd-class Assistant Engineers—							
		2 at £335, 2 at £300	"	A3	...	.....			1,270
...	3	3rd-class Assistant Engineers—							
		2 at £250... ..	"	1B	.....	.....			500
		1 at £200... ..	"	1C	.....	.....			200
...	12	Surveyors—							
		1 at £380, 1 at £340, 2 at £335, 1 at £300, 5 at £300	"	A3	...	.....			3,190
		2 at £250... ..	"	1B	.....	.....			500
...	1	Chief Draftsman	"	A2	...	.....			450
...	1	Draftsman-in-charge	"	A3	...	.....			350
...	21	Draftsmen—							
		1 at £350, 2 at £335, 1 at £312, 1 at £300	"	A3	...	.....			1,632
		1 at £299, 1 at £290	"	2A	.....	.....			589
		1 at £260, 1 at £258, 1 at £250, 1 at £245, 1 at £240	"	2B	.....	.....			1,253
		2 at £210... ..	"	2C	.....	.....			420
		2 at £200, 2 at £185, 1 at £165	"	2D	.....	.....			935
		2 at £150... ..	"	2E	.....	.....			300
...	1	Cadet	"	2E	.....	.....			90
...	1	Custodian of Plans... ..	Clerical	D	.....	.....			150
...	1	Inspector	General	.....	.....	.....			250
...	53								17,099
277	280	Carried forward...	£	77,875	79,246

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
						£		£		
277	280	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	77,875	.....	79,246
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.										
1	...	Government Architect	Professional	A1	...	1,064				
1	...	Principal Assistant Architect	"	A1	...	700				
3	...	Assistant Architects—at £400	"	A2	...	1,200				
1	...	District Architect	"	A2	...	400				
1	...	Chief Draftsman	"	A2	...	400				
10	...	Draftsmen—								
		1 at £290, 2 at £250	"	B1	...	790				
		1 at £207, 2 at £200, 1 at £175, 3 at £156	"	B2	...	1,250				
1	...	Engineer	"	A3	...	350				
10	...	District Inspectors—								
		1 at £393, 1 at £350, 2 at £335	"	A3	...	1,413				
		2 at £290, 2 at £250, 1 at £245, 1 at £235	"	B1	...	1,560				
5	...	Clerks of Works—								
		1 at £335, 1 at £325	"	A3	...	660				
		1 at £290, 1 at £240	"	B1	...	530				
		1 at £225... ..	"	B2	...	225				
1	...	Quantity Surveyor	"	A3	...	300				
1	...	Plan Custodian and Specification Clerk ...	General	...	...	200			
1	...	Inspector of Buildings ... ..	"	...	...	231			
1	...	Overseer, Bathurst Gaol ... ..	"	...	...	160			
1	...	Foreman ... ..	"	...	...	200			
1	...	Time-keeper ... ..	"	...	...	56			
1	...	Engine-driver (Lands) ... ..	"	...	...	156			
4	...	Lift Attendants—								
		2 at £104 (Lands), 2 at £104 (Works)	"	...	...	416			
44	...						12,261			
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.* (As rearranged.)										
...	1	Government Architect	Professional	A1	...	.....		1,064	
...	1	Principal Assistant Architect	"	A1	...	.....		700	
...	7	Assistant Architects—								
		3 at £400... ..	"	A2	...	.....		1,200	
		1 at £335, 1 at £325	"	A3	...	.....		660	
		1 at £270... ..	"	1A	...	.....		270	
		1 at £220... ..	"	1B	...	.....		220	
...	11	District Architects—								
		1 at £393, 2 at £350, 2 at £335, 2 at £300	"	A3	...	.....		2,363	
		2 at £275... ..	"	1A	...	.....		550	
		2 at £250... ..	"	1B	...	.....		500	
...	1	2nd-Class Assistant Engineer	"	A3	...	.....		350	
...	1	Chief Architectural Draftsman	"	A2	...	.....		400	
...	13	Draftsmen—								
		3 at £300... ..	"	A3	...	.....		900	
		1 at £250... ..	"	2B	...	.....		250	
		1 at £207, 2 at £200, 1 at £185, 1 at £175, 1 at £165; 1 at £156... ..	"	2D	...	.....		1,288	
		2 at £130... ..	"	2E	...	.....		260	
...	6	Clerks of Works—								
		1 at £290, 1 at £240, 1 at £231; 1 at £225, 1 at £200, 1 at £156	General	...	...	.....		1,342	
...	1	Specification Clerk... ..	Clerical	C	...	.....		200	
...	1	Foreman	General	...	...	.....		200	
...	1	Time-keeper ... ..	"	...	...	.....		78	
...	1	Overseer (Bathurst Gaol)... ..	"	...	...	.....		160	
...	1	Engine-driver (Lands) ... ..	"	...	...	.....		156	
...	4	Lift Attendants—								
		2 at £111 10s. (Works), 2 at £111 10s. (Lands)	Senior	...	...	.....		†446	
...	50								13,557	
321	330	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	90,136	.....	.....	92,803

* For allowances, see Schedule.

† Increments to Salaries of Lift Attendants for 1898-9, paid from Vote for "Adjustment of Salaries on revision by Public Service Board, £15,000."

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
Establishment—continued.					£	£			
321	330	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	90,136	.....	92,803
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.									
1	...	Engineer for Sewerage Construction	Professional	A1	...	800			
1	...	Assistant Engineer...	"	A2	...	450			
6	...	Resident Engineers—							
		1 at £400...	"	A2	...	400			
		2 at £350, 1 at £300	"	A3	...	1,000			
		1 at £250, 1 at £240	"	B1	...	490			
1	...	Engineer-in-Charge of Surveys	"	A2	...	400			
7	...	Surveyors—							
		2 at £312...	"	A3	...	624			
		2 at £290, 3 at £235	"	B1	...	1,285			
2	...	Draftsmen-in-Charge—							
		1 at £400...	"	A2	...	400			
		1 at £350...	"	A3	...	350			
13	...	Draftsmen—							
		1 at £400...	"	A2	...	400			
		1 at £235, 1 at £234, 1 at £225	"	B1	...	694			
		1 at £200, 4 at £175, 1 at £156, 1 at £150	"	B2	...	1,206			
		2 at £125...	"	B3	...	250			
1	...	Engineering Assistant	"	B2	...	156			
1	...	Inspector	General	...	...	194			
33	...						9,099		
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.* (As rearranged.)									
...	1	Engineer-in-Chief	Professional	A1	...	800			800
...	2	1st Class Assistant Engineers—							
		1 at £450, 1 at £400	"	A2	...	850			850
...	5	2nd Class Assistant Engineers—							
		2 at £400	"	A2	...	800			800
		2 at £350, 1 at £300	"	A3	...	1,000			1,000
...	3	3rd Class Assistant Engineers—							
		2 at £275	"	1A	...	550			550
		1 at £200	"	1C	...	200			200
...	6	Surveyors—							
		2 at £312, 2 at £300	"	A3	...	1,224			1,224
		1 at £250, 1 at £235	"	1B	...	485			485
...	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	"	A2	...	350			350
...	14	Draftsmen—							
		1 at £350...	"	A3	...	350			350
		1 at £250, 1 at £240	"	2B	...	490			490
		1 at £230, 3 at £210, 1 at £200	"	2C	...	1,060			1,060
		2 at £185...	"	2D	...	370			370
		2 at £150, 2 at £130	"	2E	...	560			560
...	1	Clerk (Plan Room)	Clerical	D	...	150			150
...	1	Inspector	General	...	...	194			194
...	34								9,433
354	364	Carried forward	£	.....	...	99,235			102,236

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
					£	£
Establishment—continued.						
464	474	Brought forward...	£	.....	121,269	..... 124,297
MESSENGERS,* HOUSE-KEEPERS, CLEANERS, &C.						
1	1	Principal Messenger	Senior ...	...	210	210†
13	15	Messengers—1 at £130, 1 at £117 10s., 2 at £107 10s., 1 at £102 10s., 4 at £82 10s. 1 at £75,	Junior ...	...	680	970
		3 at £52, 1 at £39, 1 at £26... ..	General..	...	191	221
1	...	Hall Porter ... ..	.....	...	75	.....
1	1	Watchman ... ..	.....	...	143	143
5	5	Housekeepers—1 at £122†, 4 at £72 ... ..	.....	...	410	410†
7	7	Cleaners—1 at £98, 1 at £84, 3 at £72, 1 at £65, 1 at £26 ... ..	.....	...	489	489
					2,198	2,443
28	29				123,467	126,740
		Less value of quarters occupied by certain officers ... ..	.....	...	325	325
					123,142	126,415
		Less amount of salaries chargeable to Loan Votes ... ..	.....	...	34,310	36,031
492	503	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	88,832	90,384
Public Works and Services.						
<i>(Approximate appropriation only, but subject to such alterations within the limit of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>						
		Roads and Bridges, as per Schedule A ... ..	.....	...	550,000	550,000
		Harbours and Rivers and Dredge Service, as per Schedule B ... ..	.....	...	110,000	112,000
		Government Architect, as per Schedule C ... ..	.....	...	50,000	60,000
		Miscellaneous, as per Schedule D... ..	.....	...	10,000	10,000
		TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	720,000	732,000

* Increments to Messengers for 1898-9, paid from Vote of "£15,000 Adjustment of Salaries on revision by Public Service Board."

† Includes quarters, valued at £50 per annum.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.				
<i>(Under the management of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, the revenue being paid direct to Treasury.)</i>				
		£	£	
1	1	600	600	
6	6	1,500	1,500	
1	1	500	550	
1	1	400	400	
1	1	400	450	
1	1	500	500	
1	1	400	400	
18	18	Clerks—1 at £280, 4 at £250, 1 at £235, 1 at £230, 4 at £225, 2 at £210, 5 at £200	3,800	4,065
1	1	Engineer	1,000	1,000
2	2	Assistant Engineers, 1 at £600, 1 at £500	1,000	1,100
1	1	Resident Engineer, Prospect	370	370
1	1	Draftsman	300	320
1	1	Comptroller of Stores and Paymaster	300	350
			11,070	11,605
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Wages of Junior Clerks, Draftsmen, Inspectors, Pumping Engineers, Turncocks, Gangers, Maintenance Men, Engine-drivers, Firemen, Cleaners, Waste-water Inspectors, Meter-readers, Mechanics, Chainmen, Messengers, Labourers, &c.; Working Expenses, Repairs, Renewals, and all other Contingencies		64,248	68,095	
<i>Richmond Water Supply.</i>				
Wages, Coal, Oil, &c.		500	500	
			64,748	68,595
36	36	TOTAL	£ 75,818	80,200
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.				
1	1	President	100	100
6	6	Members of Board—Fees	300	300
1	1	Secretary and Accountant	350	350
1	1	Engineer	400	400
1	1	Assessor	250	250
1	1	Chief Clerk	200	200
			1,600	1,600
<i>Salaries (Supplementary).</i>				
President of the Board from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896		.....	100	
Chief Clerk—Difference between amount voted for 1897-8 (£300) and amount paid (£250)		.....	50	150
			1,600	1,750
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Wages of Clerical Staff, Mechanical Staff, Coals, Stores, Materials, &c.		6,140	6,424	
Incidental and Travelling Expenses		600	600	
Rent		450	50	
Forage allowance		30	30	
Renewals, Repairs, and Contingencies		250	350	
Legal Expenses		100	100	
To provide for Legal Expenses against New Assessments under the Amending Act, and Recovery of Rates and such properties		800	550	
Gratuity to the Widow of the late Thomas Lynch, District Clerk (3 months' salary)		.....	37	
			8,370	8,141
11	11	TOTAL	£ 9,970	9,891

VIII.

Administration of Justice.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
112	Department of Justice	9,577	450	10,102/10	405
113	Master-in-Equity	2,088	400 ^a	2,115/10	350 ^a
113	Prothonotary and Divorce Court	2,590	300 ^b	2,744	225 ^b
114	Sheriff	12,772	16,350	12,863/10	16,950
114	Bankruptcy Court	2,250	275 ^c	2,282/10	816 ^c
115	Probate and Intestate Estates Office	2,345	575 ^d	2,310	550 ^d
115	District Courts	2,999	655	3,058	755
116	Coroners	1,573	5,800	1,570	6,300
116-122	Petty Sessions	63,718	13,050	65,312/10	13,350
123-127	Prisons	68,125	30,000	67,675	30,000
128 & 129	Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents	20,838	6,020	21,675	6,905
130	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	3,161	.....	2,600
		188,875	77,036	191,708/10	79,206
	TOTAL	£	265,911	.....	270,914 10

^a £250 estimated to be recovered. ^b £150 estimated to be recovered. ^c £200 estimated to be recovered. ^d £200 estimated to be recovered.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£			£
Department of Justice.									
1	1	Minister of Justice ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,370	.....	1,370	
1	1	Under Secretary	Special...	.....	.....	920	.....	920	
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical..	A1	.....	550	.....	550	
CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORD BRANCH.									
1	1	Clerk in Charge	"	A2	.....	400	.....	400	
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	.....	300	.....	300	
1	1	Do	"	A	.....	260	.....	270	
2	3	Clerks—1 at £245, 1 at £225, 1 at £210...	"	B	.....	470	.....	680	
4	3	Do 2 at £200, 1 at £180	"	C	.....	775	.....	580	
5	5	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £120, 1 at £100, 1 at £75, 1 at £65	"	D	.....	445	.....	510	
ACCOUNT BRANCH.									
1	1	Accountant	"	A2	.....	400	.....	400	
1	1	Clerk	"	B	.....	250	.....	250	
1	2	Clerks—1 at £175, 1 at £160	"	C	.....	175	.....	335	
3	2	Do 1 at £110, 1 at £50	"	D	.....	300	.....	160	
EMERGENCY BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Emergency Officer and Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	.....	450	.....	450	
1	2	Relieving Police Magistrates—2 at £425...	"	A2	.....	425	.....	850	
1	1	Relieving Clerk of Petty Sessions...	Clerical...	A3	.....	350	.....	350	
1	1	Do do	"	A3	.....	325	.....	325	
1	1	Do do	"	A3	.....	300	.....	300	
1	1	Do do	"	A	.....	275	.....	275	
1	1	Assistant do	"	D	.....	150	.....	160	
REGISTRAR OF COPYRIGHTS						<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>		
MESSENGERS, &C.									
4	4	Messengers—1 at £160, 1 at £107 10s., 1 at £72, 1 at £26	General	.....	.....	415	.....	365/10	
1	1	Caretaker ... ..	"	.....	.....	140	.....	140*	
3	3	Cleaners, at £50 ... ..	"	.....	.....	120	.....	150	
1	1	Cleaner ... ..	"	.....	.....	52	.....	52	
						8,247	8,772/10		
<i>Less Value of Quarters</i> ... ..						.....	9,617	.....	10,142/10
						.....	40	.....	40
						9,577	10,102/10		
Contingencies.									
Incidental Expenses						300	300		
Extra Clerical Assistance						150	100		
Books for Library, Registrar of Copyrights						.....	5		
						450	405		
39	40	TOTAL .. ..	£	.....	.....	10,027	.....	10,507/10	

* Includes Quarters, &c., see Schedule.

a Salary voted under Public Library, Department of Public Instruction.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£	£
Master in Equity.							
...	...	Master in Equity ... ..	.....	.....	* .....	* .....
1	1	Deputy Registrar and Assistant Taxing Officer	Clerical	A1	600	600	
1	1	Chief Clerk	"	A3	380	380	
1	1	Accountant and Second Clerk	"	A	275	280	
1	1	Clerk	"	B	218	218	
1	1	Do	"	C	175	180	
2	2	Clerks—2 at £150	"	D	290	300	
1	1	Messenger	General	.....	100	107/10/-	
					2,038		2,065/10
		Extra Clerical Assistance for Shorthand and Typewriting ... ..	.....	.....	50	.....	50
					2,088		2,115/10
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	300	250†	
		Towards formation of Library ... ..	.....	.....	100	100	
					400		350
8	8	TOTAL... ..	.....	.....	2,488	.....	2,465/10
Prothonotary and Divorce Court.							
1	1	Prothonotary and Registrar in Divorce ...	Professional	A1	800	800	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar in Divorce	"	A2	400	400	
1	1	Chief Clerk in Divorce	Clerical	A3	350	350	
1	1	Clerk	"	B	250	250	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £190	"	C	380	390	
2	2	Do 2 at £150 ... ..	.....	D	290	300	
1	1	Messenger	General	.....	120	120	
		Salary of Acting Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar in Divorce, from 1 July to 31 October, 1899, at £400 per annum	.....	.....	.....	134	
					2,590		2,744
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	300	.....	225†
9	9	TOTAL... ..	.....	.....	2,890	.....	2,969

* Provided for under Attorney-General's Department, page . † £250 of this sum will probably be recovered. † £150 of this sum will probably be recovered.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£	£			
Sheriff.									
1	1	Sheriff	Professional	A1	750	750			
1	1	Under Sheriff and Chief Clerk	Clerical ..	A2	400	400			
1	2	Clerks, 1 at £280, 1 at £275	"	A	275	555			
1	1	Accountant	"	A	260	280			
1	1	Clerk	"	B	250	.....		
1	1	Do	"	C	170	180			
.3	3	Clerks, 1 at £150, 1 at £110, 1 at £65	"	D	290	325			
1	1	Chief Sheriff's Officer	General		200	200			
33	33	Sheriff's Officers, 1 at £190, 7 at £186, 1 at £175, 19 at £160, 1 at £130, 1 at £107 10s., 2 at £100, 1 at £95	"		5,206	5,239/10*			
28	28	Sheriff's Officers, 3 at £80, 2 at £76, 1 at £70, 1 at £65, 2 at £62, 1 at £60, 1 at £56, 17 at £50	"		1,531	1,617			
2	2	Messengers, 1 at £107 10s., 1 at £39	General		126	146/10			
34	35	Court Keepers and Cleaners, 2 at £156, 1 at £139, 1 at £130, 3 at £126, 4 at £117 10s., 2 at £113 10s., 1 at £113, 1 at £110, 1 at £107 10s., 1 at £80, 8 at £72, 1 at £52, 3 at £50, 6 at £39	"		3,017	3,078/10*			
26	24	Court and Office Cleaners, 1 at £82, 1 at £60, 1 at £39, 8 at £30, 13 at £26 ... ..	.....		856	759		
		To meet increases to 30th June, 1897 ... ..	.....		18	.....		
		<i>Less Value of Quarters</i> ... ..	.....		13,349 577	13,530/10 667		
					12,772		12,863/10		
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Jurors Fees at Central Criminal, Circuit, and Quarter Sessions Courts... ..	.....		12,400	12,650		
		Expenses of Jurors other than Fees ... ..	.....		850	850		
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....		3,100	3,350		
		Maintenance of Court-house Reserves at East Maitland ... ..	.....		.....	100 ^a		
					16,350		16,950		
133	132	TOTAL... ... .. £	.....		29,122	.....	29,813/10	
Bankruptcy Court.									
1	1	Registrar in Bankruptcy	Professional	A1	800	800			
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical ..	A2	400	400			
1	1	Clerk	"	B	250	250			
2	2	Clerks, 2 at £180	"	C	350	360			
3	3	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £65	"	D	340	355			
1	1	Messenger	General		110	117/10			
					2,250		2,282/10		
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....		275	275†		
		Rent and cleaning new offices in Citizens' Life Assurance building, leased 21st July, 1899 ... ..	.....		.....	541		
					275		816		
9	9	TOTAL... ... .. £	.....		2,525	.....	3,098/10	

* See Schedule.

† £200 of this will probably be recovered.

^a Formerly provided under Chief Secretary, Miscellaneous Services.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

115

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Probate and Intestate Estates Office.								
1	1	Registrar of Probates and Curator of Intestate Estates	Professional	A1	700		700	
1	1	Deputy Registrar of Probates and Curator of Intestate Estates	Clerical	A3	350		350	
1	1	Clerk and Accountant	"	B	250		250	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £240, 1 at £230	"	B	450		470	
4	4	Do 1 at £150, 2 at £110, 1 at £50	"	D	475		420	
1	1	Messenger	General		120		120	
						2,345		2,310
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
		Incidental Expenses			250		*250	
		Allowance for Copying Clerks			325		300	
						575		550
10	10	TOTAL...				2,920		2,860
District Courts.								
1	1	Registrar	Clerical	A2	500		500	
1	1	Clerk and Second Registrar	"	A3	300		300	
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	300		300	
1	1	Do	"	C	175		175	
1	2	Clerks—1 at £95, 1 at £50	"	D	75		145	
1	1	Tipstaff and Crier			130		130	
27	26	Bailiffs—1 at £200, 2 at £130, 1 at £75, 1 at £55, 1 at £51, 1 at £50, 9 at £40, 3 at £35, 1 at £30, 5 at £25, 1 at £5... ..			1,311		a1,316	
1	1	Messenger	General		120		120	
2	1	Court Keeper and Cleaner			98		†98	
						3,009		3,084
		Bailiff, in 1898			16			
						3,025		
		<i>Less Value of Quarters</i>			26		26	
						2,999		3,058
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
		Allowances to Jurors			380		380	
		Incidental Expenses, including Fuel and Light			200		225	
		Towards formation of Library			75		50	
		Expenses in connection with the preparation and issue of new District Court Rules and Index					100	
						655		755
36	35	TOTAL...				3,654		3,813

* £200 will probably be recovered.

† Includes quarters; see Schedule.

a See Schedule.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Coroners.								
1	1	City Coroner	Professional	A1	750		750	
1	1	Deputy Coroner	Clerical	...	250		200	
1	1	Clerk	"	C	175		180	
1	1	Coroner, Newcastle	"	...	200		200	
1	1	Caretaker of Morgue	General	...	120		120	
1	1	Do do	"	...	78		120	
<i>Contingencies.</i>						1,573		1,570
Fees and Travelling Expenses of Coroners and Magistrates for Inquests and Inquiries					2,100		2,100	
Burials and incidental expenses					1,000		750	
Jurors' Fees and Witnesses					2,700		3,450	
						5,800		6,300
6	6	TOTAL...	£	.....	.....	7,373	.....	7,870
Petty Sessions.								
<i>Sydney.</i>								
6	6	Stipendiary Magistrates, at £750...	Professional	A1	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
<i>Central Police Office.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate	Professional	A1	550		550	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant	Clerical	A2	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	300		300	
1	1	Do	"	A	267		280	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £245, 1 at £230	"	B	470		475	
2	2	Do 1 at £200, 1 at £180	"	C	375		380	
4	4	Do 2 at £150, 1 at £125, 1 at £65	"	D	470		490	
...	1	Probationer	"	D	.....		a52	
1	1	Messenger	General	...	120		82/10	
1	1	Court-keeper	"	...	72		72	
2	2	Court-cleaners, at £52	"	...	104		104	
1	1	Acting Government Interpreter and Translator	Clerical	A	250		†260	
<i>Water Police Office.</i>						3,378		3,445/10
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate	Professional	A2	500		500	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant	Clerical	A2	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	"	A	275		275	
2	3	Clerks—1 at £250, 1 at £230, 1 at £210	"	B	465		€90	
2	2	Do 1 at £180, 1 at £160	"	C	375		340	
4	3	Do 1 at £140, 1 at £136, 1 at £80	"	D	500		356	
...	1	Probationer	"	D	.....		b51	
1	1	Messenger	General	...	120		*120	
1	1	Court-keeper	"	...	52		52	
1	1	Court-cleaner	"	...	52		52	
<i>Albury.</i>						2,739		2,836
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	475		475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A	275		280	
<i>Armidale.</i>						750		755
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	475		475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A3	300		300	
<i>Ballina.</i>						775		775
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	C	175		180	
<i>Balmain.</i>						175		180
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B	240		250	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	"	D	125		100	
<i>Balranald.</i>						365		350
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	400		*400	
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	...	a		a.....	
						400		400
45	47	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	13,082	.....	13,241/10

* Includes quarters—see Schedule. † Also paid £50 per annum by Chief Secretary's Department for acting as Interpreter under the Immigration Restriction Act. a From 19th June, 1899, at £50 per annum. b From 26th June, 1899 at £50 per annum.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
45 47		Brought forward ..		£	.....	.....	13,082	.....	13,241/10/-
		<i>Barmedman.</i>							
...		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...		"	"	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Bathurst.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	500		500		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A2	400		400		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	D	100		110		
...	1	Probationer ...	"	D	.....		50		
		<i>Bega.</i>					1,000		1,060
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	425		425		
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	"	a.....		a.....		
		<i>Bellingen.</i>					425		425
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	"	a.....		a.....		
		<i>Bingara.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	400		400		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A	275		275		
		<i>Blayney.</i>					675		675
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	"	b.....		b.....		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	D	125		140		
		<i>Bombala.</i>					125		140
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	"	a.....		a.....		
		<i>Bourke.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	450		*450		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A3	300		*300		
		<i>Braidwood.</i>					750		750
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	400		450		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A3	300		300		
		<i>Brewarrina.</i>					700		750
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	"	a.....		*200		
		<i>Broken Hill.</i>							200
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	500		*500		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A2	400		*400		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	C	200		*200		
2	2	Clerks—1 at £125, 1 at £75	"	C	200		*200		
		<i>Burrowa.</i>					1,300		1,300
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	"	a.....		a.....		
		<i>Burwood.</i>							
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (9 months at £260 per annum) ..	"	A	.....		195		195
		<i>Campbelltown.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	"	C	175		180		
		<i>Carcoar.</i>					175		180
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	"	a.....		a.....		
		<i>Casino.</i>							
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	"	a.....		a.....		
		<i>Cassilis.</i>							
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	"	a.....		a.....		
		<i>Cobar.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	425		*425		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	B	225		*230		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	D	78		*100		
		<i>Condobolin.</i>					728		755
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	"	a.....		a.....		
		<i>Cooma.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	400		400		
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	"	a.....		a.....		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	D	150		110		
		<i>Coonabarabran.</i>					550		510
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	"	a.....		a.....		
		<i>Coonamble.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	400		*400		
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	"	a.....		a.....		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	D	100		*100		
...	...	Salary of Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, at £100 from 20th to 30th June, 1898	.....	"	4		504		500
69	74	Carried forward ...		£	.....	.....	20,014	.....	20,681/10/-

* See Schedule. a Provided for under Lands Department, b Now attached to the Postmaster-General's Department.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
1898-9	1899-1900			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
					Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
							£		£		
Petty Sessions—continued.											
69	74	Brought forward...		£	.....	...	.....	20,014	.....	20,681/10/
<i>Cootamundra.</i>											
1	1	Police Magistrate		Professional	A2	...	4 5		b175		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	A3	...	350		350		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	D	100		110		
...	...	Salary of Police Magistrate, at £125 from 21st May to 30th June, 1893		.....	...	...	45		.....	
<i>Corowa.</i>											
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	...	...	a.....	920	a.....	935
<i>Cowra.</i>											
1	1	Police Magistrate		Professional	A2	...	425		425		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	A3	...	350		350		
...	1	Probationer		"	...	D	.....		50	
<i>Deniliquin.</i>											
1	1	Police Magistrate		Professional	A2	...	450		*475		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	A3	...	350		*350		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	D	150		*150		
...	...	Salary of Police Magistrate, at £25, from 1st December, 1898, to 30th June, 1899		.....	...	...	.....		15	
<i>Dubbo.</i>											
1	1	Police Magistrate		Professional	A2	...	500	950	500	990	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	A3	...	300		300		
<i>Dungog.</i>											
...	...	Police Magistrate		Professional	...	...	c.....	800	c.....	800
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	...	...	a.....		a.....	
<i>Eden.</i>											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	C	175	175	180	180	
<i>Forbes.</i>											
1	1	Police Magistrate		Professional	A2	..	475		475		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	..	B	250		260		
<i>Germanton.</i>											
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions .. ..		"	...	...	.....	725	d.....	735
<i>Glebe.</i>											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	A	260		270		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	..	D	125		140		
...	1	Probationer		"	...	D	.....		†52	
<i>Glen Innes.</i>											
1	1	Police Magistrate		Professional	A2	...	425		450	462	
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	...	...	a.....		a.....	
...	...	Salary of Police Magistrate, from 1st December, 1898, to 30th June, 1899, at £25 ... ..		"	...	...	.....		15	
<i>Gosford.</i>											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	C	175	425	175	465	
<i>Goulburn.</i>											
1	1	Police Magistrate		Professional	A2	...	475	175	500	175	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	A2	...	400		400		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...		"	...	D	150		110		
<i>Grafton.</i>											
1	1	Police Magistrate		Professional	A2	...	425	1,025	425	1,010	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	...	B	250		280		
1	1	Clerk		"	...	D	50		50		
<i>Grenfell.</i>											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	A3	350	725	350	755	
<i>Gundagai.</i>											
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions .. ..		"	...	...	a.....	350	a.....	350
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...		"	...	D	100		110		
<i>Gunnedah.</i>											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	A3	350	100	350	110	
...	1	Clerk		"	...	D	.....		*50	
<i>Gunning.</i>											
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions .. ..		"	...	...	a.....	350	a.....	400
95	104	Carried forward ... ..		£	.....	...	.....	27,894	.....	28,873/10/

* See Schedule. † From 20th June, 1899, at £50 per annum. a Provided for under Lands Department. b Headquarters transferred from Tumut. c Headquarters transferred to Raymond Terrace. d Salary paid as Postmaster.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
					£		£			
95	104									
		Petty Sessions—continued.								
		Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	27,894	.....	28,873/10/-	
		<i>Hay.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	..	400		400*		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A3	..	350		350*		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	..	D	150		160*		
		<i>Hillgrove.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	..	B	250	900	250	910	
		<i>Hillston.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	..	450	250	450*	250	
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	..	..	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Inverell.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	..	A3	350	450	350	450	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	..	D	100		100		
		<i>Junee.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	..	B	250	250	250	250	
		<i>Kempsey.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	..	425	250	425	250	
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	..	..	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Kiama.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	..	A	275	425	200	425	
		<i>Lismore.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	..	475	275	425	200	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A3	..	350		350		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	..	D	150		150		
		<i>Lithgow.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	..	A	275	975	280	925	
		<i>Liverpool.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	..	C	200	275	200	280	
		<i>Maclean.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	..	D	150	200	160	200	
		<i>Maitland (East).</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	..	475	150	475	160	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A3	..	300		260		
		<i>Maitland (West).</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	..	B	250	775	260	735	
		<i>Milparinka.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	Professional	A3	..	350	250	350*	260	
		<i>Milton.</i>								
...	...	Police Magistrate .. .. .	"	..	..	b.....	350	b.....	350
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	..	A	275	275	275	275	
		<i>Molong.</i>								
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	"	..	..	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Moree.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	Professional	A2	..	400		400*		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	..	D	75 c	475	100*	500	
		<i>Moruya.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A3	..	350		350		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A3	..	300		300		
		<i>Moss Vale.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	..	A	275	650	280	650	
		<i>Mudgee.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	..	400	275	400	280	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A3	..	350		350		
1	1	Clerk	"	..	D	100		65		
		<i>Murrumburrah.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	..	C	175	850	175	815	
		<i>Murrurundi.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	..	A	275	175	280	175	
		<i>Carried forward</i>								
126	135		£	.....	.....	36,844	.....	37,693/10/-	

a Provided for under Lands Department.

b Headquarters transferred to Moruya.

* See Schedule.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
Petty Sessions—continued.									
126	135	Brought forward... .. £	.....	..	.....	36,844	.....	37,693/10/-	
1	1	<i>Murwillumbah.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	Professional	A3	...	350	350	350	
1	1	<i>Muswellbrook.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	...	A	275	280	280	
1	1	<i>Narrabri.</i> Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	425	425	425	
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	...	...	a.....	a.....		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	"	...	D	100	100		
1	1	<i>Narrandera.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	...	A3	350	350	525	525
1	1	Clerk	"	...	D	50	*65		
2	2	<i>Newcastle.</i> Stipendiary Magistrates, at £620... ..	Professional	A1	...	1,240	1,240		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A2	...	425	425		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	"	...	C	180	150		
1	2	Clerks—1 at £125, 1 at £65	"	...	D	125	190		
1	1	<i>Newtown.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	...	A2	425	425	1,970	2,005
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	"	...	B	250	250		
1	1	Deposition Clerk	"	...	C	200	210		
4	4	Clerks—2 at £150, 1 at £125, 1 at £95	"	...	D	500	520		
...	1	Probationer ... ..	"	...	...	.....	†52		
1	1	<i>North Sydney.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	...	A	260	270	1,375	1,457
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	"	...	D	125	125		
1	1	<i>Nowra.</i> Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	400	400	385	395
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	...	A	275	280		
...	1	<i>Nymagee.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	...	D	...	610	675	680
1	1	<i>Nyngan.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	...	A	275	275		10
1	1	<i>Orange.</i> Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	475	475	275	275
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A3	...	300	300		
1	1	<i>Paddington.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	...	A	260	270	775	775
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	"	...	D	125	125		
...	...	<i>Parkes.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	"	...	...	a.....	a.....	385	395
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	"	...	D	100	100		
...	...	Salary of Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions at £75, from 1 June to 6 July, 1898... ..	"	...	...	8	.....	
1	1	<i>Parramatta.</i> Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	500	500	108	100
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A2	...	400	400		
2	2	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions at £110 and Clerk at £65	"	...	D	150	175		
1	1	<i>Paterson.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	...	C	200	200	1,050	1,075
1	1	<i>Penrith.</i> Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	425	425	200	200
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	...	C	175	180		
1	1	<i>Picton.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	...	C	175	180	600	605
1	1	<i>Port Macquarie.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	...	C	175	180	175	180
...	...	<i>Queanbeyan.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	"	...	...	a.....	a.....	175	180
1	1	<i>Quirindi.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	...	B	250	250		.....
164	176	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	...	.....	46,542	.....	47,845/10/-	

* See Schedule. † From 19th June, at £50 per annum. a Provided for under Lands Department. b Also receives salary as Postmaster.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Prisons.						
1	1	Comptroller-General	Professional	A1	...	£ 850	£ 850	
1	1	Deputy Comptroller and Inspector	Clerical	A1	...	500	500	
1	1	Accountant and Statist	"	A3	...	300	300	
...	1	Clerk—1 at £260	"	A	...	.....	260
2	1	Do 1 at £220	"	B	...	470	220	
1	2	Clerks—1 at £180, 1 at £160	"	C	...	170	340	
4	3	Do 1 at £125, 2 at £100	"	D	...	475	325	
1	1	Messenger	General	...	...	125	a 125
1	1	Housekeeper ... ..	"	...	...	30	30
						2,920	2,950	
12	12							
		SYDNEY GAOL.						
1	1	Governor	Clerical	A1	...	525	a 525	
1	1	Deputy Governor	"	A3	...	300	a 300	
1	1	Clerk	"	B	...	250	250	
1	1	Do	"	C	...	200	200	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £110, 1 at £95, 1 at £50	"	C	...	225	255	
1	1	Librarian and Schoolmaster	"	D	...	150	160	
1	...	Superintendent of Female Division	General	...	...	250	†.....
1	1	Special Visiting Justice for Darlinghurst and Biloela Gaols ... ..	"	...	...	100	175
1	1	Director of Labour... ..	"	...	...	300	300
1	1	Principal Storekeeper ... ..	"	...	...	200	200
1	1	Messenger ... ..	"	...	...	160	160
1	1	Carter ... ..	"	...	...	120	120
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	120	120
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	.....	120	120
1	1	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50	50
1	1	Do Wesleyan ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50	50
1	1	Do Jewish ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50	b 50
						3,170	3,035	
19	18							
		ALBURY GAOL.						
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	...	300	a 300
1	1	Matron ... ..	"	...	...	48	48
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	20	20
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	.....	20	20
						388	388	
4	4							
		ARMIDALE GAOL.						
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	...	300	a 300
1	1	Matron ... ..	"	...	...	12	12
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	20	20
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	.....	20	20
						352	352	
4	4							
		BATHURST GAOL.						
1	1	Governor	Clerical	A2	...	480	a 480	
1	1	Deputy-Governor	"	A	...	275	a 275	
1	1	Clerk	"	C	...	170	170	
1	1	Do	"	D	...	75	75	
1	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	General	...	...	170	170
...	1	Superintendent of Female Division ... ..	"	...	...	†.....	250
1	1	Carter ... ..	"	...	...	120	120
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	60	60
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	.....	60	60
1	1	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....	.....	.....	40	40
						1,450	1,700	
9	10							
48	48	Carried forward	£	8,280	8,425

a Quarters included. b Visits also Biloela and Parramatta Gaols.
 † Transferred from Sydney Gaol to Bathurst Gaol.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
1898-9	1899-1900			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
					Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
							£		£		
Prisons—continued.											
48	48	Brought forward...		£	.....	...	.....	8,280	.....	8,425
BERRIMA GAOL.											
1	1	Governor		Clerical ..	A3	...	320		320 ^a		
1	1	Deputy-Governor		"	B	...	250		250 ^a		
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster		"	C	...	170		170		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..		.....	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic ... ..		.....	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Visiting Justice ... ..		.....	...	...	50		50	
6	6							990		990	
BILOELA GAOL.											
1	1	Governor		Clerical ..	A2	...	400		400 ^a		
1	1	Deputy Governor		"	B	...	250		250 ^a		
1	1	Clerk		"	C	...	170		180		
1	1	Superintendent, Female Division... ..		General	...	...	200		200 ^a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..		.....	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		.....	...	...	40		40	
6	6							1,100		1,110	
BROKEN HILL.											
1	1	Gaoler		General	...	...	300		300 ^a	
1	1	Matron ... ..		"	...	...	48		48	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..		.....	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		.....	...	...	20		20	
4	4							388		388	
DENILIKUIN.											
1	1	Gaoler		General	...	...	275		275 ^a	
1	1	Matron ... ..		"	...	...	48		48	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..		.....	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		.....	...	...	20		20	
4	4							363		363	
DUBBO.											
1	1	Gaoler		General	...	...	300		300 ^a	
1	1	Matron ... ..		"	...	...	48		48	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..		.....	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		.....	...	...	20		20	
4	4							388		388	
FORBES.											
1	1	Gaoler (Acting)		General	...	...	174		174 ^a	
1	1	Matron do ... ..		"	...	...	10		10	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..		.....	...	...	10		10	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		.....	...	...	10		10	
4	4							204		204	
76	76	Carried forward		£	11,713	11,868	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
76	76	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	11,713	.....	11,868
Prisons—continued.								
GOULBURN GAOL.								
1	1	Governor	Clerical	A3	..	380	a380	
1	1	Deputy Governor	General	...	...	210	a210	
2	2	Clerks, 1 at £150, 1 at £50	Clerical	...	D	182	200	
1	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	"	...	C	170	180	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	.....	60	60	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	.....	.....	60	60	
1	1	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....	.....	.....	40	40	
8	8					1,102		1,130
GRAFTON GAOL.								
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	...	240	a240	
1	1	Matron ... ..	"	...	...	12	12	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	.....	30	30	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	.....	.....	30	30	
4	4					312		312
HAY GAOL.								
1	1	Gaoler (Acting)	General	...	...	300	a184	
1	1	Matron (Acting) ... ..	"	...	...	12	10	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	.....	20	20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	20	20	
4	4					352		234
MAITLAND GAOL.								
1	1	Governor	Clerical	A2	...	400	a400	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster	"	...	C	170	170	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	.....	30	30	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	.....	.....	30	30	
4	4					630		630
MUDGE GAOL.								
1	1	Gaoler (Acting)	General	...	...	300	a174	
1	1	Matron (Acting) ... ..	"	...	...	48	10	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	.....	20	20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	.....	.....	20	20	
4	4					388		224
PARRAMATTA GAOL.								
1	1	Governor	Clerical	A1	...	500	a500	
1	1	Deputy-Governor	"	A	...	275	a275	
1	1	Clerk	"	...	C	200	200	
1	1	Do	"	...	D	75	100	
1	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	General	...	...	200	200	
1	1	Messenger and Carter	"	...	...	130	130	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	.....	60	60	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	60	60	
1	1	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....	.....	.....	40	40	
1	1	Do Wesleyan ... ..	.....	.....	.....	40	40	
10	10					1,580		1,605
110	110	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	16,077	.....	16,003

a Includes quarters.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.											
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.				
					£		£				
110	110	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	16,077	.....	16,003
TAMWORTH GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	...	300	a300		
1	1	Matron .. ..	"	...	...	48	48		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	...	...	20	20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	...	...	20	20	
4	4					388		388			
TRIAL BAY PRISON.											
1	1	Superintendent	Clerical	A2	...	480	a100				
1	1	Deputy-Superintendent	"	...	A	275	a275				
1	1	Clerk	"	...	B	250	a250				
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	...	...	80	80	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	.....	...	...	80	80	
5	5					1,165		1,085			
WAGGA GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler (Acting)	General	...	...	174	a174		
1	1	Matron do ... ..	"	...	...	10	10		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	...	...	10	10	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	.....	...	...	10	10	
4	4					204		204			
WILCANNIA GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	...	295	a295		
1	1	Matron ... ..	"	...	...	48	48		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	...	...	20	20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	...	...	20	20	
4	4					383		383			
WOLLONGONG GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler (Acting)	General	...	...	174	a174		
1	1	Matron do ... ..	"	...	...	10	10		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	...	...	20	20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	...	...	20	20	
4	4					224		224			
YASS GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler (Acting) ... ..	.....	...	...	174	a174	
1	1	Matron do ... ..	.....	...	...	10	10	
2	2					184		184			
YOUNG GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	...	300	a300		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	...	...	20	20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	...	...	20	20	
3	3					340		340			
136	136	Carried forward	£	18,965	18,811			

a Includes quarters.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
					£		£			
		Prisons—continued								
136	136	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	...	.....	18,965	.....	18,811
		POLICE GAOLS—COUNTRY DISTRICTS.								
37	35	Acting Gaolers—10 at £20, 25 at £15 ...	General	...	...	605		575	
37	35	Do Matrons—22 at £10, 13 at £5 ...	"	...	...	305		285	
4	4	Chaplains at £10 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	40		40	
							950		900	
78	74									
		PRISON SERVICE GENERALLY.								
3	4	Chief Warders—1 at £192, 3 at £184 ...	General	...	...	568		a 744	
24	22	Senior Warders—1 at £186, 1 at £184, 15 at £174, 1 at £168, 4 at £162 ...	"	...	...	4,184		a 3,796	
44	44	1st Class Warders—1 at £170, 1 at £168, 29 at £156, 1 at £154, 6 at £150, 6 at £144 ... ..	"	...	...	6,762		a 6,780	
31	35	2nd Class Warders—3 at £150, 23 at £138, 9 at £134 ... ..	"	...	...	4,270		a 4,830	
186	182	3rd Class Warders—6 at £149, 10 at £141, 141 at £129, 1 at £123, 24 at £117...	"	...	...	24,378		a 23,424	
29	30	Probationary Warders—2 at £122, 1 at £120, 27 at £110 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,263		a 3,334	
4	4	Principal Female Warders at £150 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	600		a 600	
2	2	Forewomen at £110 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	220		a 220	
17	14	Female Warders at £104 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,768		a 1,456	
...	3	Probationary Female Warders at £70 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...		a 210	
4	4	Chief Overseers—1 at £210, 3 at £180 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	750		750	
10	10	Overseers—9 at £160, 1 at £154... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,600		1,594	
1	1	Foreman ... ..	.....	.....	.....	186		186	
13	13	Foremen—1 at £170, 1 at £160, 8 at £150, 3 at £138 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,990		1,944	
		To provide Substitutes for Officers sick or on leave of absence, and Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,000		1,000	
							51,539		50,868	
368	368	Less value of quarters, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,454		70,579
							3,329	.....	2,904
							68,125	.....	67,675
		Contingencies.								
		For Gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,000		2,000	
		Books for Library ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150		150	
		Rent of Office ... ..	.....	.....	.....	250		250	
		Photography in Gaols ... ..	.....	.....	.....	25		25	
		Towards formation of Library for Warders in Principal Gaols ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50		50	
		Provisions, Travelling Expenses, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	27,525		27,525	
							30,000		30,000	
582	578	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	98,125	.....	97,675

a Includes quarters.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900.			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents.									
1	1	Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents	Professional	A1	...	1,000		1,000	
1	1	Deputy Registrar-General and Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1	...	600		600	
						1,600		1,600	1,600
LAND TITLES BRANCH.									
2	3	Examiners of Titles—2 at £800, 1 at £600	Professional	A1	...	1,600		2,200	
1	1	Chief Draftsman	"	A2	...	500		500	
1	1	Deputy Registrar-General...	Clerical	A1	...	500		500	
1	1	Do do	"	A2	...	400		400	
1	1	Search Clerk	Professional	A2	...	400		400	
1	1	Deputy Registrar-General and Accountant	Clerical	A3	...	350		350	
1	1	Assistant Search Clerk	"	A	...	260		260	
1	1	Sub-Accountant	"	A	...	250		260	
						4,260		4,870	4,870
DEEDS REGISTRATION BRANCH.									
1	1	Deputy Registrar-General... ..	"	A2	...	.....	400	.....	400
12	13								
DRAFTSMEN.									
13	14	Draftsmen—1 at £335, 1 at £315 ...	Professional	A3	...	3,069		3,222	
...	...	1 at £299	"	2A	...				
...	...	1 at £263, 1 at £260, 1 at £250 ...	"	2B	...				
...	...	1 at £230, 3 at £220, 1 at £210 ...	"	2C	...				
...	...	1 at £200	"	2D	...				
...	...	1 at £150, 1 at £50	"	2E	...				
2	1	Draftsman (Probationer)	"	2E	...	100		50	
						3,169		3,272	3,272
15	15								
OFFICERS.									
4	4	Clerks—at £300	Clerical	A3	...	1,200		1,200	
1	2	Do 2 at £260	"	A	...	275		520	
9	7	Do 2 at £250, 2 at £230, 1 at £220, 2 at £210	"	B	...	2,086		1,600	
19	19	Do 4 at £200, 2 at £190, 2 at £185, 1 at £180, 1 at £175, 2 at £170, 7 at £160	"	C	...	3,355		3,365	
21	26	Do 1 at £150, 3 at £140, 5 at £125, 1 at £120, 5 at £110, 1 at £95, 1 at £80, 3 at £65, 1 at £57, 5 at £50	"	D	...	2,146		2,542	
4	...	Probationers at £50 ... ..	"	...	...	200		.....
						9,262		9,227	9,227
58	58								
2	4	Record Attendants—1 at £120, 1 at £105, 2 at £60	General	...	...	.....	231	.....	345
MESSENGERS.									
1	1	Printer and Caretaker ... ..	"	...	...	175		175	
1	6	Messengers—5 at £39, 1 at £26 ... ..	"	...	...	52		221	
1	...	Messenger and Stamper ... ..	"	...	...	52		.....
5	...	Junior Messengers at £26 ... ..	"	...	...	130		.....
1	1	Officekeeper... ..	"	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Do Branch Office ... ..	"	...	...	50		50	
						559		546	546
12	13								
97	99	Carried forward	£	19,481	20,260

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
						£	£		
97	99	Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents—continued.							
		Brought forward... .. £	.....	.....	.....	19,481	.....	20,260	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Presses for District Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages ... ..	.....	.....	.....		200		
		Fire Brigades Board — Allowance for services of a Night Watchman ... ..	.....	.....	.....		130		
		Allowance to District Registrars, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	2,700		2,600		
		Fees to Engrossers... ..	.....	.....	950		800		
		Cost of Binding and Repairing Books .. ..	.....	.....	700		700		
		Inspecting and Checking Descriptions and Measurements of Land comprised in Plans deposited under the Provisions of the Real Property Act, also for purchase of Maps, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	90		200		
		Purchase of Law Books, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	65		75		
		Rent of additional Premises, at £500 per annum ... ..	.....	.....	500		500		
		Checking and examination of Duplicate Deposited Plans, and for purchase of a Set of Plans of City and Suburbs... ..	.....	.....	290		.....	
		Fuel and Light and Incidental expenses... ..	.....	.....	.....		550		
						5,295		5,755	
		PATENTS OFFICE.							
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	A2	...	400	400		
1	1	Do	"	A3	...	340	340		
2	2	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £180	"	C	...	365	380		
3	3	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £65, 1 at £50	"	D	...	252	265		
...	1	Cleaner	General	...	...	.....	30		
7	8					1,357		1,415	
		<i>Contingencies (Patents Office).</i>							
		Bookbinding ... ..	.....	.....	.....		300		
		Fees to Expert (Special) ... ..	.....	.....	175		175		
		Incidental expenses, including additions to Library, and Electric Lighting and Fuel ... ..	.....	.....	100		150		
		To meet cost of Shorthand Writing in connection with Cyanide Patent case ... ..	.....	.....	200				
		Towards cost of publishing Index to Patents ... ..	.....	.....	250				
		Rent of Office, Phillip-street, from 1 April, 1899, at £420 per annum ... ..	.....	.....	.....		525		
						725		1,150	
104	107	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	.....	.....	26,858	.....	28,580	

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14	600		600	
For expenses of Inquiries under Commission Act, 44 Vic. No. 1, and Inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act, sec. 383	150		150	
For Services of a Law Reporter for Bankruptcy and Probate Courts ...	150		150	
Necropolis—for general maintenance of Cemetery	500		500	
Waverley Cemetery—General Maintenance	150		150	
Gore Hill Cemetery—General Maintenance	150		150	
To meet Legal Expenses, Justice Department	150		150	
Purchase of Law Books, Almanacs, &c., for Courts of Quarter Sessions, District Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions	753		750	
Other Votes, 1898-9	558		.....
		3,161		2,600
TOTAL	£	3,161	.....	2,600

IX.

Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.						Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
							Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
132-136	Public Instruction	Public Instruction under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23..	Estimate for 1899-1900.		£	£	£	£		
			Salaries.	Contingencies.						
			£	£						
		Technical Education Branch	597,707	75,070	600,064	86,560	615,553	86,228		
		Cadet Branch	16,726	7,968						
			1,120	3,190						
			£615,553	86,228						
137-139	Industrial Schools	N.S.S. "Sobraou"	2,987	6,990	5,587	12,192	5,578	11,917		
			Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	1,212					2,330	
	Carpenterian Reformatory	1,143	2,157							
	Shaftesbury Reformatory...	236	440							
			£ 5,578	11,917						
140	Observatory	...	3,505	1,002	3,599	1,062				
141	Museum	...	2,960	3,061	3,240	3,171				
142	Public Library of New South Wales	...	4,901	2,644	5,145	3,709				
143	National Art Gallery	...	886	3,500	886	3,550				
143	Labour and Industry Branch	...	2,981	9,500	3,222	8,250				
144	Grants in aid of Public Institutions	...	.....	17,150	.....	17,150	
144	Miscellaneous Services	...	.....	300	.....	1,500	
			£ 620,884	135,909	637,223	136,537				
	TOTAL	...	£ ..	756,793	.....	773,760			

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23.									
					£		£		
1	1	Minister of Public Instruction ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,370	.....	1,370	
1	1	Under Secretary	Special...	.....	.....	920	.....	920	
MINISTERIAL OFFICE.									
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1	.....	550	.....	550	
1	1	Accountant	"	A1	.....	500	.....	500	
1	1	Cashier	"	A2	.....	400	.....	400	
1	1	Clerk	"	A2	.....	400	.....	400	
1	1	Clerk in Charge of Records	"	A3	.....	300	.....	300	
4	4	Clerks—1 at £360, 1 at £350, and 2 at £300	"	A3	.....	1,310	.....	1,310	
3	5	Clerks—1 at £299, 1 at £290, 1 at £280, and 2 at £260	"	A	.....	840	.....	1,389	
7	5	Clerks—2 at £250, 2 at £240, and 1 at £225	"	B	.....	1,665	.....	1,205	
13	17	Clerks—4 at £200, 6 at £190, 2 at £180, 5 at £160	"	C	.....	2,375	.....	3,100	
21	19	Clerks—2 at £150, 1 at £140, 3 at £125, 1 at £120, 2 at £110, 2 at £95, 2 at £90, 3 at £65, and 3 at £50	"	D	.....	2,390	.....	1,870	
...	1	Architect	Professional	A2	.....	.....	.....	400	
1	...	Chief Clerk of Works	"	A3	.....	400	.....	.....
...	2	Assistant Architects at £260	"	A1	.....	.....	.....	520	
...	1	Draftsman	"	D2	.....	.....	.....	200	
...	1	Do	"	E2	.....	.....	.....	150	
6	5	{ Clerks of Works—1 at £300 Do 4 at £250	General	.....	.....	300	.....	300	
1	1	School Attendance and Payments Officer ... ..	"	.....	.....	1,250	.....	1,000	
4	4	Messengers—1 at £160 (a), 1 at £125, 1 at £97 10/., and 1 at £60 ... ..	"	.....	.....	200	.....	200	
4	4	Office-keepers and Cleaners—1 at £100 (a) and 3 at £72 (b) ... ..	"	.....	.....	427	.....	a442/10	
1	1	Storeman and Packer ... ..	"	.....	.....	316	.....	a316	
3	3	Cleaners—1 (with horse and cart) at £182, 1 at £132, and 1 at £96 ... ..	"	.....	.....	108	.....	115/10	
			"	.....	.....	410	.....	410	
						14,141		15,078	
CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Inspector of Schools	Educational	.....	.....	750	.....	750	
1	1	Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools and Assistant Examiner ... ..	"	.....	.....	650	.....	650	
9	9	District Inspectors of Schools, at £560 ... ..	"	.....	.....	5,010	.....	5,040	
3	3	Inspectors of Schools and Assistant Examiners, at £560 ... ..	"	.....	.....	1,680	.....	1,680	
1	...	Acting Inspector ... ..	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	.....
21	22	Inspectors of Schools—10 at £470, 5 at £400, and 7 at £380	Educational	.....	.....	8,980	.....	9,360	
						17,480		17,480	
111	116	Carried forward... ..	.....	.....	.....	33,911	.....	34,848	

(a) With quarters provided.

(b) One with quarters provided.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
		Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.							
111	116	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	33,911	.....	34,848
		TRAINING SCHOOLS.							
1	1	Lecturer on Elementary Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Fort-street and Hurlstone	Unclassified	.....	.....	200	.....	200
1	1	Lecturer, Fort-street and Hurlstone, and Assistant Examiner	Educational	.....	.....	443	.....	443
1	1	Messenger, Caretaker, and Cleaner, Fort-street Training School and Public School	General	.....	.....	193	.....	193*
						836		836	
		HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.							
1	1	Principal	Educational	.....	.....	300	.....	300*
1	1	Assistant ... ..	"	.....	.....	170	.....	170*
1	1	Teacher of Drawing ... ..	"	.....	.....	100	.....	100
1	1	Matron	General	.....	.....	175	.....	175*
1	1	Cook ... ..	"	.....	.....	78	.....	78*
2	2	Housemaids at £56 ... ..	"	.....	.....	112	.....	112*
1	1	General Servant ... ..	"	.....	.....	46	.....	52*
1	1	Kitchen Maid ... ..	"	.....	.....	52	.....	52*
1	1	Caretaker and Gardener ... ..	"	.....	.....	113	.....	113*
						1,146		1,152	
		TEACHERS' SALARIES (a) <i>(In accordance with the grading of the Public Service Board, and with the regulations providing for the payment of Teachers under the Rules and Regulations of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.)</i>							
		Teachers (see Schedule at end of Estimates as to numbers in the Service on 30th June, 1899)			Educational	539,600	553,905
1	1	Superintendent of Music ... ..	"	.....	.....	400	.....	400
1	1	Do of Drawing ... ..	"	.....	.....	450	.....	450
1	1	Directress of Needlework ... ..	"	.....	.....	220	.....	220
						1,070		1,070	
		COOKERY INSTRUCTION.							
8	8	Teachers of Cookery—1 at £142, 5 at £114, and 2 at £100 ... ..	"	.....	.....	912	.....	912
						912		912	
		HIGH SCHOOLS.							
		Salaries of Teachers ... ..	"	.....	.....	5,500	.....	(b)5,400
		TOTAL SALARIES ... ..	£	.....	.....	582,975	.....	598,123
		<i>Less amounts chargeable to officers for value of quarters, &c.</i>					463	416
135	140	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	582,512	.....	597,707

* This salary is subject to deduction for quarters, &c.
a) See Schedule, page 145. (b) Subject to a deduction of £11 for quarters.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.		Public Instruction under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
135	140	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	582,512	.....	597,707	
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		High Schools—maintenance of ... ..	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500	
		Chief Inspector's Branch—							
		Inspectors' Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	..	..	5,000	.....	5,000	
		Allowances to Students in Training, Port-street ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,500	
		Maintenance of Hurlstone Training College and Allowances to Students	.....	.....	.....	1,150	.....	1,150	
		Examination Fees ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	
		Clerks of Works' Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,400	.....	1,500	
		School Books, Printing, Stationery, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	12,000	
		School Buildings, Sites, Additions, and Repairs to Schools and Teachers' Residences, Furniture for Schools, and Weathersheds ... ..	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	13,000	
		Rent of Schools ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	1,300	
		Rent of Offices ... ..	.....	.....	.....	520	.....	520	
		Rent of Residences ... ..	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	9,000	
		Water and Sewerage Rates and Cleaning Closets ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,500	.....	5,500	
		Teachers' Forage Allowance ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,700	.....	2,700	
		Teachers' Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,750	.....	3,750	
		Contingencies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500	
		Cookery Instruction—Miscellaneous <i>a</i> ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	1,200	
		Cleaning allowance to Teachers ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	10,000	
		Fuel Allowance ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,700	.....	1,700	
		State Scholarships and Bursaries ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,850	.....	3,850	
		Amount due to Commissioner for Stamps on account of impressed stamps ... ..	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	
		Expenses in connection with conveyancing and other legal matters ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	
135	140	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER THE ACT 43 VIC. NO. 23 ... ..	£	.....	.....	76,970	.....	75,070	
						659,482	.....	672,777	
Technical Education Branch.									
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.									
1	1	Superintendent of Technical Education and Examiner	Educational	.....	.....	625	.....	625	
1	1	Registrar	Clerical	.....	A	275	.....	290	
4	4	Clerks—1 at £140, 1 at £125, 1 at £100, and 1 at £50 ... ..	"	.....	D	400	.....	415	
2	2	Library Attendant at £60, and Messenger at £39	General	.....	.....	91	.....	99	
1	1	Operator ... ..	"	.....	.....	240	.....	240	
2	2	Assistant Operators, at £120 ... ..	"	.....	.....	240	.....	240	
1	1	Modeller ... ..	"	.....	.....	156	.....	156	
1	1	Assistant Teacher in Modelling ... ..	"	.....	.....	156	.....	156	
13	13	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	2,183	.....	2,221	
135	140	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	659,482	.....	672,777	

a Fees received in connection with this expenditure are paid to Revenue.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
135	140	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	659,482	.....	672,777
Technical Education Branch—continued.									
13	13	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	2,183	.....	2,221
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH—continued.									
1	1	Assistant Mechanical Engineer ...	£	General	...	...	132	.....	132
2	2	Junior Mechanical Engineers, at £40 ...	£	"	...	...	80	.....	80
1	1	Mechanical Assistant ...	£	"	...	...	132	.....	132
...	1	Junior Assistant, Fitting and Turning ...	£	"	...	...	.....	.....	40
1	1	Carpenter ...	£	"	...	...	144	.....	144
1	1	Assistant Carpenter ...	£	"	...	...	60	.....	60
1	1	Caretaker and Cleaner ...	£	"	...	...	130	.....	130*
5	4	Cleaners—1 each at £120, £108, £72, and £60 ...	£	"	...	...	450	.....	360
1	1	Watchman ...	£	"	...	...	132	.....	132
1	1	Charwoman ...	£	"	...	...	52	.....	52
1	1	Night-watchman, Newcastle Technical College...	£	"	...	...	104	.....	104
...	1	Cleaner, West Maitland ...	£	"	...	...	.....	.....	90
1	1	Cleaner and Caretaker, Bathurst Technical College...	£	"	...	...	100	.....	100*
...	1	Caretaker and Assistant in Laboratory, Broken Hill ...	£	"	...	...	.....	.....	50
...	...	Lecturers, Teachers, and Assistants ...	£	Educational	...	...	10,000	.....	10,000
...	1	Caretaker, Petersham ...	£	General	...	...	.....	.....	20
29	32						13,699		13,847
TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.									
1	1	Curator ...	£	Professional	A3	...	315	.....	315
1	1	Mineralogist and Teacher of Organic Chemistry ...	£	"	B1	...	277	.....	277
1	1	Assistant in Charge of Animal Products...	£	"	B2	...	150	.....	150
1	1	Botanical Collector...	£	"	B2	...	150	.....	150
...	1	Botanical Assistant ...	£	"	B2	...	.....	.....	130
1	1	Clerk ...	£	Clerical	D	...	150	.....	150
1	1	Do ...	£	"	D	...	120	.....	120
3	3	Attendants—1 at £144, 1 at £120, and 1 at £108 ...	£	General	...	...	372	.....	372
2	2	Junior Attendants—1 at £72 and 1 at £50 ...	£	"	...	...	122	.....	122
2	2	Carpenters, at £144 ...	£	"	...	...	288	.....	288
2	2	Night-watchmen, at £104 ...	£	"	...	...	208	.....	208
1	1	Printer ...	£	"	...	...	120	.....	156
1	1	Caretaker ...	£	"	...	...	52	.....	52
1	1	Attendant, Goulburn ...	£	"	...	...	116	.....	116
1	1	Do Bathurst ...	£	"	...	...	100	.....	100
1	1	Do West Maitland ...	£	"	...	...	90	.....	90
1	1	Do Newcastle ...	£	"	...	...	104	.....	104
1	1	Charwoman, Newcastle ...	£	"	...	...	39	.....	39
22	23						2,773		2,939
TOTAL SALARIES, TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH									
			£				16,472		16,786
		Less amount chargeable on account of quarters ...	£				40		60
51	55	Carried forward...	£	.....	...	.....	16,432	.....	16,726
135	140	Carried forward	£	.....	...	.....	659,482	.....	672,777

* Less deduction for quarters, &c.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900.			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
135	140					£		£	
		Brought forward... ..	£	.....	...	.....	659,482	.....	672,777
51	55	Technical Education Branch—continued.							
		Brought forward... ..	£	.....	...	.....	16,432	.....	16,726
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Apparatus, Fittings, and Materials ... ..		.....	...	.....	1,400	1,500	
		Lighting, &c. ... ..		.....	...	.....	800	800	
		Examination Fees ... ..		.....	...	.....	300	300	
		Prizes, &c. ... ..		.....	...	.....	200	200	
		Library ... ..		.....	...	.....	100	100	
		Rent, Repairs, Freight, Cartage, Travelling Expenses, &c. ... ..		.....	...	.....	1,200	1,200	
		Special Vote for Apparatus for Departments of Physics and Electrical Engineering ... ..		.....	...	.....		550	
		For Fittings, Furniture, &c., Bathurst Technical School ... ..		.....	...	.....	200	.....
		For Fittings to Country Technical Schools ... ..		.....	...	.....		250	
		For purchase of Specimens and Materials for Museums, Contingent Expenses, and maintenance of Branch Museums ... ..		.....	...	.....	1,200	1,200	
		Special Vote for purchase of Show-cases for Country Museums ... ..		.....	...	.....		200	
		For the Extension of Technical Education ... ..		.....	...	.....	1,500	1,500	
		Printing of Notes and Tables for Chemistry Students ... ..		.....	...	.....		168	
							6,900		7,968
51	55	TOTAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH £		.....	...	.....	23,332	.....	24,694
		Cadet Branch.							
1	1	Chief Staff Officer and Superintendent of Drill	General	...	...	.....	300	300	
1	1	Staff Officer and Drill Instructor ... ..	"	...	...	.....	275	275	
1	1	Brigade Sergeant-Major and Drill Instructor ... ..	"	...	...	.....	225	225	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant and Drill Instructor ... ..	"	...	...	.....	200	200	
1	1	Assistant in Armoury ... ..	"	...	...	.....	120	120	
							1,120		1,120
5	5	<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		For purchase of arms ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	350	500	
		For purchase of ammunition ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	300	500	
		Travelling expenses of Officers, Instructors, and Cadets, carriage of arms and ammunition, and incidental expenses ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	800	800	
		Grant for Annual Prize Meeting ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	150	150	
		To pay Military Instructors attending Country Schools, at per drill ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	300	300	
		To complete the equipment of School Cadets ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	200	350	
		Allowance to Battalion Commanders, Captains, and Subalterns, in accordance with Regulations 35 and 66 ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	400	400	
		Rifle Practice, Musketry Instruction, Musketry Badges, &c. ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	150	150	
		School Drum and Fife Bands ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	40	40	
							2,690		3,190
		TOTAL, CADET BRANCH ... ..	£	.....	...	.....	3,810	.....	4,310
191	200	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	£	686,624	701,781

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Industrial Schools.								
NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "SOBRAON."								
1	1	Commander and Superintendent ...	Professional	A1	500		500*	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ...	"	...	.....		.....^a	
1	1	Lieutenant ...	"	A3	300		300*	
1	1	Clerk and Emergency Officer ...	Clerical	C	175		190*	
1	1	Chief Schoolmaster ...	Educational	...	240		240*	
1	1	Second do ...	"	...	160		160*	
1	1	Third do ...	"	...	120		120*	
1	1	Second Officer ...	General	...	220		220*	
1	1	Carpenter and Emergency Officer ...	"	...	200		200*	
1	1	Boatswain and Drill Master ...	"	...	172		172*	
1	1	Bandmaster and Emergency Officer ...	"	...	160		160*	
1	1	First Assistant Boatswain and Drill Master ...	"	...	144		144*	
1	1	Second Assistant Boatswain and Drill Master ...	"	...	135		135*	
1	1	Chief Seaman Instructor ...	"	...	131		131*	
1	1	Laundryman and Stoker ...	"	...	155		175*	
1	1	Seaman ...	"	...	137		137*	
1	1	Do ...	"	...	131		131*	
4	4	Do at £119 ...	"	...	476		476*	
1	1	Cook and Steward ...	"	...	143		143*	
1	1	Assistant Cook and Steward ...	"	...	119		119*	
1	1	Second Assistant Cook ...	"	...	119		119*	
		<i>Less amount chargeable on account of quarters, rations, &c. ...</i>	.....	...	3,937		3,972	
					985		985	
23	23					2,952		2,987
Contingencies.								
		Duplicating Steam Boiler in Bath-house...	.....	...	.....		150	
		Rations for boys and Ship's Company ...	.....	...	5,500		5,000	
		School Books ...	.....	...	30		30	
		Stationery, including General Stores ...	.....	...	100		100	
		Gratuities to Good-conduct Boys, and for recreative purposes ...	.....	...	100		100	
		Incidental Expenses and Contingencies generally ...	.....	...	50		50	
		Water Rate ...	.....	...	150		150	
		Travelling Expenses for Inspection of Apprentices ...	.....	...	100		100	
		Hospital and Nursing Expenditure ...	.....	...	60		60	
		For maintaining the Ship in good repair..	.....	...	350		350	
		For fencing, laying on water, and completion of work authorized to shore premises ...	.....	...	.....		300	
		For completion and payment of work authorized to "Sobraon" Shore premises ...	.....	...	300		.....
		Outfits and Fares of Apprentices ...	.....	...	400		400	
		Fuel and light ...	.....	...	.....		200	
						7,140		6,990
		Total, "Sobraon" ...	£	.....	.....	10,092	.....	9,977
23	23	Carried forward ...	£	.....	.....	10,092	.....	9,977

(a) See Medical Vote. * The salary shown is subject to deduction for value of quarters &c.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
23	23	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	.....	10,092	.....	9,977
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.									
1	1	Superintendent	Clerical	A3	310		350*		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	Professional	...	.....		.....^a	
1	1	Teacher	Educational	...	162		162*		
1	1	Assistant Teacher	"	...	150		150*		
1	1	Matron	General	...	120		120 ^b		
1	1	Assistant Matron	"	...	96		96 ^b		
1	1	First Attendant	"	...	88		88 ^b		
3	3	Attendants—2 at £82, 1 at £50	"	...	214		214 ^b		
1	1	Gardener, &c.	"	...	90		90 ^b		
1	1	Carter	"	...	104		104		
					1,334		1,374		
		Less amount chargeable on account of quarters, rations, &c. ... ..	.....	...	162		162	
11	11					1,172		1,212	
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Outfits and Travelling Expenses of Apprentices ... ..	.....	...	100		100	
		Rations ... ..	.....	...	1,550		1,450	
		School Books, Stationery, &c. ... ..	.....	...	20		20	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	150		150	
		Good conduct Gratuities ... ..	.....	...	60		60	
		Furniture ... ..	.....	...	100		.....	
		Repairs ... ..	.....	...	250		.....	
		Buildings, Repairs, Furniture, Additions and Alterations ... ..	.....	...	.....		500	
		Kitchen Range and Hot Water Apparatus, Special Vote ... ..	.....	...	200		.....	
		Fuel and Light ... ..	.....	...	.....		50	
						2,430		2,330	
		Total, Industrial School, Parramatta...£	.....	...	.....	3,602	.....	3,542
CARPENTERIAN REFORMATORY.									
1	1	Superintendent	General	...	300		300 [†]		
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper	Clerical	D	110		125 [†]		
1	1	Orchardist	General	...	104		130		
3	3	Attendants—1 at £115 and 2 at £100 each	"	...	315		315 [†]		
1	1	Schoolmaster	Educational	...	159		159 [†]		
1	1	Artisan Attendant—Teacher of Joinery ..	General	...	138		138 [†]		
1	1	Do —Teacher of Tailoring..	"	...	100		100 [†]		
1	1	Servant	"	...	76		76 [†]		
1	1	Cook	"	...	100		100 [†]		
1	1	Night Watchman	"	...	100		100 [†]		
					1,502		1,543		
		Less—Quarters and rations ... ..	.....	...	365		400	
						1,137		1,143	
12	12	Carried forward... .. £	.....	...	.....	1,137	.....	1,143
34	34	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	...	.....	13,694	.....	13,519

* The salary shown is subject to deduction for value of quarters, &c. (a) See Medical Vote. (b) With quarters provided.
† Vote is subject to deduction for quarters and rations.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

139

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£	£		
Industrial Schools—continued.									
34	34	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	13,694	.....	13,519
CARPENTERIAN REFORMATORY.									
12	12	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	1,137	.....	1,143
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Gratuities to Teachers of Tinsmithing and Bootmaking, and to Boys ...	.....	.....	...	68	68		
		Provisions ...	.....	.....	...	831	831		
		Water, Fuel, and Light ...	.....	.....	...	153	153		
		Rent ...	.....	.....	...	550	550		
		Farm and Orchard Implements and Sugar for Jam-making ...	.....	.....	...	260	260		
		Repairs and Incidental Expenses ...	.....	.....	...	200	200		
		Petty and Library Expenses ...	.....	.....	...	0	95		
						2,172			2,157
12	12	Total, Carpenterian Reformatory	£	.....	.....	.....	3,309	.....	3,300
SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY.									
1	1	Matron Superintendent ...	.....	General	...	132	132*		
1	1	Teacher ...	.....	Educational	...	60	100*		
1	1	Attendant ...	.....	General	...	77	77*		
1	...	Gardener and Attendant ...	.....	"	...	140	.....	
1	1	Laundress (a) ...	.....	"	...	39	a39		
5	4	Less—Value of quarters and rations ...	.....	.....	...	448	348		
						122	112		
						326			236
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Rations ...	.....	.....	...	250	250		
		Fuel and light ...	.....	.....	...	60	60		
		Clothing ...	.....	.....	...	50	50		
		Fodder ...	.....	.....	...	40	30		
		Contingent Expenses in connection with the Maintenance of the Reformatory	.....	.....	...	50	50		
						450			440
		Total, Shaftesbury Reformatory	£	.....	.....	.....	776	.....	676
51	50	TOTAL, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS	£	.....	.....	.....	17,779	.....	17,495

* Vote is subject to deduction for quarters and rations.

(a) Quarters, &c., allowed.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
						£	£
		Observatory.					
1	1	Government Astronomer	Professional	A1	800	800*	
1	1	Astronomical Assistant	"	A2	490	490	
1	1	Do Observer	"	A3	310	310	
1	1	First Meteorological Assistant	"	B1	275	285	
2	2	Meteorological Assistants—1 at £200, and 1 at £165	"	1C	350	365	
1	1	Computer	"	1D	110	130	
2	2	Clerks at £110	Clerical	D	200	220	
1	1	Instrument-maker	General		218	218	
1	1	Messenger, cleaner, and carpenter	"		146	146*	
1	1	Attendant on Photo. Telescope	"		150	150	
1	...	Boy, assisting Instrument-maker	"		36	.....
...	1	Attendant ... ..	"		.....	65
36	36	Meteorological Observers—1 at £50, and 35 at £12 ... ..	.....		470	470
...	...	Extra Clerical Assistance as required ... ..	.....		76	76
						3,631	3,725
		<i>Less</i> Rent chargeable on account of houses occupied by officers ... ..	.....		126	126
						3,505	3,599
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Extra Messenger Assistance required by expansion of Weather Map Service...	.....		52	52
		Purchase of Books ... ..	.....		40	40
		Purchase and Maintenance of Instruments	.....		360	360
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....		100	35
		Fuel and Light ... ..	.....		.....	65
		Photographic Apparatus, Star-mapping Telescope ... ..	.....		50	50
		Special Vote for erecting Photographic Apparatus at Penmant Hills Reserve..	.....		200	200
		Special Vote for the Purchase and Erection of a Seismological Instrument ... ..	.....		.....	60
		Towards cost of Photographic Chart of the Heavens ... ..	.....		200	200
						1,002	1,062
49	49	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	4,507	4,661

* The salary shown is subject to deduction for value of quarters.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

141

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900.		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
		Museum. (a)								
1	1	Curator ... ..	.....	...	...	650		650	
6	6	Scientific Assistants—4 at £275, and 2 at £250 ... ..	.....	...	...	1,370		1,600	
1	1	Editor of Book on Fishes ... ..	.....	...	...	160		160	
7	7	Attendants ... ..	.....	...	...	600		650	
2	2	Night Watchmen ... ..	.....	...	...	180		180	
							2,960		3,240	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>								
		To meet the Expenses of the Museum on Sundays and Holidays ... ..	.....	...	...	150		230	
		Collecting and purchasing Specimens ... ..	.....	...	...	200		300	
		Purchasing and binding Books ... ..	.....	...	...	200		300	
		Scientific Catalogues, Museum Records, Printing, and Binding ... ..	.....	...	...	500		500	
		Expenses in connection with the preparation of Book on Fishes ... ..	.....	...	...	75		75	
		Fuel and Light ... ..	.....	...	...	.....		40	
		Additional Endowment for General Purposes ... ..	.....	...	...	876		876	
		Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	...	...	60		.....	
		Travelling Expenses, Shipping, Carriage, &c. ....	.....	...	...	.....		100	
		Show Cases, including Repairs ... ..	.....	...	...	400		200	
		For publication of the Scientific Results of the "Thetis" Trawling Expedition ... ..	.....	...	...	400		(b) 350	
		Towards cost of publishing Descriptive Catalogue of Nests and Eggs of Australian Birds ... ..	.....	...	...	200		200	
							3,061		3,171	
17	17	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	...	.....	6,021	.....	6,411

(a) The Museum does not come under the provisions of the Public Service Act of 1895.

(b) Revote of unexpended balance of amount appropriated for 1898-9

No. of Persons.				GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1898-9	1899-1900	Division of Service.	Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.							
Public Library of New South Wales.							
					£	£	
1	1	Principal Librarian and Secretary	Professional	...	630	*630	
1	1	Librarian, Lending Branch, and Editor of the Historical Records of N.S.W.	Clerical..	A2	400	400	
1	1	First Assistant Librarian	"	A	256	256	
1	1	Second Assistant Librarian, and Clerk to Board for International Exchanges	"	B	250	260	
1	1	Assistant Librarian, Lending Branch	"	C	200	200	
5	5	Library Assistants—1 at £200, 1 at £190, 2 at £180, and 1 at £160	"	C	900	910	
14	13	Library Assistants—1 each at £150, £140, and £120, 3 at £110, 3 at £95, 1 at £80, 2 at £65, and 1 at £60	"	D	1,247	1,295	
2	2	Compositors, 1 at £180, and 1 at £158	General..	...	338	338	
1	1	Book Repairer	"	...	120	120	
1	1	Cleaner and Messenger	"	...	144	144	
1	1	Carpenter and Special Constable	"	...	144	144*	
2	2	Cleaners—1 at £108 and 1 at £104	"	...	212	212	
6	7	Junior Attendants—2 at £52, 1 at £50, 1 at £40, and 3 at £26	"	...	210	272	
		Salary (1st to 17th July) of late Librarian, Lending Branch	"	...	16	.....
					5,067	5,181	
		<i>Less amount chargeable on account of quarters ... ..</i>	.....	...	166	36	
					4,901	5,145	
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Indicator for Lending Branch ... ..	.....	...	.....	229	
		Steel Book-presses for Mitchell Library ... ..	.....	...	.....	100	
		Special Binding for Lending Branch ... ..	.....	...	.....	100	
		Books, Periodicals, &c., for Reference Library; Books, &c., for Lending Branch; and Books for Country Libraries ... ..	.....	...	2,000	2,000	
		Conveyance of Books to Country Libraries ... ..	.....	...	300	300	
		Fire Insurance ... ..	.....	...	70	90	
		Incidental Expenses, including Occasional Assistance, Furniture, Freight, Marine Insurance, and Shipping Charges ... ..	.....	...	150	150	
		Type-writing Machines—Special Vote ... ..	.....	...	50	.....
		Special Vote for new Type, &c. ... ..	.....	...	.....	50	
		To meet the Expenses of Urgent Repairs, Accidents, &c.... ..	.....	...	50	50	
		Rent of rooms for Lending Library ... ..	.....	...	.....	300	
		Installation and Maintenance of Telephone Service ... ..	.....	...	24	40	
		Fuel and Light ... ..	.....	...	.....	300	
					2,644	3,709	
37	37	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	7,545	8,854	

*The salary is subject to a deduction for value of quarters, &c.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900.		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
National Art Gallery.								
1	1	Secretary to Trustees	Clerical	C	200		200	
1	1	Custodian	General		208		208	
1	1	Attendant	"		156		156	
1	1	Do	"		130		130	
1	1	Caretaker	"		75		75	
1	1	Attendant	"		117		117	
		For Purchase of Works of Art for the National Art Gallery, and for the encouragement of Colonial Art				886		886
		Towards the Maintenance of the National Art Gallery			2,000		2,000	
		Fuel and Light			1,500		1,500	
						50	50	
						3,500		3,550
		TOTAL...				4,886		4,436
6	6							
Labour and Industry Branch.								
1	1	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A2	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	"	C	200		200	
3	4	Inspectors of Factories—1 at £225, 2 at £200, and 1 at £180	General		605		805	
1	1	Messenger	"		26		52	
1	1	Superintendent of Labour Bureau, Relief, &c.	Clerical	A2	400		400	
...	1	Clerk	"	C			160	
...	...	Salaries, Government Labour Bureau and Country Branches			850			
...	5	Clerks—1 each at £140, £132, £130, £125, and £65	Clerical	D			592	
...	...	Salaries, in connection with the Relieving and Sheltering of, and providing Occupation for, the Unemployed			500		500	
...	1	Caretaker	General				113	
						2,981		3,222
Contingencies.								
		Expenses in connection with the Administration of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1899					1,000	
		Expenses in connection with Relief and Sheltering of, and providing Occupation for, the Unemployed			3,000		2,500	
		Cost of Conveyance by Rail, &c., of Unemployed from Government Labour Bureau, and conveyance of goods			5,500		4,000	
		Incidental expenses in connection with the administration of the Department of Labour and Industry, Labour Bureau and Country Branches, Factories and Shops Act, &c.			1,000		750	
						9,500		8,250
		TOTAL...				12,481		11,472
7	15							

(a) With quarters provided.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.				
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Grants in aid of Public Institutions.				
Sydney University—				
For Additions, Repairs, and Furniture	1,000		1,000	
For Additional Endowment	4,000		4,000	
To provide for the establishment of Evening Lectures (including University Extension Lectures and Lectures in Law)	2,000		2,000	
Matriculation and other Fees for Students of the Training Schools under the Department, who are attending University Lectures	200		200	
Towards the maintenance of the Art Society of New South Wales ...	400		400	
Towards the maintenance of the Society of Artists	300		300	
Linnean Society	100		100	
Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	500		500	
The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	100		100	
Instruction to the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions... ..	500		.....
In aid of Institutions for the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions ... ..	.....		500	
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions... ..	6,000		6,000	
In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions), in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings	2,000		2,000	
In aid of the "Women's Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" to assist it in its work in connection with Public Schools	50		50	
		17,150		17,150
TOTAL... .. £	.....	17,150	.....	17,150
Miscellaneous Services.				
Advisory Board to Unemployed—Fees to Members ... ..	.....		1,200	
To amount due to Department of Lands for survey of School sites ...	300		300	
		300		1,500
TOTAL... .. £	300	1,500

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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NO. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

SCHEDULE (referred to on page 133) showing Number of Teachers in each Grade (Educational Division) on 30th June, 1899, with Salaries as graded by the Public Service Board.

Number of Teachers.	Classification of Work.	Class of School.	Salary.	Total of Salaries in each Class.
	TEACHERS.		£	£
1	Training-master and Master Fort-street Model School .....	.....	600	600
39	Principal Male Teachers	1	350	13,650
40	Do do	2	300	12,000
1	Master in charge Fort-street Practising School .....	.....	360	360
31	Principal Male Teachers	3	224	6,944
62	Do do	4	216	13,392
120	Do do	5	204	24,480
207	Do do	6	195	40,365
234	Do Married Male Teachers	7	171	40,014
18	Do Female or Unmarried Male	7	159	2,862
255	Do Married Male Teachers	8	148	37,740
84	Do Female or Unmarried Male Teachers	8	136	11,424
256	Do Married Male Teachers	9	125	32,000
340	Do Female or Unmarried Male Teachers	9	113	38,420
14	Do Married Male Teachers	10	103	1,442
31	Do Female or Unmarried Male Teachers	10	91	2,821
1	First Assistant, Male, Fort-street	1	255	255
23	Do do with First-class Certificate	1	225	5,175
58	Do do with Second-class Certificate	1, 2	171	9,918
83	Assistants, Male, with Second-class Certificate	1, 2, 3, 4, & 5	136	11,288
34	Do do with Third-class Certificate	1, 2, 3, 4, & 5	113	3,842
16	Male ex-Students of Training School, 1st Year .....	.....	96	1,536
24	Do do do 2nd Year .....	.....	104	2,496
77	Do do do 3rd Year or later Years .....	.....	113	8,701
2	Assistant ex-Pupil Teachers, Male .....	.....	90	180
1	Do do failed at Examination .....	.....	72	72
1	Mistress Fort-street Model Girls' School .....	.....	300	300
25	Mistresses in charge of Girls' Departments	1	250	6,250
34	Do do	2	220	7,480
31	Do do	3	180	5,580
9	Do do	4	170	1,530
1	Mistress Fort-street Model Infants' School .....	.....	250	250
7	Mistresses in charge of Infants' Departments, holding 1A Certificate	1	220	1,540
3	Do do holding 1B Certificate	1	200	600
33	Do do holding 2A Certificate	1	194	6,402
41	Do do	2	182	7,462
23	Do do	3	171	3,933
17	Do do	4	160	2,720
2,277	Carried forward .....	£	.....	£ 366,024

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.				
Number of Teachers.	Classification of Work.	Class of School.	Salary.	Total of Salaries in each Class.
	<i>TEACHERS—continued.</i>		£	£
2,277	Brought forward.....	£	.....	366,024
3	First Assistant, Female, with First-class Certificate	1	150	450
11	Second Assistant, Female, with Second-class Certificate	1	108	1,188
119	First Assistant, Female, with Second-class Certificate	1, 2	130	15,470
301	Assistants, Female	1, 2, 3, 4, & 5	104	31,304
164	Do do	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.	90	14,760
32	Do do	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.	72	2,304
24	Do ex-Students of Training School, Female, 1st Year .....	.....	84	2,016
29	Do do do do 2nd Year .....	.....	90	2,610
90	Do do do do 3rd Year and later Years .....	.....	96	8,640
1	Work Mistress, Fort-street, also at Girls' High School, Sydney .....	.....	160	160
24	Work Mistresses	1	114	2,736
18	Do	1	95	1,710
18	Do	2	86	1,548
55	Pupil Teachers, Male, 1st Class .....	.....	68	3,740
87	Do do 2nd Class .....	.....	57	4,959
125	Do do 3rd Class .....	.....	46	5,750
133	Do do 4th Class .....	.....	40	5,320
166	Pupil Teachers, Female, 1st Class .....	.....	46	7,636
128	Do do 2nd Class .....	.....	34	4,352
201	Do do 3rd Class .....	.....	30	6,030
211	Do do 4th Class .....	.....	24	5,064
195	Teachers of Public Schools at Provisional rates	Average attendance, 16 & over.	88	17,160
80	Do do	Between 10 & 16.	72	5,760
161	Do Provisional Schools.....	Average attendance, 16 & over.	88	14,168
139	Do do	Between 10 & 16.	72	10,008
21	Do House-to-house Schools, with maximum of £90 per annum.....	£4 10s. per head per annum.	.....	1,890
9	Do do do do £72 per annum.....		.....	648
(a)	Do Half-time Schools	To be paid the same rate of salary as Teachers of Public Schools of corresponding classification.		
(b)	Do Evening Schools .....	.....	.....	500
	Special allowances to teachers stationed in remote localities, on account of high cost of living .....	.....	.....	2,000
	To meet increases of salary consequent on promotion of teachers by examination and of schools by attendance; to provide for salaries of teachers appointed to new schools; to pay special allowance on account of high cost of living, as occasion may arise; to provide for special salaries when granted in terms of the Public Service Act; and generally to meet any increase or alteration in the above Schedule of Salaries, in every case subject to the provisions of the Public Instruction and Public Service Acts and the Rules and Regulations thereunder			8,000
4,822	TOTAL.....	£	.....	553,905

NOTE.—In addition to these salaries, residences, vested or rented, shall be provided for classified married male teachers in charge of classified public schools.

(a) Included amongst Public School teachers of corresponding classification.

(b) Included amongst Public School teachers and assistants.

X.

Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
148-150	Department of Mines	34,410	39,050	35,584	39,050
151	Prevention of Scab in Sheep	16,727	6,785	16,752	6,800
151	Imported and Introduced Stock	1,217	8,700	1,217	7,700
152	Registration of Brands	620	250	630	250
152	Management of Pounds and Commons	185	500	185	500
152	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring	3,228	10,990	3,645	11,250
153 & 154	Agriculture	11,946	18,100	12,012	19,600
154	School of Mines and Assay Works ... ..	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
154	Board of Exports	500	1,750	550	2,600
155	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	26,000	.....	31,634
		68,833	113,625	70,575	120,884
	<i>Deduct Expenditure chargeable to the Prevention of Scab in Sheep—Special Account</i>	16,727	6,785	16,752	6,800
		£ 52,106	106,840	53,823	114,084
	TOTALS	£	158,946	.....	167,907

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
Department of Mines.									
1	1	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	.....	...	.....	1,370	.....	1,370	
1	1	Under Secretary	Special...	...	.....	920	.....	920	
INSPECTORIAL BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Inspector of Mines	Professional	A1	...	750		750	
6	6	Inspectors of Mines—							
		1 at £350, 2 at £300	"	A3	...	950	} 1,745		
		2 at £275, 1 at £245	"	B2	...	795			
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	B	...	250		250	
1	1	Storekeeper and Assistant Engineer	General	...	...	245		245	
1	1	Assistant Engineer and Blacksmith	"	...	...	124		124	
						3,114		3,114	
GEOLOGICAL STAFF.									
1	1	Government Geologist	Professional	A1	...	800		800	
2	2	Geological Surveyors at £450	"	A2	...	900		900	
1	1	Do do	"	A3	...	350		350	
1	1	Curator and Mineralogist	"	A3	...	350		350	
1	1	Analyst and Assayer	"	A2	...	400		400	
1	1	Assistant Assayer	"	B1	...	275		275	
1	1	Do do	"	B2	...	200		200	
1	1	Palaeontologist	"	B1	...	250		250	
1	1	Field Assistant	"	B2	...	175		175	
1	1	Do do	"	B3	...	125		125	
1	1	Fossil and Mineral Collector	"	B3	...	140		140	
						3,965		3,965	
COAL-FIELDS BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Inspector of Collieries	Professional	A1	...	800		800	
1	1	Inspector of Mines...	"	A2	...	400		400	
1	3	Do do at £325	"	A3	...	325		975	
2	...	Do do at £275	"	B1	...	550		.....
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	C	...	200		200	
						2,275		2,375	
CHARTING BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Mining Surveyor	Professional	A2	...	450		450	
10	13	Draftsmen—							
		1 at £300	"	A3	...	} 2,585	} 3,350		
		2 at £280, 2 at £275, 4 at £250, 3 at £240, 1 at £220	"	B1	...				
8	6	2 at £210, 2 at £200, 1 at £165, 1 at £163	"	B2	...	1,610		1,148	
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	D	...	150		*160	
1	1	Custodian of Plans...	"	D	...	130		*150	
1	1	Plan Moulder	General	...	...	175		175	
4	4	Mining Surveyors—at £300	Professional	A3	...	1,200		1,200	
...	1	Cadet	.....	...	...	.....		65	
						6,300		6,698	
ASSAY BRANCH.									
1	1	Government Metallurgist	Professional	A1	...	1,050		1,050	
1	1	Chemist	"	B1	...	245		245	
1	1	Assayer	"	B2	...	200		200	
1	1	Lapidary	General	...	...	125		125	
1	1	Curator's Assistant	"	...	...	125		125	
...	1	Cadet	"	...	...	.....		50	
1	1	Lapidist and Polisher	"	...	...	186		186	
1	1	Laboratory Assistant	"	...	...	104		104	
1	1	Assistant, Curator's room...	"	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Assistant, Museum...	"	...	...	75		75	
1	1	Carpenter	"	...	...	156		156	
2	2	Assistants—1 at £150, 1 at £125	.....	...	...	275		275	
						2,641		2,691	
68	71	Carried forward	£	.....	.....	20,585	.....	21,133	

* Increase paid during 1898-9 from Vote, "Adjustment of Salaries."

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
					£		£			
		Department of Mines—continued.								
68	71	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	20,585	.....	21,133
		CLERICAL STAFF.								
1	1	Chief Clerk ...	Clerical	A1	...	550		550		
1	1	Clerk and Secretary to Coal Mines Board	"	A3	..	350		350		
1	1	Registrar ...	"	A2	...	450		450		
1	1	Clerk ...	"	B	...	240		250		
		Clerks—								
1	1	1 at £190 ...	"	C	...	180		190*		
4	4	1 at £140, 2 at £125, 1 at £65...	"	D	...	405		455*		
							2,175		2,245	
		ACCOUNT BRANCH.								
1	1	Accountant ...	Clerical	A2	...	400		400		
3	3	Clerks—1 at £190, 1 at £180, 1 at £170...	"	C	...	485		540*		
3	3	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £50...	"	D	...	325		340*		
1	1	Examiner ...	"	A2	...	400		400		
1	1	Clerk...	"	C	...	175		180		
3	3	Clerks—1 at £140, 2 at £110 ...	"	D	...	320		360*		
							2,105		2,220	
		RECORDS.								
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge ...	Clerical	A3	...	300		300		
1	1	Clerk ...	"	A	...	255		255		
1	1	Do ...	"	C	...	200		210*		
6	6	Clerks—2 at £160, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £110, 1 at £65 ...	"	D	...	720		785*		
							1,475		1,550	
		LEASE BRANCH.								
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge ...	Clerical	A3	...	375		375		
1	1	Clerk...	"	A3	...	320		320		
1	1	Do ...	"	A3	...	300		300		
4	4	Clerks—1 at £210, 1 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £180 ...	"	C	...	750		780*		
3	3	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £65 ...	"	D	...	325		355*		
...	1	Engrossing Clerk ...	"	...	...	.....		140	
							2,070		2,270	
		CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.								
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge ...	Clerical	A3	...	375		375		
1	1	Clerk ...	"	A	...	275		275		
1	1	Do ...	"	B	...	250		260		
1	1	Do ...	"	C	...	200		210*		
5	5	Clerks—1 at £180, 1 at £160, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, and 1 at £100 ...	"	D	...	715		730*		
							1,815		1,850	
1	1	Relieving Officer and Warden ...	"	A	...	.....	290	.....	299
		GOLD-FIELDS.								
99	94	Wardens' Clerks and Mining Registrars...	Unclassified	...	...	.....	1,700	.....	1,700 ^a
		Bailiffs ...	"	...	...	.....	
217	216	Carried forward ...	£	.....	...	.....	32,215	.....	33,267

^a Mining Registrars allowed fees; and officers to issue Miners' Rights, &c., allowed 5 per cent. commission on the sale of Miners' Rights, &c.

* increases paid during 1898-99 from Vote "Adjustment of Salaries, &c."

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.											
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
						£		£			
Department of Mines—continued.											
217	216	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	...	.....	32,215	.....	33,267		
CARETAKERS, &C., OF CAVES.											
1	1	Caretaker, Jenolan Caves	General	...	...	100		125†			
2	2	Guides, at £100, Jenolan Caves ...	"	...	...	200		200			
1	1	Engine-driver, Jenolan Caves ...	"	...	...	130		130			
1	1	Caretaker, Wombeyan do ... ..	"	...	...	90		90*			
1	1	Do Wellington do ... ..	"	...	...	85		85*			
1	1	Do Yarrangobilly Caves ... ..	"	...	...	100		100*			
1	1	Do Abercrombie do ... ..	"	...	...	60		60			
1	1	Do Bungonia do ... ..	"	...	...	50		50			
1	1	Do Bendithera do ... ..	"	...	...	50		50			
1	1	Explorer of Caves ... ..	"	...	...	130		130			
							995		1,020		
MESSENGERS, &C.											
1	1	Chief Messenger	General	...	...	180		180			
6	6	Messengers—2 at £107 10s., 1 at £125, 2 at £117 10s., and 1 at £52 ...	"	...	...	595		627†			
1	1	Night Watchman ... ..	"	...	...	78		78			
1	1	Day do ... ..	"	...	...	78		78			
1	1	Assistant Watchman ... ..	"	...	...	.....		39‡			
1	1	Junior Messenger ... ..	"	...	...	.....		26‡			
							931		1,028		
OFFICE CLEANERS, &C.											
1	1	Housekeeper and cleaner	General	...	...	72		72			
4	4	Cleaners—1 at £72, 1 at £65, 2 at £50 ...	"	...	...	237		237			
							309		309		
							34,450		35,624		
		<i>Less—Amount chargeable on account of quarters</i> ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	40	.....	40		
							34,410		35,584		
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>											
		Allowance to Mining Surveyors to supplement applicants' fees ... ..	.....	...	...	2,200		2,200			
		Allowance for Surveys, Reports, Locality Maps, &c. ... ..	.....	...	...	1,000		1,000			
		Rent and Repairs of Offices ... ..	.....	...	...	1,000		1,000			
		Travelling Expenses and living allowances of Officers ... ..	.....	...	...	3,000		3,000			
		Men's Wages, Provisions, &c. ... ..	.....	...	...	500		500			
		Commission on Sale of Miners' Rights, &c. ... ..	.....	...	...	350		350			
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	...	2,000		2,000			
		Preservation of Caves ... ..	.....	...	...	1,500		1,500			
		Expenses of working and repairs of Diamond and other Drills ... ..	.....	...	...	2,500		2,500			
		To promote Prospecting for Gold and other Minerals, and encouraging the opening of new fields... ..	.....	...	...	25,000		25,000			
							39,050		39,050		
242	243	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	...	.....	73,460	.....	74,634		

* These salaries are subject to reduction for value of quarters.

† Increase paid during 1898-99 from Vote "Adjustment of Salaries, &c."

‡ Paid during 1898-99 from Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900							Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Prevention of Scab in Sheep.									
							£		£		
1	1	Chief Inspector of Stock	...	...	...	...	605		605	
1	1	Metropolitan Inspector of Stock	...	...	...	...	240		240 ^a	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	285		285	
1	1	do	...	...	...	...	225		225	
3	3	Clerks, 2 at £175, 1 at £100	...	...	...	...	425		450	
1	1	Clerk and Draftsman	...	...	...	...	260		260	
51	51	Inspectors of Stock, 6 at £325, 16 at £300, 17 at £275, 11 at £250, 1 at £225	...	...	...	...	14,400		14,400	
1	1	Messenger and Caretaker	...	...	...	...	125		125	
1	1	Office Cleaner	...	...	...	...	52		52	
1	1	Quarantine Keeper	...	...	...	...	110		110	
								16,727		16,752	
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		<i>(Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>									
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors and living allowances	...	...	...	...	4,000		4,000	
		do do Sheep Directors	...	...	...	...	500		500	
		Allowance to Inspectors for Stationery	...	...	...	...	225		240	
		Medicaments for dressing Sheep	...	...	...	...	10		10	
		Rent of Offices	...	...	...	...	800		800	
		Incidental Expenses, including clerical assistance, law costs and charges	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
		To meet expenses of "The Stock Boards' Council of Advice"	...	...	...	...	250		250	
								6,785		6,800	
62	62	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	£ .....	23,512	.....	23,552
		Imported and Introduced Stock.									
		IMPORTED STOCK.									
1	1	Metropolitan Inspector of Stock	...	...	...	...	200		200 ^b	
1	1	Veterinary Surgeon	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Inspector of Stock, Newcastle	...	...	...	...	60		60	
1	1	Do Eden	...	...	...	...	25		25	
3	3	Quarantine-keepers, 2 at £110, 1 at £100	...	...	...	...	320		320	
1	1	Master Steam Launch	...	...	...	...	132		132	
1	1	Engineer do	...	...	...	...	132		132	
1	1	Stoker do	...	...	...	...	48		48	
								1,217		1,217	
		CONTINGENCIES (IMPORTED STOCK).									
		Transport of Stock and Forage; Incidental Expenses; for expenses connected with investigations of outbreaks and prevention of Diseases amongst Live Stock, including expenses of temporary Stock Institute; Expenses in connection with the keeping and quarantining of Imported Stock						2,000		2,700	
		Improvements to Quarantine Buildings, &c.						700			
		INTRODUCED STOCK.									
		Salaries, Wages, Travelling and Incidental Expenses of Border Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, and Gate-keepers, in connection with the outbreak of Ticks in Queensland—erection and maintenance of Border Fences, Yards, Approaches for inspection, &c., of Cattle, Medicaments for dipping and smearing, Experiments in Inoculation, and Sundries						6,000		5,000	
								8,700		7,700	
10	10	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	£ .....	9,917	.....	8,917

(a) Salary divided (£200) under "Imported and Introduced Stock." (b) Salary divided (£240) under "Prevention of Scab in Sheep."

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
		Registration of Brands.							
1	1	Deputy Registrar and Clerk-in-charge ...	Clerical	A3	360		360		
1	1	Clerk	"	A	260		270*		
						620		630	
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		Clerical Assistance and Incidental Expenses	.....		.....	250	.....	250
2	2	TOTAL... .. £	.....		.....	870	.....	880
		Management of Pounds and Commons.							
1	1	Clerk ... ..	.....		185		185	185
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		For the erection of Public Pounds and Incidental Expenses	.....		.....	500	.....	500
1	1	TOTAL... .. £	.....		.....	685	.....	685
		Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring.							
1	1	Superintendent	Clerical	A1	500		500		
...	1	Engineer ... ..	.....		.....		400†	
1	1	Chief Inspector	Clerical	A3	300		300		
5	5	Inspectors at £245... ..	"	B	1,225		1,225		
1	1	Draftsman	Professional	B1	245		250*		
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	B	225		225		
1	1	Do	"	C	200		210*		
1	1	Do	"	D	75		95*		
2	2	Field Assistants at £120	Professional	B3	240		240		
1	1	Manager, Pera Bore Farm... ..	Clerical	C	200		200		
		Salary due to late J. W. Barnes from 1st to 26th August, 1896, at £245 per annum ... ..	.....		18		.....	
						3,228		3,645	
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>(Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>							
		Incidentals, Clerical, and Field Assistance	.....		.....	550		750
		Travelling Expenses of Officers and Inspection, and living allowances	.....		.....	2,000		2,500
		Repairs to Public Watering Places	.....		.....	2,000		2,000
		Caretakers—Cost of Supervision	.....		.....	6,000		6,000
		Other Votes—1898-9	.....		.....	440		.....
						10,990		11,250	
14	15	TOTAL... .. £	.....		.....	14,218	.....	14,895

* Increase paid during 1898-99 from Vote "Adjustment of Salaries."

† Transferred from Department of Public Works.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Agriculture.								
1	1	Pathologist	Professional	A1	365		365†	
1	1	Chemist	"	A2	600		600	
1	1	Dairy Expert	"	A2	600		600	
1	...	Tobacco Expert	"	A2	400		.....
1	1	Fruit Expert	"	A2	400		400	
1	1	Entomologist	"	B1	250		250	
1	1	Artist	"	A2	400		400	
1	1	Artist and Engraver	"	B1	250		250	
1	1	Artist	"	B1	275		275	
2	2	Assistants to Chemist—1 at £150...	"	B2	225		225	
		Do do 1 at £75	"	B3				
1	1	Instructor in Agriculture	"	A1	700		700	
1	1	Chief Inspector	"	A2	400		400	
1	1	Chief Clerk of Branches	Clerical	A2	500		500	
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	300		300	
1	1	Do	"	B	220		220	
1	1	Do Editor of the <i>Agricultural Gazette</i> ...	"	C	200		230	
1	1	Timber and Agricultural Inspector	General		150		150	
1	1	Assistant to Botanist	"		60		65†	
1	1	Viticulturist	Professional	A3	350		350	
2	2	Inspectors of Vines, at £156	Clerical	C	312		312	
2	2	Inspectors, Vegetation Diseases Act, at £200	.....		400		400	
1	1	Assistant to Dairy Expert... ..	.....		150		150	
1	1	Bacteriologist ... ..	.....		350		350	
1	2	Laboratory Assistants—1 at £75, and 1 at £50 ... ..	.....		50		125	
1	1	Experimentalist ... ..	.....		350		350	
...	1	Caretaker, Laboratory ... ..	.....		.....		75	
...	1	Manager, Stock Farm ... ..	.....		.....		150	
...	2	Junior Clerks at £50 ... ..	.....		.....		100	
HAWKESBURY COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.								
1	1	Principal, Hawkesbury Agricultural College	Professional	A	525		525*	
1	1	Science Master, " " "	"	B1	285		285*	
1	1	English Master, " " "	"	B1	240		240*	
1	1	Registrar " " "	Clerical	C	200		210	
...	1	Clerk " " "	"		.....		75	
1	1	Housekeeper " " "	General		160		160*	
1	1	Experimentalist	"		250		250	
1	1	Orchardist	"		250		250*	
1	1	Farm Foreman	"		146		146	
1	1	Dairy Instructor	"		156		156	
1	1	Foreman Mechanic	"		211		187	
1	1	Engineer	"		150		150*	
1	1	Bee and Poultry Expert	"		120		120	
i	1	Farm Manager, Bathurst ... ..	.....		350		350	
1	1	Housekeeper, do ... ..	.....		50		50	
1	1	Manager, Murrumbidgee Experimental Farm ... ..	.....		250		250	
1	1	Clerk, Murrumbidgee Experimental Farm	.....		150		160*	
1	1	Orchardist do do	.....		200		200	
1	1	Manager, Wollongbar Farm ... ..	.....		200		200	
1	1	Do Coolabah Farm ... ..	.....		150		150	
		Salary of Orchardist, unpaid from 6th Feb. to 30th June, 1898—Revote...	.....		70		.....
					12,370		12,406	
		Less amount chargeable on account of quarters ... ..	.....		424		391	
					11,946		12,012	
47	52	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	11,946		.....	12,012

* Subject to reduction for value of quarters. † Half salary allowed to Dr. Cobb whilst absent from Colony.

‡ Increase paid during year 1898-99 from Vote "Adjustment of Salaries, &c."

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Lower.	Higher.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		Agriculture—continued.			£		£		
47	52	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	11,946	.....	12,012	
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>(Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>							
		Incidental expenses in connection with Agriculture, including wages, travelling expenses and living allowances .....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	5,000	
		Hawkesbury Agricultural College, including wages, maintenance, educational, live stock, teaching apparatus and appliances, and incidental expenses ..	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	5,500	
		Expenses in connection with the working of Experimental Farms in the country .....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	8,000	
		Expenses for holding Conferences, and other purposes... ..	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	300	
		Railway fares, Delegates to Conferences...	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	300	
		Administering Vegetation Diseases Act ...	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500	
						18,100		19,600	
47	52	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	30,046	.....	31,612	
		School of Mines and Assay Works.							
		Towards providing necessary appliances for making assays of minerals in bulk, or otherwise, including wages and the establishment of Schools of Mines, &c. £	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,500	1,500
		Board of Exports.							
1	1	Secretary .....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	300	
1	1	Expert .....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	
...	1	Junior Clerk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	
						500		550	
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		To encourage the export trade in products of the Colony and their sale in other markets .....	.....	.....	.....	1,750	.....	2,000	
		Experiments, Export of Citrus Fruits	600	
						1,750		2,600	
2	3		£	2,250	3,150	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
Miscellaneous Services.	£	£
For the purposes of Pastures and Stock Protection Act	5,000	7,500
Control, marking, fencing, and improving Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, removal of obstructions and suppression of trespass, and to meet expenses in connection with the acquiring of land for the benefit of travelling stock	1,000	1,000
To meet the cost of subsidising Agricultural, Horticultural, and Pastoral Societies receiving annual subscriptions (from 50 members) amounting to not less than £50, the subsidy not to exceed 10s. on every £1 awarded in prizes for Agricultural or other approved objects, and to meet the claims unpaid of duly qualified Agricultural Societies	10,000	10,000
To meet expense of subsidising Horticultural Societies	250	500
Special Prizes to be devoted to the improvement of Agriculture... ..	1,000	1,000
To meet expenses in connection with the reclamation of the Sanddrift, Newcastle	300	300
Administration of the Act for the Regulation of Coal Mines and Collieries	200	300
Ambulance Classes	250	250
Eradication of Prickly Pear on Water, Camping, and Travelling Stock Reserves—Re-vote	1,000	1,000
Providing 4 Scholarships—School of Mines	400	400
Special Grant to Agricultural Societies	4,000	4,000
Allowance to Mr. John Dixon for services as Acting Examiner of Coal- fields ... ..	.....	184
Erection of Buildings on the Royal Agricultural Society's Show-ground for Departmental Exhibits ... ..	.....	600
For improvement of road from Muswellbrook towards Jerry's Plains ... ..	.....	100
Costs of opposing appeal by Australian Gold Recovery Company, to amend patent of Cyanide process ... ..	.....	500
Other Votes, 1898-9	600	.....
VINE DISEASES ACT.		
Expenses in connection with the eradication of Phylloxera and adminis- tration of the Vine Diseases Act, and to provide a Vineyard to propagate Resistant Stocks	2,000	4,000
	26,000	31,634
TOTAL... ..	£	26,000
		31,634

XI.

The Postmaster-General.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
158-166	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department... .. £	396,159	314,319	413,556	313,520
	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	710,478	.....	727,076

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.*

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.											
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.				
					£		£				
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.											
1	1	Postmaster General ... ..	...	...	.....	1,370	.....	1,370
1	1	Deputy Postmaster General	Special...	...	.....	920	.....	920
2	2										
1	1	Secretary	Clerical..	A1	...	700	700	700			
APPOINTMENT BRANCH.											
1	1	Appointment Clerk	"	A2	...	400	400	400			
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	...	300	300	300			
4	5	Clerks—1 at £250, 3 at £240, 1 at £210...	"	...	B	925	1,180	1,180			
2	1	Clerk at £200	"	...	C	400	200	200			
3	3	Clerks—1 at £140, 1 at £110, and 1 at £65 ... ..	"	...	...	295	315	315	
11	11					2,320		2,395			
INLAND MAIL BRANCH.											
1	1	Inland Mail Clerk	"	A2	...	400	400	400			
1	1	Clerk	"	...	B	250	250	250			
2	2	Clerks at £210	"	...	C	400	420	420			
1	1	Clerk	"	...	D	52	65	65			
5	5					1,102		1,135			
IRREGULARITY AND MISSING LETTER BRANCH.											
1	1	Inspector for Irregularity, Missing and Dead Letter Branch	"	A3	...	400	400	400			
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	...	300	300	300			
1	...	Do	"	...	A	275	.....	.....	
3	4	Clerks—1 at £260, 2 at £225, and 1 at £210	"	...	B	700	920	920			
3	3	Do 2 at £200, and 1 at £180	"	...	C	570	580	580			
5	5	Do 2 at £140, 1 at £125, 1 at £95, and 1 at £65'	"	...	D	533	565	565			
14	14					2,778		2,765			
DEAD LETTER BRANCH.											
1	1	Dead Letter Clerk	"	...	B	225	240	240			
1	1	Clerk	"	...	C	170	170	170			
4	4	Clerks—2 at £150, 1 at £125, 1 at £110	"	...	D	525	535	535			
6	6					920		945			
CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.											
1	1	Correspondence Clerk	"	A3	...	325	325	325			
1	1	Clerk	"	...	B	200	210	210			
2	1	Do	"	...	C	200	160	160			
...	1	Do	"	...	D	.....	50	50		
4	4					725		745			
RECORD BRANCH.											
1	1	Record Clerk	"	A3	...	300	300	300			
1	1	Clerk	"	...	B	250	250	250			
3	3	Clerks at £180	"	...	C	510	540	540			
1	1	Clerk	"	...	D	100	100	100			
6	6					1,160		1,190			
49	49	Carried forward... ..	£	11,995	12,165			

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Division of Service.	GRADES.		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
			Higher.	Lower.	£	£	£	£	
		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.							
49	49	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	11,995	.....	12,165
		STORE BRANCH.							
1	1	Clerk in charge of Stores	Clerical..	A3	...	300		300	
1	1	Clerk	"	...	B	250		250	
1	1	Do	"	...	C	180		190	
4	4	Clerks—1 at £125, 1 at £110, 1 at £100, and 1 at £80	"	...	D	387		415	
1	1	Storeman—Foreman	General..	...	...	150		150
1	1	Storeman and Signalman ... ..	"	...	...	130		130
2	2	Storemen, at £120 ... ..	"	...	...	240		240
11	11					1,637		1,675	
		ACCOUNT BRANCH.							
1	1	Accountant	Clerical	A1	...	550		550	
...	2	Clerks, at £260	"	...	A	.....		520
5	3	Do 1 at £250, and 2 at £230	"	...	A	1,190		710	
4	4	Do 2 at £200, 1 at £180, and 1 at £160...	"	...	C	740		740	
10	10					2,480		2,520	
		CASH BRANCH.							
1	1	Cashier	"	...	A2	450		450	
1	1	Clerk	"	...	A3	350		350	
1	1	Do	"	...	B	225		240	
1	1	Do	"	...	C	200		200	
2	3	Clerks—1 at £160, 1 at £150, and 1 at £50	"	...	D	300		360	
6	7					1,525		1,600	
		SAVINGS BANK AND MONEY ORDER DIVISION.							
1	1	Controller	"	...	A1	800		800	
1	1	Accountant	"	...	A1	500		500	
1	1	Examiner	"	...	A3	380		380	
3	3	Clerks, 2 at £335, and 1 at £300	"	...	A3	970		970	
1	1	Teller	"	...	A3	300		300	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £277, 2 at £270	"	...	A	808		817	
10	14	Do 5 at £250, 5 at £240, and 4 at £210	"	...	B	2,408		3,290	
22	18	Do 5 at £200, 8 at £190, 5 at £180...	"	...	C	4,120		3,420	
38	38	Do 9 at £150, 2 at £140, 5 at £125, 3 at £120, 4 at £110, 1 at £100, 2 at £90, 5 at £80, 3 at £70, and 4 at £65	"	...	D	3,968		4,205	
80	80					14,254		14,682	
156	157	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	31,891	.....	32,642

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
18 -	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£	£	£	£	
156	157	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.							
		Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	31,891	.....	32,612	
DISTRIBUTER'S BRANCH.									
1	1	Distributor of Stamps	...	Clerical..	A2	425	425		
1	1	Clerk	...	"	A	275	290		
1	1	Do	...	"	B	250	250		
1	1	Do	...	"	C	200	200		
2	2	Clerks—1 at £84 and 1 at £80	...	"	D	154	164		
6	6					1,304		1,329	
MAIL DIVISION.									
1	1	Chief Inspector and Superintendent	...	"	A1	700	700		
1	1	Assistant Superintendent and Senior Inspector	...	"	A1	550	550		
1	...	Senior Inspector	...	"	A1	500	.....	
3	6	Inspectors—1 at £470, 1 at £461, 4 at £400	...	"	A2	1,331	2,531		
3	1	Inspector	...	"	A3	1,200	300		
4	4	Clerks—1 at £350, 2 at £325, 1 at £300	...	"	A3	1,300	1,300		
5	6	Do 2 at £290, 2 at £280, 1 at £270, and 1 at £260	...	"	A	1,360	1,670		
8	8	Clerks—2 at £250, 1 at £240, 4 at £230, and 1 at £210	...	"	B	1,875	1,870		
1	...	Relieving Officer and Acting Inspector	...	"	A	280	.....	
14	16	Clerks—5 at £200, 3 at £180, and 3 at £160	...	"	C	2,595	2,920		
19	16	Do 2 at £150, 3 at £140, 1 at £135, 1 at £125, 1 at £120, 5 at £110, 2 at £100, and 1 at £50	...	"	D	2,320	1,900		
1	1	Officer-in-charge of Parcel Post	...	"	A3	325	325		
61	60					14,336		14,066	
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DIVISION.									
1	1	Chief Electrician and Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs	...	Professional	A1	800	800*		
ELECTRICIAN'S BRANCH.									
1	1	Electrician	...	"	A2	500	500		
1	1	Assistant Electrician	...	"	A3	350	350		
1	1	Testing Officer	...	"	B1	240	250		
2	2	Testing Officers at £240	...	"	B2	450	480		
1	2	Do 1 at £125, 1 at £100	...	"	B3	100	225		
1	2	Cadets at £65	...	"	B4	70	130		
1	1	Clerk	...	Clerical	D	100	110		
1	1	Mechanician	...	General	...	300	300		
5	5	Fitters—2 at £236, 1 at £150, 1 at £130, and 1 at £78	...	"	...	830	830		
13	13	Batterymen—1 at £223, 2 at £150, 1 at £110, 2 at £100, 3 at £90, 3 at £78, 1 at £65	...	"	...	1,376	1,402		
1	1	Jointer	...	"	...	100	100		
1	1	Probationer	...	"	...	52	65		
30	32					5,268		5,542	
253	255	Carried forward	£	52,799	53,579	

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
253	255	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	52,799	.....	53,579
OPERATING BRANCH.									
1	1	Station Manager	Clerical.	A1	...	600	600		
2	2	Assistant Managers, at £330	"	A3	...	660	660		
						1,260		1,260	
3	3	BOOKING CLERKS—OPERATING ROOM.							
4	5	Clerks—2 at £200, 1 at £175, 1 at £170, and 1 at £160	"	...	C	730	905		
21	20	Do 6 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £130 and 10 at £125, and 2 at £110	"	...	D	2,697	2,640		
						3,427		3,545	
25	25	RECEIVING BRANCH.							
1	1	Receiving Clerk	"	...	A3	375	375		
1	1	Clerk	"	...	B	250	250		
6	7	Clerks—2 at £200, 1 at £175, 1 at £170, and 2 at £160	"	...	C	1,055	1,225		
3	2	Clerks—1 at £125, and 1 at £112	"	...	D	372	237		
						2,052		2,087	
11	11	CHECK BRANCH.							
1	1	Check Clerk	"	...	A2	403	403		
1	1	Clerk	"	...	A	290	290		
3	4	Clerks—1 at £230, 1 at £220, 1 at £218, and 1 at £200	"	...	B	654	868		
4	3	Clerks—2 at £190, and 1 at £160	"	...	C	730	540		
13	13	Do 3 at £150, 2 at £140, 4 at £125, 1 at £110, 1 at £84, and 2 at £65	"	...	D	1,494	1,554		
						3,571		3,655	
22	22	DESPATCH BRANCH.							
1	1	Messengers' Overseer	"	...	B	236	240		
...	1	Clerk ... ..	"	...	...	.....	200	
2	1	Do	"	...	C	370	190		
3	3	Overseers at £125	General..	...	...	375	375	
11	11	Monitors—2 at £130, 1 at £120, and 8 at £88 ... ..	"	...	...	1,084	1,084	
						2,065		2,089	
17	17	TELEPHONE BRANCH.							
1	1	Manager	Clerical..	A2	...	500	500		
1	1	Mechanician	General..	...	...	300	300	
1	1	Exchange Foreman ... ..	"	...	...	300	300	
1	1	Line Foreman ... ..	"	...	...	200	200	
33	33	Fitters—1 at £223, 2 at £200, 3 at £175, 4 at £135, 3 at £125, 7 at £110, 2 at £100, and 11 at £96 ... ..	"	...	...	4,102	4,089	
7	7	Monitors—2 at £145, 1 at £120, 3 at £110, and 1 at £96 ... ..	"	...	...	836	836	
2	2	Junior Assistants—1 at £78, and 1 at £26 ... ..	"	...	...	104	104	
1	2	Cleaner and Messenger—1 at £78, 1 at £26 ... ..	"	...	...	78	104	
173	205	Switchboard Attendants ... ..	.....	.....	.....	8,281	10,465	
...	...	Do do &c., as required ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,500	
1	1	Matron ... ..	.....	.....	.....	130	130	
1	1	Clerk	Clerical..	D	...	110	125		
						16,441		18,653	
222	255								
553	588	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	81,615	.....	84,868

No. of Persons.		1899-1900		1898-9		1899-1900		No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.		GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
								Division of Service.		Higher.		Lower.		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
														£		£	
553	588													81,615			84,868
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.																	
Brought forward £																	
ELECTRIC LIGHT BRANCH.																	
1	1							Professional	A3					350			350
4	4							General..						804			804
12	12													1,625			1,633
														2,779			2,787
17	17																
CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.																	
1	1							"						350			350
1	1							"						241			241
4	4													1,000			1,000
1	1													130			130
														1,721			1,721
7	7																
1	1							General..						254			254
2	2							"						235			235
8	8							"						889			889
1	1							"						150			150
12	12							"						1,260			1,260
15	15							"						1,635			1,672
														416			416
2	2													411			411
3	3													120			130
1	1													55			50
1	1																
9	9													974			961
														160			160
														6,559			588
56	56																
INDOOR MESSENGERS.																	
1	1							General						180			180
15	17							"						1,403			1,526
														1,583			1,706
16	18																
649	686													94,257			97,670

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.				£	£		
1151	1195	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	174,377	.....	181,287	
8	7	Post and Telegraph Assistants—1 at £280, 5 at £260, and 1 at £240	.....	.....	1	2,020		1,820	
113	112	Post and Telegraph Assistants—1 at £230, 15 at £225, 1 at £220, 39 at £200, 46 at £190, and 10 at £180	.....	.....	2	21,850		22,165	
210	240	Post and Telegraph Assistants—3 at £175, 19 at £170, 66 at £160, 60 at £150, 54 at £140, 10 at £130, and 28 at £125.	.....	.....	3	30,260		35,675	
374	408	Post and Telegraph Assistants—37 at £120, 90 at £110, 6 at £106, 33 at £101, 34 at £100, 34 at £91, 46 at £88, 65 at £78, and 63 at £65	.....	.....	4	35,226		38,016	
6	1	Post and Telegraph Assistant	.....	.....	.....	260		52	
						89,616		97,728	
711	768								
1	1	Overseer of Sorters...	General	.....	.....	160		180	
123	126	Sorters—39 at £160, 17 at £150, 16 at £140, 16 at £130, 10 at £120, 19 at £110, and 9 at £100	"	.....	.....	16,820		17,300	
124	127		"	.....	.....	16,980		17,480	
17	12	Stampers—2 at £91, and 10 at £78	"	.....	.....	1,464		962	
			"	.....	.....	1,464		962	
34	34	Mail Guards—22 at £170, 6 at £160, 3 at £150, 1 at £140, and 2 at £120	"	.....	.....	5,550		5,530	
			"	.....	.....	5,550		5,530	
463	468	Letter Carriers—54 at £144, 17 at £135, 19 at £130, 24 at £125, 24 at £120, 34 at £115, 21 at £110, 25 at £105, 3 at £104, 26 at £100, 58 at £91, 127 at £78, 23 at £65, 8 at £52, 4 at £39, and 1 at £26	"	.....	.....	46,782		47,455	
			"	.....	.....	46,782		47,455	
108	107	Mail Boys—78 at £78, 29 at £65	"	.....	.....	8,138		7,969	
			"	.....	.....	8,138		7,969	
556	561	Telegraph Messengers—293 at £52, 111 at £39, and 157 at £26	"	.....	.....	24,115		23,647	
			"	.....	.....	24,115		23,647	
1520	1610	Non-official Postmasters, Receiving Office-keepers, Telephone Operators, Assistants, &c.	"	.....	.....	25,004		26,834	
			"	.....	.....	25,004		26,834	
		To provide for new offices, &c.	.....	.....	.....	1,350		1,350	
		To provide increases to Junior Staff (General Division)	.....	.....	.....	2,783		3,314	
4684	4882	Carried forward...	£	396,159	413,556	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.					
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.					
4684	4882	Brought forward ... ..	£	..... 396,159	..... 413,556
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Fuel and Light for City, Suburban, and Country Offices ...		2,200	3,650
		Rent of Country and Branch Offices		11,500	11,200
		Furniture, Fittings, &c., City, Suburban, and Country Offices		2,900	2,600
		Forage allowances to Letter-carriers, Line Repairers, Messengers, &c., and Horse Equipment		12,000	12,800
		Forage (Departmental Horses, Sydney)		1,500	1,600
		Additional Horses		200	200
		Overtime, to expedite the sorting and delivery of British and Foreign Mails, and of Newspapers, and Officials working on Sundays, &c.		3,300	3,300
		Uniforms for Letter-carriers, Mail-guards, Messengers, &c. ...		4,200	3,700
		Travelling expenses—Inspectors, Relieving Officers, &c. ...		7,500	9,500
		New Stamps and Seals		250	300
		Iron Letter and Newspaper Receivers		100	200
		Working Expenses (Electric Telegraph)		8,500	8,000
		Repairs to Telegraph Lines		12,000	10,500
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses		2,800	2,800
		Fuel, Gas, Water, Carbons, and Globes (Electric Light) ...		800	1,100
		Remuneration to Railway Department for performing Postal and Public Telegraph business		6,000	6,300
		Purchase of Plant, Renewals, Oils, &c., and to replace Lamps (Electric Light)		1,400	1,100
		Cleaning General Post Office and Country Post Offices; allowances to Official Postmasters and Telegraph Masters for keeping their offices clean; to provide light for office purposes; for portage of mails; and for attending to and winding turret clocks		4,600	4,800
		Canvas and other material for mail-bags and cost of making ...		1,500	1,500
		Allowances to Officers stationed at outlying Districts ...		650	3,000
		To supply Telegraph Instruments		350	600
				84,250	88,750
4684	4882	Carried forward ... ..	£	..... 480,409	..... 502,306

No. of Persons.		No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.			
1898-9	1899-1900	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.			
4684	4882	Brought forward	£ 480,400	£ 502,306	
		CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.			
		Inland, including Portage	90,000	87,000	
		Amount to be transferred to Railway Department for the conveyance of mails... ..	70,000	71,500	
		Gratuities to Ships' Mails, Foreign and Coastwise... ..	8,000	7,500	
		Postal communication, <i>via</i> San Francisco	4,050	4,050	
		Postal communication, <i>via</i> Suez, per Federal Mail Service, by the vessels of the Orient and the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Companies, including the cost of overland transit of mail-matter	30,000	30,000	
		Postal communication, <i>via</i> Vancouver	10,000	10,000	
			212,050	210,050	
		CABLE SUBSIDIES AND GUARANTEES.			
		<i>British and Australian Cable Subsidy.</i>			
		Proportion payable by New South Wales of Guaranteed Annual Subsidy of £32,400 for twenty years, from 1st November, 1879, for the Duplication of the British Australian Cable	13,404	10,053	
		<i>Tasmanian Cable Subsidy.</i>			
		Proportion payable by New South Wales	1,705	1,495	
		<i>New Zealand Cable, Reduced Rates.</i>			
		Proportion of Guarantee payable by New South Wales	680	523	
		<i>Tasmanian Cable, Reduced Rates</i>			
		Proportion payable by New South Wales	59	.....
		<i>New Caledonia Cable Guarantee.</i>			
		Proportion payable by New South Wales	2,000	2,000	
			17,848	14,071	
		MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
		Solicitors' costs in the case, <i>Healey v. Bank of New South Wales</i> ... ..	.....	649	
		Gratuity to Widow of G. T. Carrol, late Line Repairer, Kempsey, whose death was caused by exposure to inclement weather whilst in the performance of his duties	171	.....	649
			171	.....	.....
4684	4882	TOTAL... ..	£ 710,478	£ 727,076	

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS

FROM THE

VOTE ADVANCE TO TREASURER, 1898-9,

ON ACCOUNT OF

SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1898-9.

SUBMITTED FOR PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATION IN
ADJUSTMENT OF THE ADVANCE VOTE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
16 AUGUST, 1899.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPELGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1899.

[6d.]

BEAUCHAMP,

Message No. 22.

Governor.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1899-1900, together with a statement of payments from the Vote "Advance to Treasurer, 1898-9," on account of services for the year 1898-9, submitted for Parliamentary appropriation in adjustment of the Advance Vote.

Government House,

Sydney, 9th August, 1899.

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS from the Vote Advance to Treasurer,
1898-9, on Account of Services of the Year 1898-9.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
No. I.—SCHEDULES.			
SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.			
Mrs. Julia Robinson, widow of the late Pilot Robinson	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
.....			12 10 0
TOTAL, SCHEDULES	£		12 10 0
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.			
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Incidental expenses			111 12 10
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	£		111 12 10
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Aid for the Maintenance of Old and Infirm Aborigines, &c.			799 0 4
LUNACY.			
Institutions for the Insane generally.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Junior Clerk, Callan Park, difference between £65 per annum and £50 voted, from 7th December, 1898			8 10 2
MEDICAL ADVISER.			
Coast Hospital.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Maintenance of patients and ambulance services and other contingencies, including material for minor repairs			1,000 9 5
Analytical Branch.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Cleaner—Difference between £60 per annum and £38 voted, from 4th October, 1898			16 6 4
<i>Maintenance of Sick Paupers.</i>			
For support of Destitute Persons in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, Carrington Centennial Convalescent, and other Hospitals, and contingent expenses connected therewith			1,030 3 1
AGENT-GENERAL.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Secretary—Difference between £900 per annum and £830 voted, from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898			70 0 0
FISHERIES COMMISSION.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Junior clerk, at £50 per annum, from 23rd September, 1898			38 12 2
REORGANISATION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE			1,570 19 7
BOTANIC GARDENS.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Amount inadvertently deducted from salary of clerk as house rent			30 0 0
Carried forward	£		4,564 1 1
Carried forward	£		124 2 10

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS FROM THE VOTE ADVANCE TO

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
Brought forward... .. £	.....	£ 124 s. 2 d. 10	£ 124 s. 2 d. 10
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY— <i>continued.</i>			
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	4,564 1 1	4,564 1 1
GOVERNMENT DOMAINS.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Incidental expenses . . . . .	.....	2 0 4	2 0 4
GARDEN PALACE GROUNDS.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Wages to Gardeners, &c. . . . .	.....	49 12 10	49 12 10
CENTENNIAL PARK.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Wages to Gardeners, Labourers, &c. . . . .	.....	297 13 2	297 13 2
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.			
Sydney Rescue Work Society—Special grant	300 0 0		300 0 0
Metropolitan Charities Association—Special grant	525 0 0		525 0 0
City Night Refuge and Reformatory—Special grant	50 0 0		50 0 0
		875 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for Protection, Expenses of Transmission, Charitable Relief, &c.	2,978 8 4		2,978 8 4
Compensation for land resumed at Tuggerah Lakes as a site for Cottage of Inspector of Fisheries	20 17 2		20 17 2
Anthropological Society of Australasia—Special grant	100 0 0		100 0 0
Expenses incurred by the Unemployed Advisory Board	50 0 0		50 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Immigration Restriction Act	25 0 0		25 0 0
Expenses incurred in connection with the Reception of His Excellency the Governor..	192 0 0		192 0 0
Expenses incurred in connection with Conference of Premiers at Melbourne, considering amendments in the Federal Enabling Bill	126 0 0		126 0 0
Expenses incurred in connection with the Australasian Federation Enabling Act of 1899...	17,927 1 1		17,927 1 1
Expenses of Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Hastings and Macleay Election... ..	351 12 4		351 12 4
Expenses of Royal Commission on Coal Cargoes	62 15 8		62 15 8
Expenses incurred in England and the Continent of Europe in obtaining information essential to the preparation of a report on Old Age Pensions, Charities, and State Insurance	350 0 0		350 0 0
Wilcannia Municipal Council—Special grant, being on account of Endowments and Grants unpaid for the municipal half-years, ended 3rd February, 1896, 3rd August, 1896, 1st February, 1897, and 2nd August, 1897	255 14 2		255 14 2
New Lambton Fire Brigade—Special grant	30 0 0		30 0 0
East Maitland Water Brigade—Special grant.	30 0 0		30 0 0
Morpeth Water Brigade—Special grant	30 0 0		30 0 0
Waterloo Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special grant	50 0 0		50 0 0
Rookwood Fire Brigade—Special grant	100 0 0		100 0 0
		22,679 8 9	
TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY . . . . . £	.....	28,467 16 2	28,467 16 2
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	28,591 19 0	28,591 19 0

TREASURER, 1898-9, ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1898-9. 5

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
Brought forward... .. £	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 28,591 19 0	£ s. d. 28,591 19 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.			
LAND AND INCOME TAX.			
To meet expenses in connection with the administration of the Land and Income Tax Assessments, &c. ... ..	.....	4,045 1 4	4,045 1 4
STORES AND STATIONERY.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Stores, Stationery, and Furniture, for the Public Service generally	10,097 3 11		10,097 3 11
Taxation Department Furniture	147 5 11		147 5 11
		10,244 9 10	
BOARD OF HEALTH.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Members of Board of Health, at £100 per annum, from 14th March, 1899	29 16 9		29 16 9
Laboratory Assistant, at £175 per annum, from 1st February, 1899	72 18 4		72 18 4
Cleaner, Biological and Bacteriological Labora- tory, at £75 per annum, from 9th December, 1898	42 2 9		42 2 9
		144 17 10	
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Senior Sub-Inspector—Difference between £250 per annum and £200 voted, from 1st July, 1898	50 0 0		50 0 0
Sub-Inspector—Difference between £236 per annum and £186 voted, from 1st July, 1898	50 0 0		50 0 0
Three Sub-Inspectors—Difference between £206 per annum and £156 voted, from 1st July, 1898	150 0 0		150 0 0
One Sub-Inspector—Difference between £206 per annum and £156 voted, from 1st Octo- ber, 1898	37 10 0		37 10 0
		287 10 0	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Contribution towards maintenance of Meteor- ological Station at Mount Kosciusko and Merimbula	350 0 0		350 0 0
Expenses in connection with the charter of the schooner "Eastward Ho," sent to the relief of Professor David's Expedition to Funafuti for the investigation of the formation of the Coral Islands—further sum	40 14 0		40 14 0
Refund of Civil Service Superannuation deduc- tions payable to officers who have voluntarily resigned from the Service	1,179 2 11		1,179 2 11
To meet pensions to Superannuated Police Officers	10,704 10 0		10,704 10 0
To meet pensions to Inspectors of Stock, Department of Mines	676 15 0		676 15 0
Late Sir H. Parkes—Family Grant—Payments pending appointment of Trustee	375 0 0		375 0 0
Expenses incurred in editing and publishing a Handbook on Spontaneous Combustion of Coal	100 0 0		100 0 0
		13,426 1 11	
<i>(Items connected with Defence.)</i>			
Proportion payable to Government of Western Australia for expenses of maintenance of Garrison, Albany ... ..	.....	556 5 5	556 5 5
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE ... .. £	.....	28,704 6 4	28,704 6 4
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	57,296 5 4	57,296 5 4

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS FROM THE VOTE ADVANCE TO

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 TH JUNE, 1899.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. £	.....	57,296 5 4	57,296 5 4
No. IV.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
MILITARY SECRETARY.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
1 Probationer, at £50 per annum, from 16th November, 1898	27 1 8		27 1 8
1 Probationer, at £50 per annum, from 17th November, 1898	26 18 11		26 18 11
VOLUNTEER FORCES.		54 0 7	
First Australian Horse—Capitation allowance at £5 per head, for 125 men ... ..	.....	625 0 0	625 0 0
National Guard—Band Allowance ... ..	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0
<i>General Contingencies.</i>			
Cost of Installation of Major-General French's Defence Scheme	80 16 3		80 16 3
Clearing Scrub on Randwick Rifle Range ..	46 1 7		46 1 7
Expenses in connection with holding Volunteer Camps of Instruction during Easter holidays	1,254 17 7		1,254 17 7
		1,381 15 5	
TOTAL, MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES £	.....	2,110 16 0	2,110 16 0
No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Acting Judges of Supreme Court	188 10 0		188 10 0
Clerk, at £300 per annum, from 1st May, 1899	50 0 0		50 0 0
Clerk, at £250 per annum, from 1st January, 1899	125 0 0		125 0 0
		363 10 0	
TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL £	.....	363 10 0	363 10 0
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.			
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.			
Survey Division—Trigonometrical Branch.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Piling Overseer, at £200 per annum, from 8th March, 1899 ... ..	.....	62 18 1	62 18 1
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
For the purchase and resumption of sites for, and improvement and general maintenance of Public Parks, Recreation Grounds, and Bathing Places	182 18 11		182 18 11
Kuring-gai Chase—Special grant towards improvements	750 0 0		750 0 0
Compensation for Improvements on Village and Suburban Lands at Gilgunnia, and for the withdrawal of 770 acres from the leasehold area of Wirchilleba Pastoral Holding ...	178 5 10		178 5 10
Compensation for improvements and for the withdrawal of about 1,300 acres from the leasehold area of Wirchilleba Pastoral Holding for extension to Gilgunnia Temporary Common	267 3 2		267 3 2
Amount awarded by the Arbitrators, Land Appeal Court, as compensation for value of land taken by the Government for Lower Avenue Road and Bay View Road, Mosman's Bay	1,630 0 0		1,630 0 0
		2,958 7 11	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS £	.....	3,021 6 0	3,021 6 0
Carried forward... .. £		62,791 17 4	62,791 17 4

TREASURER, 1898-9, ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1898-9. 7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward £		62,791 17 4	62,791 17 4
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.			
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.			
Painting Centennial Park gates and railings...	1,683 13 3		1,683 13 3
Painting Railings, Public Parks	9,054 2 1		9,054 2 1
		10,737 15 4	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Compensation to Mrs. R. Bastian, widow of the late Captain H. Bastian, who lost his life owing to the foundering of the steamer "Little Nell" whilst proceeding from Sydney to Newcastle	75 0 0		75 0 0
Gratuity to John Jackson, Maintenance Man, Roads Branch, equal to two weeks' pay for each year of service	80 0 0		80 0 0
Waller v. Young—Verdict and costs	1,150 0 0		1,150 0 0
Drummoyne Municipal Council—Grant for repairing damage to roads and footpaths of the Borough caused by cattle passing through to the Abattoirs	200 0 0		200 0 0
Five Dock Municipal Council—Grant for repairing damage to roads and footpaths of the Borough caused by cattle passing through to the Abattoirs	200 0 0		200 0 0
		1,705 0 0	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.. £		12,442 15 4	12,442 15 4
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
PROTHONOTARY AND DIVORCE COURT.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Acting Chief Clerk, at £400 per annum, from 22nd February, 1899... ..		141 13 3	141 13 3
DISTRICT COURT.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Junior Clerk, at £50 per annum, from 5th December, 1898		28 12 7	28 12 7
PETTY SESSIONS.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Clerk of Petty Sessions, White Cliffs, at £175 per annum, from 7th June, 1899	11 13 4		11 13 4
Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Newcastle, at £50 per annum, from 1st October, 1898...	37 10 0		37 10 0
Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Gunnedah, at £50 per annum, from 11th October, 1898	36 3 1		36 3 1
		85 6 5	
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Examiner of Titles, at £600 per annum, from 29th May, 1899	54 16 9		54 16 9
Junior Clerk. Difference between £57 per annum and £50 voted from 23rd September, 1898	5 8 1		5 8 1
		60 4 10	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors under Licensing Act 45 Vic. No. 14	107 12 4		107 12 4
Necropolis—Maintenance of the Naval section of the Church of England Cemetery	5 10 0		5 10 0
		113 2 4	
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE £		428 19 5	428 19 5
Carried forward £		75,663 12 1	75,663 12 1

8 STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS FROM THE ADVANCE VOTE—SERVICES, 1898-9.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
Brought forward... .. £	75,663 12 1	75,663 12 1
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.			
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales—Special grant	100 0 0	100 0 0
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY £	100 0 0	100 0 0
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.			
IMPORTED AND INTRODUCED STOCK.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Transfer of Stock and Forage, incidental expenses, for expenses connected with in- vestigation of outbreaks and prevention of diseases amongst live stock, &c.	2,161 4 8	2,161 4 8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
James M. Conroy—Refund of portion of rent lodged in connection with application for leases Nos. 87, 88, and 89, at Gundagai (Mining on Private Lands Act) which were declared forfeited	25 0 0		25 0 0
Distribution of seed-wheat to distressed farmers, to be repaid by the farmers	2,926 8 7		2,926 8 7
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE £	5,112 13 3	5,112 13 3
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER—GENERAL.			
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Purchase of Land and Buildings at Murwil- lumbah, to be used as a Post and Telegraph Office	400 0 0	400 0 0
TOTAL, POSTMASTER—GENERAL..... £	400 0 0	400 0 0
GRAND TOTAL £	81,276 5 4	81,276 5 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
WAYS AND MEANS
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
FOR THE YEAR
1899-1900.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
16 *August*, 1899.



SYDNEY : WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

[1s. 9d.]

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No. 1.

ACCOUNT

OF

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30TH JUNE, 1899.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(EXCLUSIVE OF SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS)

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To EXPENDITURE on account of the undermentioned Departments, viz. :—		
No. 1. Schedules A to C	44,656 19 9	
2. Executive and Legislative... ..	30,713 12 7	
3. Chief Secretary	849,577 5 10	
4. Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	565,968 8 10	
4. Military and Naval Forces	197,024 8 3	
4. Railways	1,983,987 2 4	
5. Attorney-General	45,424 7 7	
6. Secretary for Lands	287,761 5 5	
7. Secretary for Public Works	882,414 3 7	
8. Administration of Justice	261,328 1 9	
9. Public Instruction, Labour and Industry ...	747,498 6 0	
10. Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	153,117 9 9	
11. Postmaster-General	695,261 12 2	
On account of Special Appropriations for Statutory Charges for expenditure of the year	371,776 10 9	7,116,509 14 7
To EXPENDITURE as Interest—		
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	2,219,185 5 5	
Interest on Uninvested Trust Funds in temporary possession of the Government	25,775 4 5	
Interest on Special Deposits by Savings Bank of New South Wales	66,480 8 1	
Interest on Treasury Bills—Deficiency, 1886 and previous years	43,268 17 2	
Interest on Treasury Bills—Deficiency to 30th June, 1895, and previous years	30,741 0 0	2,385,450 15 1
To EXPENDITURE in reduction of the Public Debt :—		
Towards Extinction of Million Loan	2,400 0 0	
Annual Instalments to Sinking Funds	103,439 13 4	
In Redemption of Treasury Bills—Deficiency of 1886 and previous years	150,000 0 0	255,839 13 4
TOTAL	£	9,757,800 3 0
To BALANCE carried forward ... ..	.....	147,702 3 5
	.....	9,905,502 6 5

1.

Revenue Fund.FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1899.
AND SHEEP ACCOUNT.)

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By BALANCE from ACCOUNT, year 1897-8, brought forward ...	.....			135,108	17	1
By REVENUE and RECEIPTS (1st July, 1898, to 30th June, 1899) :—						
Taxation (a)	2,558,953	1	5			
Land Revenue (b)	2,002,044	7	1			
Receipts for Services rendered (c)	4,967,822	5	7			
General Miscellaneous Receipts (d)	225,365	2	3			
				9,754,184	16	4
By ADVANCES from Special Appropriations, repaid and to be repaid—State Children's Relief and Stamp Exchange ...	.....			12,157	15	1
By SPECIAL REPAYMENT to CREDIT of VOTES of PREVIOUS YEARS				4,050	17	11
				£ 9,905,502	6	5

(a) to (d) See particulars on pages 13 to 16.

J. H. CARBUTHERS,
Treasurer.

No. 2.

OLD FORM

OF

ACCOUNT

OF

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30TH JUNE, 1899.

No.
OLD FORM
Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Dr.

(EXCLUSIVE OF SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS)

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To AUTHORIZED CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND for the year, 1898-9, as shown on summary of Estimates-in-Chief (see page 3) :—		
	Special Appropriations	2,686,579 13 4	
	Schedules to the Constitution Act... ..	45,179 0 0	
	Executive and Legislative	31,279 0 0	
	Chief Secretary	842,002 0 0	
	Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—		
	Departments generally	623,790 0 0	
	Military and Naval Forces	196,185 0 0	
	Railways	1,926,754 0 0	
	Attorney-General	46,854 0 0	
	Secretary for Lands	298,466 0 0	
	Secretary for Public Works	894,620 0 0	
	Administration of Justice	265,911 0 0	
	Public Instruction, Labour and Industry	756,793 0 0	
	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	158,946 0 0	
	Postmaster-General	710,478 0 0	
		9,483,836 13 4	
	Secretary for Lands—special service... ..	100 0 0	
	Special Appropriations in reduction of the Public Debt	225,000 0 0	
		9,708,936 13 4	
	<i>Less</i> —Balance of Vote—Special Grants to Country and Suburban Municipalities unexpended on 30th June, 1899	3,644 15 7	
		9,705,291 17 9	
	<i>Less</i> —Balances of Votes unexpended on 30th June, 1899—		
	Balances of Votes... .. £41,235 11 10		
	Balances of Advances repaid 95,236 0 10		
		136,471 12 8	
2	To FURTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :—		9,568,820 5 1
	Schedules to the Constitution Act... ..	12 8 5	
	Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	3,126 2 2	
	Interest and Extinction of Railway Loan... ..	2,405 0 0	
	Interest on Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9)	278 10 4	
	Compensation for Land taken under Public Purposes Acquisition Act	123 19 2	
	Revenue Refunded (including Stamp Exchange)... ..	19,208 3 7	
	Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	2,946 18 8	
	Endowment under Fire Brigades Act	359 8 4	
	Australasian Federation Convention—expenses	896 18 2	
	Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act	3,371 0 3	
		32,758 9 1	
3	To OTHER PAYMENTS :—		
	Advances under State Children's Relief Act (44 Vic. No. 24) ... ..	.....	12,556 6 7
4	To AMOUNT REQUIRED TO BE APPROPRIATED TO COVER URGENT CLAIMS PAID FROM "EXPENDITURE SUSPENSE ACCOUNT," FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES, VIZ. :—		
	Railways and Tramways—Working Expenses	57,328 14 8	
	Exchange on Remittances	2,314 12 7	
	Land and Income Tax Department	2,745 9 8	
		62,388 16 11	
5	To AMOUNT REQUIRED TO BE APPROPRIATED IN ADJUSTMENT OF "ADVANCE VOTE OF 1898-9" ... ..	.....	81,276 5 4
	To BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD ... ..	.....	9,757,800 3 0
		.....	147,702 3 5
	TOTAL	£ 9,905,502 6 5	

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

2.

OF ACCOUNT.

Revenue Fund.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1899.
(AND SHEEP ACCOUNT.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	By BALANCE from ACCOUNT, year 1897-8, brought forward ... ..	.....	135,108 17 1
1	By REVENUE and RECEIPTS (1st July, 1898, to 30th June, 1899) :—		-
	Taxation	2,558,953 1 5	
	Land Revenue—	£ s. d.	
	Sales	1,131,530 9 6	
	Annual Revenue	870,513 17 7	
		2,002,044 7 1	
	Receipts for Services rendered	4,907,677 5 7	
	General Miscellaneous Receipts	285,510 2 3	
			9,754,184 16 4
2	By ADVANCES REPAID :—		
	State Children's Relief, 1897-8	10,601 8 6	
	State Children's Relief, 1898-9	171 6 7	
	Stamp Exchange Account, 1898-9	1,346 10 6	
			12,119 5 7
3	By ADVANCES to be REPAID :—		
	Stamp Exchange Account, 1898-9 ... ..	.....	38 9 6
4	By SPECIAL REPAYMENT to CREDIT of VOTES of PREVIOUS YEARS ... ..	.....	4,050 17 11
	TOTAL	£	9,905,502 6 5

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

No. 3.

ACCOUNT

OF

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE, 1900.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE on account of the undermentioned Departments, viz. :—				
No. 1. Schedules A to C	44,440	0 0		
2. Executive and Legislative	32,802	0 0		
3. Chief Secretary	826,081	0 0		
4. Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade...	513,045	0 0		
4. Railways	2,044,274	0 0		
5. Attorney-General... ..	74,132	0 0		
5. Military and Naval Forces	210,857	0 0		
6. Secretary for Lands	307,163	0 0		
7. Secretary for Public Works	912,475	0 0		
8. Administration of Justice	270,914	10 0		
9. Public Instruction, Labour and Industry	773,760	0 0		
10. Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	167,907	0 0		
11. Postmaster-General	727,076	0 0		
On account of Special Appropriations for Statutory Charges for expenditure of the year... ..	328,204	0 0	7,233,130	10 0
To ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE as Interest:—				
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	2,245,000	0 0		
Interest on Uninvested Trust Funds in Temporary possession of the Government	26,150	0 0		
Interest on Special Deposits by Savings Bank of New South Wales	71,317	0 0		
Interest on Treasury Bills—Deficiency, 1886 and previous years	38,471	10 4		
Interest on Treasury Bills—Deficiency to 30th June, 1895, and previous years	30,741	0 0		
			2,411,679	10 4
To ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE in reduction of the Public Debt:—				
Annual Instalments to Sinking Funds	114,561	6 8		
In Redemption of Treasury Bills—Deficiency of 1886 and previous years	150,000	0 0		
			264,561	6 8
TOTAL	£		9,909,371	7 0
To BALANCE, BEING ESTIMATED SURPLUS	£		20,973	16 5
			9,930,345	3 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

3.

Revenue Fund.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1900.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By BALANCE from Account for the year 1898-1899, brought forward ... ..	.....	147,702 3 5
By AMOUNT of ESTIMATED REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the year ending 30th June, 1900:—		
Taxation (a)	2,545,340 0 0	
Land Revenue (b)	2,009,200 0 0	
Receipts for Services rendered (c)... ..	4,959,234 0 0	
General Miscellaneous Receipts (d)	206,269 0 0	
	-----	9,720,043 0 0
By AMOUNT estimated to be received from Amendments of the Companies Act and the Stamp Duties Act ... ..	.....	50,000 0 0
By AMOUNT of expenditure in 1898-1899 under the provisions of Section 10 of the State Children's Relief Act of 1881 to be repaid ... ..	.....	12,600 0 0
TOTAL ... .. £	.....	9,930,345 3 5

a to d, see particulars on pages 13 to 16.

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

A.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the REVENUE of the Year ended 30th June, 1898, the REVENUE of the Year ended 30th June, 1899, and the ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year ending 30th June, 1900.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1898.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1899.	Estimated Revenue for the Year ending 30th June, 1900.
Taxation.			
	£	£	£
Customs	1,256,097	1,304,354	1,346,020
Excise	291,343	316,709	322,200
Stamps	348,560	361,881	310,000
Land Tax	371,870	271,401	265,000
Income Tax	180,103	182,847	180,000
Licenses	122,515	121,761	122,120
Total, Taxation	£ 2,570,488	2,558,953	2,545,340
Land Revenue.			
SALES	1,130,113	1,131,530	1,129,300
ANNUAL LAND REVENUE—			
Interest on Land conditionally purchased	75,773	66,278	63,000
Pastoral and Agricultural Occupation	669,374	672,044	676,700
Mining Occupation	45,566	46,446	50,700
Miscellaneous Land Receipts	102,280	85,746	89,500
	892,993	870,514	879,900
Total, Land Revenue	£ 2,023,106	2,002,044	2,009,200
Receipts for Services rendered.			
Railway Receipts	3,368,921	3,568,657	3,540,000
Post Office	734,759	775,102	794,800
Mint Receipts	13,622	13,875	14,000
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold	886	770	800
Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates and Fees	47,745	51,667	49,700
Registration of Brands	915	829	900
Public School Fees	73,907	75,315	75,000
Metropolitan Water Rates	182,897	190,315	190,000
Metropolitan Sewerage Rates	90,692	104,045	105,000
Hunter District Water Rates... ..	20,340	27,885	29,500
Agricultural Colleges	2,759	2,834	4,800
Fees of Office	95,749	96,384	95,199
Miscellaneous	56,642	60,145	59,535
Total, Receipts for Services rendered	£ 4,689,834	4,967,823	4,959,234
General Miscellaneous Receipts.			
Rents, exclusive of Land	71,354	73,388	78,800
Fines and Forfeitures	13,266	12,979	13,069
Country Towns Water Supply Works—Repayments	1,129	1,236	.....
Country Towns Water Supply Works—Interest	13,637	13,659	16,000
Water Rights Receipts	228	349	150
Church and School Lands Act, 1897... ..	6,252	6,035	6,000
Unclassified Receipts	92,798	117,719	92,250
Total, General Miscellaneous Receipts	£ 198,664	225,365	206,269
Grand Totals	£ 9,482,092	9,754,185	9,720,043

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

REVENUE DETAILED.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the year ended 30th June, 1898.	Revenue of the year ended 30th June, 1899.	Estimated Revenue for the Year ending 30th June, 1900.
	£	£	£
Taxation.			
CUSTOMS—			
Spirits	678,070	712,198	723,000
Wine... ..	22,324	22,689	23,000
Ale, Beer, and Porter	52,562	52,778	53,000
Tobacco and Cigars	277,107	278,721	283,000
Tea ... ..	.....	20,004	42,000
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	.....	71	.....
Sugar and Molasses	128,806	120,673	123,000
Opium	18,075	18,032	17,500
Rice ... ..	.....	454	.....
Dried Fruits... ..	49,203	53,419	64,000
Specific Duties	23,003	18,469	10,700
Bonded Warehouses	6,924	6,825	6,800
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses, &c.	23	21	20
	1,256,097	1,304,354	1,346,020
EXCISE—			
Ale, Beer, and Porter	139,323	151,683	155,000
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	3,891	3,672	3,000
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes... ..	147,071	160,192	163,000
Tobacco Factory License Fees	1,058	1,162	1,200
	291,343	316,709	322,200
STAMP DUTIES	348,560	361,881	310,000
LAND TAX	371,870	271,401	265,000
INCOME TAX	180,103	182,847	180,000
LICENSES—			
Wholesale Spirit-dealers and Brewers	6,792	6,750	6,750
Auctioneers	4,250	4,112	4,200
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors (including Wine, Cider, and Perry)	96,616	96,251	96,500
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses	6,852	6,487	6,500
Distillers and Rectifiers	102	116	120
Hawkers, Pedlars, and Pawnbrokers	3,456	3,495	3,500
Licenses under the Gunpowder Act of 1876	903	937	900
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes... ..	2,709	2,516	2,850
All other Licenses	835	797	800
	122,515	121,761	122,120
TOTAL, TAXATION	£ 2,570,488	2,558,953	2,545,340

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1898.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1899.	Estimated Revenue for the Year ending 30th June, 1900.
Land Revenue.			
SALES—	£	£	£
Auction Sales	89,399	98,119	90,000
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Special Sales	1,702	2,203	2,000
Improved Purchases	1,755	1,613	1,800
Deposits, &c., on Conditional Purchases	37,772	38,124	38,500
Instalments (including Interest) on Conditional Purchases	904,769	886,623	900,000
Balances on Conditional Purchases	88,181	97,820	90,000
Miscellaneous Purchases	6,535	7,028	7,000
TOTAL REVENUE FROM LAND SALES	1,130,113	1,131,530	1,129,300
Annual Land Revenue.			
INTEREST ON LAND CONDITIONALLY PURCHASED	75,773	66,278	63,000
PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATION—			
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	247,208	243,525	231,000
Conditional Leases	164,148	158,286	161,000
Annual Leases	44,679	49,128	50,000
Occupation Licenses	106,439	107,052	103,000
Homestead Leases	56,328	51,083	53,000
Snow Leases... ..	544	459	500
Inferior Leases	229	190	200
Scrub Leases	417	2,727	2,800
Homestead Selections	15,592	16,513	25,000
Settlement Leases	27,581	32,469	38,000
Improvement Leases	5,019	9,268	11,000
Artesian Well Leases	1,061	1,047	1,000
Quit Rents	129	297	200
TOTAL, PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATION	669,374	672,044	676,700
MINING OCCUPATION—			
Mineral Leases	13,613	12,085	13,500
Mineral Licenses	253	622	200
Leases of Auriferous Lands	14,468	17,961	15,000
Miners' Rights	4,305	3,942	5,000
Business Licenses	1,307	1,276	1,200
Royalty on Minerals	10,450	9,377	14,500
Residential Leases	491	675	500
Other Receipts	679	508	800
TOTAL, MINING OCCUPATION	45,566	46,446	50,700
MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS—			
Timber Licenses, Royalty, &c.	9,740	10,815	13,500
Fees on Transfer of Runs and Leases	940	1,082	1,000
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	2,593	2,981	2,500
Survey Fees	27,974	35,068	35,000
Special Leases	18,855	20,710	22,500
All other Receipts	42,178	15,090	15,000
TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS	102,280	85,746	89,500
TOTAL, ANNUAL LAND REVENUE	892,993	870,514	879,900
TOTAL, LAND REVENUE	2,023,106	2,002,044	2,009,200

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1898.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1899.	Estimated Revenue for the Year ending 30th June, 1900.
Receipts for Services rendered.			
	£	£	£
RAILWAYS—			
Railways proper	3,053,406	3,219,563	3,170,000
Tramways	315,515	349,094	370,000
	3,368,921	3,568,657	3,540,000
POST OFFICE—			
Postage	507,439	533,130	542,000
Telegraph Receipts	157,457	159,837	164,000
Telephone Receipts	45,187	56,319	63,000
Commission on Money Orders	15,089	15,214	14,800
Postal Notes Poundage	9,587	10,602	11,000
	734,759	775,102	794,800
MINT RECEIPTS	13,622	13,875	14,000
FEEES FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD	886	770	800
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR, AND LIGHT RATES AND FEES	47,745	51,667	49,700
REGISTRATION OF BRANDS	915	829	900
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES	73,907	75,315	75,000
METROPOLITAN WATER RATES	182,897	190,315	190,000
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE RATES	90,692	104,045	105,000
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER RATES	20,340	27,885	29,500
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES	2,759	2,834	4,800
FEES OF OFFICE—			
Certificates of Naturalization	207	233	250
Registrar-General	31,294	32,300	28,500
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	6,226	6,681	6,800
Registrar of Probates	2,195	2,158	2,550
Master in Equity	4,111	3,565	3,700
Curator of Intestate Estates	1,790	2,048	2,000
Bankruptcy Court	4,437	4,388	4,515
Sheriff	1,226	1,226	1,279
District Courts	4,186	4,065	4,200
Courts of Petty Sessions	9,210	9,450	9,400
Shipping Masters	3,443	3,467	3,145
Mining Department... ..	2,149	1,345	2,500
Public Officers' and Examination Fees	1,843	2,096	3,000
Other Fees	23,432	23,362	23,360
	95,749	96,384	95,199
MISCELLANEOUS—			
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums	14,671	16,090	16,000
Collections by Government Printer	4,558	4,518	5,000
Store Rent and Carriage of Gunpowder	9,415	10,221	8,900
Work Performed by Prisoners in Gaol	3,267	1,310	1,327
Glebe Island Abattoir Receipts	9,261	9,803	9,308
Dock Receipts	4,755	5,639	5,000
Other Receipts	10,715	12,564	14,000
	£ 56,642	60,145	59,535
TOTAL, RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED	£ 4,689,834	4,967,823	4,959,234

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1898.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1899.	Estimated Revenue for the Year ending 30th June, 1900.
General Miscellaneous Receipts.			
	£	£	£
RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND—			
Tolls and Ferries	6,054	5,887	7,100
Wharfs, including Wharfage and Tonnage	55,364	57,616	60,700
Government Buildings and Premises	9,936	9,885	11,000
	71,354	73,388	78,800
FINES AND FORFEITURES—			
Sheriff	626	736	784
Courts of Petty Sessions	11,690	11,581	11,500
Crown's Share of Seizures	312	594	700
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	80	50	65
Other Fines	558	18	20
	13,266	12,979	13,069
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY WORKS—REPAYMENTS...	1,129	1,236	.....
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY WORKS—INTEREST ...	13,637	13,639	16,000
WATER RIGHTS RECEIPTS	228	349	150
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS ACT, 1897	6,252	6,035	6,000
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—			
Sales of Government Property	15,477	13,577	14,000
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament	225	228	250
Fees under the Patents Law Amendment Act (51 Vic. No. 7)—(Registrar-General)	3,787	3,891	4,000
Interest on Bank Deposits... ..	13,694	16,414	13,000
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	375	.....	.....
Fisheries Commission	3,155	3,812	4,000
Other Receipts	56,085	79,797	57,000
	92,798	117,719	92,250
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ... £	198,664	225,365	206,269
Grand Totals £	9,482,092	9,754,185	9,720,043

No. 4.

GENERAL POST OFFICE
NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT.

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.)

General Post Office—New

(SUSPENSE)

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	To AMOUNT of Payments from 1st July, 1890, to 30th June, 1899, in connection with resumptions Post Office Street	605,015	2	6
TOTAL		£ 605,015	2	6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

4.

Street Resumption Account.

ACCOUNT.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	By AMOUNT received for Rent of Premises, Sale of Materials, &c., Post Office Street	136,963	6	11
2	By BALANCE on 30th June, 1899—being amount to be recovered by Sale of Sites	468,051	15	7
TOTAL		£ 605,015	2	6

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

No. 5.

THE CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT.

(51 VICTORIA, No. 9.)

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.)

The Centennial

(51 VICTORIA
(SUSPENSE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	To AMOUNT of EXPENDITURE on account of Centennial Park Improvements in terms of 5th Section of Act 51 Victoria, No. 9, "Centenary Celebration Act."	199,902	3	4
2	To AMOUNT OF FURTHER EXPENDITURE	29,050	17	11
TOTAL... ..		£	228,953	1 3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Park Account.

No. 9.)

ACCOUNT.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
1	By AMOUNT RECOVERED by sales in connection with the lands resumed under the Centenary Celebration Act, viz. :— <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;"> £ s. d. In 1891 479 4 3 „ 1892 11 16 3 „ 1895-6 39 3 1 „ 1897-8 6 0 0 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> </div>	£ s. d. 536 3 7
2	By AMOUNT to be RECOVERED by the sale or lease of lands resumed under the Centenary Celebration Act	228,416 17 8
TOTAL		£ 228,953 1 3

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

—
STATEMENT

OF

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

ON

30TH JUNE, 1899.

General Loan

Dr. STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.		
1	To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES outstanding on 30th June, 1899, being Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations for Public Works and other Services authorised to be provided for by Loans	13,553,178 10 3
2	To AMOUNT OF TREASURY BILLS, issued under the Act 55 Vic. No. 7, outstanding	4,000 0 0
	TOTAL	£13,557,178 10 3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Account.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT ON 30TH JUNE, 1899.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	By AMOUNTS yet to be raised by Loan under the following Loan Acts, viz. :—		
	39 Vic. No. 18	14,645 0 0	
	38 Vic. No. 2 }		
	40 Vic. No. 12 }	71,177 18 7	
	41 Vic. No. 4 }		
	43 Vic. No. 11	50,668 1 1	
	44 Vic. No. 12	17,314 2 6	
	44 Vic. No. 28	615,116 11 6	
	45 Vic. No. 22	105,113 0 9	
	46 Vic. No. 23	210,226 1 6	
	48 Vic. No. 26	2,577,127 0 4	
	50 Vic. No. 28	567,893 14 2	
	52 Vic. No. 16	786 16 4	
	52 Vic. No. 17	2,271,355 17 4	
	53 Vic. No. 23	3,986,788 1 1	
	54 Vic. No. 33	372,471 7 5	
	55 Vic. No. 35	29,289 6 0	
	56 Vic. No. 24	6 0 0	
	57 Vic. No. 17	19 3 10	
	58 Vic. No. 14	1,585 7 6	
	59 Vic. No. 5	374,945 16 7	
	59 Vic. No. 6	594 12 6	
	60 Vic. No. 32	1,237,095 15 6	
	61 Vic. No. 43	2,024,752 0 0	
	62 Vic. No. 36	2,233,537 0 0	
		16,762,508 14 6	
	<i>Less</i> —Amount not required on Account of balances of Loan Appropriations written off ...£1,842,320 18 2		
	„ Balances written off and appropriated to services authorised under Loan Act 55 Vic. No. 35 91,965 19 7		
	1,750,354 18 7		
	<i>Add</i> —Advances pending realisation of Loans under above Acts—		
	From Consolidated Revenue Fund 1,500,000 0 0		
	„ From Curator of Intestate Estates 50,000 0 0		
	3,300,354 18 7		
			13,462,153 15 11
2	By short-raised on Treasury Bills issued under Act 55 Vic. No. 7, to be recovered		16,922 18 3
3	By Balance at the credit of the General Loan Account on 30th June, 1899		78,101 16 1
	TOTAL... .. £		13,557,178 10 3

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

B.

SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loan Acts, from the commencement of the Loans Account to 30th June, 1899.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways	39,091,701	5	11*			
Tramways	2,135,169	9	3			
Telegraphs	1,043,406	9	3			
Immigration	569,930	0	0†			
Water Supply, Sydney	2,701,145	16	1			
Water Supply, County of Cumberland	885,152	9	10			
Water Supply, Hunter District	40,856	13	3			
Water Supply, Country Towns	842,820	19	3			
Sewerage, Sydney	2,767,487	17	6			
Sewerage, Country Towns	20,404	7	3			
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney	676,793	7	5			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Stores Advance Account	36,000	0	0			
Compensation to Sydney Municipal Council for land resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35	43,261	14	6			
Conservation of Water, Artesian Boring, &c.	617,401	16	10			
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Improvements:—						
Wharfage Accommodation, Sydney	1,395,766	4	9			
Wharfs and Appliances	312,664	17	11			
Improvements, &c., Harbours and Rivers	1,268,566	17	8			
Breakwaters	343,207	9	4			
Lighthouses	106,441	13	7			
Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay	85,309	13	3			
Dock Accommodation	323,911	12	8			
Dredges and Punts	401,092	9	6			
Reclamation Works	456,043	15	10			
Pilot Steamers	27,929	1	7			
				4,720,933	16	1
Public Buildings				1,785,021	10	2
Public Buildings and Works for Educational and Scientific Purposes				846,949	2	9
Reformatories, Hospitals, and Benevolent Asylums				150,747	12	2
Public Works and Improvements				287,362	18	7
Towards Purchase of Sites, and Erection of Buildings for Local Land Board and District Surveyor's Offices				23,370	15	6
Government Resumption of Land				438,505	9	4
Roads and Bridges				1,155,908	16	7
Fortifications and Military Works				1,324,461	1	5
Compensation for cancellation of sale or lease of land, in terms of section 45, Land Act, 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act of 1889				4,882	12	0
Repayments by Loans:—						
Loans repaid under various Acts				7,395,530	0	0
Public Works, Queensland, prior to separation from N. S. Wales, on 10th December, 1859:—						
Harbours and Rivers	1,837	18	2			
Public Works and Buildings	33,203	10	4			
Roads and Bridges	14,814	0	0			
				49,855	8	6
TOTAL	£			69,655,061	9	5

* The expenditure for Railways includes £175,833 13s. 1d., contributed in 1877 by the Consolidated Revenue Fund to make good the amount short realised by the negotiation of the Railway Loan Act under 36 Vic. No. 17. † Inclusive of £375,500 6s. 2d. for a Debenture Debt due by the Territorial Revenue for Immigration Service at 23rd November, 1855, the date of the proclamation of the new Constitution.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

C.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

TO

30TH JUNE, 1899.

GENERAL LOAN

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
To PAYMENTS made to 30th June, 1899, under Loan Appropriations, on Account of Railways, Telegraphs, Public Works, and other Services, as per Abstract of Expenditure, page 29	69,655,061	9	5
To TREASURY BILLS issued under the Act 55 Victoria No. 7, paid off... ..	3,996,000	0	0
To PAYMENTS from amount recovered from the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company ...	1,513	0	0
To Credit Balance, General Loan Account, 30th June, 1899	78,101	16	1
<div style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;">TOTAL</div>			
	£ 73,730,676	5	6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE to 30th JUNE, 1899.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By PROCEEDS of DEBENTURES, Funded and Inscribed Stock, issued for Public Works, and other Services provided for by Loans to 30th June, 1899, to the amount of £75,808,345 13s. 8d., as shown by Public Debt Statement, page 38	72,965,928 17 11	
By PROCEEDS of TREASURY BILLS, issued under the Act 55 Victoria No. 7, to extent of £4,000,000, for Public Works and Services, as shown on Public Debt Statement, page 38	3,983,077 1 9	76,949,005 19 8
<i>Less—</i>		
Amounts of Proceeds included in Public Debt Statement, but not credited to either Old Loans or General Loan Account, viz. :—		
Immigration	£724,733 3 1	
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	2,502,884 0 0	
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22	1,174,700 0 0	
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—		
Waterworks	85,000 0 0	
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—		
Sewerage Works	126,000 0 0	
Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works	5,000 0 0	
Municipal Council, Redfern—Sewerage Works	27,532 11 10	
Newcastle Borough Council—Water Supply Works	16,000 0 0	
Balmain Municipal Council—Sewerage Works	2,500 0 0	
Ashfield Municipal Council—Sewerage Works	9,700 0 0	
North Sydney Borough Council—Sewerage Works	4,400 0 0	
Advances to Settlers Act of 1899	219,400 0 0	
	4,897,849 14 11	
Act 16 Victoria No. 39—		
Amount over-raised on issue of £200,000, and paid over to Sydney Railway Company	£7,365 3 4	
<i>Less</i> Amount short-raised on issue of £17,500 provided from Consolidated Revenue	929 0 0	
	6,436 3 4	
Amounts over-raised and credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz. :—		
Act 35 Victoria No. 5	£444 19 6	
Act 36 Victoria No. 2	15,833 10 9	
Act 41 Victoria No. 7	25,116 18 9	
	41,395 9 0	
		4,945,681 7 3
NET PROCEEDS credited to General Loan Account	£72,003,324 12 5	
By AMOUNT TRANSFERRED from the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, in terms of Act 41 Victoria No. 8, to make good the amount short-raised in negotiation of Debentures authorised to be issued under Act 36 Victoria No. 17. (Issue, £1,901,500; net proceeds, £1,725,661 6s. 11d.)		175,838 13 1
By AMOUNT RECOVERED from the MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), to make good damage by fire to Hawkesbury Agricultural College Buildings, Richmond		1,513 0 0
By AMOUNT ADVANCED from CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, pending the realisation of loans authorised		1,500,000 0 0
By AMOUNT ADVANCED by CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES, pending realization of Loans authorised		50,000 0 0
TOTAL	£73,730,676 5 6	

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
30TH JUNE, 1899.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

YEAR RAISED.	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.		AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.		NET AMOUNT RAISED.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1842-55	Immigration	Govt. Gazettes, 1842 to 1855.	705,200	0 0	705,200	0 0	724,733	3 1
1853-5	Loans to the Sydney Railway Company...		16 Vic., No. 39	217,500	0 0	217,500	0 0	223,936	3 4
1854-9	Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000	0 0	209,030	0 0	200,970	18 3
1854-8	Sydney Water Supply	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000	0 0	208,400	0 0	200,808	15 3
1855-67	Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750	0 0	144,000	0 0	134,615	10 6
1855-7	Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733	18 8	666,800	0 0	628,541	15 5
1856-61	Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323	0 0	410,500	0 0	394,624	14 0
1856-8	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776	0 0	73,700	0 0	70,276	16 11
1856	Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000	0 0	203,000	0 0	199,997	10 0
1857	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400	0 0	132,300	0 0	130,311	0 0
1858-9	Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717	18 11	112,000	0 0	106,988	12 6
1858-9	Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000	0 0	299,000	0 0	293,647	7 7
1859-61	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000	0 0	145,700	0 0	143,924	15 3
1859-61	Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500	0 0	760,700	0 0	751,575	2 5
1862	Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600	0 0	5,000	0 0	4,925	5 0
1860-2	To pay off Railway Debentures	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600	0 0	365,600	0 0	359,081	13 7
1862	Public Works and to pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223	0 0	348,200	0 0	338,511	0 7
1861-2	Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535	0 0	113,900	0 0	112,209	11 6
1861	Voluntary and Assisted Immigration ...	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000	0 0	55,500	0 0	54,945	16 0
1862-6	Railways, Immigration, and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370	14 6	1,782,300	0 0	1,684,855	7 11
1867	Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832	0 0	162,000	0 0	696,146	2 5
1867	Railways and Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025	12 7	670,000	0 0		
1866	To pay off Debentures	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000	0 0	300,000	0 0	266,433	17 2
1867	Railways, Public Works, and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450	0 0	219,400	0 0	192,377	0 0
1868	Railways and other purposes	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000	0 0	758,000	0 0	712,115	16 1
1867	Railways and other purposes	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850	0 0	65,800	0 0	61,573	0 0
1869	Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000	0 0	1,000,000	0 0	963,503	13 10
1868-9	Railways and other purposes	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407	0 0	177,400	0 0	177,934	0 0
1869-70	Railways and other purposes	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885	0 0	197,800	0 0	195,244	6 9
1871	Railways, to pay off Debentures, and other purposes.	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151	13 7	407,100	0 0	399,660	1 6
1871	To make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.	.....	.....	450,000	0 0	437,899	0 6
							10,920,830	18 3
							11,365,830	0 0
1871	Railways and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980	0 0	374,900	0 0	375,424	19 6
1872	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863	7 3	406,800	0 0	422,696	18 0
1875-6	Railways	36 Vic., No. 17	1,901,500	0 0	1,901,500	0 0	\$1,725,661	6 11
	Carried forward ... ..	.....	13,604,174	5 6	14,049,030	0 0	13,396,151	1 9

* Overdue bonds unrepresented. † This amount was included in a sum of £7,365 3s. 4d. paid over to the Sydney Railway Company, being the which was supplied for the service from the Consolidated Revenue. ‡ Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. § The amount short-raised b Loan of £332,000 floated in September, 1894, under

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 30TH JUNE, 1899.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT RAISED.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES.					
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
19,533 3 1	.....	705,200 0 0	a705,200	.....	.....
†6,436 3 4	.....	217,500 0 0	217,500	.....	.....
The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over, raised under these Acts.		25,900 0 0	25,900	.....	.....
		97,500 0 0	97,500	.....	.....
		6,730 0 0	6,680	50 0 0	*1882	.....
		24,000 0 0	24,000	.....	.....
		54,900 0 0	54,900	.....	.....
		29,000 0 0	29,000	.....	.....
		50,700 0 0	50,700	.....	.....
		36,700 0 0	36,700	.....	.....
		31,000 0 0	31,000	.....	.....
		61,000 0 0	61,000	.....	.....
		21,000 0 0	21,000	.....	.....
		12,800 0 0	12,800	.....	.....
		70,200 0 0	70,200	.....	.....
		40,000 0 0	40,000	.....	.....
		291,800 0 0	291,800	.....	.....
		139,000 0 0	139,000	.....	.....
		100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....
		133,300 0 0	133,300	.....	.....
		2,700 0 0	.....	2,700 0 0	Permanent	5 per cent.	135 0 0
		46,200 0 0	46,200	.....	.....
		150,000 0 0	150,000	.....	.....
		70,800 0 0	70,600	200 0 0	*1882	.....
		136,800 0 0	136,800	.....	.....
		6,700 0 0	6,700	.....	.....
		70,500 0 0	70,500	.....	.....
		3,200 0 0	3,200	.....	.....
		203,000 0 0	203,000	.....	.....
		132,300 0 0	132,300	.....	.....
		100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....
		10,000 0 0	10,000	.....	.....
		2,000 0 0	2,000	.....	.....
		175,000 0 0	175,000	.....	.....
		90,000 0 0	90,000	.....	.....
		34,000 0 0	34,000	.....	.....
		145,000 0 0	145,000	.....	.....
	700 0 0	700	.....	.....	
	400,000 0 0	400,000	.....	.....	
	312,000 0 0	312,000	.....	.....	
	25,000 0 0	25,000	.....	.....	
	23,700 0 0	23,700	.....	.....	
	5,000 0 0	5,000	.....	.....	
	365,600 0 0	365,400	200 0 0	*1 Jan., 1890...			
	348,200 0 0	348,200	.....	.....	
	113,900 0 0	113,900	.....	.....	
	55,500 0 0	55,500	.....	.....	
	1,782,300 0 0	1,782,300	.....	.....	
	162,000 0 0	162,000	.....	.....	
	670,000 0 0	669,800	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1895...			
	300,000 0 0	300,000	.....	.....	
	219,400 0 0	219,300	100 0 0	*1 Jan., 1896...			
	758,000 0 0	757,800	200 0 0	*1 July, 1896...			
	65,800 0 0	65,800	.....	.....	
	1,000,000 0 0	999,900	100 0 0	.....		
	177,400 0 0	177,400	.....	.....	
	197,800 0 0	191,600	6,200 0 0	1 Jan., 1899...			
	407,100 0 0	.....	407,100 0 0	1 July, 1900...	5 per cent.	20,355 0 0	
.....	.....	450,000 0 0	.....	450,000 0 0	1 July, 1900...	5 ,,	22,500 0 0
25,969 6 5	.....	11,365,830 0 0	10,488,780	867,050 0 0	.....		42,690 0 0
†444 19 6	.....	374,900 0 0	.....	374,900 0 0	1 July, 1901...	5 per cent.	18,745 0 0
†15,833 10 9	.....	406,800 0 0	7,500	399,300 0 0	1 July, 1902...	5 ,,	19,965 0 0
.....	.....	1,901,500 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 July, 1903...	4 ,,	40,000 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	901,500 0 0	1 July, 1905...	4 ,,	36,060 0 0
42,217 16 8	.....	14,049,030 0 0	10,506,280	3,542,750 0 0	.....		157,760 0 0

premium gained on two issues of £50,000 and £150,000 under the Act 16 Vic. No. 39. The third loan of £17,500 was issued at a discount of £920 under this Act, viz., £175,833 13s. 1d., has been made good from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. a £25,000 repaid by Government of Victoria, Act 57 Victoria No. 17, to meet these Debentures. c Debentures to extent of £600 paid off to be distributed.

YEAR RAISED.	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORISED TO BE RAISED.			AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.			NET AMOUNT RAISED.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward		13,604,174	5	6	14,049,030	0	0	13,396,151	1	9
	FUNDED STOCK (a).										
1873-6	Public Works and repayment of Loans (New South Wales Four per cents)	36 Vic., No. 21	503,780	0	0	530,189	9	2	509,780	0	0
	DEBENTURES.										
1876-88	Railways and other purposes	39 Vic., No. 18	235,690	0	0	224,900	0	0	221,045	0	0
1879	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	38 Vic., No. 2 40 Vic., No. 12 41 Vic., No. 4	3,219,552	0	0	3,249,500	0	0	3,178,374	1	5
1881-3	Railways and other purposes	41 Vic., No. 7	1,120,000	0	0	+1,120,000	0	0	1,145,116	18	9
	Railways and other purposes	43 Vic., No. 11	7,352,768	0	0	+7,352,700	0	0	7,302,099	18	11
	INSCRIBED STOCK.										
1883	Railways and other purposes	44 Vic., No. 12	1,262,000	0	0	1,262,000	0	0	1,214,685	17	6
1883-5	Railways and other purposes	44 Vic., No. 28	7,102,000	0	0	7,102,000	0	0	6,486,883	8	6
1885	Railways and other purposes	45 Vic., No. 22	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	894,8-6	19	3
1885	Railways and other purposes	46 Vic., No. 23	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	1,789,773	18	6
1885-9	Railways and other purposes	48 Vic., No. 26	14,388,303	0	0	12,322,700	0	0	11,811,175	19	8
1895-8	Railways and other purposes	50 Vic., No. 28	3,115,393	0	0	{ 1,122,600 0 0 1,500,000 0 0	Op	1,067,753 9 4 1,479,745 16 6			
1889	To pay off Debentures	52 Vic., No. 16	1,390,600	0	0	1,390,600	0	0	1,389,813 3 8		
1895	Railways and other purposes	52 Vic., No. 17 56 Vic., No. 1	{ 3,641,305 0 0			{ 1,100,000 0 0 323,691 10 0	Op	{ 1,046,257 12 8 323,691 10 0			
1895	Railways and other purposes	53 Vic., No. 23 56 Vic., No. 1	{ 5,059,896 0 0			{ 1,144,000 0 0 15,000 0 0	Op	{ 1,084,107 18 11 15,000 0 0			
1891-3	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	54 Vic., No. 33	7,021,757	0	0	67,021,757	0	0	66,649,885	12	7
1893	Railways and other purposes	55 Vic., No. 35 56 Vic., No. 1	{ 1,190,276 0 1			{ 472,443 0 0 699,778 10 0	Op	{ 461,808 4 1 699,778 10 0			
	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	56 Vic., No. 24 56 Vic., No. 1	{ 879,806 0 0			{ 879,800 0 0		{ 879,800 0 0			
1894	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	56 Vic., No. 1 57 Vic., No. 17	{ 1,460,650 0 0			{ 631,080 0 0 832,000 0 0		{ 631,080 0 0 829,550 16 2			
	Railways and other purposes	58 Vic., No. 14	1,062,012	0	0	{ 863,947 0 0 198,065 0 0	Om	{ 862,776 0 0 197,450 12 6			
1895	Repayment of Loans	59 Vic., No. 5	977,400	0	0	633,400	0	0	602,454 3 5		
1895-98	Railways and other purposes	59 Vic., No. 6	1,555,200	0	0	{ 222,255 0 0 1,332,945 0 0		{ 222,135 7 6 1,332,470 0 0			
1898	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	60 Vic., No. 32	2,271,376	0	0	1,035,730	4	6	1,034,280	4	6
	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	61 Vic., No. 43	2,024,752	0	0	.....		.....
	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	62 Vic., No. 36	2,233,537	0	0	.....		.....
	Totals of Loans authorized ..		£85,733,227	5	7	71,632,111	13	8	68,792,812	6	1
1899	Advances to Settlers—Loans	62 Vic., No. 1	500,000	0	0	220,050	0	0	219,400	0	0
1889-90	Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years).	53 Vic., No. 9	22,600,000	0	0	2,502,884	0	0	2,502,884	0	0
1892	Treasury Bills	55 Vic., No. 7	4,000,000	0	0	{ 3,250,000 0 0 750,000 0 0		{ 3,233,077 1 9 750,000 0 0			
1896	Treasury Bills (Deficiency to June, 1895)	59 Vic., No. 22	1,174,700	0	0	1,174,700	0	0	1,174,700	0	0
1888	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Waterworks.		85,000	0	0	85,000	0	0	85,000	0	0
1889	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Sewerage Works.		126,000	0	0	126,000	0	0	126,000	0	0
1890	Municipal Council, Darlington, Sewerage Works.		5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
1890	Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage Works.		30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	27,532	11	10
1893	Newcastle Borough Council, Water Supply Works.		16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0
	North Sydney Sewerage Works		4,400	0	0	4,400	0	0	4,400	0	0
1894	Balmain Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.		2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
	Ashfield Municipal Council—										
1888	Sewerage Works		3,700	0	0	3,700	0	0	3,700	0	0
1890	Sewerage Works		1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
1890	Sewerage Works		4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0
	TOTALS		£94,291,527	5	7	79,809,345	13	8	76,949,005	19	8

^a Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund [†] Of these sums, £2,050,000 were issued in Debentures. The £2,000,000 loan of 1882 was issued available to the extent of £1,186,300 only. ^b Debentures not issued. Inscribed in Treasury Books as Funded Stock. ^c £4,500,000, Inscribed Stock, balance of loan (£472,443) is issued under Act 55 Vic. No. 35. ^d Includes £494,200 Conversion Stock, as follows—19 Vic., Nos. 38 and 40, £100; 22 Vic., £200,000 Conversion Stock sold during 1893 and 1894, realising £189,600 ^e Issued to cover Consolidated Revenue deficiency of 1886 and previous years. ^f Payments of £150,000, fresh bills to extent of £1,752,884 were then issued for a further period of five years, maturing 1st January, 1900, at 3 and 4 per cent. ^g The respective re-issues were £1,364,384 at 3 per cent., £383,500 at 4 per cent. ^h Issued on account of authorizations by the various Acts of 1889. ⁱ Taken over by Government with Water Supply Works under Act 55 Victoria No. 27, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1889. ^j Loan of £332,000, issued September, 1894, to meet Debentures under out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in thirty years by means of an Annual Sinking Fund of £6,602 3s 4d. ^k Mortgage held by Australian ment with Stormwater Sewer in Beattie street, Balmain, under Act 57 Vic. No. 12, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Extension Act of 1894. ^l Note.—The amount of Stock sold under the Funded Stock Act of 1892, 56 Vic. No. 1, was £2,549,350. The premium, amounting to £7,533 4s. 6d. The net proceeds were distributed to the purposes of the following Act, viz.:—52 Vic. No. 17, £323,091 10s.;

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

continued.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT RAISED.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.					
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
42,247 16 8	.....	14,049,030 0 0	10,506,280	3,542,750 0 0	.....	.....	157,760 0 0
.....	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	Interminable...	4 per cent.	21,207 11 7
.....	14,645 0 0	224,930 0 0	.....	224,900 0 0	1 July, 1906...	4 "	8,996 0 0
.....	71,177 18 7	3,249,500 0 0	.....	3,249,500 0 0	1908 & 1909...	4 "	129,980 0 0
*25,116 18 9	.....	1,120,000 0 0	.....	2,863,700 0 0	1 July, 1910...	4 "	114,548 0 0
.....	50,668 1 1	7,352,700 0 0	.....	5,609,000 0 0	1 July, 1933...	4 "	224,360 0 0
.....	17,314 2 6	1,262,000 0 0	.....	1,262,000 0 0	1 July, 1933...	4 "	50,480 0 0
.....	615,116 11 6	7,102,000 0 0	.....	315,300 0 0	1 July, 1933...	4 "	12,612 0 0
.....	105,113 0 9	1,000,000 0 0	.....	6,786,700 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ "	237,534 10 0
.....	210,226 1 6	2,000,000 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ "	35,000 0 0
.....	2,577,127 0 4	6,713,300 0 0	.....	2,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ "	70,000 0 0
.....	567,893 14 2	3,500,000 0 0	.....	6,713,300 0 0	1 Oct., 1924	3½ "	234,965 10 0
.....	786 16 4	2,109,400 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1918		122,500 0 0
.....	2,271,355 17 4	1,122,600 0 0	.....	2,109,400 0 0	1 Sept., 1918	3 "	78,678 0 0
.....	3,986,788 1 1	1,500,000 0 0	.....	1,122,600 0 0	1 Oct., 1935...		48,671 0 0
.....	372,471 7 5	1,390,600 0 0	.....	1,500,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	33,000 0 0
.....	29,289 6 0	1,100,000 0 0	.....	1,390,600 0 0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	12,947 13 2
.....	6 0 0	323,691 10 0	.....	1,100,000 0 0	1912	4 "	34,320 0 0
.....	19 3 10	1,144,000 0 0	.....	323,691 10 0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	600 0 0
.....	414 7 6	15,000 0 0	.....	1,144,000 0 0	1912	4 "	174,797 0 0
.....	374,945 16 7	494,200 0 0	.....	15,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	100,000 0 0
.....	119 12 6	4,500,000 0 0	.....	494,200 0 0	1 July, 1933...	4 "	27,991 2 10
.....	475 0 0	2,027,557 0 0	.....	4,500,000 0 0	1912	4 "	35,192 0 0
.....	1,237,095 15 6	2,027,557 0 0	.....	2,027,557 0 0	1912	4 "	25,243 4 0
.....	2,024,752 0 0	472,443 0 0	.....	832,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	29,120 0 0
.....	2,233,537 0 0	699,778 10 0	.....	863,947 0 0	1912	3 "	25,918 8 2
.....	.....	879,800 0 0	.....	198,065 0 0	31 Dec., 1924...	3 "	5,941 19 0
.....	.....	631,080 0 0	.....	633,400 0 0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	19,002 0 0
.....	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	222,255 0 0	30 June, 1925...	3 "	6,667 13 0
.....	.....	863,947 0 0	.....	1,332,945 0 0	1912	3 "	39,988 7 0
.....	.....	198,065 0 0	.....	1,035,730 4 6	1912	3 "	31,071 18 1
.....	.....	633,400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	222,255 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,332,945 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,035,730 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67,364 15 5	16,762,508 14 6	71,632,111 13 8	10,506,280	61,123,831 13 8	.....	.....	2,222,922 16 10
.....	280,600 0 0	220,050 0 0	.....	220,050 0 0	1919	3 per cent.	6,601 10 0
.....	.....	2,502,884 0 0	1,350,000	1,152,884 0 0	1 Jan., 1900	3 "	22,931 10 4
.....	.....	3,250,000 0 0	3,996,000	4,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1896	4 "	15,540 0 0
.....	.....	750,000 0 0	.....	.....	1 Oct., 1896	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,174,700 0 0	150,000	1,024,700 0 0	1 March, 1901	3 per cent.	30,741 0 0
.....	.....	85,000 0 0	5,000	80,000 0 0	Various years	4, 5, & 6 per cent.	4,000 0 0
.....	.....	126,000 0 0	26,000	100,000 0 0	.....	5 and 6 per cent.	5,620 0 0
.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	30,000 0 0	1 July, 1912...	4 per cent.	1,200 0 0
.....	.....	16,000 0 0	.....	16,000 0 0	1 Dec., 1901...	5 "	800 0 0
.....	.....	4,400 0 0	4,400	.....	1 Jan., 1897...	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500	.....	30 Sept., 1898...	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,700 0 0	.....	3,700 0 0	1 Oct., 1903...	4½ "	166 10 0
.....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500	.....	1 July, 1895...	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,500 0 0	.....	4,500 0 0	1 Aug., 1900...	5½ "	247 10 0
67,364 15 5	17,043,103 14 6	79,808,345 13 8	16,046,680	63,761,665 13 8	.....	.....	2,310,770 17 2

in Debentures also, but they were subsequently authorized to be exchanged for Inscribed Stock at the option of the holders—a privilege which was issued in September, 1891; £494,200, Conversion Stock, issued May, 1891; and £2,027,557, being portion of loan of £2,500,000, floated October, 1893. The No. 22, £2,000; 24 Vic., No. 24, £10,700; and 24 Vic., No. 25, £2,200—matured 1st July, 1891; 25 Vic., No. 19, £279,200—matured 1st January, 1892; and First issue, of £2,502,884 at 4 per cent. for five years matured on 1st January, 1895, but bills to extent of £750,000 having been retired by annual per cent., the latter rate being allowed only on bills representing Trust Funds, the relative Statutes to which provided for investment at not less than Loan Acts. *f* Taken over by Government with Sewerage and Water Works under Act 43 Victoria, No. 32, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act of Loan Account. *h* Taken over by Government with Sewerage Works under Act 53 Vic., No. 16, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act of 1892. *j* Loan of £2,500,000 under these Acts conjointly floated in London in October, 1893. *k* Sinking Fund, £3,788 2s. 1d., handed Acts 26 Vic. No. 14 and 27 Vic. No. 14 matured on 1st January, 1895. *m* Including provision for Services to extent of £198,065, to be eventually paid Mutual Provident Society from the Balmain Municipal Council. Interest payable by Government from 1st July, 1894. *o* Taken over by Govern- Loan of £4,000,000 raised in London in October, 1895. *q* Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government. £9,896 14s., was, after deducting expenses for commission on sales, viz., £2,363 9s. 6d., transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz., 53 Vic. No. 23, £15,000; 55 Vic. No. 35, £699,778 10s.; 56 Vic. No. 24, £879,800; 55 Vic. No. 17, £631,080.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.			
Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	Total.
		£	£ s. d.
23 Vic., No. 5...	1890	.....	200 0 0
27 Vic., No. 14 ...	1895	.....	200 0 0
29 Vic., No. 9...	1895-6	100	300 0 0
29 Vic., No. 23 ...	1896-7	200	
31 Vic., No. 11 ...	1897-8	.....	100 0 0
32 Vic., No. 13 ...	1898-9	.....	6,200 0 0
34 Vic., No. 2...	1900-1	407,100	857,100 0 0
Under various Acts ...		450,000	
35 Vic., No. 5...	1901-2	374,900	420,900 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks		5,000	
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		25,000	
Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Works		16,000	
36 Vic., No. 2...	1902-3	399,300	459,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks		25,000	
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		34,700	
17 Vic., No. 34 ...	{ Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or afterwards ... }	.....	50 0 0
19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40 ...	Permanent	.....	200 0 0
18 Vic., No. 40 ...	Permanent	.....	2,700 0 0
36 Vic., No. 21 (New South Wales 4 per cents) ...	{ Interminable (Funded stock) ... }	.....	530,189 9 2
36 Vic., No. 17 ...	1903-4	.....	1,000,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks...	1904-5	20,000	18,000 0 0
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		38,000	
36 Vic., No. 17 ...	1905-6	.....	2,300 0 0
39 Vic., No. 18 ...	1905-6	.....	901,500 0 0
38 Vic., No. 2...	1906-7	.....	224,900 0 0
40 Vic., No. 12 ...	1908-9	1,450,000	3,249,500 0 0
41 Vic., No. 4...		1,799,500	
41 Vic., No. 7...	1910-11	.....	2,050,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11 ...		.....
Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage	1903-4	3,700	8,200 0 0
Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage	1900-1	4,500	
City of Sydney Waterworks...	1912-13	.....	30,000 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7...	1912-13	.....	30,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11 ...	1910-11	813,700	2,000,000 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7...	1933-4	1,186,300	
43 Vic., No. 11 ...	1933-4	.....	3,000,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11 ...	1933-4	1,422,700	3,000,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 12 ...		1,262,000	
44 Vic., No. 28 ...		315,300	
44 Vic., No. 28 ...	1924-5	.....	5,500,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 28 ...	1924-5	1,286,700	5,500,000 0 0
45 Vic., No. 22 ...		1,000,000	
46 Vic., No. 23 ...	1924-5	2,000,000	5,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26 ...	1,213,300		
48 Vic., No. 26 ...	1924-5	.....	5,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26 ...	1918-19	.....	3,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26 ...	1918-19	2,109,400	3,500,000 0 0
52 Vic., No. 16 ...		1,390,600	
54 Vic., No. 33 ...	1918-19	.....	4,994,200 0 0
54 Vic., No. 33 ...	1933-4	2,027,557	2,500,000 0 0
55 Vic., No. 35 ...		472,443	
50 Vic., No. 28 ...	1935-6	2,622,600	5,500,000 0 0
52 Vic., No. 17 ...		1,100,000	
53 Vic., No. 23 ...		1,144,000	
59 Vic., No. 5...	1918-19	633,400	832,000 0 0
57 Vic., No. 17 ...		.....
58 Vic., No. 14 ...	1912	863,917	1,062,012 0 0
58 Vic., No. 14 ...	1924-5	198,065	
59 Vic., No. 6...	1925	222,255	1,555,200 0 0
59 Vic., No. 6...	1912	1,332,945	
56 Vic., No. 1 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	1912	.....	2,549,350 0 0
60 Vic., No. 32 ...	1912	.....	1,035,730 4 6
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic., No. 9 (Deficiency) ...	{ Annual Payments of £150,000 ... }	.....	1,152,884 0 0
" 55 Vic., No. 7 ...	1896	.....	4,000 0 0
" 59 Vic., No. 22 ...	1901	.....	1,024,700 0 0
Advances to Settlers—Loan Act of 1899 ...	1919	.....	220,050 0 0
Total ...	.....	£	63,761,665 13 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED and INSCRIBED STOCK, and TREASURY BILLS, on 30th June, 1899.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	INSCRIBED AND FUNDED STOCK.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	
					RATE.	AMOUNT.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1890 ...	200 ^a	.....	.....	200 0 0	5 ½ cent.	.....
1895 ...	200 ^a	.....	.....	200 0 0	"	.....
1895-6 ...	100 ^a	.....	.....	100 0 0	"	.....
1896-7 ...	200 ^a	.....	.....	200 0 0	"	.....
1897-8 ...	100	.....	.....	100 0 0	"	.....
1898-9 ...	6,200	.....	.....	6,200 0 0	"	.....
1900-1 ...	857,100	.....	.....	857,100 0 0	"	42,855 0 0
	4,500 ^b	.....	.....	4,500 0 0	5 ½ cent.	247 10 0
	374,900	.....	.....	374,900 0 0	5 ½ cent.	18,745 0 0
1901-2 ...	5,000	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	300 0 0
	25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	"	1,500 0 0
	16,000	.....	.....	16,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	800 0 0
	399,300	.....	.....	399,300 0 0	"	19,965 0 0
1902-3 ...	25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	1,500 0 0
	34,700	.....	.....	34,700 0 0	"	2,082 0 0
1903-4 ...	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000 0 0	4 ½ cent.	40,000 0 0
	3,700 ^b	.....	.....	3,700 0 0	4 ½ cent.	166 10 0
1904-5 ...	20,000	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	1,000 0 0
	38,000	.....	.....	38,000 0 0	"	1,900 0 0
1905-6 ...	2,300	.....	.....	2,300 0 0	6 ½ cent.	138 0 0
1906-7 ...	901,500	.....	.....	901,500 0 0	4 ½ cent.	36,060 0 0
1908-9 ...	224,900	.....	.....	224,900 0 0	"	8,996 0 0
1909-10 ...	1,450,000	.....	.....	1,450,000 0 0	"	72,500 0 0
1910-11 ...	1,799,500	.....	.....	1,799,500 0 0	"	89,975 0 0
	2,050,000	.....	.....	2,050,000 0 0	"	102,500 0 0
	813,700	.....	.....	813,700 0 0	"	40,685 0 0
1912-13 ...	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	"	1,200 0 0
	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	"	1,200 0 0
1912 ...	.....	3,232,622 4 6	.....	3,232,622 4 6	3 ½ cent.	96,978 13 3
1912 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	.....	2,549,350 0 0	.....	2,549,350 0 0	4 ½ cent.	101,974 0 0
	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	122,500 0 0
1918-19 ...	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	"	122,500 0 0
	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	"	174,797 0 0
	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	832,000 0 0	"	29,120 0 0
	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
1924-5 ...	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
	.....	198,065 0 0	.....	198,065 0 0	3 ½ cent.	5,941 19 0
1925 ...	.....	222,255 0 0	.....	222,255 0 0	"	6,667 13 0
	.....	1,186,300 0 0	.....	1,186,300 0 0	4 ½ cent.	47,452 0 0
1933-4 ...	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	"	120,000 0 0
	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	"	120,000 0 0
	.....	2,500,000 0 0	.....	2,500,000 0 0	"	100,000 0 0
1935-6 ...	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	165,000 0 0
Interminable, being un-presented balance of Debentures payable off in 1882 ...	250	.....	.....	250 0 0	.....	.....
New South Wales 4 per cents. ...	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	4 ½ cent.	21,207 11 7
Permanent ...	2,700	.....	.....	2,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	135 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 (annual payments of £150,000)	.....	.....	1,152,884	1,152,884 0 0	3 ½ cent.	22,931 10 4
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7 (1896)	.....	.....	4,000 ^a	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22	.....	.....	1,024,700	1,024,700 0 0	3 ½ cent.	30,741 0 0
Advances to Settlers	.....	220,050 0 0	.....	220,050 0 0	"	6,601 10 0
Total amount outstanding, 30th June, 1899 ...	10,115,050	51,465,031 13 8	2,181,584	63,761,665 13 8	.....	2,310,770 17 2

* City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

† Municipal Council Redfern Sewerage Works taken over by the Government.

‡ Overdue debentures not yet presented.

† City of Sydney Waterworks Debentures taken over by the Government.

‡ Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Debentures taken over by the Government.

§ Ashfield Municipal Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT showing Distribution of Interest on Public Debt on 30th June, 1899.

Description of Stock.	Amount of Stock.			6 per cent.	5½ per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent.	4 per cent.		3½ per cent.	3 per cent.		Total Interest.					
	£	s.	d.					£	s.		d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Debentures		7,250	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 423,318	0	0		
		1,708,000	0	0	.....	.....	85,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		92,000	0	0	5,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		8,299,600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,984	0	0	.....					
		4,500	0	0	.....	247/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	10,115,050	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inscribed Stock in London		29,326,200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,026,417	.....	.....	} 1,578,869	0	0		
		9,686,300	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	387,452	0	0	.....					
		5,500,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165,000	0				0	
	£	44,512,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New South Wales Funded Stock ...		2,549,350	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,974	0	0	.....	} 198,952	13	3		
		3,232,622	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,978	13				3	
	£	5,781,972	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New South Wales 4 per cents. ...	£	530,189	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,207	11	7	.....	.....	.....	21,207	11	7
New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14	£	198,065	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,941	19	0	.....	5,941	19	0
New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6	£	222,255	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,667	13	0	.....	6,667	13	0
Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years), 53 Vic. No. 9 ...		764,384	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,931	10	4	} 38,471	10	4	
		388,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,540	0	0	.....					
	£	1,152,884	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7 ...	£	4,000	0	0*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasury Bills (Deficiency 30 June, 1895), 59 Vic. No. 22	£	1,024,700	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,741	0	0	.....	30,741	0	0
Advances to Settlers, Inscribed Stock ..	£	220,050	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,601	10	0	.....	6,601	10	0
TOTALS	£	63,761,665	13	8	5,520	247/10/-	85,400	166/10/-	858,157	11	7	1,026,417	334,862	5	7	2,310,770	17	2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

* Matured.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF
BALANCES ON THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
AND THE
DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAME
ON
30TH JUNE, 1899.

STATEMENT of BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF NEW

TREASURY BALANCES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CREDIT BALANCES :—							
Consolidated Revenue Fund					116,523	5	8
Advances to Settlers Act of 1899					218,400	0	0
General Loan Account					78,101	16	1
Towards the erection and Maintenance of Public School Buildings, &c., Account					78,125	15	2
TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS :—							
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9 ...	176,538	18	9				
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 62 Vic. No. 25	8,000	0	0				
Bankruptcy Suitors Fund, 62 Vic. No. 25	826	14	2				
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund, 62 Vic. No. 25...	7,181	4	8				
Civil Service Superannuation Account, 48 Vic. No. 24 ...	328,917	2	1				
Country Towns Water Supply Works Repayments— Loan Trust Account	2,050	13	2				
Government Savings Bank Account, 34 Vic. No. 15 ...	5,108,163	11	8				
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board— Store Advance Account	1,000	0	0				
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board— Deferred Payments Account	181	2	11				
Immigration Remittances	101	10	0				
Imperial Pensions Account... ..	321	3	2				
Municipal Council of Sydney, Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13	32,044	17	0				
Municipal Council of Sydney— Moore-street Improvement Loan Sinking Fund ...	118	15	0				
Town Hall Loan Sinking Fund	1,267	0	2				
Public Markets Loan Sinking Fund	100	19	5				
Streets Loan Sinking Fund	2,379	14	10				
Cattle Sale-yards Loan Sinking Fund	482	7	10				
Newcastle Borough Council Water Debentures Sinking Fund, 55 Vic. No. 27	3,788	2	1				
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)	20,000	0	0				
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)	20,000	0	0				
Police Reward Fund, 25 Vic. No. 16	443	14	9				
Police Superannuation Fund, 25 Vic. No. 16	925	7	7				
Poundage	1,383	3	9				
Public Schools Property Fund, 43 Vic. No. 23	1,517	12	2				
Public Service Assurance Account... ..	24	10	10				
Railway Store Account	257,759	19	4				
Railway Construction Store Account	78,633	14	0				
Revenue Suspense Account	11,894	14	2				
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	135	18	9				
Sheep Account	507	14	7				
Savings Bank of New South Wales—Deposit Account ...	2,415,000	0	0				
Sewerage—Contractor's Advance Account	954	11	8				
Store Advance Account, Harbours and Rivers Department	515	2	2				
Testamentary Trust Fund	126	14	9				
Tender Board Deposit Trust Account	2,549	7	0				
Volunteer Military Force Clothing Account	13,629	11	8				
Volunteer Military Force Deferred Pay Account	4,212	3	0				
Water Supply and Sewerage Store Advance Account ...	12,139	15	7				
Trust Moneys Account, 20 Vic. No. 11	268	6	4				
Sundry Deposits Account	94,618	0	6				
					8,610,703	19	6
Railway Loan Redemption Fund, 53 Vic. No. 14	75,000	0	0				
New South Wales 1924 Stock Redemption Fund, 58 Vic. No. 14	26,408	13	4				
New South Wales 1925 Stock Redemption Fund, 59 Vic. No. 6	29,634	0	0				
New South Wales 1927 Stock Redemption Fund, 60 Vic. No. 32	13,874	17	4				
New South Wales 1928 Stock Redemption Fund, 61 Vic. No. 43	7,491	11	4				
Carried forward	£	152,409	2	0	9,101,854	16	5

SOUTH WALES, and the distribution of the same, on 30th June, 1899.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.

CASH:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.									
CASH:—									
Cash in hand of the Receiver	22,000	0	0		
Sydney Account—									
Bank of New South Wales—									
General Loan Account	78,101	16	1			
Advances to Settlers Account	218,400	0	0			
Railway Loan Redemption Fund	75,000	0	0			
New South Wales 1924 Stock Redemption Fund	26,408	13	4			
New South Wales 1925 Stock Redemption Fund	29,634	0	0			
New South Wales 1927 Stock Redemption Fund	13,874	17	4			
New South Wales 1928 Stock Redemption Fund	7,491	11	4			
Colonial Treasurer's—									
Master in Equity Account	70,804	18	4			
Master in Lunacy Account	35,489	10	5			
Curator of Intestate Estates Account	39,421	11	3			
Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	20	0	0			
Registrar of Probates Account	27,919	14	6			
Prothonotary Account	2,565	11	7			
City Bank of Sydney—									
Public Account	7,498	16	9			
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.—									
Public Account	95,267	16	1			
				727,898	17	0			
Less Bank of New South Wales Public Account, Dr.	103,534	6	4			
Credit Balance	£	624,364	10	8		
Fixed Deposits—									
Public Account—									
City Bank of Sydney	75,000	0	0			
Total Credit Balance, Sydney Account	£	721,364	10	8		
London Account—									
Add balance at the credit of the London Account as brought to account	£	1,132,380	7	5		
Carried forward—Total Cash	£	1,853,744	18	1		

STATEMENT OF BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH

TREASURY BALANCES— <i>continued.</i>				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..				£	.....		9,101,854	16	5
CREDIT BALANCES (<i>continued</i>):—									
Brought forward				£	152,409	2	0		
Colonial Treasurer's:—									
Master in Equity Account...	...	...	...	347,574	18	4			
Master in Lunacy Account...	...	...	...	77,273	10	5			
Curator of Intestate Estates Account	...	...	...	39,421	11	3			
Registrar in Bankruptcy Account...	...	...	...	20	0	0			
Registrar of Probates Account	...	...	...	27,919	14	6			
Prothonotary Account	...	...	...	2,565	11	7			
							647,184	8	1
Less Debit Balances:—									
							9,749,039	4	6
General Post Office New Street Resumption Account (Suspense Account)	...	...	...	468,051	15	7			
Centennial Park Account (Suspense Account)	...	...	...	228,416	17	3			
Advances to General Loan Account	...	...	...	1,500,000	0	0			
							2,196,468	13	3
TOTAL... ..				£	.....		7,552,570	11	3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th August, 1899.

WALES, and the distribution of the same on 30th June, 1899—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES— <i>continued.</i>									
Brought forward—Total Cash	£						1,853,744	18	1
SECURITIES—									
Treasury Chest—									
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9—									
Debentures		58,600	0	0					
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1		42,490	0	0					
New South Wales Funded Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14		30,000	0	0					
New South Wales Funded Stock, 60 Vic. No. 32		25,000	0	0					
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		16,000	0	0					
						172,090	0	0	
Government Savings Bank Fund—									
Debentures		165,800	0	0					
New South Wales Four Per-cents, 36 Vic. No. 21		403,248	13	2					
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1		1,000,000	0	0					
New South Wales Funded Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6		880,000	0	0					
New South Wales Funded Stock, 60 Vic. No. 32		500,000	0	0					
New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14		20,000	0	0					
New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6		150,000	0	0					
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		527,600	0	0					
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22... ..		1,024,700	0	0					
Stock created under Advances to Settlers Act of 1899		100,000	0	0					
						4,771,348	13	2	
Civil Service Superannuation Fund, 48 Vic. No. 24—									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9						313,000	0	0	
Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13—									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9						31,500	0	0	
University of Sydney—Wm. Roberts' Bequest Trust—									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9						4,000	0	0	
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)—									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9						20,000	0	0	
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)—									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9						20,000	0	0	
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19—									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9						7,000	0	0	
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account—									
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1... ..						104,770	0	0	
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9						172,000	0	0	
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account—									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9... ..						41,784	0	0	
Volunteer Military Forces Clothing Account—									
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of New South Wales						10,000	0	0	
Volunteer Military Forces Deferred Pay Account—									
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of New South Wales						3,000	0	0	
Miscellaneous						28,333	0	0	
Total Securities									£ 5,698,825 13 2
TOTAL									£ 7,552,570 11 3

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
EXPENDITURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1899-1900.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
6th December, 1899.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1899.

[4s. 3d.]

FREDK. M. DARLEY,

Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 78.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1899-1900, together with a statement of payments from the Vote "Advance to Treasurer, 1898-9," on account of services for the year 1898-9, submitted for Parliamentary appropriation in adjustment of the Advance Vote,—in substitution for the Estimates and Statement submitted with the Governor's Message No. 22, of 9th August, 1899.

Government House,

Sydney, 4th December, 1899.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE, 1900.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES of the EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT of
NEW SOUTH WALES, for the Year ending 30th June, 1900.

Page.	GENERAL HEADS OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4 & 5	SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	2,686,579	13	4	2,731,607	17	0
7-9	I.—SCHEDULES TO THE CONSTITUTION ACT ...	45,179	0	0	44,440	0	0
11-14	II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	31,279	0	0	32,802	0	0
15-55	III.—CHIEF SECRETARY	1,042,177	0	0	1,072,621	0	0
	IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—						
57-78	DEPARTMENTS GENERALLY	593,800	0	0	600,681	0	0
79-82	RAILWAYS	1,926,754	0	0	2,044,274	0	0
83-86	V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL	72,854	0	0	73,086	0	0
87-96	VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS	312,484	0	0	318,051	0	0
97-107	VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	894,620	0	0	911,171	0	0
109-128	VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	265,911	0	0	272,972	0	0
129-144	IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND IN- DUSTRY	756,793	0	0	777,858	0	0
145-153	X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE	144,928	0	0	162,034	0	0
155-164	XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL	710,478	0	0	728,174	0	0
		9,483,836	13	4	9,769,771	17	0
96	SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SPECIAL SERVICE ...	100	0	0	*		
		9,483,936	13	4	9,769,771	17	0
	SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS IN REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT	225,000	0	0	225,000	0	0
	TOTAL CHARGEABLE TO THE REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900	9,708,936	13	4	9,994,771	17	0

* Shown under No. VI in 1899-1900.

*The Treasury, New South Wales.
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.*

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	2,215,832	0	0	2,245,000	0	0
Interest at 3 per cent. on uninvested Funds at credit of Government Savings Bank in the Treasury, 34 Vic. No. 15	17,400	0	0	17,500	0	0
Interest on Treasury Bills (deficiency of 1886 and previous years), 53 Vic. No. 9	42,972	0	0	38,471	10	4
Interest on Treasury Bills (deficiency debt to 30 June, 1895), Act 59 Vic. No. 22	30,741	0	0	30,741	0	0
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1924 Stock," issued under Act 58 Victoria No. 14 ...	6,602	3	4	6,602	3	4
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1925 Stock," issued under Act 59 Vic. No. 6	7,408	10	0	7,408	10	0
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1927 Stock," issued under the Act 60 Vic. No. 32 ...	6,937	8	8	6,937	8	8
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1928 Stock," issued under the Act 61 Vic. No. 43 ...	7,491	11	4	7,491	11	4
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1929 Stock," issued under the Act 62 Vic. No. 36 ...	.....			11,121	13	4
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	10,000	0	0	14,000	0	0
Revenue and Receipts returned	150,000	0	0	175,000	0	0
Charges on Collections	750	0	0	750	0	0
Endowment of the University of Sydney, 14 Vic. No. 31	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Endowment of the Australian Museum, 17 Vic. No. 2	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School, Private Act, 2nd December, 1854	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges, 18 Vic. No. 37	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Endowment of the Women's College, Sydney Univer- sity, Act 53 Vic. No. 10	500	0	0	500	0	0
Endowment under the Fire Brigades Act, 47 Vic. No. 3	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
Endowment under the Municipalities Act, 61 Vic. No. 23	27,000	0	0	23,000	0	0
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions, 61 Vic. No. 23	240	0	0	240	0	0
Carried forward	£ 2,540,874	13	4	2,601,763	17	0

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—*continued.*

SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£ 2,540,874	13	4	2,601,763	17	0
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, 28 Vic. No. 3 ...	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873, 36 Vic. No. 29	2,763	0	0	2,028	0	0
Pensions under the District Court Judges Salaries and Pensions Act, 46 Vic. No. 16	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Judges under the District Courts Act (Salaries), 46 Vic. No. 16	10,500	0	0	10,500	0	0
Commissioners of Customs, 42 Vic. No. 19	600	0	0	600	0	0
Proportion payable by Colony of New South Wales, in terms of "The Australasian Naval Force Act of 1887," 51 Vic. No. 22	37,812	0	0	37,886	0	0
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 43 Vic. No. 32 and 51 Vic. No. 28	100	0	0	100	0	0
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, 55 Vic. No. 27	100	0	0	100	0	0
Railway Commissioners, 51 Vic. No. 35 and 52 Vic. No. 5... ..	5,500	0	0	5,500	0	0
Expenses of Parliamentary Witnesses, 45 Vic. No. 5...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Remuneration to Parliamentary Public Works Com- mittee, 61 Vic. No. 6	6,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Allowances to Parliamentary Representatives, 53 Vic. No. 12	34,500	0	0	34,300	0	0
Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 56 Vic. No. 38	18,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
President and Members, Land Appeal Court, 55 Vic. No. 26	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Australasian Federation Convention Expenses, 59 Vic. No. 24	500	0	0	2,100	0	0
Public Service Board, 59 Vic. No. 25... ..	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Parkes Family Grant, 60 Vic. No. 3	500	0	0	500	0	0
Compensation for land taken under the provisions of the Act 44 Vic. No. 16	3,730	0	0	130	0	0
TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	£ 2,686,579	13	4	2,731,607	17	0

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.*

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

I.

Schedules A, B, and C, to Schedule 1,
OF ACTS 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAPUT 54.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	PROVIDED BY THE CONSTITUTION ACT.	PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.	ESTIMATED.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Authorized Expenditure.				
	SCHEDULE A:—				
8	Salaries, as per annexed Statement...	17,870 0 0	14,220 0 0	.....	32,090 0 0
	SCHEDULE B:—				
8	Pensions, as per annexed Statement...	5,450 0 0	770 0 0	.....	6,220 0 0
	SCHEDULE C:—				
9	Public Worship, as per annexed State- ment	4,793 0 0	.....	.....	4,793 0 0
		28,113 0 0	14,990 0 0	.....	43,103 0 0
	Expenditure to be Authorized.				
	SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B:—				
9	Pensions, as per Statement attached	.....	.....	325 0 0	} 1,337 0 0
9	Military Pensions do.	.....	.....	1,012 0 0	
	TOTAL	£ 28,113 0 0	14,990 0 0	1,337 0 0	44,440 0 0

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.												
	PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.			PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Schedule.		Colonial Act.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SCHEDULE A.												
His Excellency the Governor	7,000	0	0	.....			7,000	0	0	.....	
The Chief Justice	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
Six Puisne Judges, at £2,600	3,000	0	0	12,600	0	0	3,000	0	0	12,600	0	0
The Colonial Secretary	1,820	0	0	.....			1,820	0	0	.....	
The Colonial Treasurer	1,250	0	0	120	0	0	1,250	0	0	120	0	0
The Auditor-General	900	0	0	.....			900	0	0	a.....		
The Attorney-General	1,500	0	0	.....			1,500	0	0	b.....		
The Governor's Private Secretary	400	0	0	.....			400	0	0	.....	
TOTAL SCHEDULE A	£ 17,870	0	0	14,220	0	0	17,870	0	0	14,220	0	0
SCHEDULE B.												
Pensions.												
To JUDGES, who have retired from office:—												
W. J. Foster, late Puisne Judge	1,050	0	0	770	0	0	1,050	0	0	770	0	0
	1,050	0	0	770	0	0	1,050	0	0	770	0	0
To OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT who, on political grounds, retired, or were released from office:—												
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, formerly Auditor-General	900	0	0	.....			900	0	0	.....	
	900	0	0	.....			900	0	0	.....	
To THE UNDERMENTIONED PENSIONERS, according to the Scale and Rates fixed by the Superannuation Act of the Imperial Parliament, 4 and 5 Gul. IV., cap. 24, viz.:—												
Thomas Reilly, late Sergeant to Governor-General's Orderlies	32	13	4	.....			32	13	4	.....	
Hannah Pope, late Housekeeper in the Colonial Secretary's Office	22	17	6	.....			22	17	6	.....	
J. S. Adam, late Chief Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Department	228	11	5	.....			228	11	5	.....	
Hy. Broderick, late Engineer, &c., Marine Board	196	0	0	.....			196	0	0	.....	
James H. Palmer, late Shorthand-writer, Legislative Assembly	321	8	6	.....			321	8	6	.....	
John B. Martin, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden	157	17	0	.....			157	17	0	.....	
Robert Dawson, late Police Magistrate, Cooma	262	10	0	.....			262	10	0	.....	
Robert Blake, late Inspector of Distilleries... ..	263	12	4	.....			263	12	4	.....	
James D. Cronin, late Paymaster, Treasury	407	8	1	.....			407	8	1	.....	
William Newcombe, late Receiver, Treasury	453	14	0	.....			453	14	0	.....	
William Brennan, late Chief Messenger, Chief Secretary's Office	128	11	0	.....			128	11	0	.....	
John James Lee, Clerk in Charge, Criminal Branch, Crown Solicitor's Office	277	1	0	.....			277	1	0	.....	
Charles Moore, late Director of the Botanic Gardens	277	8	4	.....			277	8	4	.....	
Wm. Wilberforce Stephen, late Secretary to the Attorney-General	379	3	0	.....			379	3	0	.....	
Wm. R. Logan, late Sub-Collector of Customs, Newcastle	91	4	6	.....			91	4	6	.....	
	3,500	0	0	.....			3,500	0	0	.....	
TOTAL SCHEDULE B	£ 5,450	0	0	770	0	0	5,450	0	0	770	0	0

(a) £20 provided under Chief Secretary's Department.

(b) £500 provided under Attorney-General's Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.

	PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.		PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
					Schedule C.		Colonial Act.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
SCHEDULE C.								
Public Worship—								
Church of England	2,341	0 0	.....	.....	2,341	0 0	.....	.....
Presbyterian Church	552	0 0	.....	.....	552	0 0	.....	.....
Wesleyan Methodist Church	450	0 0	.....	.....	450	0 0	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Church	1,450	0 0	.....	.....	1,450	0 0	.....	.....
TOTAL SCHEDULE C	£ 4,793	0 0	.....	.....	4,793	0 0	.....	.....

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.

Pensions.

	Amount voted for the year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Widow of the late Pilot Edwards	50	0 0	50	0 0
Mrs. Julia Robinson, Widow of the late Pilot Robinson	150	0 0	150	0 0
Mrs. Jane Reeder, Widow of the late Pilot Reeder	75	0 0	75	0 0
Mrs. Shanks, Widow of the late Pilot Shanks	50	0 0	50	0 0
	£ 325	0 0	325	0 0

Military Pensions.

R. A. Nathan, Captain Partially-paid Artillery	150	0 0	9	0 0*
Colonel Warner Wright Spalding, C.M.G.	275	0 0	275	0 0
Colonel George John Airey	250	0 0	250	0 0
J. W. Hofflick, 1st Garrison Division Artillery (1s. 6d. per diem)	28	0 0	28	0 0
G. S. Le Beau, 1st Garrison Division Artillery (at 3s. per diem from 4th August, 1897, to 30th June, 1899)	105	0 0**
Mrs. E. Hammond, Widow of Lieutenant T. Hammond	200	0 0	200	0 0
Mrs. E. M'Kee, Widow of Corporal J. A. M'Kee	80	0 0	80	0 0
Mrs. Jane Bennett, Mother of Bugler Charles Bennett	50	0 0	50	0 0
Trustees of the Children of the late R. J. E. Bedford	120	0 0	120	0 0
	£ 1,258	0 0	1,012	0 0
TOTALS	£ 1,583	0 0	1,337	0 0

* Deceased.

II.

Executive and Legislative.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
12	His Excellency the Governor	1,081	300	1,047	875
12	Executive Council	963	10	965	10
12	Legislative Council	5,657	175	5,657	175
13	Legislative Assembly	9,913	325	9,873	325
13	Legislative Council and Assembly	2,495	925	2,495	1,825
14	Parliamentary Library	1,253	760	1,253	760
14	Parliamentary Reporting Staff	5,567	605	5,567	605
14	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	900	350	1,020	350
		27,829	3,450	27,877	4,925
	TOTAL	£	31,279	.....	32,802

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.						GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900					Division of Service.	Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
								£			£		
His Excellency the Governor.													
PRIVATE SECRETARY.													
1	1	Private Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)				.....	.....	.....			.....
1	1	Clerk to Private Secretary				Clerical	.....	A	275			275
1	1	Messenger and Hall Porter				General	.....	.....	160			160
		Restoration of balance written off 1895								34			
		Vote, being Salary due to late Clerk to Private Secretary for month of August, 1895 ... ..				.....	.....	.....			.....	435
										469			
MOUNTED ORDERLIES.													
1	1	Sergeant, at 10s. 6d. per diem ... ..				.....	.....	.....	192			192
1	1	Orderly, at 8s. do ... ..				.....	.....	.....	146			146
2	2	Orderlies, at 7s. 6d. do ... ..				.....	.....	.....	274			274
										612			612
Contingencies.													
		Forage for four Horses for Orderlies	120	1,081		120	1,047
		To meet Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses ... ..				.....	.....	.....	180			180
		Fuel, Light, &c. ... ..				.....	.....	.....	.....			575
										300			875
7	7	TOTAL...				£	.....	.....	1,381		.....	1,922
Executive Council.													
1	1	Clerk of the Executive Council				Clerical	A1	.....	600			600
1	1	Clerk				"	B	.....	238			240
1	1	Messenger				General	.....	.....	125			125
										963			965
Contingencies.													
		Incidental Expenses	10		10
3	3	TOTAL...				£	.....	.....	973		.....	975
Legislative Council.													
1	1	President ... ..				.....	.....	.....	1,100			1,100
1	1	Chairman of Committees ... ..				.....	.....	.....	470			470
1	1	Clerk of the Parliaments ... ..				.....	.....	.....	740			740
1	1	Clerk Assistant ... ..				.....	.....	.....	560			560
1	1	Usher of the Black Rod ... ..				.....	.....	.....	428			*428
1	1	First Clerk ... ..				.....	.....	.....	438			438
1	1	Second Clerk ... ..				.....	.....	.....	390			390
1	1	Third Clerk ... ..				.....	.....	.....	343			343
1	1	Fourth Clerk ... ..				.....	.....	.....	248			248
1	1	Principal Messenger ... ..				.....	.....	.....	200			200
1	1	Door-keeper... ..				.....	.....	.....	160			160
4	4	Assistant Messengers, at £145 ... ..				.....	.....	.....	580	5,657		5,657
Contingencies.													
		Incidental Expenses ... ..				.....	.....	.....	75			75
		Expenses in connection with Select Committees .. ..				.....	.....	.....	100			100
										175			175
15	15	TOTAL...				£	.....	.....	5,832		.....	5,832

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

13

No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1898-9	1899-1900			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
				£	£
Legislative Assembly.					
1	1	Speaker	...	1,370	1,370
1	1	Chairman of Committees...	...	740	740
1	1	Clerk of Assembly	...	960	960
1	1	Clerk Assistant	...	723	723
1	1	Second Clerk Assistant	...	604	604
1	1	Sergeant-at-Arms	...	533	533
1	1	Clerk of Records	...	476	476
1	1	Do Select Committees	...	428	428
1	1	Do Printing Branch	...	381	381
1	1	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers	...	333	333
4	4	Clerks—1 at £333, 1 at £262, 1 at £200, 1 at £150	...	945	945
1	1	Principal Messenger	...	220	220
1	1	Do Doorkeeper	...	190	180
13	13	Messengers, 1 at £170, 6 at £160, 5 at £140, and 1 at £100	...	1,950	1,930
1	1	Lavatory Attendant	...	60	50
				9,913	9,873
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Committees				75	75
Incidental Expenses				150	150
Erection and Maintenance of Telephones				100	100
				325	325
30	30	TOTAL...		£ 10,238	£ 10,198
Legislative Council and Assembly.					
1	1	Steward	...	250	*250
1	1	Housekeeper	...	90	*90
1	1	Watchman	...	160	*160
1	1	House Servant	...	145	*145
1	1	Stableman	...	145	*145
1	1	Assistant Stableman and Assistant Night Watchman	...	145	145
1	1	Out-door Servant	...	145	145
3	3	Female Servants, at £80	...	240	*240
1	1	Cook	...	210	210
3	3	Waiters—1 at £175, 1 at £160, and 1 at £145	...	480	480
3	3	Waiters, at £135	...	405	405
1	1	Scullery-maid	...	80	*80
				2,495	2,495
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
For occasional assistance during the Session				650	850
Incidental Expenses				150	150
Service in connection with Fire-extinguishing appliances				25	25
Maintenance, &c., of Telephones				100	100
Fuel and Light				.....	+700
				925	1,825
18	18	TOTAL...		£ 3,420	£ 4,320

* For allowances, see Schedule.

† Formerly included in Stores and Stationery Vote.

No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.													
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900									Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
										£		£	
Parliamentary Library.													
1	1	Librarian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476		476*	
1	1	First Assistant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367		367	
1	1	Second do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295		295	
1	1	Messenger ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115		115	
											1,253		1,253
<i>Contingencies.</i>													
		Books and Periodicals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450		450	
		Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Council Reading-room ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Do do for Assembly Reading-room ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Insurance of Books ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60		60	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
											760		760
4	4	TOTAL... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	2,013	.....	2,013
Parliamentary Reporting Staff.													
1	1	Principal Shorthand-writer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865		865	
1	1	Second Shorthand-writer... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	675		675	
3	3	Shorthand-writers, at £533 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,599		1,599	
1	1	Shorthand-writer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457		457	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438		438	
3	3	Shorthand-writers, 1 at £457, 2 at £438 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333		1,333	
1	1	Type-writer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
											5,567		5,567
<i>Contingencies.</i>													
		Sessional Shorthand-writing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
		Incidental expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		5	
											605		605
11	11	TOTAL... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	6,172	.....	6,172
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.													
1	1	Secretary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600		695	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		125	
											900		1,020
<i>Contingencies.</i>													
		Extra Clerical Assistance as required, including travelling allowance to shorthand-writers accompanying Sectional Committees ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
		Incidental Expenses, including expenses of Witnesses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
											350		350
3	3	TOTAL... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	1,250	.....	1,370

* For allowance, see Schedule.

III.

Chief Secretary.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies	
		£	£	£	£	
16	Chief Secretary	7,346	.....	7,211	.....
17	Auditor-General... ..	13,285	2,080	13,635	2,080	
18	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	250	.....	250	.....
18	Aborigines Protection Board	75	11,500	75	13,490	
18-19	Police	283,472	63,515	291,883	76,461	
20-21	Lunacy	52,468	52,990	54,698	53,990	
22	Master in Lunacy	2,875	250	3,063	250	
22	Medical Board	170	15	170	35	
23-24	The Medical Adviser to the Government	12,234	29,095	12,806	27,716	
25	Government Statistician	3,311	825	3,350	825	
25	Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions	862	45	876	65	
25	Agent-General for the Colony	4,210	3,890	4,238	1,525	
26-28	Charitable Institutions (Government Asylums, &c.)... ..	14,286	100,583	14,941	118,350	
28	Fisheries Commission	2,118	810	2,464	1,060	
29	Fire Brigades	800	476	800	375	
29	Botanic Gardens	1,170	5,782	1,240	6,328	
30	Nursery Garden, Campbelltown	225	700	225	700	
30	Government Domains	295	2,390	295	2,885	
30	Garden Palace Grounds	275	830	245	939	
31	Centennial Park... ..	175	4,001	175	4,101	
31	Electoral Office	2,347	.....	2,108	.....
53	Charitable Allowances ... ..	.....	66,950	.....	76,400
54-55	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	97,716	.....	69,626
		402,249	444,443	414,748	457,201	
	TOTAL... ..	£	846,692	.....	871,949
	Military and Naval Forces.					
32	Military Secretary	2,005	75	1,885	125	
	Total	£	2,080	.....	2,010
	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—					
32	Head-quarter Staff... ..	5,737	1,358	5,766	1,458	
33	Pay Branch... ..	1,292	116	1,292	157	
33	Ordnance Branch	3,813	15,639	3,843	12,639	
34-36	New South Wales Artillery	34,041	27,357	34,363	27,857	
37	Staff Office for Engineer Services... ..	4,441	1,017	4,844	750	
37	Military and Defence Works ... ..	.....	7,000	.....	7,000
37	Permanent Submarine Miners	2,641	1,040	2,655	890	
38	Permanent Army Medical Corps	1,442	883	1,442	883	
38	Permanent Army Service Corps	970	1,210	1,065	1,373	
39	Veterinary Department	200	133	200	167	
39-47	Partially-paid Forces	49,699	36,974	50,670	37,426	
48-51	Volunteer Forces	14,273	10,437	6,277	24,700	
		118,549	103,164	112,417	115,300	
		.....	221,713	.....	227,717
	Less Estimated Saving ... ..	.....	37,703	.....	40,000
	Permanent and Volunteer Forces, Total £	.....	184,010	.....	187,717
	Naval Forces—					
51	Naval Brigade	4,284	450	4,284	450	
52	Volunteer Naval Artillery	2,186	280	2,186	280	
52	Torpedo Defence	975	770	975	770	
52	Warlike Stores for Naval Forces... ..	.....	450	.....	2,000
		7,445	1,950	7,445	3,500	
	Naval Forces Total £	.....	9,395	.....	10,945
	TOTAL, MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES... ..	£	195,485	.....	200,672
	TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY	£	1,042,177	.....	1,072,621

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

17

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Auditor-General.								
1	1	Auditor-General. (£900 Provided for in Schedule.)	.....	...	.....	20	.....	20
1	1	Assistant Auditor-General and Chief Inspector of Public Accounts	Clerical	A1	...	700		700
2	2	Inspectors of Public Accounts, 1 at £600 and 1 at £550... ..	"	A1	...	1,150		1,150
4	4	Inspectors of Public Accounts, 1 at £470, 1 at £450, and 2 at £425	"	A2	...	1,745		1,770‡
3	3	Inspectors of Public Accounts, 1 at £385, 1 at £350, and 1 at £300	"	A3	...	1,035		1,035
1	1	Chief Clerk	"	A1	...	500		500
2	2	Senior Examiners, at £400	"	A2	...	800		800
3	3	Junior Examiners, 1 at £375 and 2 at £325	"	A3	...	1,010		1,025
1	1	Correspondence Clerk and Clerk of Records	"	A3	...	325		325
4	5	Clerks—1 at £290, 1 at £280, 1 at £275, and 2 at £260... ..	"	A	...	1,085		1,365
6	6	Clerks—2 at £250, 2 at £230, 1 at £225, and 1 at £210	"	B	...	1,415		1,395
9	11	Clerks—4 at £200, 1 at £190, 3 at £180, and 3 at £160	"	C	...	1,695		2,010
14	12	Clerks—2 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £125, 2 at £110, 2 at £95, 2 at £65, and 2 at £50	"	D	...	1,495		1,205
						12,955		13,280
1	1	Messenger	General	...	...	120		120
1	1	Housekeeper and Cleaner... ..	"	...	...	90		*90
		Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	.....	...	...	100		100
<i>Adjustment of Salaries.</i>								
		Inspector of Public Accounts, for year ended 30th June, 1899 ... ..	.....	...	...	.....		25‡
						13,285		13,635
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
		Rent of Offices ... ..	.....	...	...	500		500
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors ... ..	.....	...	...	1,550		1,550
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	...	30		30
						2,080		2,080
53	54	TOTAL... ..	.....	...	...	15,365		15,715

* For allowances see Schedule.

‡ One salary of £425 per annum, previously voted as Chief Clerk and Cashier, Government Printing Office; officer transferred to Audit Department 1st July, 1898.

No of Persons.		GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Division of Service.	Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.					
		Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.					
1	1	Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	.....	...	£ 250	£ 250	250
1	1	TOTAL... ..	.....	.....	250	.....	250
		Aborigines Protection Board.					
...	...	Secretary ... ..	.....	...	.....	75	†75
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Aid for the maintenance of old and infirm Aborigines, and for other assistance to Aborigines—to be expended under the authority of the Board					
		Expenses of maintaining the Aboriginal Stations at Warangesda, Cumerungunga, and Brewarrina					
		Expenses of maintaining the Home for Aborigines, Clarence River District... ..					
		Establishment of a Home for Aborigines, Richmond River District					
		Cost of the fares of Aborigines travelling on the Railways of the Colony					
		Payment to Lands Department for survey of Reserves for Aborigines					
		Medical attendance on Aborigines					
		TOTAL... ..	.....	.....	11,500	.....^a	13,490
		TOTAL... ..	.....	.....	11,575	.....	13,565
		Police.					
		GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.					
1	1	Inspector-General ... ..	.....	...	.....	920	*920
1	1	Secretary	Clerical..	A1	550	550	
1	1	First Clerk	"	A3	312	312	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £290, 1 at £290	"	A	571	589	
1	1	Clerk and Secretary, Aborigines Protection Board	"	B	225	225	
1	1	Clerk	"	B	213	220	
...	1	Do ... ..	"	.....	.....	50	
1	1	Office-cleaner ... ..	.....	.....	40	40	
1	1	Do ... ..	.....	.....	49	50	
9	10				1,960		2,036
		CONSTABULARY.					
3	3	Superintendents, at £500 ... ..	.....	...	1,500	1,500*	
3	3	Do at £450 ... ..	.....	...	1,350	1,350*	
4	4	Do at £400 ... ..	.....	...	1,600	1,600*	
12	12	Inspectors, at £325 ... ..	.....	...	3,900	3,900*	
8	8	Sub-Inspectors, 1st Class, at £275 ... ..	.....	...	2,200	2,200*	
18	18	Do 2nd Class, at £250 ... ..	.....	...	4,500	4,500*	
1	1	Sub-Inspector and Police Storekeeper ... ..	.....	...	275	275*	
1	1	Do and Drill Instructor ... ..	.....	...	250	250*	
62	65	Sergeants, 1st Class, at 10s. 6d. per diem }					
115	120	Do 2nd Class, at 9s. 3d. do }					
291	305	Senior-constables, at 8s. do }					
535	560	Constables, 1st Class, at 7s. 6d. do }			253,077	268,412	
701	750	Ordinary Constables, at 7s. do }					
110	130	Probationary Constables, at 6s. do }					
70	70	Trackers, 35 at 4s. and 35 at 3s. do }					
...	...	To provide for Additional Constabulary requirements ... ..	.....	.....	7,000		
1934	2050				275,652		283,987
1943	2060	Carried forward ... ..	.....	.....	278,532	.....	286,943

* For allowance, see Schedule.

† Also clerk, Police Department.

^a See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

19

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
1943	2060				£		£	
Police—continued.								
		Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	278,532	.....	286,943
DETECTIVES.								
1	1	Superintendent ... ..	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	400*
1	1	Sub-Inspector, 1st Class ... ..	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	275*
1	1	Do 2nd Class ... ..	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	250*
4	4	Detectives, Senior, at 13s. per diem	}	.....	.....	4,015	4,015	4,940
4	4	Do 1st Class, at 12s. per diem						
4	4	Do do at 11s. do						
4	4	Do 2nd Class, at 10s. do						
4	4	Do 3rd Class, at 9s. do						
...	...	Police Surgeon ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....^a	.....	.....^a
23	23	TOTAL, SALARIES ... ..	£	.....	.....	283,472	.....	291,883
Contingencies.								
		Allowance to Members of the Police Force when absent from their Quarters on duty	.....	.....	.....	8,500	.....	8,500
		Provisions for Prisoners in Lock-ups ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000
		Fuel, Light, and Water, to Lock-ups and Police Stations ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000
		Rental of Premises for Police purposes ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4,750	.....	5,000
		Forage ... ..	.....	.....	.....	15,500	.....	16,000
		Remount Horses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
		Shoeing, Veterinary Attendance, and Medicine ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000
		Conveyance of Police and Prisoners ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,250	.....	6,250
		Fencing Paddocks ... ..	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500
		Incidental Expenses—Boats, Vehicles, Repairs to Saddlery and Carts, Repairs to Steam Launches, Destroying Dogs, and for Miscellaneous Items ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,275	.....	3,275
		Allowances to Members of the Force unprovided with Quarters, at 1s. per diem	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	14,500
		Cleaning Cesspits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500
		Maintenance, &c., of Telephones ... ..	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	750
		Special Allowance to 50 Police employed on plain clothes duty ... ..	.....	.....	.....	920	.....	920
		Special Allowance to Police in Expensive Districts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	2,100
		Martini-Henry Carbines ... ..	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
		Coal for Steam Launches at Sydney and Newcastle ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
		To defray Legal Costs incurred in action Riordan and another v. McKee ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303
		To defray Legal Costs incurred in action Brewster v. Dawe ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
		Compensation to widow of late Police Pensioner Patrick Smyth ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
		To meet payment of Police Pensions ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
		Webley Revolvers, to complete arming of Force ... ..	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....
		Compensation to widows of Police Pensioners Moloney, Williamson, and Thompson ... ..	.....	.....	.....	430	.....	.....
		Compensation to ex Senior-Sergeant Vaughan ... ..	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....
		TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	63,515	.....	76,461
1966	2083	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	346,987	.....	368,344

* All these officers receive allowance as per Schedule.

^a See Medical Vote

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899—1900.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1898-9	1899-1900	Division of Service.	GRADE.		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
			Higher.	Lower.	£		£
Lunacy.							
1	1	Inspector-General of Insane ...	Special ...			974	974
1	1	Medical Superintendent, Callan Park ...	Professional A1			750	650*
1	1	Do do Gladesville ...	" A1			750	650*
1	1	Do do Parramatta ...	" A1			750	650*
1	1	Do do Kenmore ...	" A1			750	650*
1	1	Do do Rydalmere ...	" A1			710	610*
1	1	Do do Newcastle <i>a</i> ...	" A1			434	359*
1	1	Senior Medical Officer, Gladesville ...	" A1			420	390*
1	1	Do do Callan Park ...	" A1			420	390*
1	1	Do do Parramatta ...	" A1			420	390*
1	1	Do do Kenmore... ...	" A1			420	390*
...	1	Do do Pathologist ...	" A1			.....	390*
1	1	Junior Medical Officer, Callan Park ...	" A3			300	270*
1	1	Do do Parramatta ...	" A3			300	270*
1	1	Do do Gladesville ...	" A3			300	270*
...	1	Do do (Relieving) ...	" A3			.....	270*
1	1	Dispenser and Chief Attendant, Rydalmere	" B1			240	214*
1	1	Dispenser, Callan Park ...	" B2			200	174*
1	1	Assistant Superintendent, Gladesville ...	Clerical... A2			450	390*
1	1	Do do Callan Park ...	" A2			400	340*
1	1	Do do Parramatta ...	" A2			400	340*
1	1	Do do Kenmore ...	" A2			400	250*
1	1	Superintendent, Reception House	" A			275	240*
1	1	Clerk and Accountant, Inspector General's Office ...	" B			250	250
1	1	Clerk ...	" C			150	160
1	1	Clerk, Kenmore ...	" B			240	224*
1	1	Clerk, Parramatta ...	" B			240	250
1	1	Do Callan Park ...	" B			240	250
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper, Rydalmere ...	" B			240	224*
1	1	Clerk, Gladesville ...	" B			240	224*
1	1	Do Newcastle ...	" C			200	200
1	1	Assistant Clerk, Gladesville ...	" D			75	100
1	1	Do do Callan Park ...	" D			50	100
1	1	Chief Attendant and Storekeeper, Newcastle ...	General...			200	174*
3	3	Chief Attendants, at £164, Gladesville, Parramatta, and Callan Park	"			570	492*
1	1	Chief Attendant, Kenmore ...	"			160	164*
4	4	Matrons, at £164, Gladesville, Callan Park, Parramatta, and Kenmore ...	"			760	656*
2	2	Matrons, at £134, Rydalmere and Newcastle ...	"			320	268*
1	1	Matron, Reception House... ..	"			80	80
1	1	Messenger and Boatman, Inspector-General's Office ...	"			136	136
5	5	Official Visitors—1 at £200, 1 at £150, 2 at £100, 1 at £50 ...	Unclassified			600	600
4	4	Church of England Chaplains, at £50, Gladesville, Callan Park, Parramatta, and Rydalmere... ..	"			200	200
4	4	Roman Catholic Chaplains, at £50, Gladesville, Callan Park, Parramatta, and Rydalmere ...	"			200	200
2	2	Church of England Chaplains, at £30, Newcastle and Kenmore ...	"			60	60
2	2	Roman Catholic Chaplains, at £30, Newcastle and Kenmore ...	"			60	60
210	212	Attendants	General...			23,052	23,231*
148	155	Nurses	"			10,614	11,312*
136	138	Outdoor Staff	"			14,071	14,404*
		<i>Less</i> amount charged for Rations, &c. ...	.....			63,071 10,603	63,540 8,842
555	568	Carried forward ... ..	.....			52,468	54,698

* For allowances, see Schedule.

a Also Officer Board of Health.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
						£		£	
		Master in Lunacy.							
1	1	Master in Lunacy				335		335*	
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1		500		500	
1	1	First Clerk and Accountant	"	A3		350		350	
1	1	Second Clerk	"	A		275		290	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £180...	"	C		540		570	
8	9	Do 2 at £150, 1 at £125, 1 at £110, 2 at £100, 3 at £50	"	D		740		885	
1	1	Probationer	"	D		60		50	
1	1	Messenger	General			75		83	
						2,540		2,728	
						2,875		3,063	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Contingencies				250		250	
17	18	TOTAL...				3,125		3,313	
		Medical Board.							
1	1	Secretary	Unclassified.			150		150	
1	1	Office-cleaner	General			20		20	
						170		170	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Incidental Expenses, &c.				15		35	
2	2	TOTAL...				185		205	

* Also receives £1,010 per annum as Master in Equity. (See page 84.)

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

23

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1898-9	1899-1900.		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		The Medical Adviser to the Government.			£	£	
1	1	The Chief Medical Officer of the Government ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....*
1	1	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney	Professional	A1	800	800‡	
1	1	Pathologist, Second Government Medical Officer, and Vaccinator, Sydney ..	"	A1	560	560	
1	1	1st Visiting Medical Officer, Government Institutions, Parramatta	"	A1	650	650 ^a	
1	1	2nd Visiting Medical Officer, Government Institutions, Parramatta	"	A1	600	600 ^a	
1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser, Trial Bay Prison...	"	A2	400	400‡	
1	1	Dispenser, Sydney Gaol	"	B1	225	225	
1	1	Dispenser, Parramatta District	"	B2	190	190	
1	1	Do Biloela Gaol	"	B2	160	160‡	
1	...	Clerk to Medical Adviser to the Government	Clerical	D	50	.....
1	1	Surgeon, Biloela Gaol, N.S.S. "Sobraon," and Magazines ... ..	.....	†	335	335	
1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser, Berrima Gaol ... ..	.....	†	200	200	
1	1	Do do Maitland Gaol ... ..	.....	†	200	200	
1	1	Do Goulburn Gaol ... ..	.....	†	120	120	
1	1	Do Bathurst Gaol ... ..	.....	†	120	120	
1	1	Dispenser, Goulburn Gaol	Professional	B3	100	100	
1	1	Do Bathurst Gaol	"	B3	100	100	
5	5	Surgeons and Dispensers to various Country Gaols, at £50 per annum each, including Mudgee, Broken Hill, Bourke, Coonamble, and Orange ...	.....	†	250	250	
15	15	Surgeons and Dispensers to various Country Gaols, at £40 per annum, including Albury, Armidale, Casino, Cootamundra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Forbes, Grafton, Hay, Tamworth, Wagga, Wagga, Wilcannia, Wollongong, Yass, and Young ... ..	.....	†	600	600	
7	9	Medical Attendants on Aborigines at Grafton, £60; Cummerooogunga, £50; Warangesda, £60; Macleay River, £50; Tumut, £50; Kiama, £40; Singleton, £40; Taree, £40; Wingham, £25 ... ..	.....	†	305	415	
1	1	Cleaner, Hospital Admission Depot ... ..	.....	...	30	30	
					5,995	6,055	
Less amount charged for quarters, &c.					210	197	
					5,785	5,858	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		To payment of fees for Medical Attendance upon Aborigines ... ..	.....	...	155	155	
		For payment of fees for Medical Attendance in minor Country Gaols ... ..	.....	...	500	500	
		Fees to Medical Practitioners, Vaccination, Coroners' Inquests, Lunacy Cases and Medical Attendance, and Expenses contingent on Outbreak of Disease...	.....	...	5,610	5,610	
		Rent of office and quarters for the Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney ... ..	.....	...	200	200	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	100	100	
					6,565	6,565	
45	46	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	12,350	.....	12,423

* Provided for under Public Health as "President of Board of Health and Chief Medical Officer," page 68.

† Services only partly at disposal of Department; Officers therefore unclassified.

‡ For deductions, see Schedule.

(a) For allowances see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.									
1898-9	1899-1900			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
					Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
							£		£		
45	46	The Medical Adviser to the Government—continued.									
			Brought forward...	£	.....	..	.....	12,350	.....	12,423
COAST HOSPITAL.											
1	1		Medical Superintendent	Professional	A1	..	550		750*		
4	4		House Surgeons and Dispensers	"	..	2B	788		750*		
1	1		Clerk and Storekeeper	Clerical	..	B	225		240*		
1	1		Dispenser	Professional	..	2B	165		165*		
1	1		Office Assistant	Clerical	..	D	90		110*		
...	1		Storekeeper	General	..	..	.....		134*	
1	1		Matron ... ..	"	..	..	245		300*	
47	47		Nurses ... ..	"	..	..	3,880		4,075*	
1	1		Needlewoman ... ..	"	..	..	100		100*	
7	7		Wardsmen and Attendants ... ..	"	..	..	882		882*	
6	6		Cooks and Kitchenman ... ..	"	..	..	690		693*	
11	11		Laundresses and General Servants ... ..	"	..	..	980		965*	
6	7		Ambulance Drivers and Stableman ... ..	"	..	..	704		816*	
2	2		Artisan Attendants ... ..	"	..	..	282		282*	
1	1		Church of England Chaplain ... ..	.....	..	†	50		50	
1	1		Roman Catholic Chaplain ... ..	.....	..	†	50		50	
1	1		Messenger ... ..	.....	..	..	66		66*	
			Salary of Roman Catholic Chaplain un-								
			drawn for May and June (revote) ... ..	.....	..	..	9		.....	
			Salary, Ambulance Driver 1st May to 4th								
			June, 1899 ... ..	.....	..	..	.....		5	
92	94		Less amount charged for quarters, &c.	.....	..	..	4,555		.....	
								5,201		5,578	
Contingencies.											
			Maintenance of Patients and Ambulance								
			Services and other contingencies, in-								
			cluding material for minor additions								
			and repairs ... ..	.....	..	..	8,200		8,200	
			Additions to Mortuary, Coast Hospital								
			(Revote) ... ..	.....	..	..	130		130	
			To provide substitutes for Officers sick or								
			on leave of absence, and extra assist-								
			ance for the Hospital ... ..	.....	..	..	100		100	
			Fuel and Light for Coast Hospital ... ..	.....	..	..	.....		600	
								8,430		9,030	
ANALYTICAL BRANCH.											
1	1		Government Analyst	Professional	A1	..	560		560		
1	1		Second Government Analyst	"	A2	..	400		400		
1	1		Assistant	"	A3	..	225		300		
1	1		Junior Assistant	General	..	..	25		50	
1	1		Cleaner ... ..	"	..	..	38		60	
5	5							1,248		1,370	
Contingencies.											
			Allowance for Apparatus, Chemicals, and								
			other materials, Fuel, Light, &c. ... ..	.....	..	..	.....	100	.....	121
MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS.											
			For support of Destitute Persons in the								
			Sydney, Prince Alfred, Carrington								
			Centennial Convalescent, and other								
			Hospitals, and contingent expenses								
			connected therewith ... ..	.....	..	..	.....	14,000	.....	12,000
142	145		TOTAL... ..	£	.....	..	.....	41,329	.....	40,522

† Services only partly at disposal of Department, therefore unclassified.

* For deductions, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

25

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		Government Statistician.				£		£	
1	1	Statistician ... ..	.....	.....	.....			.....
1	1	Assistant Statistician	Clerical..	A2	425			425	
1	1	Sub-Editor of Statistical Year Books	"	A3	300			300	
1	1	Chief Compiler	"	A3	300			300	
1	1	Assistant Compiler... ..	"	A	275			275	
1	1	Assistant Computer ... ..	.....	A	260			270	
3	3	Assistant Compilers—1 at £250, 1 at £225, and 1 at £200	Clerical..	B	700			675	
3	3	Assistant Compilers—1 at £190 and 2 at £180	"	C	525			550	
1	1	Assistant Compiler... ..	"	D	130			140	
1	1	Clerk	"	C	156			170	
1	1	Clerk	"	D	50			100	
1	1	Messenger	General	.....	120			75	
1	1	Housekeeper ... ..	"	.....	70			70	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					3,311		3,350
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	175			175	
		Extra clerical assistance, as required ... ..	.....	.....	100			100	
		Compiling Stock and Crop Returns and preparation of Pamphlets illustrative of the resources of the Colony (for distribution in Europe) ... ..	.....	.....	550			550	
							825		825
17	17	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....		4,136	.....	4,175
		Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions.							
1	1	Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions, and Actuary to Public Service Board	Professional	A2	500			500	
2	2	Clerks, 1 at £190, 1 at £160	Clerical..	C	336			350	
1	1	Office Cleaner	General	.....	26			26	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					862		876
		Incidental expenses, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	45			65	
							45		65
4	4	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....		907	.....	941
		Agent-General for the Colony.							
1	1	Agent-General, to represent the Colony, resident in London ... ..	.....	.....	1,820			1,820	
1	1	Secretary	Clerical..	A1	830			830	
1	1	Accountant	"	A2	380			400	
2	2	Clerks at £260	"	A	520			520	
1	1	Clerk	"	B	250			250	
1	1	Do	"	C	200			200	
2	2	Messengers—1 at £120, 1 at £97 10s. ... ..	.....	.....	210			218	
							4,210		4,238
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Rent ... ..	.....	.....	625			625	
		Fuel and light ... ..	.....	.....	50			50	
		Cleaning ... ..	.....	.....	50			50	
		Stationery and Printing ... ..	.....	.....	400			400	
		Unforeseen Office Expenses, Travelling, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	150			150	
		Extra Official Expenses incidental to the Office ... ..	.....	.....	250			250	
		Gratuity to Sir Saul Samuel, one month's pay for each year of service ... ..	.....	.....	2,365			.....	1,525
9	9	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....		8,100	.....	5,763

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1899-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
						£	£
Charitable Institutions.							
1	1	Director of Government Asylums and Boarding-out Officer, Chief Officer under Children's Protection Act ...	Professional	A1	750	750	
1	1	Chief Superintendent of Asylums ...	Clerical	A1	600	600	
1	1	Surgeon Superintendent, at Liverpool Asylum ...	Professional	A1	600	600	
1	1	Chief Clerk, Head Office ...	Clerical	A3	325	325	
1	1	Senior Inspector, Head Office ...	"	A3	300	300	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent at George-street Asylum ...	General		260	260	
1	1	Accountant, Head Office ...	Clerical	A	250	260	
1	1	Clerk, Head Office ...	"	B	240	240	
1	1	Matron Superintendent, at Liverpool Asylum ...	General		220	220	
1	1	Matron Superintendent, at Rookwood Asylum ...	"		220	220	
1	1	Inspector, Head Office ...	Clerical	B	208	208	
1	1	Inspector and Clerk to Board, Head Office	"	C	200	200	
1	1	Clerk, Head Office ...	"	C	200	210	
1	1	Matron Superintendent, Macquarie-street	General		200	200	
1	1	Matron Superintendent, Newington	"		200	200	
1	1	" Ormond House ...	"		180	180	
1	1	Inspector, Head Office ...	Clerical	C	175	175	
1	1	Inspector, Head Office ...	General		175	175	
...	2	Inspectors, at £175 (from 1st Nov., 1899)	"		175	234	
1	1	Officer, C.P. Act, Head Office ...	"		175	175	
1	1	Clerk, Liverpool Asylum ...	Clerical	C	162	170	
1	1	Do Head Office ...	"	C	160	170	
1	1	Dispenser, Liverpool Asylum ...	Professional	B3	130	160	
1	1	Matron, George-street Asylum ...	General		160	160	
2	2	Clerks, Head Office—1 at £170, 1 at £160	Clerical	C	312	330	
1	1	Clerk, George-street Asylum ...	"	C	156	160	
1	1	Clerk and Foreman, Newington Asylum..	"	C	156	160	
1	1	Farm Overseer, Mittagong ...	General		156	156	
1	1	Officer, Children's Protection Act, Head Office ...	"		155	155	
2	2	Clerks at Head Office—1 at £160, 1 at £150	Clerical	D	300	310	
1	1	Clerk, Rookwood Asylum ...	"	D	150	150	
1	1	Baker, Macquarie-street ...	General		145	145	
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper, Newington Asylum	Clerical	D	144	144	
1	1	Clerk, Head Office ...	"	D	140	140	
1	1	Senior Lady Inspector under the Children's Protection Act ...	General		156	156	
2	2	Inspectors under State Children's Act, at £132 ...	"		264	264	
1	1	Dispenser, Parramatta Asylum ...	Professional	B2	160	130	
1	1	Baker, Liverpool Asylum ...	General		130	130	
1	1	Builder, Newington ...	"		132	132	
1	1	Matron, Boys' Home ...	"		125	125	
1	1	Attendant, Rookwood ...	"		125	125	
1	1	Matron, Cottage Homes for Aged Couples	"		125	125	
1	1	Driver, Ormond House ...	"		120	120	
1	1	Attendant, Macquarie-street, Asylum ...	"		120	120	
1	1	Housekeeper, Newington Asylum ...	"		105	105	
1	1	Hospital Attendant, Liverpool Asylum ...	"		110	110	
1	1	Carpenter, Rookwood Asylum ...	"		120	120	
2	2	Gardeners, at £120, Rookwood Asylum ...	"		240	240	
1	1	Carpenter, George-street Asylum...	"		120	120	
1	1	Chief Attendant, George-street Asylum ...	"		115	115	
53	55	Carried forward... .. £		10,171	10,479	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
53	55	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	10,171		10,479	
1	1	Yard Attendant, Liverpool Asylum	General	.....	.....	108		108	
1	1	Baker (Assistant), Macquarie-st. Asylum	"	.....	.....	104		104	
2	2	Clerks, at £110, Head Office	Clerical	.....	D	200		220	
2	2	Attendants, at £100, George-st. Asylum...	General	.....	.....	200		200	
1	1	Nurse and Dispenser, Newington	"	.....	.....	102		102	
2	2	Attendants at £100, Macquarie-st. Asylum	"	.....	.....	200		200	
1	1	Night Attendant, Liverpool	"	.....	.....	100		100	
1	1	Attendant, Rookwood	"	.....	.....	95		95	
1	1	Herdsmen, Newington	"	.....	.....	120		120	
1	1	Nurse in Charge, Ophthalmic Home, Mittagong	"	.....	.....	127		127	
1	1	Senior Nurse, Rookwood	"	.....	.....	97		97	
1	1	Night Watchman, Rookwood Asylum	"	.....	.....	97		97	
2	2	Attendants, George-street Asylum, at £95	"	.....	.....	190		190	
1	1	Dispenser, Rookwood Asylum	Professional	.....	3B	90		104	
7	7	Attendants, at £90, George-street Asylum	General	.....	.....	630		630	
6	6	Nurses, at £90, Newington Asylum	"	.....	.....	540		540	
1	1	Teacher, Cottage Homes, Mittagong	"	.....	.....	90		90	
1	1	Attendant, Newington Asylum	"	.....	.....	85		85	
3	3	Attendants, at £90, Liverpool and Rookwood Asylums	"	.....	.....	270		270	
3	3	Nurses, at £90, Rookwood Asylum	"	.....	.....	270		270	
2	3	Nurses, Liverpool Asylum, at £90	"	.....	.....	180		270	
1	1	Attendant, Ormond House	"	.....	.....	95		95	
1	1	Laundress, Ormond House	"	.....	.....	79		79	
1	1	Head Wardswoman, Newington	"	.....	.....	77		77	
8	8	Mothers, at £77 each, of Cottage Homes, Parramatta and Mittagong	"	.....	.....	616		616	
1	1	Clerk, Ormond House	Clerical	.....	D	75		75	
1	...	Probationary Nurse, Newington	General	.....	.....	75		.....
...	1	Attendant, Newington	"	.....	.....	.....		80	
1	1	Housekeeper, Richmond Terrace	"	.....	.....	72		72	
1	1	Baker (improver), Macquarie-street	"	.....	.....	65		65	
1	1	Relieving Mother and Needlewoman, Cottage Homes, Mittagong	"	.....	.....	57		57	
2	2	Clerks, Head Office, at £65	Clerical	.....	D	104		130	
2	2	Do do 1 at £100, 1 at £50...	"	.....	D	80		150	
1	1	Assistant Cleaner, Head Office	General	.....	.....	30		40	
1	1	Messenger, Head Office	"	.....	.....	52		52	
...	1	Junior Messenger, Head Office	"	.....	.....	.....		26	
1	1	Farm Assistant, Mittagong	"	.....	.....	26		52	
1	1	Probationary Nurse, Rookwood	"	.....	.....	65		75	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Parramatta Asylum	Unclassified	.....	.....	50		50	
1	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Parramatta Asylum	"	.....	.....	50		50	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Newington Asylum...	"	.....	.....	50		50	
1	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Newington Asylum...	"	.....	.....	50		50	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Liverpool Asylum	"	.....	.....	50		50	
1	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Liverpool Asylum	"	.....	.....	50		50	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Rookwood Asylum	"	.....	.....	50		50	
1	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Rookwood Asylum	"	.....	.....	50		50	
		Less amounts chargeable for fuel, light, rations, &c.	.....	.....	.....	16,034 1,748		16,639 1,698*	
							14,286		14,941
126	130	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	14,286	.....	14,941

* For deductions, see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.										
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
					£		£			
Charitable Institutions—continued.										
126	130	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	14,286	.....	14,941		
GENERAL CONTINGENCIES.										
<i>Government Asylums and State Children.</i>										
		Rations, Medical Comforts, minor repairs, and other contingencies at George-street, Macquarie-street, Liverpool, Newington, and Rookwood Asylums, Cottage Homes for Aged Couples, and Boys' Home ... ..	.....	.....	.....	46,000	.....	46,000		
		Maintenance of Children under State Children's Relief Act of 1881 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	37,500	.....	53,500		
		Outfits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	1,250		
		Conveyance ... ..	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	350		
		Medical Attendance ... ..	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	400		
		Travelling ... ..	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	600		
		Maintenance of 150 Ophthalmic, Delicate, and Crippled Children, removed from Metropolitan and other Hospitals and Public Asylums to 9 Cottage Homes at Parramatta and Mittagong ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,200	.....	3,200		
		Expenses in connection with the Administration of the Children's Protection Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150		
		Maintenance and Clothing of Children at Ormond House ... ..	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500		
		To recoup amount paid out of Consolidated Revenue during year 1898-9 in connection with section 10 of State Children's Relief Act of 1881 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10,633	.....	12,400		
						100,583		118,350		
126	130	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	114,869	.....	133,291		
Fisheries Commission.										
1	1	Secretary and Chief Inspector	Clerical	A3	.....	300	.....	300		
1	1	Clerk	"	C	.....	200	.....	200		
...	1	Do ... ..	"	.....	.....	50	.....	50		
1	1	Travelling Inspector	General	.....	.....	150	.....	200		
8	8	Inspectors, at £140 ... ..	"	.....	.....	1,120	.....	1,120		
2	2	Do at £130 ... ..	"	.....	.....	238	.....	260		
...	2	Do at £108 ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	216		
1	1	Messenger ... ..	"	.....	.....	110	.....	118		
						2,118		2,464		
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
		Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	500		
		Incidental Expenses, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	120		
		Reward for destruction of Sharks ... ..	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30		
		Purchase of Trout Ova and distribution of Fry ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200		
		Preparation of Oyster Leases ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50		
		Purchase of Boat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
		Erection of Inspector's residence at Tuggerah	160		
						810		1,060		
14	17	TOTAL... ..	£	2,928	3,524		

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Fire Brigades.								
1	1	Chairman	*	...	200		200	
1	1	Superintendent	Professional	A1	600	800	600 ^a	800
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
		Allowance to Fire Brigades Board for care of fire-extinguishing appliances in Public Buildings ... ..	.....	...	320		160	
		Allowance in lieu of Uniform to Superintendent ... ..	.....	...	30		20	
		Incidental and Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	...	126		126	
		Payment to Acting Superintendent for period from 7th May to 26th September, 1898 ... ..	.....	...	.....		69	
						476		375
2	2	TOTAL... ..	£		.....	1,276	.....	1,175
Botanic Gardens.								
1	1	Director	Professional	A1	620		620 [†]	
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	C	150		160	
1	1	Superintendent	General	...	295		295 [†]	
1	1	Botanical Assistant... ..	Professional	2B	200		200	
1	1	Bailiff	General	...	120		120	
		Less amounts chargeable for house-rent, &c. ... ..	.....	...	1,385		1,395	
					215	1,170	155	1,240
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
34	34	Wages to Gardeners, Labourers, &c. ... ..	.....	...	3,752		3,768	
		Travelling and other Expenses for Collecting Forage for Horses ... ..	.....	...	100		100	
		Cases for Plants, and Expenses of Transmission ... ..	.....	...	75		75	
		Towards the Formation of a Public Botanical Library... ..	.....	...	40		40	
		Coals and Manure ... ..	.....	...	50		50	
		Cost of Aviary ... ..	.....	...	80		80	
		Additional Seats ... ..	.....	...	100		100	
		Labelling and Lettering the names of the Plants and Shrubs ... ..	.....	...	50		50	
		Pots for Plants ... ..	.....	...	70		70	
		Timber for Repairs ... ..	.....	...	60		60	
3	3	Expenses in connection with the Grounds of Hill View (the Governor's Residence) ... ..	.....	...	331		341	
2	2	Expenses in connection with the Grounds of Wotonga (the Admiral's Residence)... ..	.....	...	264		264	
		Distribution of plants for public places within the Colony ... ..	.....	...	100		100	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	150		150	
		Gravel and Asphalting ... ..	.....	...	200		200	
		Watching ... ..	.....	...	150		190	
		New Plant-frame ... ..	.....	...	.....		40	
		Preparing new Ground, and additional soil ... ..	.....	...	.....		200	
		Appliance and apparatus for new Herbarium ... ..	.....	...	.....		200	
		Furniture and Fittings for new offices ... ..	.....	...	.....		200	
		New fences .. ..	.....	...	60		.....
		Purchase of Lichen Herbarium ... ..	.....	...	100		.....
						5,782		6,328
44	44	TOTAL... ..	£		.....	6,952	.....	7,568

* Un-classified services only partly at disposal of Government. † For reductions, see schedule. ^a For allowances, see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
Nursery Garden, Campbelltown.									
1	1	Superintendent	General	...	...	£ 275	£ 275*		
		Less amount chargeable for House Rent	.....	...	...	50	50		
								225	225
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
4	4	Wages to Workmen and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	...	700	700	700	700
5	5	TOTAL... ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	925	925
Government Domains.									
1	1	Overseer	General	...	...	225	225*		
1	1	Bailiff ... ..	"	...	...	160	160*		
		Less amount chargeable for House Rent	.....	...	...	385	385		
						90	90	295	295
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
15	15	Wages to Labourers and Attendants ... ..	.....	...	...	1,560	1,670		
		Forage for one Horse ... ..	.....	...	...	30	30		
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths	.....	...	...	300	300		
		Repairs to Gates and Fences, and additional Seats ... ..	.....	...	...	100	120		
		Soil and Manure ... ..	.....	...	...	50	50		
		Painting Gates and Fences ... ..	.....	...	...	50	50		
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	...	100	100		
		Fencing and trenching new Plantations...	.....	...	...	100	100		
		New Water-mains, &c. ... ..	.....	...	...	100	100		
		Asphalting Main Avenue ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	200		
		Improvements, Government House Grounds ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	165		
								2,390	2,885
17	17	TOTAL... ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	2,685	3,180
Garden Palace Grounds.									
1	1	Overseer	General	...	...	155	155*		
1	1	Bailiff ... ..	"	...	...	120	120		
		Less amount chargeable for House Rent	.....	...	...	.....	275		
								275	245
								30	
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
7	7	Wages to Gardeners and Labourers ... ..	.....	...	...	655	764		
		Asphalting Paths ... ..	.....	...	...	50	50		
		Forage for one Horse ... ..	.....	...	...	30	30		
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	...	50	50		
		Watching ... ..	.....	...	...	45	45		
								830	939
9	9	TOTAL...	1,105	1,184

* For deductions, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
Centennial Park.									
1	1	Overseer	General ..	...	...	225		225*	
		Less amount chargeable for House Rent .....	.....	...	...	50		50	
							175		175
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
24	24	Wages to Gardeners and Labourers ... ..	.....	...	...	2,747		2,747	
3	3	Wages to Special Constables ... ..	.....	...	...	439		439	
		Forage for three Horses ... ..	.....	...	...	92		92	
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths .....	.....	...	...	250		250	
		Soil and Manure ... ..	.....	...	...	100		150	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	...	100		100	
		Metal and Tar for Roads ... ..	.....	...	...	200		250	
		Watching ... ..	.....	...	...	73		73	
							4,001		4,101
28	28	TOTAL... ..	£ .....	.....	...	.....	4,176	.....	4,276
Electoral Office.									
1	1	Chief Electoral Officer	Clerical ..	A2	...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	"	B	...	250		250	
1	...	Do	"	C	...	200		.....
7	6	Clerks—3 at £160, 2 at £150, 1 at £140...	"	D	...	970		920	
1	1	Record Clerk	"	D	...	150		113	
1	1	Shorthand and Type-writer	"	D	...	125		150	
1	1	Registrar of City Electorates	"	D	...	200		200	
1	1	Messenger	General ..	...	...	52		75	
							2,347		2,108
14	12	TOTAL... ..	£ .....	.....	...	.....	2,347	.....	2,108

* For deductions, see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
MILITARY SECRETARY.									
1	1	Military Secretary	Professional	...	800		800		
1	...	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A3	300		.....	
1	1	Examiner of Accounts	"	A3	300		325		
1	1	Senior Clerk	"	B	250		260		
2	4	Clerks—1 at £180, 1 at £75, 1 at £65, 1 at £50	"	D	225		370		
1	1	Messenger and Cleaner	General	..	130		130		
						2,005			1,885
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses, &c., &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	125	
7	8	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	2,080	.....	2,010	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces.									
HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF.									
1	1	General Officer Commanding Forces			1,250		1,250*		
1	1	Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Staff Officer			457		457*		
1	1	Assistant Quartermaster-General			457		457*		
1	1	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Inspector of Musketry			384		384*		
1	1	Chief Clerk			280		300		
1	1	Superintending Clerk, A.A.-G.'s Department			235		235		
1	1	Do A.Q.M.-G.'s Department			250		250		
1	1	Do D.A.A.-G.'s Department			235		235		
1	1	Short-hand and Type Writer			200		200		
2	2	First Assistant Clerks, at £200			400		400		
1	1	Second Assistant Clerk			120		120		
1	1	Do do			120		120		
1	1	Third do			50		50		
1	1	Messenger			130		130		
						4,568			4,588
WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.									
1	1	Garrison Sergeant-Major, at 9s. 9d. per diem			178		178*		
1	1	Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, at 7s. 4d. per diem			125		134*		
						303			312
RIFLE RANGE STAFF.									
1	1	Superintendent, Randwick Range			195		195		
1	1	Assistant Superintendent, Randwick Range			153		153*		
1	1	Sergeant, at 7s. 4d. per diem			134		134*		
1	1	Marker, at 7s. 4d. do			134		134*		
2	2	Markers, at 6s. 10d. per diem			250		250*		
						866			866
CONTINGENCIES.									
		Allowance in lieu of quarters			308		308		
		Forage Allowance, A.A.-G. and A.Q.M.-G. (2 horses each), and D.A.A.-G., at £34			170		170		
		Stable Allowance			28		28		
		Rations			165		165		
		Fuel and Light			110		110		
		Uniform Allowance			40		40		
		Remounts for Field Artillery and Army Service Corps			200		300		
		Furniture Allowance, G.O.C.			137		137		
		Table Allowance, G.O.C.			200		200		
						1,358			1,458
23	23	TOTAL, HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF ... ..	£	.....	.....	7,095	.....	7,224	
		Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	7,095	.....	7,224	

* For allowances, see Military Schedule

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900							Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
								£		£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.									
		Brought forward... .. £						.....	7,095	.....	7,224
		PAY BRANCH.									
1	1	Staff Paymaster					457		457*		
1	1	Superintending Clerk					275		275		
1	1	Assistant Clerk					210		210		
1	1	Do					190		190		
1	1	Do					160		160		
									1,292		1,292
		<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters						83		102	
		Rations						19		19	
		Fuel and Light						14		17	
		Allowance for Orderly, at 1s. per diem... ..						.....		19	
									116		157
5	5	TOTAL, PAY BRANCH ... .. £						.....	1,408	.....	1,449
		ORDNANCE BRANCH.									
		<i>Staff Office, &c.</i>									
1	1	Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance					438		438*		
1	1	Lieutenant and Quartermaster (Receiver and Issuer of Stores)					250		275*		
3	3	Clerks—1 Chief at £275, 1 at £170, and 1 at £140					550		585		
1	1	Clerk					104		125		
		<i>Armoury.</i>							1,342		1,423
1	1	Lieutenant and Quartermaster (Superintending Clerk)					275		300		
1	1	Chief Armourer (Warrant Officer Sergeant-major)					230		230		
1	1	Armourer Staff Sergeant					225		225		
1	1	Armourer Sergeant					145		145		
4	4	Labourers, at £94... ..					376		376		
		<i>Ordnance Stores.</i>							1,251		1,276
1	1	Saddler					155		155		
1	1	Overseer (Warrant Officer, Conductor of Stores)					128		128		
4	4	Labourers, at £94					376		376		
		<i>Magazine, Goat Island.</i>							659		659
1	1	Laboratory Overseer (Warrant Officer, Conductor of Stores)					175		175		
1	1	Labourer					155		155		
1	1	Watchman					155		155		
		<i>Magazine, Middle Harbour.</i>							485		485
1	...	Labourer					39		.....	
1	...	Watchman					37		.....	
									76		
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							3,813		3,843
		Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses... ..						100		100	
		Rations						19		19	
		Fuel and Light						14		14	
		Charge Pay						37		37	
		Lodging Allowance						129		129	
		Uniform Allowance						40		40	
									339		339
		General Stores, including Warlike Stores and Ammunition for Field Battery Guns						15,000		12,000	
		Proportion of Salary and Allowances for Inspector of Warlike Stores in England						300		300	
									15,300		12,300
25	23	TOTAL, ORDNANCE BRANCH ... .. £						.....	19,452	.....	16,482
		Carried forward... .. £						.....	27,955	.....	25,155

* For allowances, see Military Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
1898-9	189-1900.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		£		£		
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.						
		Brought forward...	£	27,955	£	25,155
NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.						
<i>Artillery Staff.</i>						
1	1	Officer Commanding Artillery Forces	730		730*	
1	1	Firemaster and Chief Instructor School of Gunnery	356		356*	
1	1	Inspector of Ordnance Machinery	400		400	
1	1	Quartermaster	180		200*	
1	1	Warrant Officer Assistant Firemaster, at 9s. 9d. Ψ diem ...	178		178	
1	1	Do Master Gunner, 3rd Class, at 6s. 10d. Ψ diem ...	125		125	
1	1	Do Superintending Clerk, at 7s. 10d. Ψ diem ...	143		143	
1	1	Brigade Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 6s. 1d. per diem ...	111		111	
1	1	Sergeant Instructor in Gunnery, at 5s. per diem ...	92		92	
1	1	Orderly Room Sergeant, at 5s. 6d. per diem ...	101		101	
10	10			2,416		2,436
BRIGADE DIVISION FIELD ARTILLERY.						
<i>Brigade Division Staff.</i>						
1	1	Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding	420		420*	
1	1	Captain and Adjutant	321		321*	
1	1	Sergeant-Major, at 6s. 4d. per diem	116		116	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 6s. 1d. per diem	111		111	
1	1	Farrier Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	92		92	
1	1	Wheeler Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	92		92	
1	1	Collar-maker Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	92		92	
8	8	Drivers for Partially-paid Section, at 2s. 3d. per diem ...	165		330	
15	15			1,409		1,574
<i>A. Battery, N.S. Wales Artillery.</i>						
2	2	Lieutenants, at 11s. 10d. per diem	432		432*	
1	1	Lieutenant, at 9s. 10d. per diem... ..	180		180*	
6	6	Sergeants, at 4s. per diem	438		438	
6	6	Corporals, at 3s. 6d. do	384		384	
6	6	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. do	347		347	
3	3	Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 8d. do	146		146	
2	2	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. do	83		83	
1	1	Collar-maker, at 3s. 3d. do	60		60	
1	1	Shoeing-smith, at 3s. 3d. do	60		60	
1	1	Wheeler, at 3s. 3d. do	60		60	
64	64	Drivers and Gunners, at 2s. 3d. do	2,628		2,628	
				4,818		4,818
93	93	Carried forward...	£	5,643	£	8,828
118	118	Carried forward...	£	27,955	£	25,155

* For allowances, see Military Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

35

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.					
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
		Brought forward...	£	27,955	£ 25,155
NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY—continued.					
118	118	Brought forward...	£	8,643	8,828
<i>1st Garrison Division—Regimental Staff.</i>					
1	1	Adjutant and Staff Captain		321	321*
1	1	Warrant Officer Armament Clerk, at 9s. 9d. per diem		178	178
1	1	Warrant Officer Sergeant Major Artificer, at 9s. 9d. per diem		178	178
2	2	Warrant Officers 2nd Class Master Gunners, at 7s. 10d. per diem		286	286
1	1	Master Gunner, 3rd Class, at 6s. 10d. per diem		125	125
8	8	Sergeant Artificers, at 6s. 10d. per diem		1,000	1,000
2	2	Park Sergeants, at 5s. per diem		183	183
17	17	Musicians, 6 at 3s., 5 at 2s. 9d., and 6 at 2s. 6d. per diem		854	854
4	4	Musicians, at 2s. 3d. per diem		165	165
2	2	Supernumerary Musicians, at 1s. 6d. per diem		55	55
1	1	Warrant Officer Bandmaster, at 8s. 4d. per diem		153	153
1	1	Band Sergeant, at 5s. per diem		92	92
1	1	Corporal Trumpeter, at 3s. 10d. per diem		70	70
1	1	Record Clerk, at 4s. 2d. per diem		77	77
1	1	Band Corporal, at 3s. 3d. per diem		60	60
				3,797	3,797
44	44	<i>Garrison Companies' Officers.</i>			
3	3	Majors, at 19s. 6d. per diem		1,068	1,068*
3	3	Captains, at 17s. 7d. per diem		963	963*
6	6	Lieutenants, at 11s. 10d. per diem		1,296	1,296*
3	3	Lieutenants, at 9s. 10d. per diem		540	540*
				3,867	3,867
WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, TRUMPETERS, AND GUNNERS.					
3	3	Company Sergeants-Major, at 5s. 5d. per diem		297	297
3	3	Company Quartermaster-Sergeants, at 5s. 2d. per diem		283	283
15	15	Sergeants, at 4s. per diem		1,095	1,095
15	15	Corporals, at 3s. 6d. per diem		949	949
12	12	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem		694	694
12	12	Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 8d. per diem		584	584
9	9	Trumpeters, 6 at 2s. 3d., and 3 at 1s. 6d. per diem		330	330
3	3	Artificers, at 4s. 3d. per diem		233	233
4	4	Artificers, at 3s. 3d. per diem		238	238
314	314	Gunners, at 2s. 3d. per diem		12,894	12,894
15	15	Boys, at 1s. per diem		137	274
				17,734	17,871
405	405			34,041	34,363
ADDITIONAL SERVICE PAY, AS PER ROYAL WARRANT.					
<i>Good Conduct Pay.</i>					
Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers—Good Conduct Pay, at 3d. per badge					
				1,500	1,500
<i>Re-engaging Pay.</i>					
Increase Pay on re-engagement to Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, at 3d. per diem					
				1,000	1,000
				2,500	2,500
582	582	Carried forward...	£	36,541	36,863
		Carried forward...	£	27,955	25,155

For allowances, see Military Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
		Brought forward... ..	£	27,955	..... 25,155
NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY—continued.					
582	582	Brought forward... ..	.....	36,541	36,863
		<i>Extra Duty Pay.</i>			
		Command Pay—4 Officers Commanding	200		200
		Allowance to Adjutants	65		65
		7 Orderly Room Clerks	65		65
		Telephone Operators, 1 at 1s. per diem, and 9 at 3d. per diem	60		60
		Pioneer, Dawes' Battery, at 1s. per diem	19		19
		District Storemen	533		533
		Gymnastic Instructor	39		39
				981	981
		<i>Printing Office.</i>			
		1 Printer, at 1s. 9d. per diem	32		32
		1 Assistant Printer, at 9d. per diem	14		14
				46	46
		<i>Fire Service.</i>			
		1 Non-commissioned Officer as Fireman, at 6d. per diem ...	10		10
				10	10
		<i>Specialists.</i>			
		22 Gunlayers, at 3d. per diem	101		101
		22 Range-finders, at 3d. per diem	101		101
		16 Signallers, at 3d. per diem	73		73
		4 Company Pay Sergeants, at 1s. per diem	73		73
		Acting Staff Captain	65		65
		Do Firemaster	46		46
				459	459
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		Forage allowance—Officers' Horses	476		476
		Forage allowance—100 Field Battery Horses, at £20 ...	1,800		2,000
		Uniforms, as per Clothing Regulations	3,500		3,300
		Free Rations of bread, meat, groceries, and vegetables, at 10d. per ration per diem	9,200		10,000
		Fuel and Light under Allowance Regulations	850		850
		Incidental Expenses	1,500		1,500
		Band Allowance and Instruments	200		100
		Mess Allowance	100		100
		Artillery Association (Prizes)	140		140
		Steamer Hire—Troops to Batteries	200		100
		Free kits for Recruits	500		400
		Travelling Expenses for Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men on duty	500		500
		Books for Garrison Library	50		50
		Guard Boat Service	920		920
		Removing and Mounting, Examination and Cleaning, &c., of Ordnance and Munitions of War	1,000		1,000
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	1,500		1,500
		Towards maintaining Apparatus in Gymnasium	50		50
		Purchase of Tools, &c., Artillery Workshops	100		100
		Helmets and Great Coats	350		350
		Medical Attendance at Out Stations	125		125
		Stipend Allowance to Ministers of various Denominations ...	200		200
		Uniform Allowance—Officers on 1st appointment	100		100
				23,361	23,861
582	582	TOTAL, ARTILLERY... ..	£	61,398	62,220
		Carried forward... ..	£	89,353	87,375

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

37

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
		Brought forward...	£	£	£
		ENGINEERS.			
		STAFF OFFICE FOR ENGINEER SERVICES.			
1	1	Staff Officer	496	496	
1	1	Chief Surveyor	350	350*	
1	1	Surveyor	292	292	
2	2	Division Officers, at £312 10s. (North and South)	570	625	
1	1	Chief Draftsman	238	250	
1	1	Submarine Mining, Storekeeper	183	183*	
1	1	Staff Instructor to Field Companies and Quartermaster	220	220	
1	1	Do Electricians	183	183*	
1	1	Sergeant-Artificer, Electricians	143	143*	
...	2	Corporal-Artificers, at 6s. 10d. per diem ... ..	.....	250	
3	3	Clerks of Works, at £250	684	750	
1	1	Superintending and Record Clerk	225	235	
2	2	Division Clerks, 1 at £200, 1 at £170	360	370	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk	190	190	
1	1	Messenger	120	120	
1	1	Storeman-Carpenter, at 6s. 10d. per diem	125	125	
2	2	Coxswains for Submarine Mining Steamers, at 8d. per diem	25	25	
2	2	Engine-drivers Submarine Mining Steamers, at 1s. per diem... ..	37	37	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Stores for instructional purposes for Nos. 1 & 2 Field Companies	100	100	
		Stores for instructional purposes for No. 3 Submarine Mining Co.	100	100	
		Stores for instructional purposes for No. 4 Electric Company...	100	100	
		Stores and Incidental Expenses for Submarine Mining Steamers and Boats	350	200	
		Uniform Allowance, 1st appointment, 1 officer	50	.....
		Uniforms for Non-commissioned Officers	70	70	
		Quarters	32	85	
		Rations for 2 Warrant Officers and 1 Non-commissioned Officer	70	70	
		Fuel and Light	25	25	
		Passage money for 1 Non-commissioned Officer, wife and family, from England	120	.....
			1,017	.....	750
23	25	TOTAL STAFF OFFICE ENGINEERS...	£	£	£
			.....	5,458	.....
					5,594
		MILITARY AND DEFENCE WORKS.			
		Fortifications, Survey Expenses, Military Roads, Lands, Buildings, Randwick Rifle Range, Repairs, Painting, Alterations, and Incidental Expenses connected with			
			£		£
			.....	7,000	.....
					7,000
		ENGINEER, NO. 3, COMPANY, SUBMARINE MINERS, PERMANENT.			
1	1	Officer Commanding	384	384*	
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 4d. per diem	153	153	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant and Pay Sergeant, at 7s. 4d. per diem	134	134	
2	2	Sergeants, at 7s. 4d. per diem	268	268	
2	2	1st Corporals, at 6s. 4d. per diem	232	232	
2	3	2nd Corporals, at 5s. per diem	183	274	
1	1	Bugler, at 2s. 3d. per diem	42	42	
17	16	Sappers, at 4s. per diem	1,245	1,168	
		<i>Additional Service Pay, as per Royal Warrant.</i>			
		Good Conduct Pay	70	70	
		Re-engagement Pay to Sappers and Bugler	73	73	
		<i>Extra Duty Pay.</i>			
		Orderly Room Clerk, at 1s. per diem	19	19	
		Pay Corporal, at 1s. per diem	19	19	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Allowance for Uniform, &c.	250	200	
		Free rations, fuel, and light	550	450	
		Forage allowance, 1 Officer Commanding	34	34	
		Incidental expenses	25	25	
			859	.....	709
27	27	TOTAL PERMANENT SUBMARINE MINERS...	£	£	£
			.....	3,681	.....
					3,545
		Carried forward...	£	£	£
			.....	105,492	.....
					103,514

* For allowances, see Military Schedule.

		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
		Brought forward...	£ 105,492	£	103,514
PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.					
1	1	Surgeon-Colonel and Principal Medical Officer	609	609*	
1	1	Warrant Officer, Garrison Compounder, in charge of Hospital, at 9s. 9d. per diem	178	178	
1	1	Sergeant, Assistant Ward-master, Compounder, and Store-keeper, at 6s. 4d. per diem	116	116	
1	1	Corporal, at 5s. 5d. per diem	99	99	
2	2	2nd Corporals, at 4s. 6d. per diem	166	166	
5	5	Privates, at 3s. per diem	274	274	
			1,442		1,442
<i>Additional Service Pay, as per Royal Warrant.</i>					
		Command Pay	15	15	
		Pay Sergeant, at 6d. per diem	10	10	
		Re-engaging Pay	40	40	
		Good Conduct Pay at 3d. per Badge	55	55	
		Orderly Room Clerk, at 6d. per diem	10	10	
		Storeman, at 1s. per diem	19	19	
		Cook, at 6d. per diem	10	10	
			159		159
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Incidental expenses	50	50	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	226	226	
		Forage Allowance	34	34	
		Stable do	14	14	
		Maintenance and Renewal of Ambulance Equipment... ..	50	50	
		Uniform for the Corps and Kits... ..	100	100	
		Rations, Fuel, and Light	250	250	
			724		724
11	11	TOTAL PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS	£ 2,325	£	2,325
PERMANENT ARMY SERVICE CORPS.					
1	1	Adjutant Pay and Quartermaster	277	277*	
1	1	Warrant Officer, Regimental Sergt.-Major (1st class S. S. M.)	160	170	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 7s. 10d. per diem	143	143	
1	1	Corporal, at 3s. 6d. per diem	61	64	
8	10	Drivers, at 2s. 3d. per diem	329	411	
			970		1,065
<i>Additional Pay.</i>					
		Pay Sergeant, at 6d. per diem	10	10	
		Re-engaging Pay	16	16	
		Good Conduct Pay	46	64	
		Corps Pay	130	157	
			202		247
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	230	250	
		Forage Allowance..	34	34	
		Stable do	14	14	
		Uniform and Kits for Corps	90	100	
		Rations	225	290	
		Fuel and Light	35	38	
		Forage for 10 Garrison Horses at £20... ..	180	200	
		Repairs to Harness, Vehicles, and Renewals	100	50	
		School of Field Cookery	100	150	
			1,008		1,126
12	14	TOTAL PERMANENT ARMY SERVICE CORPS... ..	£ 2,180	£	2,438
		Carried forward...	£ 109,997	£	108,277

* For allowances, see Military Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

39

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.						
		Brought forward... ..	£	.....	109,997	£	.....	108,277
		VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.						
1	1	Captain and Principal Veterinary Surgeon ... ..	£	.....	200	£	.....	200*
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Forage allowance for 1 Captain		34			34	
		Stable Allowance		14			14	
		Uniform Allowance for Honorary Veterinary Lieutenants (serving without pay)		25			.....
		Uniform allowance to P. V. S. on appointment to Staff ... ..		.....			50	
		Drugs for Horses		60			50	
		Allowance for Clerk, at 1s. per diem ... ..		.....			19	
					133			167
1	1	TOTAL, VETERINARY DEPARTMENT	£	.....	333	£	.....	367
		PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES.						
		LANCERS REGIMENT.						
1	1	Officer Commanding, at £56		35			35	
1	1	Major, at £40		25			25	
8	8	Captains, at £32		160			160	
8	8	1st Lieutenants, at £24		120			120	
8	8	2nd do at £20		100			100	
1	1	Quartermaster, at £24		15			15	
4	4	Squadron or Company Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.		34			34	
4	4	Do do Quarter-master Sergeants, at £13 12s.		34			34	
16	16	Sergeants, at £12		120			120	
8	8	Farrier Sergeants, at £12		60			60	
1	1	Saddler Sergeant at £12... ..		8			8	
1	1	Trumpeter do at £12... ..		8			8	
32	32	Corporals, at £11 4s.		224			224	
7	7	Trumpeters, at £8		38			38	
8	8	Shoeing Smiths, at £9 12s.		48			48	
7	7	Saddlers, at £9 12s.		42			42	
288	288	Troopers and Privates, at £9 12s.		1,728			1,728	
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £12		8			8	
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.		7			7	
23	23	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.		138			138	
		Command Pay		30			30	
428	428	(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			2,982			2,932
		Towards Continuous Training, 3½ days' pay ... ..		.....	676		.....	688
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>						
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. per diem		329			329*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem		160			160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem		160			160*	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. do.		143			143*	
4	4	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. do.		572			572*	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			1,364			1,364
		Forage allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major, at £17		34			34	
		Do 1 Staff Officer and 7 Non-commissioned Officers, at £34		272			272	
		Stable allowance, 1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major, and 1 Staff Officer, and 7 N.C. Officers... ..		140			140	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters, Staff Officer and 7 N.C. Officers		294			294	
		Rations		43			43	
		Fuel and light		17			17	
		Capitation allowance for Uniform, &c.		1,105			1,105	
		Cleaning Regimental Offices		12			12	
		Band allowance		50			50	
		Allowance towards keep of Regimental Band Horses... ..		175			175	
					2,142			2,142
436	436	Carried forward...	£	.....	7,164	£	.....	7,176
		Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	110,330	£	.....	108,644

* For allowances, see Military Schedule.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.					
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
		Brought forward...	£	110,330	108,644
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES.					
436	436	Brought forward	£	7,164	7,176
MOUNTED RIFLES REGIMENT.					
1	1	Officer Commanding, at £56 per annum	...	35	35
1	1	Major, at £40	...	25	25
8	8	Captains, at £32	...	160	160
8	8	1st Lieutenants, at £24	...	120	120
8	8	2nd do at £20	...	100	100
1	1	Quartermaster, at £24	...	15	15
4	4	Squadron or Company Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.	...	34	34
4	4	Do do Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £13 12s.	...	34	34
16	16	Sergeants, at £12	...	120	120
8	8	Farrier Sergeants, at £12	...	60	60
32	32	Corporals, at £11 4s.	...	224	224
8	8	Trumpeters, at £8	...	44	44
8	8	Shoeing Smiths, at £9 12s.	...	48	48
4	4	Saddlers, at £9 12s.	...	24	24
292	292	Troopers and Privates, at £9 12s.	...	1,752	1,752
...	1	Band Sergeant, at £12	...	...	8
...	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.	...	...	7
...	20	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.	...	...	120
...	...	Command Pay	...	30	30
(Calculated less Camp Pay.)					
403	425	Towards Continuous Training, 3½ days' pay	...	2,825	2,960
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. per diem	...	329	329*
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	...	160	160*
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem	...	160	160*
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	...	143	143*
4	4	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	...	572	572*
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Forage allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major, at £17	...	34	34
		Do Staff Officer and 7 Non-commissioned Officers, at £34	...	272	272
		Stable allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major, 1 Staff Officer, and 7 Non-commissioned Officers	...	140	140
		Allowance in lieu of quarters—Staff Officer and 7 Non-commissioned Officers	...	294	294
		Rations	...	48	48
		Fuel and light	...	17	17
		Band allowance	...	50	50
		Capitation allowance—Uniform, &c.	...	841	885
411	433	Rent and cleaning Regimental Offices	...	67	67
		Officer Commanding Mounted Brigade (for six months)	...	1,713	1,807
...	1		...	...	350
PARTIALLY-PAID ARTILLERY.					
<i>Field Artillery Brigade.</i>					
2	2	Majors, at £40	...	50	50
2	2	Captains, at £32	...	40	40
2	2	1st Lieutenants, at £24	...	30	30
4	4	2nd do at £20	...	50	50
2	2	Battery Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.	...	17	17
2	2	Do Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £12 16s.	...	16	16
2	2	Farrier Sergeants, at £12	...	15	15
8	8	Sergeants, at £12	...	60	60
8	8	Corporals, at £11 4s.	...	56	56
8	8	Bombardiers, at £10 8s.	...	52	52
4	4	Trumpeters, at £8	...	20	20
94	94	Gunners and Drivers, at £9 12s.	...	564	564
2	2	Shoeing-smiths, at £9 12s.	...	12	12
1	1	Surgeon (attached)	...	24	32
(Calculated less Camp Pay.)					
141	141	Towards Continuous Training, 3½ days	...	1,006	1,014
...	...		...	230	230
988	1011	Carried forward...	£	14,947	15,584
		Carried forward	£	110,330	108,644

* For allowances, see Military Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
1898-9	1899-1900	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
		Brought forward...	£	110,330	108,644
		PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.			
		Brought forward...	£	14,947	15,584
		2ND GARRISON DIVISION.			
4	4	Majors Commanding Companies, at £40		100	100
4	4	Captains, at £32		80	80
8	8	1st Lieutenants, at £24		120	120
8	4	2nd do at £20		100	50
1	1	Trumpet-Major, at £13 12s.		9	9
4	4	Company Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.		34	34
4	4	Do Quartermaster-Sergeants, £12 16s.		32	32
16	16	Sergeants, at £12		120	120
24	24	Corporals, at £11 4s.		168	168
22	22	Bombardiers, at £10 8s.		143	143
11	8	Trumpeters, at £8		55	40
344	344	Gunners, at £9 12s.		2,064	2,064
2	3	Surgeons (attached)		64	96
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
452	446	Towards Continuous Training		706	691
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 17s. 7d. per diem		321	321*
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-major, at 9s. 9d. per diem.		178	178*
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 8s. 2d. per diem		143	150*
3	3			642	649
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Allowance in lieu of quarters—1 Adjutant and 2 N.C. Officers		128	128
		Rations		48	48
		Fuel and light		17	17
		Capitation allowance for Uniform, &c.		1,186	1,186
		Artillery Association (Prize-firing)		100	100
		Hire of Steamers for conveyance to and from the Heads		150	150
		Forage allowance—1 Adjutant		34	34
		Stable do do		14	14
		Horse allowance, 10 Field Battery Officers, at £17 each		170	170
		Extra Duty Pay to Artillery Instructors		100	100
		Horse allowance—2 Surgeon-Captains		34	.....
		Do 4 Surgeons (attached) at £17 each		.....	68
		Do 1 Surgeon-Lieutenant		17	.....
		Adjutant's allowance		46	46
		Extra Labour and Incidentals		50	50
				2,094	2,111
1443	1460	Carried forward...	£	21,478	22,091
		Carried forward	£	110,330	108,644

* For allowances, see Military Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
1898-9	1899-1900	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		£		£		
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				
		Brought forward...	£	110,330	£	108,644
		PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.				
1443	1460	Brought forward	£	21,478	£	22,091
		CORPS OF ENGINEERS.				
		<i>Regimental Staff.</i>				
1	1	Director of Military Telegraphs...	.....	90	.....	90
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Forage Allowance...	.....	17	.....	17
		Stable do .....	.....	14	.....	14
1	1			31		31
		PARTIALLY-PAID ENGINEERS—Nos. 1 AND 2 FIELD COMPANIES.				
1	1	Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Commanding	.....	32	.....	32
2	2	Captains, at £40	.....	54	.....	54
1	2	First Lieutenant, at £28	.....	19	.....	38
2	2	Second Lieutenants, at £24	.....	32	.....	32
2	2	Company Sergeants-Major, at £16	.....	21	.....	21
2	2	Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £16	.....	21	.....	21
4	4	Sergeants, at £13 12s.	.....	36	.....	36
4	4	First Corporals, at £12	.....	32	.....	32
4	4	Second Corporals, at £11 4s.	.....	30	.....	30
4	4	Buglers, at £9 12s.	.....	26	.....	26
91	91	Sappers, at £10 8s.	.....	619	.....	619
2	2	Storemen, at 7s. 4d. per diem	.....	270	.....	270*
		Command Pay	.....	30	.....	30
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)				
		Towards Continuous Training, 3½ days	.....	1,222	.....	1,241
				189		193
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Forage Allowance...	.....	17	.....	17
		Stable do .....	.....	14	.....	14
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c....	.....	244	.....	246
		Quarters	.....	64	.....	64
		Horse Hire for Carts and Wagons	.....	50	.....	60
119	120			389		401
		PARTIALLY-PAID SUBMARINE MINERS—No. 3 COMPANY.				
1	1	Captain	.....	42	.....	42
1	1	1st Lieutenant	.....	31	.....	31
2	2	2nd Lieutenants	.....	42	.....	42
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major	.....	19	.....	19
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant	.....	17	.....	17
2	2	Sergeants	.....	30	.....	30
2	2	1st Corporals	.....	25	.....	25
1	1	2nd Corporal	.....	10	.....	10
1	1	Bugler	.....	8	.....	8
67	67	Sappers	.....	563	.....	563
		Command Pay	.....	15	.....	15
		Allowance for Extra Proficiency as Submarine Miners	.....	263	.....	263
				1,065		1,065
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c....	.....	160	.....	160
79	79					
1642	1660	Carried forward...	£	24,624	£	25,272
		Carried forward	£	110,330	£	108,644

* For allowances see Military Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	£
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.					
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
		Brought forward...	£	110,330	108,644
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.					
1642	1660	Brought forward	£	24,624	25,272
PARTIALLY-PAID ENGINEERS—No. 4 COMPANY ELECTRICIANS.					
1	1	Captain, at £40	30	30	
1	2	1st Lieutenants, at £28	21	42	
2	2	2nd do at £24	35	35	
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major, at £16	12	12	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at £16	12	12	
2	5	Sergeants, at £13 12s.	20	50	
2	4	1st Corporals, at £12	18	36	
2	3	2nd do at £11 4s.	17	25	
2	2	Buglers, at £9 12s.	14	14	
62	76	Sappers, at £10 8s.	471	578	
2	2	Storemen, at 6s. 10d. per diem	250	250*	
		Command Pay	15	15	
		Extra Proficiency	120	155	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
		Towards Continuous Training, 3½ days...	127		1,254
Contingencies.					
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c...	162	204	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	29	58	
		Horse Hire for Cart and Waggon	30	60	
		Forage Allowance, 1 Mounted Officer		17	
		Stable do 1 do		14	
78	99		221		353
INFANTRY REGIMENTS.					
INFANTRY.—1ST REGIMENT.					
1	1	Officer Commanding, at £56 per annum	35	35	
1	1	Major, at £40	25	25	
10	10	Captains, at £32	200	200	
10	10	1st Lieutenants, at £24	150	150	
10	10	2nd Lieutenants, at £20	125	125	
1	1	Quartermaster, at £25	15	15	
1	1	Bugle-Major, at £13 12s.	10	10	
10	10	Colour-Sergeants, at £13 12s.	85	85	
30	30	Sergeants, at £12...	225	225	
40	40	Corporals, at £11 4s.	280	280	
20	20	Buglers, at £8	109	109	
470	470	Privates, at £9 12s.	2,820	2,820	
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £12	8	8	
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.	7	7	
23	23	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.	138	138	
...	...	Command Pay	30	30	
1	1	Surgeon (attached)	32	32	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
630	630	Towards Continuous Training, 3½ days' pay	982	985	
630	630	INFANTRY, 2ND REGIMENT	5,276		5,279
630	630	INFANTRY, 3RD REGIMENT	5,276		5,279
630	630	INFANTRY, 4TH REGIMENT	5,276		5,279
2520	2520	INFANTRY.—1ST REGIMENT.			
Permanent Staff.					
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 20s. 3d. per diem	370	370*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160	160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160	160*	
1	1	Orderly-room Clerk, at 8s. 4d. per diem	150	153*	
4	4	Sergeants, at 7s. 10d. per diem	572	572*	
2	2	Sergeants, at 7s. 4d. per diem	268	268*	
			1,680		1,683
10	10	Carried forward...	£	48,791	49,842
4250	4289	Carried forward	£	110,330	108,644

*For allowances, see Military Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
1898-9	1899-1900	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		£		£		
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				
		Brought forward	£	110,330	£	108,644
4250	4289	PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.				
		Brought forward	£	48,791	£	49,842
		INFANTRY.—2ND REGIMENT.				
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. 3d. per diem	334		334*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Orderly-room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	143		143*	
5	5	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	715		715*	
1	1	Sergeant Instructor, at 7s. 4d. per diem	134		134*	
				1,646		1,646
10	10	INFANTRY.—3RD REGIMENT.				
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 20s. 3d. per diem... ..	370		370*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Orderly-room Clerk, at 8s. 4d. per diem	153		153*	
3	4	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	429		572*	
4	3	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 4d. per diem	536		402*	
				1,808		1,817
11	11	INFANTRY.—4TH REGIMENT.				
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. 3d. per diem... ..	334		334*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Orderly-room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	143		143*	
4	4	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	572		572*	
3	3	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 4d. per diem	402		402*	
				1,771		1,771
11	11	INFANTRY.—1ST REGIMENT.				
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major at £17, and 1 Adjutant at £34	68		68	
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major, and 1 Adjutant	42		42	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters—1 Adjutant and 9 Non-commissioned Officers	394		394	
		Rations	60		60	
		Fuel and Light	27		27	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c....	1,305		1,305	
		Band Allowance	50		50	
		Horse Allowance—1 Surgeon (attached)	17		17	
				1,963		1,963
		INFANTRY.—2ND REGIMENT.				
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major at £17, and 1 Adjutant at £34	68		68	
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major, and 1 Adjutant	42		42	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters—1 Adjutant and 9 Non-commissioned Officers	358		358	
		Rations	46		46	
		Fuel and Light	20		20	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c....	1,305		1,305	
		Band Allowance	50		50	
		Horse Allowance—1 Surgeon (attached)	17		17	
				1,906		1,906
4282	4321	Carried forward	£	57,885	£	58,945
		Carried forward	£	110,330	£	108,644

* For allowances, see Military Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

45

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				
		Brought forward	£	110,330	£	108,644
1282	1321	PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.				
		Brought forward	£	57,885	£	58,945
		INFANTRY—3RD REGIMENT.				
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major at £17, and 1 Adjutant at £34		68		68
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major, and 1 Adjutant		42		42
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters—1 Adjutant and 10 Non-commissioned Officers		424		417
		Rations		48		48
		Fuel and Light		27		27
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.		1,310		1,310
		Band Allowance		50		50
		Rent—Regimental Stores		62		62
		Horse Allowance—1 Surgeon (attached)		17		17
				2,048		2,041
		INFANTRY.—4TH REGIMENT.				
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major at £17, and 1 Adjutant at £34		68		68
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major, and 1 Adjutant		42		42
		Allowance in lieu of quarters, 1 Adjutant and 10 Non-commissioned Officers		390		390
		Rations		46		46
		Fuel and Light		20		20
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.		1,310		1,310
		Band Allowance		50		50
		Rent, &c., Regimental Stores and Offices		114		114
		Horse Allowance, 1 Surgeon (attached)		17		17
				2,057		2,057
		PARTIALLY-PAID ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.				
1	1	Surgeon-Major Commanding, at £48		48		48
2	2	Surgeon-Captains, at £32		64		64
2	2	Surgeon-Lieutenants, at £24		48		48
1	1	Quartermaster, at £24		15		15
2	2	Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.		17		17
1	1	Sergeant, as Compounder, at £13 12s.		9		9
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at £13 12s.		9		9
4	5	Sergeants, at £12		30		38
8	10	Corporals, at £11 4s.		56		70
2	3	Buglers, at £8		10		15
94	114	Privates, at £9 12s.		564		684
		Command Pay		10		10
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)				
		Towards continuous training, 3½ days' pay		880		1,027
				200		200
1	1	<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
		Warrant Officer and Staff Instructor, at 9s. 9d. per diem		178		178*
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Horse allowance—1 Surgeon-Major and 2 Surgeon-Captains, at £17		51		51
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters		42		42
		Capitation Allowance for Uniforms, &c.		241		289
		Rations, Fuel, and Light		50		50
		Hire of Horses for Ambulance Waggon		50		50
119	143			434		482
4401	4464	Carried forward	£	63,682	£	64,930
		Carried forward... ..	£	110,330	£	108,644

* For allowances, see Military Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
1898-	1899-	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
		£		£	
		Brought forward	110,330	.....	108,644
		PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.			
4401	4464	Brought forward	63,682	.....	64,930
		ARMY SERVICE CORPS.			
1	1	Major, at £40	25		25
2	2	Captains, at £32	40		40
2	2	1st Lieutenants, at £24	30		30
2	2	2nd Do. at £20	25		25
1	1	Warrant Officer, at £13 12s.	9		9
2	2	Company Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.	17		17
2	2	Company Quartermaster Sergeants, at £13 12s.	17		17
12	12	Sergeants, at £12... ..	90		90
8	8	Corporals, at £11 4s.	56		56
2	2	Buglers, at £8	10		10
88	88	Privates and Drivers, at £9 12s... ..	528		528
		Command Pay	5		15
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
		Towards continuous training, 3½ days' pay	198	852	198
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Capitation Allowance for Uniforms	244		244
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding	14		14
		Horse Allowance, 7 Officers, at £17	119		119
		Hire of Horses for Instructional purposes	200		200
				577	577
122	122				
		BARRACK SECTION.			
1	1	Barrack Sergeant, at 7s. 4d. per diem	125		134*
				125	134
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Allowance in lieu of Uniform	5		5
		Rations	18		18
		Fuel and Light	5		5
		Bed-making by Contract	30		30
		Sanitation, Water Supply, Sewerage, and Sweeping Chimneys	1,150		1,150
		Washing Barrack and Hospital Bedding and Clothing	100		100
		Working Pay, Airing, Shaking, and Repairing Blankets	50		50
		Repairing Hospital and Barrack Bedding	40		40
1	1	Office-cleaner, H.Q.S. Offices	40		40
1	3	Office-cleaners, Regimental Office, Volunteer Force, and Pay Office	50		50
				1,488	1,488
3	5				
4526	4591	Carried forward	66,922	.....	68,189
		Carried forward... ..	110,330	.....	108,644

* For allowances, see Military Schedule 2.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
		Brought forward	£	110,330	..... 108,644
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.					
4526	4591	Brought forward	£	66,922	..... 68,189
GENERAL CONTINGENCIES.					
		School of Instruction—Cavalry, Infantry, &c....	600	600	
		Freight and Incidental expenses...	1,800	1,800	
		Constructing new Butts and keeping in repair the several Ranges in the Colony	600	1,000	
		Travelling expenses, Officers and Non-commissioned Officers on duty	2,500	2,500	
		Rent of Small Armouries for Country Corps and cleaning spare arms	985	850	
		Maintenance of Telephones	250	250	
		Railway Passes for Camps, Shooting purposes, Military Instruction, &c.	4,000	4,000	
		Grant to United Service Institute	100	100	
		Postage and Office allowance to Companies of Regiments	680	680	
		Allowance to extra Markers for Musketry	350	350	
		Capitation allowance to Senior Cadets to assist in providing Uniforms, at £1 each	180	180	
		Instructor of Massed Bands, at 2s. 6d. per diem	46	46	
		Deferred Pay to Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and others, after 10 and 15 years' satisfactory service	375	440	
		Instruction of Officers and Warrant Officers with Imperial Troops	200	100	
		Allowance due to Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers, according to classification by examination and maturity..	100	120	
		To meet expenses in connection with Medical Examination, &c., of Recruits	250	250	
		Expenses in connection with Local Camps for short course of continuous training	5,000	5,000	
		Allowance to efficient Medical Staff Corps Reservists, at 20s. per annum	100	100	
		Alterations to Randwick Rifle and Flemington Ranges	600	.....
		Payment to Lands Department for Preparation of Maps	197	.....
		Musketry Prizes	750	750	
		Army Nursing Staff Reserve	52	26	
		Passage money of Major Knight from Colombo, on appointment to 1st Infantry Regiment	36	.....
		Cost of Resumption of Land at Kiama	.....	175	
		Supply of Gas in Military Buildings	.....	510	
		Medallists, Meritorious Services, &c., at £20 each	.....	80	
				19,751	19,907
4526	4591	Total, Partially-paid Forces	£	86,673	..... 88,096
		TOTAL	£	197,003	..... 196,740
		Less estimated savings	.....	37,703	..... 40,000
		Carried forward	£	159,300	..... 156,740

		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		£		£		
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				
		Brought forward... ..	£	159,300	£	156,740
		VOLUNTEERS.				
1	1	Officer Commanding Volunteer Forces, at 23s. per diem ...	420	420	420*	420
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	102		102	
		Forage Allowance... ..	34		34	
		Stable do	14		14	
		Rations	19		19	
		Fuel and Light	17		17	
1	1			186		186
		1ST AUSTRALIAN HORSE.				
525	625	Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men	2,000		3,125	3,125
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
1	1	Adjutant and Quartermaster, at 14s. 4d. per diem	232		262*	
1	1	Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem	153		153*	
4	4	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	572		572*	
1	2	Orderly Room Clerks, 1 at £128, and 1 at £110	110		238	
				1,227		1,385
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	253		253	
		Forage Allowance—1 Adjutant and 6 Non-commissioned Officers, at £34 per annum	238		238	
		Stable Allowance—1 Adjutant and 6 Non-commissioned Officers	98		98	
		Rations	43		43	
		Fuel and Light	17		17	
		Uniform Allowance to 6 Non-commissioned Officers	30		30	
		Band Allowance ... ..	.....		50	
		Allowance towards keep of Regimental Horses for Band ... ..	.....		100	
533	634			679		829
		5TH REGIMENT (SCOTTISH RIFLES).				
		<i>Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men.</i>				
425	629	Scottish Rifles, at £3 per annum	1,275		1,887	
327	...	Irish Rifles, at £3 per annum	981		.....
				2,256		1,887
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
1	1	Adjutant and Quartermaster	259		334*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160		160*	
1	1	Quartermaster Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem	153		153*	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	143		143*	
2	2	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	286		286*	
2	...	Do do at 7s. 4d. per diem	268		.....
				1,269		1,076
760	635					
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Forage Allowance, 1 Adjutant	34		34	
		Stable do	14		14	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters to 1 Adjutant and 5 Non-commissioned Officers	286		230	
		Rations	43		43	
		Fuel and Light	18		18	
		Uniform Allowance—5 Non-commissioned Officers	35		25	
		Band Allowance—Scottish £50, Irish £50	100		.....
		Band Allowance ... ..	.....		50	
200	...	2 Companies Scottish Rifles, at £3 per annum... ..	600		.....
100	...	1 do Irish do at £3 do	300		.....
				1,430		414
300	...					
		Carried forward	£	9,467	.....	9,322
1594	1270					
		Carried forward	£	159,300	.....	156,740

* For allowances, see Military Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
			£		£		
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.							
		Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	159,300	.....	156,740
VOLUNTEERS—continued.							
1594	1270	Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	9,467	.....	9,322
6TH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (AUSTRALIAN RIFLES).							
629	629	Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men at £3 per annum		1,887	1,887	1,887	1,887
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>							
1	1	Lieutenant and Adjutant at 14s. 2d. per diem... ..		259		259*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem		160		160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem		153		153*	
1	1	Orderly-room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem		143		143*	
2	2	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem		286		286*	
...	1	Sergeant Instructor, at 7s. 4d. per diem ... ..		.....		134*	
					1,001		1,135
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Allowances in lieu of quarters		221		253	
		Forage Allowance... ..		34		34	
		Stable do		14		14	
		Rations		43		43	
		Fuel and light		18		18	
		Uniform Allowance—6 Non-commissioned Officers		25		30	
		Band Allowance		50		50	
635	636				405		442
7TH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES).							
629	629	Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men, at £3 per annum... ..		1,887	1,887	1,887	1,887
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>							
1	1	Lieutenant and Adjutant, at 14s. 2d. per diem... ..		259		259*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem		160		160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem		153		153*	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem		143		143*	
2	2	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem		286		286*	
1	...	Do at 7s. 4d. do		134		.....
					1,135		1,001
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		254		221	
		Forage Allowance		34		34	
		Stable do		14		14	
		Rations		43		43	
		Fuel and light		18		18	
		Uniform Allowance—5 Non-commissioned Officers		30		25	
636	635	Band Allowance		50		50	
					443		405
2865	2541	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	16,225	.....	16,079
		Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	159,300	.....	156,740

* For allowances, see Military Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
1893-9	1899-1900	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
		Brought forward	£ 159,300	£	156,740
		VOLUNTEERS—continued.			
2865	2541	Brought forward	£	16,225	16,079
		8TH REGIMENT (UNION).			
...	429	Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men, at £3 per annum	.....		1,287
...	200	Capitation for two Companies to be raised in Illawarra District, at 30s. per annum...	.....		300
		1,587			
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
...	1	Lieutenant and Adjutant, at 14s. 2d. per diem...	.....		259*
...	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	.....		160*
...	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem	.....		153*
...	1	Orderly-room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	.....		143*
...	3	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 4d. per diem	.....		402*
...	636	1,117			
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Forage Allowance...	.....		34
		Stable Allowance ...	.....		14
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters, Adjutant and 6 Non-commissioned Officers	.....		253
		Rations ...	.....		43
		Fuel and Light ...	.....		18
		Uniform Allowance, 1 Adjutant and 6 Non-commissioned Officers	.....		80
		Band Allowance ...	.....		50
		492			
		RAILWAY CORPS.			
201	...	Officers, Non-commissioned, and men, at £3 per annum	603	603	.....
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
1	...	Sergeant-Instructor, at 7s. 10d. per diem	143	143	.....
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	32	.....	.....
		Uniform Allowance to Non-commissioned Officers	5	.....	.....
		37			
202	...				
		NATIONAL GUARD.			
201	201	Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men, at £1 10s. per annum	302	302	302
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
1	1	Sergeant Instructor, at 7s. 10d. per day	143	143	143*
202	202				
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	32	32	32
		Uniform allowance to Non-commissioned Officers	5	5	5
		Band Allowance ...	.....	50	50
		87			
3269	3379	Carried forward ... ..	.....	17,490	19,807
		Carried forward ... ..	.....	159,300	156,740

* For allowances, see Military Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
		Brought forward	£ 159,300	£ 156,740	
VOLUNTEERS—continued.					
3269	3379	Brought forward	£ 17,490	£ 19,807	
VOLUNTEER CONTINGENCIES.					
		Ammunition for Volunteers, including Australian Horse, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Regiments, National Guard, and Reserves	4,000	4,000	
		Freight and Incidental expenses... ..	500	500	
		Travelling expenses, Officers and Non-commissioned Officers on duty	300	500	
		Railway passes for shooting purposes, Military Instruction, &c. Cleaning Regimental Offices	500	1,000	
		Stationery and Office allowance to Companies of Regiments ...	70	70	
		Allowance to extra Markers for Musketry	100	100	
		Hire of Drill Halls	100	150	
		Allowance for Extra Instructors... ..	350	400	
		Musketry Prizes	200	300	
		Reservists—Special Allowance for Uniforms at 20s.	500	500	
		Incidentals and Medical Examination of Reservists	100	100	
...	150	New Volunteer Corps—100 Infantry at £3, and 50 Mounted Rifles at £5 ... ..	.....	550	
		Expenses in connection with Local Camps for short course of Continuous Training ... ..	.....	2,500	
			7,220	11,170	
		Total Volunteers	£ 24,710	£ 30,977	
3269	3529	TOTAL, PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER FORCES	£ 184,010	£ 187,717	
Naval Forces.*					
NAVAL BRIGADE.					
1	1	Captain Commanding Naval Forces, at 5s. per diem	78	78	
1	1	Paymaster, at 3s. 6d.	54	54	
7	7	Commanders and Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem... ..	428	428	
5	5	Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem	154	154	
7	7	Midshipmen, at 1s. per diem	108	108	
1	1	Bugler and Bandmaster, at £75 per annum	64	64	
10	10	Warrant Officers, at £18 per annum	150	150	
10	10	Petty Officers, at £15 per annum	126	126	
230	230	A.B.'s., at £12 per annum	2,300	2,300	
53	53	Newcastle Company	622	622	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)	4,084	4,084	
PERMANENT STAFF.					
1	1	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney	200	200	
			200	200	
Contingencies.					
		Uniforms for Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, and A.B.'s. ...	300	300	
		Incidental Expenses	150	150	
			450	450	
326	326	TOTAL, NAVAL BRIGADE	£ 4,734	£ 4,734	
326	326	Carried forward	£ 4,734	£ 4,734	

* For allowances, see Military Schedule.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.					
Naval Forces*—continued.					
326	327	Brought forward	.....	4,734	..... 4,734
VOLUNTEER NAVAL ARTILLERY.					
1	1	Commander, at £100 per annum	72	72	
1	1	Senior Lieutenant, at £50 per annum	38	38	
1	1	Surgeon, at £30 per annum	24	24	
1	1	Secretary, at £25 per annum	20	20	
4	4	Lieutenants, at £40 per annum	120	120	
8	8	Sub-Lieutenants, 4 at £30 and 4 at £25 per annum	166	166	
7	7	Chief Petty Officers, at £16 per annum	84	84	
8	8	First Class Petty Officers, at £14 per annum	84	84	
8	8	Second Class Petty Officers, at £11 per annum	66	66	
1	1	Bugler and Signaller, at £12 per annum	10	10	
1	1	Bugler, at £6 per annum	6	6	
16	16	Leading Seamen, at £9 per annum	108	108	
164	164	A.B's., at £8 per annum	984	984	
1	1	Bandmaster, at £18 per annum	14	14	
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £13 per annum	10	10	
18	18	Bandsmen, at £11 per annum	150	150	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)		1,956	1,956
PERMANENT STAFF.					
1	1	Instructor	.....	230	230
				2,186	2,186
Contingencies.					
		Expenses of Instruction and Clothing	230	230	
		Incidental Expenses	50	50	
				280	280
242	242	TOTAL, VOLUNTEER NAVAL ARTILLERY	£	2,466	..... 2,466
TORPEDO DEFENCE.					
1	1	Officer-in-Charge of Torpedoes and Plant	280	280*	
1	1	Engineer for Torpedoes	223	223*	
1	1	Artificer	208	208	
2	2	Stokers, at £132 per annum	264	264	
				975	975
Contingencies.					
		Incidental Expenses and maintenance of Boats	150	150	
		Rent of Torpedo Boat-shed	100	100	
		Quarters allowance—2 Officers	240	240	
		Rations, Fuel, and Light—2 Officers	80	80	
		General repairs to Torpedo Boat	200	200	
				770	770
5	5	TOTAL, TORPEDO DEFENCE	£	1,745	..... 1,745
WARLIKE STORES AND AMMUNITION FOR NAVAL FORCES					
			£	450	..... 2,000
573	574	TOTAL, NAVAL FORCES	£	9,395	..... 10,945

* For Allowances, see Military Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Charitable Allowances.				
Charitable Institutions—aid, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, have the right of recommending the admission of Patients	32,000		42,000	
Country and Suburban Hospitals, Building Fund—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions	800		1,000	
Sydney Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions	4,000		4,000	
Sydney Hospital—Grant in aid of the annual cost of the Regent-street Dispensary	700		700	
Prince Alfred Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions	4,000		4,000	
Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—aid, on the usual conditions	1,200		1,200	
Infants' Home, Ashfield—aid, on the usual conditions	500		500	
Carrington Centennial Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions	1,000		1,000	
Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	3,000		2,000	
Benevolent Society of New South Wales—Special grant for outdoor relief	1,000		1,500	
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	450		450	
Sydney Rescue Work Society—aid on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions	500		1,000	
Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred Institutions—for support of Women and Children	4,000		5,000	
Newcastle and Northumberland Benevolent Society—Special grant towards outdoor relief	1,000		1,500	
Newcastle and Northumberland Benevolent Society—Special grant for Building Fund	2,000		500	
Newcastle Hospital—Cost of maintenance of sea-borne destitute patients	300		300	
Salvation Army—Grant in aid of	300		500	
Special grants to Country and Suburban Hospitals	8,000		9,000	
Metropolitan Charities Association—Special grant	250		250	
Other Votes, 1898-99	1,950		.....
		66,950		76,400
TOTAL... ..	£	.....	66,950	.....
			<u>66,950</u>	<u>76,400</u>

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
		£	£
Miscellaneous Services.			
Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.	700	700	
Burial of destitute persons, in cases where inquests are not held ...	700	700	
Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, charitable, relief, &c.	6,000	9,500	
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders	225	225	
Animals Protection Society—aid on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	250	250	
New South Wales Zoological Society—aid on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions	200	200	
New South Wales Zoological Society—Special grant in aid of	1,000	1,000	
New South Wales Zoological Society—Grant towards meeting expense of opening Gardens on Sunday	1,000	1,000	
Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island—Expenses in connection with administration of	1,100	1,200	
To pay Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	12,000	12,000	
Wages for Gardener, and Tools and Incidental Expenses, for East Maitland Gaol Reserve	138*	
Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London	700	700	
Hospital for Sick Children—Rent of Premises	250	250	
To complete contracts and outstanding liabilities in connection with Immigration	300	200	
Preparation of Statistics containing information respecting the resources and industrial capabilities of the Colony, for publication in the United Kingdom	400	400	
Freight, Insurance, carriage of goods, incidental, unforeseen, and petty expenses, fuel, light, &c., of Department	500	750	
National Shipwreck Relief Society of N.S.W.—Special grant in aid of ...	250	250	
General improvements, National Park	4,000	4,000	
Rent of Mooreliff and Victoria Lodge, Miller's Point, in connection with Sydney Hospital	350	350	
To meet rent of Government premises occupied by various sub-depart- ments	2,000	2,000	
Maintenance, &c., of Telephones	250	250	
Special grants in aid of Suburban and Country Fire Brigades	4,000	3,000	
Expenses in connection with revising list of Australian Fishes	200	200	
Wollongong Sand-drift Trust—Special grant for improvements	100	100	
Lady Robinson's Beach Sand-drift Trust—Special grant for improvements	100	100	
Pension to Constable J. F. Alford, in addition to the Pension payable to him from the "Police Superannuation Fund," upon his retirement, through being injured in the execution of his duty	46	46	
Expenses in connection with and relief to Sufferers by Floods	300	300	
Cost of construction of Roads in and around Centennial Park	300	300	
To meet payments to Commissioners for Railways for Railway claims for transmission of destitute persons, &c.	2,250	3,500	
Board of International Exchange—Expenses in connection with	100	100	
For steam service with and among the Pacific Islands	1,200	1,400	
Royal Commission on Charities—Expenses in connection with	1,000	550	
Carried forward	£ 41,909	45,521	

* Transferred to Department of Justice.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

55

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services—continued.				
Brought forward	£	41,909		45,521
Federal Constitution Bill Referendum—Expenses in connection with ...		674		1,000
Additional sum for Religious Attendance to Inmates of Asylums and other Government Institutions...		100		560
Royal Commission Coal Cargoes—further sum		360
Minmi Ambulance Society—Grant towards purchase of Ambulance Waggon		50
Salary of Interpreter under Immigration Restriction Act		50
Reception of His Excellency the Governor—Expenses in connection with Civil Ambulance and Transport Brigade—Grant towards purchase of Horse Ambulance		350
British New Guinea—Contribution towards Expenses of Government for period ending 10th September, 1898		200
Intercolonial Band Contest—Expenses in connection with		5,973
Federal Band Contest, Bathurst—Expenses in connection with		250
Proportion payable to Government of Western Australia for expense of maintenance of Garrison, Albany		1,400		250
Albany Garrison—Proportion of cost for increased accommodation required		1,300
Proportion payable to Government of Queensland for expense of maintenance of Garrison, Thursday Island... ..		3,300		540
Thursday Island Garrison—Proportion payable by New South Wales to make up deficiency caused by South Australia refusing to contribute to maintenance		2,500
Defence Force Rifle Association		2,230
National Rifle Association of N.S.W.—Grant in aid of		1,000		750
Northern Rifle Association—do		250		500
Southern Rifle Association—do		250		250
Western Rifle Association—do		250		250
South Coast Rifle Association—do		250		250
Passes for Competitors, Rifle Association Meetings		750		750
Royal Naval House—Special Grant in aid of		200		200
Formation of Military Road and Approaches for Field Firing Range (Re-vote)... ..		700†		700
Colonial Ammunition Co. v. Bruncker—Verdict, taxed costs, and other expenses		1,050
Rent of Premises for Secretary to His Excellency the Admiral and Staff, as agreed upon when Naval Station was formed		300		300
National Antarctic Expedition—New South Wales' Share of proposed Colonial Contribution of £5,000		1,504
Royal Commission on Diseases in Stock, &c.—Expenses in connection with		1,000
Anthropological Society of Australia—Special Grant in aid of		100
Grant in aid of Kindergarten classes		150
Friendly Societies Association—Special Grant in aid of		250
Subsidy to Lithgow Municipal Council upon rates collected but not accounted for by the late Council Clerk		118
Election of Federal Delegates, March, 1897—Expenses in connection with—further sum		20
Fire Brigades Demonstration, Bathurst—Grant in aid of		100
Other Votes, 1898-9		46,383		.....
			97,716	69,626
TOTAL... ..	£	97,716	69,626

† Transferred from General Contingencies, Partially-paid Military Forces.

IV.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies.	Salaries.	Contingencies.
58	Treasury	£ 19,469	£ 400	£ 19,843	£ 700
59	Stamp Duties	4,381	130	4,424	170
59	Land and Income Tax	800	30,000	800	34,500
60-63	Customs	49,042	5,045	50,743	5,001
63	Gold Receivers	80	.....	90	.....
63	Gold and Escort ... ..	.....	550	.....	550
64-66	Government Printer	67,468	3,955	66,573	29,502
66	Stores and Stationery	5,353	86,500	5,563	63,500
67	Mercantile Explosives	6,600	2,370	6,673	3,412
68-69	Board of Health... ..	15,718	14,112	16,812	15,394
70	Shipping Masters	2,192	30	2,110	25
70-75	Marine Board of New South Wales	40,769	{ 800 15,187 }	41,759	{ *800 +15,827 }
75	Life-boats ... ..	.....	600	.....	600
76	Public Wharfs	3,753	3,045	4,296	3,867
77-78	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	215,451	.....	207,147
78	Advance to Treasurer ... ..	.....	100,000	.....	100,000
78	Deduct Advances to the Treasurer which do not form permanent charges	215,625	478,175	219,686	480,995
		.....	100,000	.....	100,000
		£ 215,625	378,175	219,686	380,995
	TOTAL	£	593,800	.....	600,681

* Australian Coast Light-houses,

† Miscellaneous services.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.*

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Treasury.	Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
1	1	Colonial Treasurer (Provided in Schedule)					£	£	
1	1	Under Secretary	Special...			920	.....	.....	a 920
ACCOUNT BRANCH.									
1	1	Accountant	Clerical	A1		750		750	
1	1	Sub-Accountant	"	A1		500		500	
1	1	Clerk	"	A3		325		325	
2	3	Clerks—1 at £280, 1 at £275, 1 at £260...	"		A	550		815	
9	8	Clerks—5 at £250, 1 at £240, 2 at £225...	"		B	2,175		1,940	
2	2	Clerks—at £175	"		C	350		350	
5	5	Clerks—1 at £140, 1 at £110, 1 at £100, 1 at £65, 1 at £50	"		D	450		465	
REVENUE BRANCH.									
1	1	Receiver	"		A1	700	5,100	700	5,145
1	1	Cashier and Senior Clerk	"		A2	400		400	
1	1	Registrar of Conditional Purchases	"		A3	380		400	
1	1	Registrar of Leases	"		A3	335		350	
1	1	Clerk	"		A3	300		300	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £280, 1 at £270	"		A	539		550	
5	6	Clerks—2 at £250, 1 at £245, 1 at £230, 1 at £225, 1 at £210	"		B	1,195		1,410	
5	6	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £185, 1 at £180, 3 at £160	"		C	920		1,045	
11	9	Clerks—2 at £140, 1 at £125, 2 at £110, 2 at £100, 1 at £65, 1 at £50	"		D	1,200		940	
PAY BRANCH.									
1	1	Paymaster	"		A1	600	5,969	600	6,095
1	1	Chief Clerk	"		A3	375		375	
1	1	Clerk	"		A3	300		300	
1	2	Clerks—1 at £250, 1 at £210	"		B	250		460	
2	1	Clerk	"		C	400		200	
4	4	Clerks—3 at £110, 1 at £50	"		D	360		380	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Imperial Pensions	"		A3	300		300	
1	1	Banking Clerk	"		A	275		280	
EXAMINING BRANCH.									
1	1	Examiner of Accounts	"		A2	450	2,860	450	2,895
1	1	Clerk	"		A3	350		350	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £140, 1 at £110, 1 at £50	"		D	292		300	
CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORD BRANCH.									
1	1	Officer-in-Charge and Registrar of Stock	"		A2	400		400	
1	...	Contract and Conveyancing Clerk	"		A	275		b	
2	3	Clerks—2 at £250, 1 Deputy Registrar of Stock at £250... ..	"		B	490		750	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £175	"		C	375		375	
4	4	Clerks—2 at £125, 1 at £110, 1 at £65	"		D	395		425	
MESSENGERS, &c.									
1	1	Chief Messenger	General			180		180	
4	5	Messengers—1 at £125, 1 at £117 10s., 1 at £107 10s., 1 at £52, 1 Telephone Boy at £26	"			387		428	
2	2	Housekeepers—1 at £140, † 1 at £45 †	"			185		†185	
3	4	Cleaners—1 at £104, 3 at £50	"			150		254	
4	4	Constables—as Day and Night Watchmen, 2 at 7s. 6d. and 2 at 7s. per diem each Extra Clerical Assistance	"				902		1,047
							531		531
							200		200
						19,509		19,883	
						40		40	
Contingencies.									
						19,469		400	19,843
								300*	
						400			700
92	94	TOTAL... ..	£			19,869	.....	.....	20,543

* Formerly voted under Stores and Stationery. † For deductions, see Schedule.

a For allowances, see Schedule.

b Transferred to Sheriff's Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899–1900.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
Stamp Duties.									
1	1	Commissioner of Stamp Duties and Taxation	Professional	A1	.....	800	.....	800	
1	1	Deputy Commissioner of Stamp Duties ...	Clerical	A2	..	450		450	
1	1	Accountant	"	A3	..	300		300	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Stampers	"	A		290		299	
1	1	Entry and Issue Clerk	"	B		240		240	
2	2	Clerks at £180	"	C		341		360	
4	4	Clerks—2 at £150, 1 at £125, 1 at £75...	"	D		485		500	
							2,106		2,149
1	1	Foreman of Stampers	General			190		190	
7	7	Stampers—1 at £175, 6 at £150	"			1,075		1,075	
1	1	Messenger	"			120		120	
1	1	Housekeeper	"			90		90*	
							1,475		1,475
							4,381		4,424
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....			130		170†	170
							130		
21	21	TOTAL... ..	£	.....		.....	4,511	.....	4,594
Land and Income Tax.									
1	1	Commissioner of Taxation	Professional	A1	..	800		800	800
		To meet expenses in connection with the administration of the Land and Income Tax, Assessment, &c. ... ..	.....			30,000		34,000	
		Towards expenses of Court of Review in Land and Income Tax Assessments ... ..	.....			.....‡		500	
							30,000		34,500
1	1	TOTAL... ..	£	.....		.....	30,800	.....	35,300

* For allowances, see Schedule.

† This expenditure includes provision for fuel and light, £40, and will be reimbursed to the extent of £60.

‡ £500 voted under Miscellaneous Services, Treasury, in 1898-9.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900.		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.								
Customs.								
<i>Sydney.</i>								
1	1	Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries, and First Commissioner of Taxation	Professional	A1	.....	920	.....	920
<i>Indoor Branch.</i>								
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A2	...	450	450	
1	1	Cashier	"	A2	...	425	425	
1	1	Clerk	"	A	...	275	280*	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £180*, 1 at £170	"	C	...	335	350*	
6	6	Do 1 at £90, 1 at £75, 1 at £65, 1 at £57, 2 at £50	"	D	...	415	387	
1	1	Typewriter	"	D	...	100	110	
						2,000		2,002
<i>Statistical Branch.</i>								
1	1	First Clerk	"	A3	...	325	325*	
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge, Import Statistics	"	A3	...	325	325*	
2	2	Clerks—at £160	"	C	...	320	320	
5	5	Do 1 at £140, 1 at £130, 1 at £120, 1 at £100, 1 at £95	"	D	...	580	585	
						1,550		1,555
1	1	Shipping Clerk	"	A3	...	300	300*	
1	1	Do	"	A	...	275	275*	
						575		575
<i>Jerquer's Room.</i>								
1	1	Jerquer	"	B	...	250	250*	
1	1	Clerk	"	C	...	160	170	
1	1	Do	"	D	...	90	90	
						500		510
<i>Laboratory.</i>								
1	1	Examining Officer	"	B	...	225	240	
1	1	Clerk	"	C	...	160	160	
						385		400
<i>Drawback Room.</i>								
1	1	Clerk	"	C	...	160	170	
1	1	Do	"	D	...	75	95	
						235		265
<i>Registry of Shipping.</i>								
1	1	Clerk	"	C	...	200	200	
1	1	Do	"	D	...	90	90	
						290		290
<i>Landing Branch.</i>								
1	1	Inspector	"	A1	...	550	550	
1	1	Assistant Inspector	"	A3	...	350	350	
3	3	Examining Officers—2 at £350, 1 at £300	"	A3	...	1,000	1,000	
2	2	Do 1 at £200, 1 at £160	"	C	...	360	360	
1	1	Gauger	"	A3	...	350	350	
1	1	Do	"	C	...	200	200	
7	7	Landing Waiters—1 at £350, 5 at £325, 1 at £300	"	A3	...	2,275	2,275	
5	5	Landing Waiters—at £275	"	A	...	1,375	1,375	
7	7	Do 3 at £250, 4 at £225	"	B	...	1,650	1,650	
7	7	Do 7 at £175	"	C	...	1,225	1,225	
						9,335		9,335
<i>Warehouse Branch.</i>								
1	1	Inspector and Warehouse Keeper	"	A1	...	500	500	
1	1	Clerk	"	A	...	275	275*	
1	1	Do	"	B	...	225	230	
1	1	Do	"	C	...	175	175	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £130, 1 at £100	"	D	...	230	230	
1	1	Inspecting Locker	"	B	...	250	250*	
10	10	Lockers—4 at £250, 5 at £225, 1 at £210	"	B	...	2,335	2,335	
15	15	Do 8 at £200, 7 at £175	"	C	...	2,815	2,825	
7	7	Do 7 at £150	"	D	...	1,050	1,050	
						7,855		7,870
107	107	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	23,645	.....	23,722

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
Government Printer.*									
PROFESSIONAL DIVISION.									
1	1	Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps	Professional	A1	...	800		800	
1	1	Superintendent	"	A2	...	500		500	
							1,300		1,300
DRAFTING BRANCH.									
1	1	Draftsman-in-charge	"	B1	...	290		290	
1	1	Assistant Draftsman	"	B3	...	156		165	
							446		455
LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.									
2	1	Lithographic Artist at £290	"	B1	...	565		290	
							565		290
CLERICAL DIVISION.									
CLERICAL BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Clerk and Cashier	Clerical	A3	...	350		350	
6	7	Clerks—							
		1 at £210... ..	"	B	...	206		210	
		1 at £200, 1 at £160	"	C	...	356		360	
		1 at £125, 1 at £95	"	D	...	354		220	
		1 at £156, 1 at £39	General	...	...	...		195	
ACCOUNT BRANCH.									
1	1	Accountant	Clerical	A3	...	380		380	
3	3	Clerks—							
		1 at £225... ..	"	B	...	225		.....
		1 at £190, 1 at £180	"	C	...	355		370	
		1 at £78	General	...	...	.....		78	
							2,226		2,163
1	1	Expert Clerk to deal with Requisitions	Clerical	A3	..	350		400	
							350		400
COMPUTING BRANCH.									
1	1	Computer	"	A3	...	300		300	
1	1	Assistant Computer	"	B	...	225		225	
2	8	Clerks—							
		1 at £190, and 1 at £180	"	C	...	350		370	
		1 at £150... ..	"	D	...	.....		150	
		3 at £156, 1 at £65, 1 at £52	General	...	...	.....		585	
							875		1,630
ADVERTISING BRANCH.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	Clerical	A	...	250		260	
4	4	Clerks—							
		1 at £190, 1 at £160	"	C	...	336		350	
		1 at £110, 1 at £65	"	D	...	139		175	
							725		785
PUBLISHING AND SALES BRANCH.									
1	1	Sales Clerk	"	C	...	175		180	
6	9	Clerks—							
		1 at £163/16/-	"	C	...	164		.....
		3 at £150, 1 at £110, 1 at £80	"	D	...	614		640	
		1 at £156, 1 at £146, 1 at £78, 1 at £39	General	...	...	.....		419	
							953		1,239
34	43	Carried forward	£	7,440	8,262

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Government Printer—continued.								
34	43	Brought forward ...	£	.....	.....	7,440	.....	8,262
GENERAL DIVISION.								
STORES BRANCH.								
7	9	Storekeeper, Assistant Storekeeper, Assistant, and Labourers ...	.....	.....	1,147	1,147	1,459	1,459
READING AND REVISING BRANCH.								
20	20	Readers, Reviser, and Assistants ...	.....	.....	4,180	4,180	4,180	4,180
COMPOSING BRANCHES.								
137	132	Sub-Overseers, Assistant Sub-Overseers, Clerks, Compositors, and Improvers	.....	.....	21,928	21,928	21,274	21,274
		Overtime as per Regulations ...	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
						22,928		22,274
MACHINE AND PRESS BRANCH.								
35	32	Foreman, Assistant Foreman, Machinists, Assistant Machinists, and Cutter ...	.....	.....	5,076	5,076	4,650	4,650
BOOKBINDING BRANCH.								
90	81	Foreman, Assistant Foreman, Finishers, Bookbinders, Rulers, Assistants, Cutters, Forewoman, Assistant Forewoman, Scwers, Improvers, and Labourers ...	.....	.....	11,283	11,283	10,532	10,532
WAREHOUSE BRANCH.								
56	49	Foreman, Assistants, Clerk, Cutters, Vanmen, Forewoman, Assistant Forewoman, and Folders ...	.....	.....	4,344	4,344	3,915	3,915
LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING BRANCH.								
14	14	Overseer, Printers, Assistants, and Stone Polishers ...	.....	.....	1,836	1,836	1,893	1,893
REVENUE PRINTING BRANCH.								
14	16	Foreman, Sub-Overseer, Printers, Cutter, Assistants ...	.....	.....	2,071	2,071	2,351	2,351
PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.								
12	12	Overseer, Operators, Assistants, and Improver ...	.....	.....	1,966	1,966	1,966	1,966
MECHANICAL BRANCH.								
9	9	Foreman, Fitters, Turner, Joiner, and Labourers ...	.....	.....	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564
ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, AND TYPE-FOUNDING BRANCH.								
11	11	Foreman, Electrotypers, Stereotypers, Casters, Moulders, Engravers, Founders, and Dressers ...	.....	.....	1,735	1,735	1,747	1,747
RAILWAY TICKET BRANCH.								
8	8	Foreman, Assistant Foreman and Printer, Compositor and Printer, Printers, Checkers, Counters, and Numberers...	.....	.....	1,245	1,245	1,260	1,260
MESSENGERS, &c.*								
8	4	Messengers, Watchmen, and Labourers ...	.....	.....	653	653	520	520
455	440	Carried forward ...	£	.....	.....	67,468	.....	66,573

* For allowances, see Schedule

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
Government Printer—continued.									
455	440	Brought forward ...	£	.....	.....	£	67,468	£	66,573
CONTINGENCIES.									
		Lithographic Drawings connected with Plans and Illustrations associated with Parliamentary or other printed Public Documents ...	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....
		Repairs to Machinery and Incidental Expenses ..	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	550	.....
		Water Supply ...	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	365	.....
		Rent of Store for printed Public Documents, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	589	.....	589	.....
		Telephone Maintenance ...	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	98	.....
		Cartage (Dray Hire) ...	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....
		Casting Rollers ...	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	204	.....
		Forage ...	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	25	.....
		Maintenance of Electric Light ...	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
		Temporary Men—Wages, June 29 and 30, 1898 ...	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	.....
		Printing Specifications for Government Architect ...	.....	.....	.....	1,071	.....	1,071	.....
		Fuel and Light ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,550	.....
		Paper, Printing Material, and General Stores ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*25,000	.....
			£	.....	.....	3,955	.....	.....	29,502
455	440	TOTAL ...	£	.....	.....	71,423	.....	.....	96,075
Stores and Stationery.									
1	1	Chief Inspector ...	.....	General	.....	500	.....	500	.....
1	1	Secretary ...	.....	Clerical	A3	300	.....	300	.....
1	1	Inspector ...	.....	"	A3	300	.....	300	.....
1	1	Accountant ...	.....	"	A3	350	.....	350	.....
...	1	Clerk ...	.....	"	A	.....	.....	260	.....
2	2	Clerks—1 at £240†, 1 at £225 ...	.....	"	B	475	.....	†465	.....
5	5	Do 4 at £200, 1 at £180 ...	.....	"	C	975	.....	980	.....
5	5	Do 1 at £100, 1 at £95, 2 at £80, 1 at £65 ...	.....	"	D	345	.....	420	.....
			£	.....	.....	3,245	.....	.....	3,575
STORE BRANCH.									
1	1	Stationer ...	.....	General	.....	245	.....	245	.....
1	1	Stock-keeper ...	.....	"	.....	200	.....	200	.....
1	1	Assistant Stock-keeper ...	.....	"	.....	150	.....	150	.....
1	1	Supervisor of Fuel and Light ...	.....	"	.....	200	.....	200	.....
1	...	Messenger and Labourer ...	.....	"	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
1	1	Carter ...	.....	"	.....	127	.....	127	.....
1	1	Watchman ...	.....	"	.....	127	.....	127	.....
1	1	Junior Messenger ...	.....	"	.....	50	.....	50	.....
7	7	Labourers, at £127 per annum ...	.....	.....	.....	889	.....	889	.....
			£	.....	.....	2,108	.....	.....	1,988
Contingencies.									
		Stores, Stationery, and Furniture for the Public Service generally ...	.....	.....	.....	75,000	5,353	§58,500	5,563
		Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney ...	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	†.....	.....
		Do outstanding claims ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....
		Conveyance of Stores ...	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	2,000	.....
		Packing and other Expenses ...	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500	.....
			£	.....	.....	86,500	.....	.....	63,500
31	31	TOTAL ...	£	.....	.....	91,853	.....	.....	69,063

* Deducted from the General Vote for Stores and Stationery. † Placed under each Department in 1899-1900.
 ‡ 1 Clerk at £240 transferred from Public Works Department. § £25,000 transferred to Government Printer's Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
Mercantile Explosives.							
1	1	Superintendent	Clerical	A2	...	400	400*
OFFICES STAFF, SYDNEY.							
2	2	Analysts and Inspectors of Magazines at £250 each	Professional	...	1B	500	500
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	...	B	225	240†
3	3	Clerks—1 at £160 2 at £65	"	...	C	150	160†
			"	...	D	100	130†
1	1	Messenger	General	...	...	100	108†
2	2	Carters, at £125 ... ..	"	...	...	250	250
MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.							
1	1	Officer-in-charge	General	...	...	275	285*†
1	1	Magazine Cooper ... ..	"	...	...	150	150*
9	9	Warders—2 at £140, 7 at £130 ... ..	"	...	...	1,190	1,190
MAGAZINE, MIDDLE HARBOUR.							
1	1	Officer-in-charge	General	...	...	250	250
5	4	Warders—1 at £140, 3 at £130 ... ..	"	...	...	670	530
MAGAZINE, NEWCASTLE.							
1	1	Overseer and Clerk	Clerical	...	C	200	200
4	4	Warders—1 at £140, 3 at £130	General	...	...	530	530
1	1	Coxswain, steam launch "Beatrice" ... ..	"	...	...	130	130
1	1	Engineer do do ... ..	"	...	...	140	140
MAGAZINE, BROKEN BAY.							
1	1	Overseer ... ..	"	...	...	175	175*
2	3	Warders—1 at £140, 2 at £130 ... ..	"	...	...	260	400*
LIGHTERAGE AND STEAM SERVICE.							
1	1	Master, steam-launch "Kate"	General	...	...	160	160
1	1	Engineer, steam-launch "Kate" ... ..	"	...	...	140	140
1	1	Stoker and Deckhand, steam-launch "Kate" ... ..	"	...	...	120	120
1	1	Boatman ... ..	"	...	...	130	130*
1	1	Do ... ..	"	...	...	130	130
VARIOUS.							
1	1	Inspector Magazines for Broken Hill ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	200
1	1	Supervising Officer, Newcastle ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50	50
1	1	Supervising Shipwright, Surveyor for Hulks, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50	50
		<i>Less amount chargeable for quarters</i> ... ..	.....	.....	.....	75	75
						6,675	6,748
Contingencies.							
		Travelling Expenses, Inspector of Magazines ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	200
		Fuel, Oil, Repairs, &c., two Steamers ... ..	.....	.....	.....	350	400
		Rent of Offices ... ..	.....	.....	.....	100	100
		General Incidental Expenses attending Maintenance of Public Magazines, and the analysis, safe custody, and transport of Explosives ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,600
		Repairs to the Public Magazine, "Pride of England" ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	512
		Repairs to the "Lady Alicia and Behring" ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
		Other Votes, 1898-9 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	720	.....
						2,370	3,412
45	45	TOTAL... ... ..	£	.....	.....	8,970	10,085

* For deductions for value of quarters, &c., see Schedule.

† Increments paid during 1898-9 from Vote for £15,000.

α One Warder transferred from Middle Harbour to Broken Bay

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
Board of Health.									
1	1	Chief Medical Officer and President of Board of Health	Professional	A1	...	£		£	
1	1	Principal Assistant Medical Officer and Micro-Biologist	"	A1	...	920		920	
6	7	Members of Board of Health ... ..	.....	...	...	800	1,720	800	1,720
							500	.....	a600
INSPECTORIAL STAFF.									
1	1	Port Health Officer, Port Jackson	Professional	A1	...	575		*575	
1	1	Do Newcastle	"	A1	...	226		226	
1	1	Chief Veterinary Inspector	"	A1	...	635		635	
6	6	Veterinary Inspectors—1 at £325; 2 at £300; 3 at £275	"	A3	...	1,750		1,750	
1	1	Sanitary Inspector... ..	General	...	B	240		240	
							3,426		3,426
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.									
1	1	Secretary	Clerical	A3	...	350		†350	
1	2	Clerks—1 at £240, 1 at £210	"	...	B	223		†450	
2	1	Clerk	"	...	C	375		†190	
6	6	Clerks—1 at £125, 3 at £100, 2 at £50... ..	"	...	D	575		525	
1	1	Shorthand Writer and Typist	"	...	D	125		125	
1	2	Laboratory Assistants—1 at £175, 1 at £150	General	...	...	150		§325	
2	2	Messengers—1 at £60, 1 at £39 ... ..	"	...	...	122		99	
2	4	Cleaners—1 at £75, 2 at £50, 1 at £30 ... ..	"	...	...	100		||205	
							2,020		2,269
LEPER LAZARETTE.									
1	1	Senior Attendant (Males)	General	...	...	180		*180	
1	1	Female 1st Attendant ... ..	"	...	...	135		*135	
2	2	Attendants—1 at £150, 1 at £144 ... ..	"	...	...	288		¶*294	
1	1	Attendant (Females) ... ..	"	...	...	105		*105	
1	1	Cook... ..	"	...	...	144		*144	
							852		858
QUARANTINE STAFF.									
1	1	Superintendent ... ..	"	...	...	365		*365	
1	1	Assistant Storekeeper ... ..	"	...	...	190		*190	
10	10	Quarantine Officers and Boatmen, 5 at £160, 5 at £148 ... ..	"	...	...	1,540		*1,540	
1	1	Wardsman ... ..	"	...	...	160		*160	
1	1	Forewoman ... ..	"	...	...	100		*100	
1	1	Caretaker, Woolloomooloo Depôt (minor duties) ... ..	"	...	...	12		12	
							2,367		2,367
Less amounts chargeable for value of quarters							10,885		11,240
							969		969
							9,916		10,271
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.									
1	1	Medical Officer (Metropolitan) ... ..	.....	...	...	750		750	
1	1	Medical Officer (Hunter River District)—	.....	...	...	700		700	
							1,450		1,450
CONTINGENCIES.									
Expenses in connection with the administration of the Quarantine Act, Infectious Disease Supervision Act, Diseased Animals and Meat Act, Dairies Supervision Act, Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act, Public Health Act, Leprosy Acts, and other Contingencies							11,366		11,721
Fuel and light for office and branches							6,000		6,000
								**332	
Carried forward						£	6,000		6,332
57	61	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	11,366	.....	11,721

* For deductions, see Schedule. † Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ‡ Increase during 1898-9 paid from Vote for Adjustment of Salaries.
 § 1 Assistant paid £78 during 1898-9 from Treasurer's Advance Account. ¶ Two cleaners formerly paid from Medical Vote and Advance Account. ¶ Increase from 1st January paid from Board of Health salaries. ** Formerly provided for under Stores and Stationery Vote. a 1 Member paid £30 during 1898-9 from Treasurer's Advance Account.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
					£		£			
		Board of Health—continued.								
57	61	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	11,366	.....	11,721
		CONTINGENCIE.								
		Brought forward...£	.....	.....	.....	6,000		6,332	
		<i>Public Health Act.</i>								
		Reimbursement to Municipal Local Authorities of a moiety of expenses incurred, and payment of <i>bonâ fide</i> expenses incurred by Police Local Authorities when administering the Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,000		3,000	
		Payment of fees for Notification of Infectious Diseases, and to Medical Men for Special Services, as required ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....		1,000	
		Erection of Rabbit Hutches for Experimental purposes. (Re-vote)... ..	.....	.....	.....	62		62	
							9,062		10,394	
		GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.								
1	1	Consulting Engineer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150		150	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	.....	75		100	
1	1	Inspector ... ..	.....	.....	.....	400		*400	
1	1	Senior Sub-Inspector ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200		*+250	
1	1	Sub-Inspector ... ..	.....	.....	.....	186		*+236	
4	6	Sub-Inspectors, at £206 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	624		†1,236	
1	1	Stock and Gatekeeper ... ..	.....	.....	.....	118		*120	
1	1	Carpenter ... ..	.....	.....	.....	126		126	
1	1	Night Watchman ... ..	.....	.....	.....	117		117	
4	4	Foremen, Stokers, &c., at £126 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	504		504	
18	18	Labourers, at 7s. per diem... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,972		1,972	
						4,472		5,211		
		Less amount chargeable for value of quarters ... ..	.....	.....	.....	120		120	
							4,352		5,091	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>								
		Expenses of Management and Maintenance of the Abattoir, including improvements ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,000		5,000	
		For Special Service rendered by Consulting Engineer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50		.....	
							5,050		5,000	
91	97	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	29,830	.....	32,206

* For deductions, see Schedule. † As previously paid for 1898-9 from Treasurer's Advance Account. ‡ Two extra men, previously paid from Contingencies Vote.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.											
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
						£		£			
Shipping Masters.											
<i>Sydney.</i>											
1	1	Shipping Master	Clerical..	A2	...	470		470			
1	1	Deputy Shipping Master and Accountant	"	A3	...	300		300*			
1	1	Cashier	"	B	...	250		250			
1	1	Clerk	"	C	...	175		180			
2	2	Clerks, 1 at £70, 1 at £65	"	D	...	150		135			
1	1	Messenger	General	...	...	150		150			
1	1	Office-keeper ... ..	"	...	...	60		60			
							1,555			1,545	
<i>Newcastle.</i>											
1	1	Shipping Master	Clerical..	A3	..	375		375			
2	2	Clerks, 1 at £80, 1 at £50	"	D	...	210		130			
1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper	General..	...	...	52		60			
							637			565	
							2,192			2,110	
CONTINGENCIES.											
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	30			25	
12	12	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	...	.....	2,222	.....		2,135	
Marine Board of New South Wales.											
MARINE BOARD, SYDNEY.											
1	1	President ... ..	.....	...	...	740		740*			
8	8	Fees to the Wardens ... ..	.....	...	...	874		874			
1	1	Secretary ... ..	.....	...	...	470		470*			
1	1	Accountant ... ..	.....	...	...	236		236*			
1	1	Engineer Surveyor, Inspector, and Examiner ... ..	.....	...	...	560		560			
1	1	Assistant Engineer Surveyor	.....	...	...	371		371			
1	2	Do Surveyors 1 at £308, 1 at £300	.....	...	...	308		608			
1	1	Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector	.....	...	...	326		326			
1	1	Examiner in Navigation, Pilotage, and Seamanship ... ..	.....	...	...	380		380			
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor ... ..	.....	...	...	263		263			
1	1	Water Bailiff and Inspector	.....	...	...	200		200			
1	1	Clerk ... ..	.....	...	...	150		150			
1	1	Messenger ... ..	.....	...	...	150		150			
...	...	Surveyors at the Out Ports	.....	...	...	450		450			
							5,478			5,778	
20	21	Carried forward	£	5,478		5,778	

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
20	21	Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.							
		Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	5,478	.....	5,778	
		LOCAL MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE.							
1	1	Harbour Master ... ..	.....	.....	.....	416	.....	416*	
1	1	Fees to Chairman ... ..	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	110	
4	4	Fees to Members ... ..	.....	.....	.....	219	.....	219	
1	1	Secretary and Inspector ... ..	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	300	
1	1	Inspector ... ..	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	45*	
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor ... ..	.....	.....	.....	308	.....	308	
1	1	Boatman ... ..	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	144	
1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper ... ..	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	130*	
11	11							1,672	1,672
		HARBOUR MASTERS.							
1	1	Harbour Master, Sydney ... ..	.....	.....	.....	371	.....	371	
1	1	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle ... ..	.....	.....	.....	326	.....	326*	
1	1	Clerk, Sydney ... ..	.....	.....	.....	236	.....	150	
3	3							933	847
		COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES.*							
		<i>Principal Light-keepers.</i>							
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... ..	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	157	
1	1	Engineer—Electric Light ... ..	.....	.....	.....	263	.....	263	
1	1	Assistant Engineer—Electric Light ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	
1	1	Port Jackson—Hornby Light ... ..	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	245	
1	1	Newcastle (acting also as Signal Master)... ..	.....	.....	.....	236	.....	236	
1	1	Cape St. George ... ..	.....	.....	.....	197	.....	197	
1	1	Port Stephens ... ..	.....	.....	.....	177	.....	177	
1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	157	
1	1	Solitary Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	157	
1	1	Montague Island ... ..	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	245	
1	1	Green Cape ... ..	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	157	
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ... ..	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	157	
1	1	Light-ship "Bramble," Sydney Harbour... ..	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	245	
1	1	Light-ship, "Newcastle" ... ..	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Fort Denison Light ... ..	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	133	
1	1	Ulladulla ... ..	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens ... ..	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	134	
1	1	Smoky Cape ... ..	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	187	
18	18							3,237	3,237
		<i>First Assistant Light-keepers.*</i>							
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... ..	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	157	
1	1	Do Hornby Light ... ..	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	148	
1	1	Newcastle ... ..	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	157	
1	1	Cape St. George ... ..	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Port Stephens ... ..	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	127	
1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Solitary Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Montague Island ... ..	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Green Cape... ..	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Mate ... ..	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	127	
1	1	Broken Bay... ..	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	134	
1	1	Smoky Cape ... ..	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
12	12							1,570	1,570
64	65	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	12,830	.....	13,104	

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
Marine Board of New South Wales— continued.									
64	65	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	12,890	.....	13,104
COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES—continued.									
<i>Second Assistant Light-keepers.*</i>									
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ...	.....	.....	.....	120		120	
1	1	Do Hornby Light ...	.....	.....	.....	120		120	
1	1	Newcastle ...	.....	.....	.....	120		120	
1	1	Cape St. George ...	.....	.....	.....	96		96	
1	1	Port Stephens ...	.....	.....	.....	106		106	
1	1	Seal Rock Point ...	.....	.....	.....	96		96	
1	1	Solitary Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	96		96	
1	1	Montague Island ...	.....	.....	.....	118		96	
1	1	Green Cape... ..	.....	.....	.....	96		96	
1	1	Broken Bay ...	.....	.....	.....	120		120	
1	1	Smoky Cape... ..	.....	.....	.....	106		106	
3	3	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Crew, 1 at £120, 2 at £96 ...	.....	.....	.....	312		312	
1	1	Pile Light, Newcastle ...	.....	.....	.....	120		120	
15	15						1,626		1,604
SEA AND RIVER PILOTS.*									
<i>Port Jackson.</i>									
2	2	Assistant Harbour Masters—1 at £326, 1 at £281 ...	.....	.....	.....	607		607	
4	4	Crew for do., at £143 ...	.....	.....	.....	572		572	
<i>Pilot Service of Port Jackson.</i>									
<i>Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook"—</i>									
1	1	Master ...	.....	.....	.....	416		416	
1	1	Mate ...	.....	.....	.....	175		175	
1	1	2nd Mate ...	.....	.....	.....	150		150	
1	1	1st Engineer ...	.....	.....	.....	272		272	
1	1	2nd Engineer ...	.....	.....	.....	200		200	
4	4	Firemen, 1 at £143, 1 at £123, 2 at £120	.....	.....	.....	506		506	
6	6	A.B. Scamen, at £96 ...	.....	.....	.....	603		576	
4	4	Boatmen, 2 at £143, 1 at £121, 1 at £96 ...	.....	.....	.....	502		503	
2	2	Lookout-men, at £143 ...	.....	.....	.....	286		286	
1	1	Cook and Provodore ...	.....	.....	.....	143		143	
5	5	Sea Pilots—4 at £398, 1 at £250 ..	.....	.....	.....	1,842		1,842	
<i>Newcastle.</i>									
7	7	Pilots—3 at £353, 4 at £250 ...	.....	.....	.....	2,059		2,059	
<i>Pilot Steamer "Ajax"—</i>									
1	1	Master ...	.....	.....	.....	250		250	
1	1	Mate ...	.....	.....	.....	175		175	
1	1	2nd Mate ...	.....	.....	.....	150		150	
1	1	1st Engineer ...	.....	.....	.....	200		200	
1	1	2nd Engineer ...	.....	.....	.....	150		150	
3	3	Firemen, at £120 ...	.....	.....	.....	360		360	
2	2	A.B. Seamen, at £96 ...	.....	.....	.....	192		192	
1	1	Cook and Provodore ...	.....	.....	.....	96		96	
51	51	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	9,906		9,880	
79	80	Carried forward...	£	14,516	14,708

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899–1900.

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No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
79	80		£	.....	£	.....	£	.....
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.									
79	80	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	...	.....	14,516	.....	14,708
SEA AND RIVER PILOTS*—continued.									
51	51	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	...	9,906		9,880	
1	1	<i>Manning River.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	...	...	160		160	
1	1	<i>Macleay River.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	...	...	241		241	
1	1	<i>Clarence River.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	...	...	241		241	
1	1	<i>Richmond River.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	...	...	180		180	
1	1	<i>Port Macquarie.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	...	...	150		150	
1	1	<i>Moruya.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	...	...	241		241	
1	1	<i>Bellinger River.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	...	...	160		160	
1	1	<i>Tweed River.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	...	...	150		150	
1	1	<i>Shoalhaven.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	...	...	241		241	
1	1	<i>Nambuccra.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	...	...	241		241	
1	1	<i>Camden Haven.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	...	...	241		241	
1	1	<i>Lake Macquarie.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	...	...	241		241	
1	1	<i>Cape Hawke.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	...	...	241		241	
1	1	<i>Wollongong.</i> Pilot... ..	.....	...	...	215		215	
1	1	<i>Kiama.</i> Pilot in charge of the Light, Port, and Moorings ... ..	.....	...	...	236		236	
1	1	<i>Twofold Bay.</i> Pilot in charge of the Light, Port, and Moorings ... ..	.....	...	...	160		160	
1	1	<i>Gerringong.</i> Person in charge of the Port and Moorings	.....	...	...	25		25	
1	1	<i>Shellharbour.</i> Person in charge of Port and Moorings ...	.....	...	...	50		50	
69	69						13,320		13,294
BOATMEN.*									
1	1	<i>Port Jackson. (Boatswain's Yard.)</i> Boatswain in charge ... ..	.....	...	...	199		199	
1	...	Coxswain ... ..	.....	...	...	144		.....
13	14	Boatmen, 1 at £144, 7 at £143, 1 at £138, 2 at £133, 1 at £123, 1 at £101, 1 at £96 ... ..	.....	...	...	1,746		1,869	
24	24	<i>Newcastle.</i> Boatmen, 13 at £126, 1 at £154, 1 at £121, 1 at £120, 2 at £116, 1 at £106, 5 at £96 ... ..	.....	...	...	2,881		2,851	
1	1	Carpenter ... ..	.....	...	...	167		167	
40	40	Carried forward... .. £	.....	...	...	5,137		5,086	
148	149	Carried forward... .. £	.....	...	...	.....	27,836	.....	28,002

* For allowances, see Schedule.

NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
					£		£			
		Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.								
148	149	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	.....	27,836	.....	28,002
		BOATMEN*—continued.								
40	40	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	.....	5,137	.....	5,086
5	5	<i>Manning River.</i> Boatmen, 2 at £126, 2 at £116, 1 at £96...	.....	...	.....	580	.....	580
4	4	<i>Macleay River.</i> Boatmen, 1 at £126, 1 at £106, 2 at £96...	.....	...	.....	424	.....	424
5	5	<i>Clarence River.</i> Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £106, 1 at £96..	.....	...	.....	580	.....	580
6	6	<i>Richmond River.</i> Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £116, 2 at £106	.....	...	.....	706	.....	706
5	5	<i>Port Macquarie.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	...	.....	630	.....	630
2	2	<i>Moruya.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	...	.....	252	.....	252
4	4	<i>Bellinger River.</i> Boatmen, 1 at £126, 1 at £101, 2 at £96...	.....	...	.....	419	.....	419
5	5	<i>Tweed River.</i> Boatmen, 4 at £126, 1 at £106 ... ..	.....	...	.....	610	.....	610
4	4	<i>Shoalhaven.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	...	.....	504	.....	504
4	4	<i>Twofold Bay.</i> Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £116 ... ..	.....	...	.....	494	.....	494
2	2	<i>Nambuccra River.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	...	.....	252	.....	252
2	2	<i>Camden Haven.</i> Boatmen, 1 at £126, 1 at £96 ... ..	.....	...	.....	222	.....	222
2	2	<i>Lake Macquarie.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	...	.....	252	.....	252
2	2	<i>Cape Hawke.</i> Boatmen, 1 at £126, 1 at £116 ... ..	.....	...	.....	242	.....	242
2	2	<i>Wollongong.</i> Boatmen, at £144 ... ..	.....	...	.....	288	.....	288
94	94					11,592		11,541		
		TELEGRAPH STATIONS.*								
1	1	Signal Master, Fort Philip ... ..	.....	...	.....	245	.....	245
1	1	Signal Master's Assistant ... ..	.....	...	.....	120	.....	120
1	1	Signal Master, South Head ... ..	.....	...	.....	175	.....	175
1	1	Night Look-out-man, Signal Hill, New-castle ... ..	.....	...	.....	144	.....	144
1	1	2nd Night Look-out-man, Newcastle ... ..	.....	...	.....	131	.....	131
1	1	Signal Master, Newcastle ... ..	.....	...	.....	175	.....	175
1	1	Junior Operator and Clerk, South Head...	.....	...	.....	100	.....	100
1	1	Operator, Port Stephens ... ..	.....	...	.....	26	.....	26
1	...	Do Port Office, Sydney ... ..	.....	...	.....	52	.....	.....
9	8					1,168		1,116		
		Deficiencies in salaries owing to increased amounts paid to 4 Pilots, Newcastle Towards placing the Salaries for 1899-1900 of Pilots, Boatmen, and others at the rates to which the officers were entitled when the late Regulations were cancelled... ..	.....	...	.....	173	.....	.....
								1,100		
		AUSTRALIAN COAST LIGHT-HOUSES.								
		Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights on King's Island, Kent's Group, and other places in Bass Straits ... ..	.....	...	.....	40,769	.....	41,759
						800	.....	800	
251	251	Carried forward... .. £	.....	...	.....	41,569	.....	42,559

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
Public Wharfs.									
1	1	Manager and Collector	Clerical	A1	500		500*		
1	1	Assistant Manager... ..	"	A3	325		325†		
1	1	Clerk	"	B	225		225		
1	1	Bookkeeper	"	C	200		200		
1	1	Outdoor Officer	General		170		170		
1	1	Night Watchman	"		104		104		
2	2	Day Watchmen, 1 at £130, 1 at £104	"		234		234		
2	3	Junior Clerks, at £50	Clerical	D	100		150		
...	1	Outdoor Collector	General		.....		130		
1	1	Office-cleaner	"		39		39		
<i>Cowper Wharf.</i>						1,897		2,077	
1	1	Wharfinger	Clerical	A	275		275		
1	1	Clerk	"	D	100		100		
2	2	Night Watchmen, at £104	General		208		208		
...	1	Day Watchman ... ..	"		.....		104		
<i>Pyrmont Wharf.</i>						583		687	
1	1	Wharfinger	Clerical	C	175		175		
1	1	Clerk	"	D	140		140		
2	2	Night Watchmen, at £104	General		208		208		
<i>Blackwattle Bay Wharf.</i>						523		523	
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	D	150		150		
1	1	Day Watchman	General		125		125		
<i>Darling Island Wharf.</i>						275		275	
...	1	Night Watchman ... ..	"		.....		104		
<i>Woolgoolga Wharf.</i>								104	
1	1	Caretaker	"		145		145†		
<i>Coff's Harbour Jetty.</i>						145		145	
1	1	Caretaker	"		145		145†		
<i>White Bay Wharf.</i>						145		145	
1	1	Wharfinger	Clerical	D	130		140		
<i>Stockton Wharf.</i>						130		140	
1	1	Wharfinger	"	D	145		145		
<i>Bourke Wharf.</i>						145		145	
...	1	Caretaker	General		.....		145		
						3,843		4,386	
<i>Less—</i>									
Amount chargeable for value of Quarters ... ..					.....	90	.....	90	
						3,753		4,296	
CONTINGENCIES.									
		Commissions and Rebates			1,250		2,000		
		Incidental Expenses, including Water Supply and Coal for Northern Wharfs, &c.			360		450		
		Cleansing Public Wharfs			550		432		
		Lighting and Maintenance of Lights on Wharfs, Stockton, Wollongong, and Kiama			85		85		
		Rent of Punt for use at Jetty at Meat Markets, Darling Harbour			50		50		
		Fire Insurance on Buildings			300		300		
		Electric Lights at Circular Quay			50		.....	
		Maintenance of Electric Lighting of Circular Quay ... ..			.....		550		
		Other Votes, 1898-9			400		.....	
						3,045		3,867	
25	30	TOTAL			£	6,798	.....	8,163	

* No allowances. † For deductions see Schedule.

NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
	£	£
Miscellaneous Services.		
Postage of Public Departments	32,000	32,000
Advertising for the Public Service	6,000	6,500
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages	18,000	18,000
Commission on Payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents	1,700	1,500
Insurance, &c., on English Shipments	150	300
Management of, and expenses in connection with payment of half-yearly dividends on Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England	19,055	19,400
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony	15,000	15,000
Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney	400	400
For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports, or from Wrecked Vessels, &c....	100	100
In aid of the Sailors' Home, Newcastle	350	350
In aid of the Sailors' Home, Sydney	350	350
Amount payable to Railway Department for conveyance, without charge, of Members of Parliament, Distinguished Visitors, School Children, and others	18,000	18,000
For Interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients	3,000	†
To pay interest on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account	2,000	†
To pay interest on the balance uninvested at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account	1,070	†
To pay interest on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund	210	†
To pay interest on the uninvested balance at credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account... ..	42	†
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	2,500	†
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	10	†
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account	700	†
To pay interest on uninvested cash balances at the credit of various Trust Accounts in the temporary possession of the Government ..	*	8,650
Sewerage and Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings, &c., Sydney and Country Towns	9,000	9,000
To pay interest on special deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales	66,478	72,100
To meet Legal Expenses, Treasury Department	500	500
To meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for	2,000	2,000
To meet claims for the refund of Pilotage, Harbour and Light Rates, and Wharfage and Tonnage Dues in certain cases	500	500
To meet the cost of Private Letter-boxes for Public Departments	450	450
Expenses in connection with the compilation of the Historical Records of New South Wales	500	500
Expenses connected with Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	300	300
Carried forward	£ 200,365	205,900

* Voted for the separate Trust Accounts in 1898-9.

† Under Vote of £8,650 in 1899-1900.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services—continued.				
Brought forward	£	200,365		205,900
Towards cost of furniture for new Treasury Buildings ... ..	.....			500
To meet increased cost of living allowance to officers stationed in remote districts	6,500		a.....	
Refunds of Civil Service Superannuation deductions, payable to Officers who have voluntarily resigned the Service ... ..	.....			200
Contribution towards foundation and maintenance of Meteorological Station, Mount Kosciusko and Merimbula	100			300
Contribution towards expense of computations, results of observations taken at Kosciusko and Low-level Observatories ... ..	.....			100
Incidental Expenses connected with payment of Imperial Military and Naval Pensioners in the Colony	33		†	
Towards expenses of Court of Review in Land and Income Tax Assessments	500		‡	
Circular Quay Pontoon Accident—Expenses of Inquiry ... ..	.....			147
Other Votes 1898-9	7,953		.....
		215,451		207,147
TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	215,451	.....
				207,147
Advance to Treasurer.				
To enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers, and on account of other Governments, and to pay expenses of an unforeseen nature, which will afterwards be submitted for Parliamentary appropriation. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 30th June, 1901 ... ..	£	.....	100,000	.....
				100,000

† Included in Incidental Expenses under Treasury Contingencies.

‡ Placed under Land and Income Tax, 1899-1900.

(a) Placed under Departments, 1899-1900, with exception of proposed new allowances, see page 86.

IV.

Railways.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
80-82	Railways and Tramways:— Existing Lines—Working Expenses	£ 1,926,754	£ 2,044,274
	TOTAL	£ 1,926,754	2,044,274

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.*

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—RAILWAYS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900					Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Railways.				£		£	
		WORKING EXPENSES.							
		Schedule showing the distribution of expenditure on the Vote for the year ending 30th June, 1899, and the amount estimated to be expended during the year ending the 30th of June, 1900, but subject to any alterations which the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.							
		GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.							
1	1	Secretary				900		900	
2	2	Clerks				660		660	
11	11	Clerks, and wages of Messengers				2,350		2,290	
							3,910		3,850
		<i>Account Branch.</i>							
1	1	Chief Accountant				1,000		1,000	
1	1	Paymaster				600		600	
1	1	Cashier				500		500	
2	2	Book-keepers				850		850	
4	4	Clerks				1,015		1,015	
30	30	Clerks, and wages of Messenger... ..				6,350		6,391	
							10,315		10,356
		<i>Existing Lines and Maintenance Branch.</i>							
1	1	Engineer for Existing Lines				1,060		1,060	
1	1	Chief Clerk				470		470	
11	11	Engineers and Surveyors				5,435		5,400	
11	11	Draftsmen and Cadets				2,770		2,800	
46	46	Inspectors and Clerical Staff				7,135		7,435	
6	6	Permanent-way Accountant and Staff				1,185		1,215	
						18,055		18,380	
		Salaries and Wages of Employees generally, Renewals, and Maintenance of Way and Works (including Materials)...				357,945	376,000	367,590	385,970
		<i>Signal and Interlocking Branch.</i>							
1	1	Interlocking Engineer				600		600	
3	3	Draftsmen and Cadet				490		525	
10	9	Inspecting and Clerical Staff				1,800		1,705	
		Wages and Salaries of Employees, Maintenance, and Repairs of Signals and Interlocking (Materials included)				7,250	10,140	7,255	10,085
		<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>							
1	1	Locomotive Engineer				1,200		1,200	
8	8	Draftsmen				2,180		2,195	
1	1	Chief Clerk				500		500	
17	22	Inspecting and Clerical Staff and Office Expenses				5,800		5,985	
22	22	Locomotive Accountant and Staff				3,750		3,865	
						13,430		13,745	
		Salaries of General Staff, Wages of Employees generally, Running Expenses and Repairs of Locomotives, Carriages, and Waggon (Materials included)				720,236	733,666	776,055	790,700
192	196	Carried forward... ..				£	1,134,031	.....	1,200,961

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

81

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Railways—continued.		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
				£	£
192	196	Brought forward		£ 1,134,031	1,200,961
EXISTING LINES.*					
<i>Traffic Branch.</i>					
1	1	Chief Traffic Manager		900	900
9	9	Out-door Superintendents, Goods Superintendent, District Superintendents, and Coal Overseer		5,140	5,155
1	1	Clerk		450	450
1	1	Berthing Master		215	215
152	152	Station-masters		31,500	32,300
		Allowances for House-rent		1,600	1,500
		Salaries and Wages of General Staff, Officers-in-Charge, Night Officers, Goods and Station Clerks, Guards, Signalmen, Shunters, Porters, &c., with all Stores and Materials required for Working Traffic and Compensation		427,195	438,480
				467,000	479,000
<i>General Charges.</i>					
1	1	Traffic Auditor		600	600
4	4	Audit Inspectors		1,395	1,395
54	55	Clerical Staff—Messengers, &c.		6,765	6,935
				8,760	8,930
1	1	Comptroller of Stores		800	800
24	23	Clerical Staff—Stores Branch		3,545	3,510
		Wages, &c., Store Labourers and Sheet Repairers		3,618	3,667
				7,963	7,977
1	1	Electrical Engineer		900	900
		Telegraphic and Electrical Staff		14,000	13,100
				14,900	14,000
1	1	Property and Estate Agent, also Advertising Agent		400	450
		Do do Branch charges (including Advertising)		1,736	1,714
				2,136	2,164
1	1	Solicitor and Staff		1,600	1,640
		Medical Officer		900	900
		Contingencies		1,750	1,750
		Stationery, Printing, Rent, Postage, Telegrams, Advertising, &c.		14,000	14,000
		Miscellaneous Services, Gratuities to Staff dispensed with, and to Relatives of Employees fatally injured		7,500	7,500
				25,750	25,790
		TOTAL, GENERAL		£ 59,509	58,861
443	447	TOTAL, RAILWAYS... ..		£ 1,660,540	1,738,822
443	447	Carried forward... ..		£ 1,660,540	1,738,822

Particulars.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1898, to 30th June, 1899.	Percentage to estimated Revenue, from 1st July, 1898, to 30th June, 1899.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900.	Percentage to estimated Revenue, from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900.
Locomotive Branch	£ 733,666	23·48	£ 790,700	24·94
Maintenance do	386,140	12·36	396,055	12·49
Traffic do	467,000	14·94	479,000	15·11
General Charges, &c.	73,734	2·36	73,067	2·31
	1,660,540	53·14	1,738,822	54·85
Amount advanced in excess of Vote	50,000	1·60	.....	.....
	1,710,540	54·74	1,738,822	54·85

Estimated Revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1900 £3,170,000
 Revenue, as estimated, for the year ending 30th June, 1899 3,125,000

Estimated Increase £45,000

* For Allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899—1900.

No. IV.—RAILWAYS.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900.					Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
						£		£		
Railways—continued.										
443	447	Brought forward ... ..				£	.....	1,660,540	.....	1,738,822
GOVERNMENT TRAMWAYS.*										
<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>										
1	1	Superintendent (Locomotive)				700		700		
14	14	Clerical Staff				2,360		2,400		
		Wages and Salaries of Employees, Running Expenses, and Repairs to Motors and Rolling Stock (including Materials)				154,220		170,680		
							157,280		173,780	
<i>Maintenance Branch.</i>										
1	1	Engineer				550		550		
2	2	Inspectors				450		475		
3	4	Clerks and Cadet				495		555		
		Wages and Salaries of Employees, Maintenance and Renewals of Way and Works, &c. (including Materials)				46,463		51,763		
							47,958		53,343	
<i>Traffic Branch.</i>										
1	1	Tramway Manager				700		700		
1	1	Traffic Superintendent				500		500		
6	6	Auditor, Inspecting and Clerical Staff				1,095		1,130		
		Stationery and Printing, Rent, &c.				1,600		1,600		
		Wages and Salaries of Employees, Conductors, Shunters, Flagmen, &c., &c., including Stores for working the Traffic				57,081		74,399		
							60,976		78,329	
29	30	TOTAL, TRAMWAYS ... ..				£	.....	266,214	.....	305,452
472	477	GRAND TOTAL, RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS ... ..				£	.....	1,926,754	.....	2,044,274

Particulars.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1898, to 30th June, 1899.	Percentage to estimated Revenue from 1st July, 1898, to 30th June, 1899.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900.	Percentage to estimated Revenue from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900.
	£		£	
Locomotive Branch	157,280	47·66	173,780	46·96
Maintenance do	47,958	14·53	53,343	14·42
Traffic do	60,976	18·48	78,329	21·17
	266,214	80·67	305,452	82·55
Amount advanced in excess of Vote	10,000	3·03	.....	.....
	276,214	83·70	305,452	82·55

Estimated Revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1900 £370,000
Revenue, as estimated, for the year ending 30th June, 1899 330,000

Estimated Increase £40,000

* For Allowances, see Schedule.

V.

The Attorney-General.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
84-86	The Attorney-General	£ 24,974	£ 22,080	£ 25,462	*22,080
		24,974	22,080	25,462	22,080
	Less amount payable from Loan Votes (Railway Construction)	200	.....	.....	.....
		£ 24,774	22,080	25,462	22,080
86	Public Service Board	†	4,000	3,717	2,283
86	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	a22,000	.....	19,544
		24,774	48,080	29,179	43,907
	TOTAL... ..	£	72,854	.....	73,086

* £100 estimated to be recovered.

† Voted 1898-9 under Chief Secretary.

a Voted 1898-9 under Treasury.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
The Attorney-General.									
1	1	Attorney-General				£		£	
		Less—Provided for in Schedule							
							320		500
1	1	Master in Equity					1,010		1,010*
<i>Central Criminal Court.</i>									
1	1	Crown Prosecutor					800		800
<i>Sydney Quarter Sessions.</i>									
1	1	Crown Prosecutor					740		740
<i>Suburban and Country Quarter Sessions.</i>									
6	6	Crown Prosecutors, at £515					3,090		3,090
							4,630		4,630
1	1	Secretary to the Attorney-General ...	Special...				750		†920
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	A3			350		375
1	1	Accountant	do	A3			350		350
1	1	Clerk	do	A			263		263
1	1	Do	do	C			200		250
1	2	Clerks, 1 at £100, 1 at £50	do	D			75		150
							1,988		2,308
1	1	Parliamentary Draftsman	Professional	A1			830		830
1	1	Professional Assistant	do	1B			350		350
							1,180		1,180
1	1	Chief Messenger	General				150		150
1	1	Assistant do	do				100		108
							250		258
The Judges.									
The Chief Justice } (Provided for in									
The Puisne Judges } Schedule A, and by									
} Colonial Acts—									
} (page 8.)									
1	1	Associate to Chief Justice... ..					290		290
1	1	Do to Judge in Divorce					290		290
5	5	Associates, at £254					1,270		1,270
							1,850		1,850
1	1	Tipstaff to Chief Justice					175		175
6	6	Tipstaves, at £150... ..					900		900
							1,075		1,075
		Acting Judges of Supreme Court					1,500		1,500
		Do District Court Judges					1,500		1,500
							3,000		3,000
34	35	Carried forward					15,303		15,811

* Also receives £335 per annum as Master in Lunacy, page 22.

† This increase appeared upon the Estimates laid upon the Table of the House by the late Government in the following form:—Allowance for professional services of Hugh Pollock, Barrister-at-Law and Secretary, Attorney-General's Department, in attending both Houses when Bills are under consideration, £170.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

85

No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
Attorney-General—continued.									
34	35	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	15,303	.....	15,811
1	1	Crown Solicitor	Professional	A1	.....	1,640		1,640	
CIVIL BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Clerk...	Professional	A1	.....	650		650	
4	3	Clerks—1 at £525, 2 at £400	"	A2	.....	1,725		1,325	
1	2	Clerks, at £300	"	A3	.....	300		600	
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	A	.....	254		260	
2	3	Clerks—2 at £250	Professional	B	.....	458		500	
		1 at £220	Clerical	B	.....	.....		220	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £210, 1 at £190, 1 at £180	"	C	.....	560		580	
4	4	Do 2 at £140, 2 at £110	"	D	.....	450		500	
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION (LOAN VOTES).									
1	1	Clerk	"	A2	.....	425		425	
1	...	Do	"	C	.....	200		.....
MESSENGERS.									
1	1	Messenger	General	.....	.....	125		125	
1	1	Assistant Messenger	"	.....	.....	100		108	
2	2	Probationary Messengers, at £52...	.....	.....	.....	104		104	
CRIMINAL LAW BRANCH.									
1	1	Clerk of the Peace	Professional	A1	.....	750		750	
1	1	Prosecuting Officer...	"	A1	.....	600		500	
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	A3	.....	360		360	
1	1	Do	"	A	.....	290		299	
1	1	Do	"	B	.....	240		250	
1	1	Do	"	C	.....	175		180	
1	1	Do	"	D	.....	140		150	
1	1	Messenger	General	.....	.....	125		125	
							9,671		9,651
							24,974		25,462
¶ Deduct amount to be paid from Loan Votes—Railway Construction							200		.....
65	66	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	24,774	.....	25,462

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. of Persons.				GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900			Division of Service.	Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
							£		£	
No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.										
Attorney-General—continued.										
65	66	Brought forward ...		£	.....	...	24,774	.....	25,462	
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
		Legal Expenses of Prosecutions, &c., Purchase of Books and Law Reports, and Unforeseen Expenses generally ...		.....	...	...	2,500	.....	2,500	
		Defences of Impecunious Prisoners on Capital Charges ...		.....	...	...	500	.....	500	
		For Law Revision and Consolidation of Statutes ...		.....	...	...	2,100	.....	2,100	
		Allowances to Witnesses—Central Criminal Court, Circuit Courts, and Quarter Sessions, and Travelling Expenses ...		.....	...	...	12,050	.....	12,050	
		Engrossing Searches, and Incidental Expenses ...		.....	...	...	1,000	.....	1,000	
		Travelling Expenses of the Supreme Court Judges ...		.....	...	...	1,330	.....	1,330	
		Towards Formation of Library, Supreme Court ...		.....	...	...	300	.....	300	
		Travelling Expenses, District Court Judges ...		.....	...	...	2,000	.....	2,000	
		Supreme Court Judges—Incidental ...		.....	...	...	200	.....	200	
		Fees for Copying Documents, &c., for the Public ...		.....	...	...	100	.....	100*	
		TOTAL... ..		£	.....	.....	22,080	.....	22,080	
65	66	TOTAL... ..		£	.....	.....	46,854	.....	47,542	
Public Service Board.†										
		Reorganization of the Public Service ...		.....	...	...	4,000	.....	.....
1		Secretary ...		Clerical..	A1	.....	.....	600	.....
1		Registrar ...		"	A2	.....	.....	400	.....
1		Chief Clerk ...		"	A3	.....	.....	300	.....
1		Senior Clerk ...		"	A	.....	.....	270	.....
1		Clerk ...		"	A	.....	.....	260	.....
1		Do ...		"	B	.....	.....	200	.....
6		Clerks—2 at £190, 1 at £180, 3 at £150.		"	C	.....	.....	1,010	.....
5		Do —1 at £140, 1 at £125, 1 at £75, 1 at £65, 1 at £50 ...		"	D	.....	.....	455	.....
2		Messengers—1 at £97 10s., 1 at £52 ...		General..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
1		Housekeeper ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....
<i>CONTINGENCIES.</i>										
		Incidental and Contingent, including Rent, Travelling of Board and Staff, Remuneration of Examiners, Witnesses at Inquiries, Extra Clerical Assistance, &c. ...		.....	...	...	.....	‡2,283	.....	a3,717
20		TOTAL... ..		£	.....	.....	4,000†	.....	6,000	
<i>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</i>										
		To meet Gratuities to Officers upon retirement through abolition of office ...		.....	...	...	7,000§	.....	4,400	
		Adjustments of Salaries under the provisions of the Increment Regulations; of Salaries of Professional Officers receiving less than £300 per annum; and to meet new appointments found to be required, under £100 per annum ...		.....	...	...	15,000§	.....	14,000	
		To meet increased cost of living allowances to Officers stationed in remote districts (formerly voted under Treasury) ...		.....	...	...	.....	.....	‡1,144	
		TOTAL... ..		£	.....	.....	22,000	.....	19,544	
		TOTAL... ..		£	.....	.....	22,000	.....	19,544	

* £100 estimated to be collected from the Public. † Previously charged under Vote for Re-organization of the Public Service, Chief Secretary's Department. ‡ Part of this sum will be recovered from fees paid for examinations—£323 7s so collected during the financial year 1898-9. § Voted under Treasury Miscellaneous in 1893-9. a The salaries proposed are those paid during the year 1898-9 with the exception of that for a Senior Clerk, whom it is proposed to transfer to the Staff. b In addition to provision shown under the Departments concerned. c For Allowances, see Schedule.

VI.

Secretary for Lands.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.				
88-94	Department of Lands	163,539	50,640	168,346	47,600
94	Land Appeal Court ... ..	.....	1,400	.....	1,400
95	Church and School Lands ... ..	.....	715	.....	500
95	Advances to Settlers' Board ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,104
95	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	26,700	.....	26,691
	<i>Total</i>	£ 163,539	79,455	168,346	77,295
	SURVEY OF LANDS.				
96	Survey of Lands ... ..	.....	66,380	.....	68,530
96	Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony ... ..	.....	3,110	.....	3,630
	<i>Total</i>	£	69,490	.....	72,160
		£ 163,539	148,945	168,346	149,455
	TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF LANDS ...	£	*312,484	.....	317,801
	SPECIAL SERVICES—				
96	Labour Settlements ... ..	.....	100	.....	250
	TOTAL SECRETARY FOR LANDS ...	£	*312,584	.....	318,051

* Includes £14,018 on account of Public Watering Places, &c., shown on Estimates 1898-9 under Department of Mines and Agriculture.

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Division of Service.		GRADES.		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
				Higher.	Lower.	£		£	
Department of Lands.									
1	1	Secretary for Lands ... ..		.....	.....	.....	1,370	.....	1,370
1	1	Under Secretary		Special	.....	.....	920	.....	920
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.									
1	1	Chief Inspector		Clerical	A1	605		605	
1	1	Chief Clerk		"	A1	550		550	
1	1	Inspector of Land Board and District Survey Offices		Professional	A1	550		550	
1	1	Inspector of Land Board and District Survey Offices		Clerical	A2	400		400	
1	1	Inspector of Crown Lands Agents' Offices		"	A3	350		350	
						2,455		2,455	
ACCOUNT BRANCH.*									
1	1	Accountant		"	A1	500		500	
1	1	Sub-Accountant		"	A3	325		325	
1	1	Clerk		"	A3	300		300	
2	3	Clerks—2 at £280a, 1 at £260a		"	A	550		820	
6	5	Do 3 at £250a, 2 at £230a		"	B	1,440		1,210	
3	3	Do 2 at £200, 1 at £180a		"	C	575		580	
						3,690		3,735	
STORES—SUB-BRANCH.									
1	1	Clerk		Clerical	B	240		240	
1	1	Attendant		General	..	60		70	
						300		310	
SALES DIVISION.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge		Clerical	A2	.....	475	.....	475
Conditional Purchase Branch.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge		"	A2	400		400	
1	1	Clerk		"	A3	325		325	
...	1	Doa		"	A	.....		260	
9	8	Clerks—1 at £250, 2 at £240a, 5 at £225		"	B	2,075		1,855	
3	4	Do 3 at £200, 1 at £160a		"	C	600		760	
4	2	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £110a		"	D	450		260	
1	1	Clerk		"	..	254		254	
						4,104		4,114	
Conditional Purchase Record Branch.									
1	1	Clerk		"	A3	300		300	
1	1	Doa		"	B	220		230	
3	3	Clerks at £200		"	C	600		600	
3	3	Do 2 at £150, 1 at £140a		"	D	425		440	
...	1	Junior Clerk		"	D	..		50	
						1,545		1,620	
Conditional Lease Branch.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge		"	A3	335		335	
1	1	Clerka		"	B	225		230	
3	3	Clerks—2 at £200, 1 at £180a		"	C	575		580	
1	1	Clerka		"	D	100		110	
						1,235		1,255	
Alienation Branch.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge		"	A3	350		350	
1	1	Clerka		"	A	275		280	
1	2	Clerks—1 at £230a, 1 at £210a		"	B	225		440	
4	3	Do 1 at £200, 2 at £180a		"	C	750		560	
3	4	Do 1 at £140a, 1 at £110a, 1 at £80a, 1 at £65a		"	D	300		395	
						1,900		2,025	
Deeds Branch.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge		"	A3	375		375	
...	1	Clerka		"	A	.....		260	
2	1	Do		"	B	500		250	
1	1	Do		"	C	200		200	
2	2	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £110a		"	D	250		260	
						1,325		1,345	
73	74	Carried forward ... ..		£	.....	.....	19,319	.....	19,624

* For allowances, see Schedule

a Increments for 1898-9 paid from Treasury Vote of £15,000 (Item 174).

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

89

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
					£		£			
		Department of Lands—continued.								
73	74	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	...	.....	19,319	.....	19,624
		LEASE DIVISION.								
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	Clerical	A2	.....	475	.....	475	
		<i>Miscellaneous Branch.</i>								
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	"	A3	.....	350	.....	350	
1	2	Clerk and Shorthand Writer, at £280a; clerk, at £260a	"	A	.....	275	.....	540	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £225, 1 at £210a	"	B	.....	475	.....	435	
5	4	Do 2 at £200, 1 at £190a, 1 at £180a	"	C	.....	950	.....	770	
5	5	Do 2 at £150, 1 at £140a, 1 at £125a, 1 at £100	"	D	.....	640	.....	665	
		<i>Miscellaneous Lease Branch.</i>								
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	"	A3	.....	325	.....	325	
...	2	Clerks, at £260a	"	A	.....	.....	.....	520	
3	1	Clerka	"	B	.....	725	.....	230	
2	4	Clerks—2 at £200, 1 at £180a, 1 at £160a	"	C	.....	375	.....	740	
3	2	Do 1 at £125a, 1 at £75	"	D	.....	340	.....	200	
...	1	Junior Clerk	"	D	.....	.....	.....	50	
		<i>Occupation Branch.</i>								
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	"	A3	.....	350	.....	350	
4	5	Clerks—3 at £250, 1 at £230a, 1 at £210a	"	B	.....	975	.....	1,190	
4	3	Do 2 at £200, 1 at £180a	"	C	.....	775	.....	580	
3	3	Do 1 at £150, 2 at £100a	"	D	.....	275	.....	350	
		2,375								
		2,470								
		MINISTERIAL BRANCH.*								
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	"	A3	.....	325	.....	325	
3	4	Clerks—1 at £250, 1 at £240a, 1 at £225, 1 at £210a	"	B	.....	700	.....	925	
4	3	Do at £180a	"	C	.....	725	.....	540	
4	4	Do 1 at £140a, 2 at £110a, 1 at £50	"	D	.....	375	.....	410	
		2,125								
		2,200								
		INFORMATION BUREAU AND MAP SALES BRANCH.*								
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	"	A2	.....	350	.....	350	
1	1	Clerka	"	A	.....	263	.....	270	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £190a, 1 at £180a	"	C	.....	350	.....	370	
4	4	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £110a, 1 at £100, 1 at £50	"	D	.....	400	.....	410	
1	1	Attendant	General	.....	.....	75	.....	75	
1	1	Telephone Operator ... ..	"	.....	.....	52	.....	52	
		1,495								
		1,527								
		CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH.								
1	1	Senior Clerk	Clerical	A3	.....	300	.....	300	
1	1	Clerk	"	C	.....	200	.....	200	
1	1	Do	"	D	.....	109	.....	100	
		600								
		600								
		RABBIT BRANCH.								
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	"	A3	.....	325	.....	325	
1	1	Clerka	"	B	.....	235	.....	250	
		560								
		575								
		LOCAL LAND BOARD OFFICES.								
12	12	Chairmen, at £650	Clerical	A1	.....	7,800	.....	7,800	
12	12	Clerks-in-Charge—6 at £350, 1 at £335, 3 at £325, and 2 at £300	"	A3	.....	4,010	.....	4,010	
2	2	Clerks, at £300	"	A3	.....	600	.....	600	
1	3	Do 1 at £280a, 2 at £260b	"	A	.....	275	.....	800	
5	9	Do 2 at £250, 1 at £225, 6 at £210a	"	B	.....	1,225	.....	1,985	
19	16	Do 9 at £200, 1 at £180a, 2 at £175, 4 at £160ab	"	C	.....	3,700	.....	2,970	
26	24	Clerks, 6 at £150, 1 at £140a, 2 at £125, 8 at £110a, 1 at £100a, 2 at £65a, 4 at £50	"	D	.....	2,950	.....	2,600	
		20,560								
		20,765								
213	217	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	51,964	.....	53,061

* For allowances, see Schedule.

a Increments for 1898-9 paid from Treasury Vote of £15,000 (Item 174).

No. of Persons.		GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	189-1900	Division of Service.	Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.									
Department of Lands—continued.									
213	217	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	51,964	.....	53,061
CONDITIONAL PURCHASE INSPECTORS AND FORESTERS.†									
8	9	Conditional Purchase Inspectors and Foresters at £275	Clerical	A	2,200		2,475		
30	29	Conditional Purchase Inspectors, and Foresters—16 at £250, 12 at £225... ..	"	B	7,150		6,700		
		1 at £225	General		.....		225	
						9,350		9,400	
RELIEVING OFFICERS.									
1	1	Relieving Officer	Clerical	A3	300		300		
2	2	Do at £250	"	B	500		500		
						800		800	
RANGERS.†									
1	1	Ranger	"	C	200		200		
1	1	Do	"	D	150		150		
...	1	Do ... ..	"		.....		110	
						350		460	
CROWN LANDS AGENTS.									
22	22	Crown Lands Agents—11 at £350, 3 at £325, 8 at £300	"	A3	7,225		7,225		
8	8	Crown Lands Agents—1 at £290, 3 at £280a, 4 at £275	"	A	2,215		2,230		
1	2	Crown Lands Agents—1 at £250, 1 at £210a	"	B	250		460		
3	1	Crown Lands Agents	"	C	575		180		
1	2	Junior Clerks, 1 at £100a, 1 at £50	"	D	50		150		
						10,315		10,245	
FORESTRY.									
<i>Field Staff.</i>									
1	1	Inspecting Forester	"	B	250		250		
1	1	Assistant Forester	"	C	200		200		
7	7	Assistant Foresters at £150	"	D	1,050		1,050		
<i>Office Staff.</i>									
1	1	Senior Clerk	"	A3	350		350		
1	2	Clerks, at £250b	"	B	250		500		
2	2	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £180a	"	C	375		380		
1	1	Clerka	"	D	120		125		
1	...	Draftsman	Professional	1B	240		.....	
1	1	Carpenter	General		140		140		
						2,975		2,995	
PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING. c									
1	1	Superintendent	Clerical	A1	500		500		
1	1	Chief Inspector	"	A3	300		300		
5	5	Inspectors at £245	"	B	1,225		1,225e		
1	1	Draftsman	Professional	B1	245		250†		
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	B	225		225		
1	1	Do	"	C	200		210†		
1	1	Do	"	D	75		95†		
2	2	Field Assistants at £120	Professional	B3	240		240e		
		Salary due to late J. W. Barnes from 1st to 26th August, 1896, at £245 per annum			18		.....	
						73,028		3,045	
320	325	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	78,782	.....	80,006

* Also Crown Lands Agent at Hay. † For allowances, see Schedule. ‡ Increase paid during 1898-99 from Vote "Adjustment of Salaries."
 a Increments for 1898-9 paid from Treasury Vote of £15,000 (Item 174). b Increments take effect from 1 July, 1899 c Transferred from Secretary for Mines and Agriculture. d Shown under Department of Mines, &c., in 1898-9 Estimates. e For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
					£		£			
		Department of Lands—continued.								
320	325	Brought forward ...	£	.....	.....	78,782	.....	80,006
		LAND APPEAL COURT.								
1	1	Registrar	Clerical	A2	470		470			
1	1	Clerk ^a	"	A	254		260			
1	1	Doa	"	C	175		180			
					899		910			
		MESSENGERS, OFFICE CLEANERS, &c.*								
		HEAD OFFICE.								
1	1	Chief Messenger	General		180		180			
14	16	Messengers—1 at £140, 7 at £125, 1 at £120, 2 at £107 10s., ^a 1 at £100, 1 at £60, ^a 1 at £39, ^a 2 at £26	"		1,523		1,601			
5	5	Corridor-cleaners—1 at £144, 3 at £104, 1 at £84	"		540		540			
1	1	Housekeeper	"		110		110			
14	14	Office-cleaners, at £52	"		728		728			
3	3	Constables at 7s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....		411		411		
					3,492		3,570			
		LOCAL OFFICES.								
1	1	Messenger and Office-cleaner	"		160		160 ^c			
1	1	Do do	"		136		136 ^c			
1	1	Do do	"		113		113 ^c			
1	1	Do do	"		77		77 ^c			
6	6	Messengers, &c.—2 at £82 10s., ^a 1 at £60, ^a 1 at £39, ^a 1 at £52, 1 at £26	"		296		342			
8	9	Cleaners, &c.—1 at £75, 1 at £65, 2 at £60, 2 at £52, ^a 2 at £30, ^a 1 at £7	"		416		431 ^b			
					1,198		1,259			
		Less value of quarters ... ..	.....		86		86		
					1,112		1,173			
		SURVEY DIVISION.								
1	1	Chief Surveyor, Director of Trigonometrical Surveys, and Metropolitan District Surveyor	Professional	A1	800		800			
1	1	Chief Draftsman	"	A1	500		500			
		TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.								
1	1	Trigonometrical Surveyor	Professional	A2	475		475			
1	1	Surveyor	"	A3	325		325			
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	D	150		150			
2	3	Piling Overseers at £200	General		400		600			
1	1	Chief Computer	Professional	A2	475		475			
1	1	Computer	"	A3	350		350			
1	1	Assistant Computer	"		150		150			
					2,325		2,525			
		OCCUPATION DRAFTING BRANCH.								
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	Professional	A3	350		350			
...	1	Draftsman	"	2A	.....		270		
4	2	Draftsmen at £250... ..	"	2B	1,000		500			
...	1	Do	"	2C	.....		220		
4	3	Do at £200	"	2D	770		600			
1	2	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £90 (Cadet)	"	2E	50		240			
					2,170		2,180			
399	408	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	90,080	.....	91,664

^a Increments for 1898-9 paid from Treasury Vote of £15,000 (Item 174).
^c Salary subject to a deduction for value of quarters.

^b Cleaners at Forbes and Dubbo allowed quarters.
* For allowances see Schedule.

No. of Persons.				GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900			Division of Service.	Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
							£		£	
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.										
Department of Lands—continued.										
399	408	Brought forward... ..		£	.....	...	.....	90,080	.....	91,664
MISCELLANEOUS CONTRACT BRANCH.										
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge		Professional	2A	...	275		290	
1	1	Draftsman		"	2B	...	240		250	
...	1	Do		"	2C	...	.....		230	
4	3	Draftsmen at £200... ..		"	2D	...	750		600	
...	1	Draftsman		"	2E	...	.....		150	
...	1	Cadet (a)		"	2E	...	.....		65	
							1,265		1,585	
CHARTING BRANCH.										
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge		"	A3	...	375		375	
1	1	Draftsman		"	A3	...	300		300	
...	5	Draftsmen—2 at £280, 3 at £270		"	2A	...	.....		1,370	
10	6	Do 1 at £260, 4 at £250, 1 at £240		"	2B	...	2,530		1,500	
...	4	Draftsmen—3 at £230, 1 at £220		"	2C	...	.....		910	
10	2	Do at £200		"	2D	...	2,045		400	
...	2	Do at £150		"	2E	...	.....		300	
...	1	Cadet (a)		"	2E	...	.....		110	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £110 (a)		Clerical	D	...	250		260	
1	1	Attendant		General	...	...	150		150	
							5,650		5,675	
ROADS BRANCH. (*)										
1	1	Draftsman-in-charge		Professional	A2	...	450		450	
2	2	Draftsmen—1 at £335, and 1 at £300		"	A3	...	635		635	
...	1	Do		"	2A	...	.....		270	
4	2	Do at £250		"	2B	...	1,000		500	
3	3	Do 2 at £230, 1 at £220... ..		"	2C	...	660		680	
1	1	Clerk (a)		Clerical	B	...	225		230	
1	1	Do (a)		"	D	...	100		110	
							3,070		2,875	
LITHOGRAPHIC BRANCH.										
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge (to 31 December)... ..		Professional	A2	...	400		200	
...	1	Chief Lithographer... ..		"	A3	...	.....		350	
2	1	Draftsman		"	A3	...	650		325	
1	3	Draftsmen—1 at £260, 2 at £240		"	2B	...	260		740	
1	1	Clerk (a)		Clerical	D	...	100		125	
							1,410		1,740	
PARISH MAP COMPILING BRANCH.										
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge		Professional	A3	...	375		375	
...	3	Draftsmen—1 at £299, 1 at £290, 1 at £270		"	2A	...	.....		859	
12	8	Draftsmen—7 at £250, 1 at £240		"	2B	...	2,985		1,990	
...	8	Do 4 at £230, 4 at £220		"	2C	...	.....		1,800	
17	9	Draftsmen—6 at £200, 2 at £185, 1 at £175		"	2D	...	3,485		1,745	
...	1	Cadet		"	2E	...	.....		65	
							6,845		6,834	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPILING BRANCH. (*)										
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge		Professional	A3	...	375		375	
1	1	Draftsman		"	A3	...	310		310	
...	7	Draftsmen—3 at £290, 4 at £275		"	2A	...	.....		1,970	
13	7	Do 5 at £260, 1 at £250, 1 at £240		"	2B	...	3,470		1,790	
...	1	Draftsman		"	2C	...	.....		220	
3	2	Draftsmen—1 at £200, 1 at £185		"	2D	...	550		385	
1	1	Clerk... ..		Clerical	C	...	175		175	
							4,880		5,225	
DEEDS BRANCH.										
1	1	Noting Draftsman		Professional	2B	...	250		250	
...	1	Do do		"	2D	...	.....		185	
1	...	Do do		"	3B	...	150		.....
							400		435	
498	511	Carried forward... ..		£	.....	.....	.....	113,600	.....	116,033

(*) For allowances, see Schedule.

(a) Increments for 1898-9 paid from Treasury Vote of £15,000 (Item 174)

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

93

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
498	511	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	113,600	.....	116,033
PLAN RECORD BRANCH.								
1	1	Custodian of Plans...	Clerical..	B	250		250	
1	1	Clerk ...	"	C	200		200	
3	2	Clerks—1 at £110 (a), 1 at £50 ...	"	D	225		160	
...	1	Probationer ...	"	.....	.....		50	
						675		660
SURVEY BRANCH—CLERICAL. (c)								
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge, Correspondence Branch(a)	"	A	275		280	
...	1	Clerk, Correspondence Branch (a)	"	B	.....		210	
2	1	Do do	"	C	400		200	
						675		690
LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING BRANCH.								
1	1	Printer ...	General..	.....	250		250	
2	2	Printers, at £200 ...	"	.....	400		400	
2	2	Do at £175 ...	"	.....	350		350	
1	2	Do at £160 ...	"	.....	160		320	
1	1	Printer ...	"	.....	150		150	
1	1	General Assistant and Engineer ...	"	.....	125		125	
...	2	Assistant Litho. Printers—1 at £125, 1 at £110 ...	"	.....	.....		235	
4	1	Stone Polisher ...	"	.....	390		104	
...	1	Litho. Printer ...	"	.....	.....		104	
...	1	Assistant Litho. Printer ...	"	.....	.....		85	
						1,825		2,123
PLAN MOUNTING BRANCH.								
1	1	Plan Moulder ...	"	.....	180		180	
1	1	Assistant Plan Moulder ...	"	.....	25		25	
						205		205
DISTRICT SURVEY OFFICES. (c)								
12	12	District Surveyors—8 at £600, 2 at £550, and 2 at £500 ...	Professional	A1	6,900		6,900	
...	5	Surveyors, at £400 ...	"	A2	.....		2,000	
32	27	Do 2 at £375, 8 at £350, 8 at £325, and 9 at £300 ...	"	A3	10,600		8,850	
2	3	Surveyors, at £250 ...	"	1B	500		750	
...	7	Assistant Surveyors, at £185 ...	"	1C	.....		1,295	
9	...	Assistant Surveyors ...	"	.....	1,550		.....
...	2	Field Assistants, at £100 ...	"	.....	.....		200	
4	2	Foremen, at £100 ...	General..	.....	400		200	
2	3	Draftsmen-in-Charge, at £400 ...	Professional	A2	800		1,200	
11	10	Do 4 at £375, 6 at £350 ...	"	A3	3,910		3,600	
6	6	Draftsmen—3 at £310, 3 at £300 ...	"	A3	1,830		1,830	
...	12	Do 5 at £280, 2 at £275, 5 at £270 ...	"	2A	.....		3,300	
28	16	Do 4 at £260, 11 at £250, 1 at £240 ...	"	2B	7,145		4,030	
...	24	Draftsmen—11 at £230, 8 at £220, 5 at £210 ...	"	2C	.....		5,340	
49	18	Draftsmen—7 at £200, 5 at £185, 6 at £175 ...	"	2D	9,535		3,375	
5	...	Draftsmen—at £100 ...	"	3B	500		.....
...	15	Do 7 at £150, 6 at £110, 1 at £70 (a), 1 at £50 ...	"	2E	.....		1,830	
2	...	Junior Draftsmen—at £50 ...	"	4B	100		.....
4	8	Clerks—2 at £225 (c), 2 at £220, 4 at £210 (ab) ...	Clerical..	B	890		1,730	
9	5	Do at £200 ...	"	C	1,800		1,000	
1	1	Clerk ...	"	D	50		50	
1	1	Plan-keeper ...	General..	.....	26		26	
						46,536		47,506
						23		.....
						.....		1,129
697	712	TOTAL ...	£	.....	.....	163,539	.....	168,346

(a) Increments for 1898-9, paid from Treasury Vote of £15,000 (Item 174).

(b) Increments take effect from 1 July, 1899.

(c) For allowances see Schedule.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.										
							SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
							Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
							£		£	
Department of Lands.										
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
Preparation of Deeds						400		600		
Salaries and Wages of persons temporarily employed						700		700		
Travelling Expenses of Chairmen of Local Land Boards, Land Agents, Appraisers, and others						19,000		18,000		
Fees to Members of Local Land Boards						5,000		5,000		
Rent and Incidental Expenses of Local Land Board and Land Offices, including climatic allowances to officers						2,500		4,000		
Appraisal Fees and reports of valuations of Pastoral and other Leases, &c.						3,000		3,000		
Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses in connection with the adminis- tration of the Department						1,000		1,000		
Other Votes of 1898-9						200		.....	
							31,800		32,300	
RABBIT BRANCH.										
Towards erection and maintenance of Rabbit-proof Fences and Destruction of Rabbits on public lands, salaries, wages, and other contingencies in connection with the administration of the Rabbit Act ... ..						.....	6,000	.....	2,000
FOREST BRANCH.										
Wages of Foreman and Labourers and Incidental Expenses of Gosford Nursery						300		350		
Salaries and Wages of Acting Foresters and other persons temporarily employed... ..						350		500		
Forage and Equipment Allowances, Travelling and Unforeseen Expenses						1,200		1,200		
							1,850		2,050	
PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING. ^a										
Incidentals, Clerical, and Field Assistance... ..						550		750		
Travelling Expenses of Officers and Inspection, and living allowances ...						2,000		2,500		
Repairs to Public Watering Places						2,000		2,000		
Caretakers—Cost of Supervision						6,000		6,000		
Other Votes—1898-9						440		.....	
							*10,990		11,250	
TOTAL						£	50,640	47,600
Land Appeal Court.										
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
Travelling Witnesses' and Legal Expenses... ..						900		900		
Incidental Expenses						500		500		
							1,400		1,400	
TOTAL						£	1,400	1,400

^a Transferred from Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

* Shown under Department of Mines, &c., in 1898-9 Estimates.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Church and School Lands.*				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Survey Fees	50		.....
Fees to Appraisers for inspections, reports, &c., in connection with Church and School Lands Act of 1897	450		250	
Travelling Expenses and Incidental Expenses	50		50	
Wages of Ranger, temporarily employed... ..	165		200	
		715		500
	£	715	.....	500
Advances to Settlers Board.				
Temporary Clerical assistance when necessary ... ..	.....		500	
Wages of Messenger ... ..	.....		104	
Travelling, Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses, including Valuation fees and Rent of Offices ... ..	.....		500	
				1,104
	£ .....	.....	.....	1,104
Miscellaneous Services.				
Public Cemeteries—Purchase and resumption of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.	1,500		1,500	
For the purchase and resumptions of sites for and Improvement and General Maintenance of Public Parks, Recreation Grounds, and Bathing-places	12,500		10,000	
For Improvement and Maintenance of the following Parks and Recreation Grounds:—				
Wentworth Park	250		250	
Victoria Park	250		250	
Parks, North Sydney	250		250	
Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks	1,000		1,000	
Rushcutter Bay Park	250		250	
Islands in Port Jackson	250		250	
Rodd Island	100		100	
For the improvement and maintenance of Kuring-gai Chase	500		1,000	
For the Improvement and Maintenance of the Recreation Reserves between Glenbrook and Mount Victoria	500		500	
Legal Expenses	2,500		2,500	
To pay compensation in connection with the resumption of land for roads under the Public Roads Act of 1897	4,000		4,000	
Alignment Posts for Towns	50		50	
Junee Racing Club—Compensation for improvements made by the Club on the old racecourse reserve of 360 acres, resumed by the Crown for settlement purposes... ..	.....		150	
Crothers, W. W.—Refund of 10 per cent. deposit paid by him on account of Crown improvements on Improvement Lease No. 284, block 183, parish of Tawaggan, county of Culgoa, such lease having been declared null and void ... ..	.....		41	
McCosker, Owen—Towards payment of Costs in the Trespass Action, Cooper v. McCosker, in connection with Preferential Occupation Licenses, Cope's Creek ... ..	.....		100	
For cost of acquisition of land in connection with Captain Cook's Landing Place at Kurnell, improvement of the Reserve, &c. ... ..	.....		1,000	
Towards purchase of site for Public Recreation Ground in Municipality of Mosman ... ..	.....		3,000	
Trustees of Casino Common—To recoup the amount expended by them in fencing and making improvements on the Common ... ..	.....		500	
Other Votes of 1898-9	2,800		.....
		26,700		26,691
	£	26,700	.....	26,691

* To be charge to Consolidated Revenue. See Act 61 Vic. No. 20.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Survey of Lands.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Fees to Licensed Surveyors	38,000		40,000	
Salaries and Wages of persons temporarily employed	1,150		1,500	
Travelling Expenses at authorised rates for District Surveyors, and one man each when required	1,250		1,000	
Wages and provisions for Surveyors' Labourers at current rates	11,000		10,000	
Equipment Allowance to Surveyors... ..	5,000		5,150	
Passage and Freight	1,500		1,500	
Forage for Surveyors' Horses	2,500		2,500	
Surveying and Drawing Instruments, Materials, and Books	300		300	
Lithographic Drawing, Printing by Contract, and Contingencies	400		200	
Towards cost of lithography of a new Map of the Colony ... ..	.....		350	
Miscellaneous Drawings, &c., under Contract	3,000		3,500	
Photo-lithography performed at the Government Printing Office	800		800	
Fees to Draftsmen for drawing Diagrams on Deeds	450		500	
Rent of Branch Survey Offices	30		30	
Incidental and unforeseen Expenses, including climatic allowances to Officers	1,000		1,200	
		66,380		68,530
TOTAL... ..	£	66,380	.....	63,530
Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Equipment Allowance for Surveyors (2) and Piling Overseers (3)	490		570	
Forage for horses for Survey and Piling Parties	410		500	
Wages for do do	1,750		2,200	
Miscellaneous Contingencies	360		360	
Other Votes of 1898-9	100		.....
		3,110		3,630
TOTAL	£	3,110	.....	3,630
Special Services.				
LABOUR SETTLEMENTS.				
Contributions to Boards of Labour Settlements, in terms of the Labour Settlements Act, 56 Victoria No. 34, and Amendment Act, 57 Victoria No. 26, and to provide for the maintenance and actual necessaries of life for the members of Labour Settlements, and other expenses in connection with such Settlements in some cases beyond the terms of the above Acts	£	100	.....	250

VII.

Secretary for Public Works.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
98-106	ESTABLISHMENT	123,142	.....	127,111	.....
	PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES:—				
106	Roads and Bridges, as per Schedule A ... ..	.....	550,000	.....	570,000
106	Harbours and Rivers and Dredge Service, as per Schedule B ... ..	.....	110,000	.....	110,000
106	Government Architect, as per Schedule C ... ..	.....	50,000	.....	40,000
106	Miscellaneous, as per Schedule D ... ..	.....	10,000	.....	10,000
		£		£	
		123,142	720,000	127,111	730,000
106	Less Amount of Salaries chargeable to Loan Votes	34,310	.....	36,031	.....
		88,832	720,000	91,080	730,000
107	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage...	11,070	64,748	11,605	68,595
107	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board...	1,600	8,370	1,750	8,141
		101,502	793,118	104,435	806,736
	TOTAL	£	894,620	.....	911,171

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

16—N

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.											
No. of Persons.						GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900					Division of Service,	Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Establishment.						£	£		
1	1	Secretary for Public Works	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1,370	.....	1,370
1	1	Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads	...	...	Special ..	...	...	.....	1,100	.....	*1,100
ROADS.											
1	...	Principal Assistant Engineer	...	...	Professional	A1	...	650			
5	...	District Engineers—									
		3 at £550, and 1 at £500	...	...	"	A1	...	2,150			
		1 at £500	...	...	"	A2	...	500			
2	...	Assistant Engineers, at £500	...	...	"	A1	...	1,000			
57	...	Road Superintendents—									
		3 at £425	...	...	"	A2	...	1,275			
		4 at £375, 5 at £350, 10 at £300	...	...	"	A3	...	6,250			
		7 at £275, 23 at £250	...	...	"	B1	...	8,925			
21	...	Field Assistants—									
		1 at £200, 13 at £150	...	...	"	B2	...	2,150			
		7 at £125	...	...	"	B3	...	875			
15	...	Clerks—Roads Staff—									
		1 at £150	...	...	} Clerical ..	D	...	1,850			
		12 at £125	...	...					
		2 at £100	...	...					
2	...	Draftsmen, at £175	...	...	Professional	B2	...	350			
6	...	Foremen—4 at £194, 2 at £156	...	...	General..	...	...	1,088			
109	...							27,063			
ROADS.* (As rearranged.)											
...	1	Principal Assistant Engineer	...	...	Professional	A1	...	.....			650
...	6	1st-class Assistant Engineers—									
		3 at £550	...	...	"	A1	...	.....			1,650
		3 at £500	...	...	"	A2	...	.....			1,500
...	57	Road Superintendents—									
		3 at £425	...	...	"	A2	...	.....			1,275
		3 at £375, 6 at £350, 10 at £300	...	...	"	A3	...	.....			6,225
		3 at £285, 4 at £275, 15 at £260	...	...	"	1A	...	.....			5,855
		12 at £250, 1 at £225	...	...	"	1B	...	.....			3,225
...	22	Assistant Road Superintendents—									
		1 at £200, 4 at £165	...	...	"	1C	...	.....			860
		2 at £150, 14 at £130, 1 at £125	...	...	"	1D	...	.....			2,245
...	5	Clerks, Roads Staff—3 at £140, 2 at £110	...	...	Clerical..	D	...	.....			†640
...	2	Draftsmen—									
		1 at £210	...	...	Professional	2C	...	.....			210
		1 at £185	...	...	"	2D	...	.....			185
...	13	Foremen—4 at £194, 2 at £156, 6 at £150,	...	...	General	...	...	.....			2,128
		1 at £140	...	...							125
...	1	Puntman	...	...	"	...	...	.....			26,773
...	107							27,063			
111	109	Carried forward	...	£	.....	...	...	.....	29,533	.....	29,243

* For allowances, see Schedule.
† Increments to salaries of Clerks for 1898-9, paid from vote for "Adjustment of salaries on revision by Public Service Board, £15,000."

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

99

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.											
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.				
					£		£				
Establishment—continued.											
111	109	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	29,533	.....	29,243		
BRIDGES.											
1	...	Assistant Engineer...	Professional	A1	...	550					
1	...	Engineer-in-Charge Bridge Design	"	A1	...	500					
15	...	Draftsmen—									
		1 at £350, 1 at £300	"	A3	...	650					
		3 at £275, 1 at £250, 1 at £225	"	B1	...	1,300					
		3 at £200, 3 at £175	"	B2	...	1,125					
		1 at £100, 1 at £75	"	B3	...	175					
1	...	Bridge Superintendent	"	A3	...	350					
1	...	Inspector of Ironwork	"	A3	...	300					
1	...	Inspector of Timber	"	A3	...	300					
4	...	Resident Engineers—									
		1 at £300...	"	A3	...	300					
		1 at £290, 2 at £250	"	B1	...	790					
1	...	Clerk	Clerical	D	...	125					
2	...	Bridge Inspectors—1 at £235, 1 at £231	General	...	...	466					
2	...	Bridge Overseers—1 at £190, 1 at £175	"	...	...	365					
5	...	Bridge Caretakers—1 at £195, 1 at £156,	"	...	...	720					
		2 at £130, 1 at £109...	"	...	...				
2	...	Assistant Bridge Caretakers—1 at £143,	"	...	...	268					
		1 at £125	"	...	...				
36	...						8,284				
BRIDGES.* (As rearranged.)											
...	2	1st-class Assistant Engineers—	Professional	A1	...						
		1 at £550...	"	A2	...					550	
		1 at £500	"	A2	...					500	
...	3	2nd-class Assistant Engineers—1 at £350,	"	A3	...						
		2 at £300...	"	A3	...						950
...	3	3rd-class Assistant Engineers—									
		1 at £299...	"	1A	...						299
		2 at £250...	"	1B	...						500
...	13	Draftsmen—									
		1 at £350, 1 at £300	"	A3	...						650
		3 at £280...	"	2A	...						810
		1 at £250...	"	2B	...						250
		1 at £230, 1 at £210	"	2C	...						440
		2 at £200, 3 at £185	"	2D	...						955
...	2	Cadets—1 at £110, 1 at £90	"	2E	...						200
...	1	Timber Inspector	"	A3	...						300
...	2	Bridge Inspectors—1 at £235, 1 at £231	General	...	...						466
...	2	Bridge Overseers—1 at £190, 1 at £175...	"	...	...						365
...	8	Bridge Caretakers—1 at £195, 1 at £156,	"	...	...				
		1 at £143, 2 at £130, 1 at £125, 2 at	"	...	...				
		£109	"	...	...						1,097
...	36										8,362
147	145	Carried forward...	£	.....	...	37,817		.....	37,605		

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
		Establishment—continued.							
147	145	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	37,817	.....	37,605
HARBOURS AND RIVERS, WATER CONSERVATION, AND COUNTRY TOWN WATER SUPPLIES.									
1	...	Principal Assistant Engineer	...	Professional	A1	700			
1	...	Do do (Water Conservation)	...	"	A1	700			
1	...	Inspecting Engineer	...	"	A2	500			
1	...	Assistant to Inspecting Engineer...	...	"	A2	400			
1	...	Engineer-in-Charge of Waterworks Design	...	"	A2	425			
5	...	District Engineers—							
		1 at £625, 1 at £550	...	"	A1	1,175			
		1 at £500, 2 at £450	...	"	A2	1,400			
9	...	Resident Engineers—							
		1 at £450, 1 at £400	...	"	A2	850			
		1 at £325, 3 at £300	...	"	A3	1,225			
		1 at £260, 2 at £250	...	"	B1	760			
1	...	Engineer and Manager (Irrigation Works)	...	"	A3	350			
1	...	Assistant Engineer...	...	"	A3	300			
1	...	Draftsman-in-Charge	...	"	A2	425			
1	...	Chief Draftsman	...	"	A3	350			
21	...	Draftsmen—							
		1 at £325...	...	"	A3	325			
		4 at £250, 2 at £245, 1 at £235, 1 at £230, 5 at £225	...	"	B1	3,080			
		1 at £210, 3 at £200, 2 at £150	...	"	B2	1,110			
		1 at £75 ...	...	"	B3	75		
2	...	Engineering Assistants—1 at £200 and 1 at £156	...	"	B2	356			
1	...	Architect	...	"	A2	425			
1	...	Naval Architect	...	"	A3	300			
1	...	Chief Surveyor	...	"	A3	380			
9	...	Surveyors—							
		1 at £325	...	"	A3	325			
		1 at £250, 2 at £225	...	"	B1	700			
		3 at £200, 1 at £156	...	"	B2	756			
		1 at £196	...	General	...	196			
1	...	Instrument Maker	...	"	...	202			
10	...	Inspectors, 1 at £235, 8 at £234, 1 at £194	...	"	...	2,301			
1	...	Engine-driver, Launch "Unara"	...	"	...	125			
1	...	Officer-in-Charge, Cement Room	...	"	...	300			
1	...	Cement Tester	...	"	...	156			
1	...	General Superintendent (Dock)	...	Professional	A2	450			
1	...	Dock Superintendent	do	General	...	350			
1	...	Foreman Fitter	do	"	...	300			
1	...	Do Boilermaker	do	"	...	300			
1	...	Storekeeper	do	"	...	200			
1	...	Superintending Engineer (Dredge Service)	...	Professional	A1	560			
						22,832			
78	...								
225	145	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	60,640	.....	37,605

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

101

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
Establishment—continued.									
225	145	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	60,649	.....	37,605
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR PUBLIC WORKS.									
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works...	Professional	A1	.....	.....	1,100	.....	1,100
HARBOURS AND RIVERS, WATER CONSERVATION, AND COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLIES. (a) (As rearranged.)									
...	2	Principal Assistant Engineers at £700	Professional	A1	.....	.....	.....	1,400	.....
...	1	Superintending Engineer of Dredges	"	A1	.....	.....	.....	560	.....
...	8	1st class Assistant Engineers—	"	A1	.....	.....	.....	1,175	.....
...	8	1 at £625,* 1 at £550 ...	"	A2	.....	.....	.....	2,750	.....
...	8	2 at £500, † 2 at £450, 2 at £425	"	A2	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....
...	8	2nd class Assistant Engineers—	"	A2	.....	.....	.....	1,550	.....
...	7	1 at £450, ‡ 2 at £400 ...	"	A3	.....	.....	.....	260	.....
...	7	1 at £350, 4 at £300 ...	"	A3	.....	.....	.....	950	.....
...	7	3rd class Assistant Engineers—	"	A3	.....	.....	.....	400	.....
...	7	1 at £260... ..	"	1A	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
...	7	2 at £250, 2 at £225 ...	"	1B	.....	.....	.....	705	.....
...	7	2 at £200... ..	"	1C	.....	.....	.....	945	.....
...	1	Engineer and Manager (Irrigation Works)	"	A3	.....	.....	.....	400	.....
...	6	Surveyors—	"	A3	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
...	6	1 at £380, 1 at £325 ...	"	A3	.....	.....	.....	705	.....
...	6	2 at £250, 1 at £235, 1 at £210	"	1B	.....	.....	.....	945	.....
...	2	Assistant Surveyors, at £200	"	1C	.....	.....	.....	400	.....
...	1	Assistant Architect	"	A2	.....	.....	.....	425	.....
...	1	Naval Architect	"	A3	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
...	1	Draftsman-in-charge	"	A3	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
...	20	Draftsmen—	"	A3	.....	.....	.....	325	.....
...	20	1 at £325... ..	"	A3	.....	.....	.....	810	.....
...	20	3 at £270... ..	"	2A	.....	.....	.....	1,475	.....
...	20	1 at £260, 2 at £250, 2 at £240, 1 at £235	"	2B	.....	.....	.....	1,140	.....
...	20	4 at £230, 1 at £220 ...	"	2C	.....	.....	.....	765	.....
...	20	3 at £200, 1 at £165 ...	"	2D	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
...	20	1 at £150... ..	"	2E	.....	.....	.....	223	.....
...	3	Cadets—1 at £90, 1 at £68, 1 at £65	"	2E	.....	.....	.....	450	.....
...	1	General Superintendent, Fitzroy Dock	"	A2	.....	.....	.....	350§	.....
...	1	Docking Master do	General	..	.....	.....	.....	320	.....
...	1	Foreman Fitter do	"	..	.....	.....	.....	320	.....
...	1	Do Boilermaker do	"	..	.....	.....	.....	200||	.....
...	1	Storekeeper do	"	..	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
...	1	Officer-in-charge of Cement Testing	Professional	A3	.....	.....	.....	156	.....
...	1	Cement Tester	General	..	.....	.....	.....	202	.....
...	1	Instrument-maker	"	..	.....	.....	.....	2,301	.....
...	10	Inspectors—1 at £235, 8 at £234, 1 at £194	"	..	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
...	1	Master, Launch "Unara"	"	..	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
...	1	Engine-driver	"	..	.....	.....	.....	23,507	.....
...	81								
226	227	Carried forward ...	£	.....	.....	.....	61,749	.....	62,212

* Includes quarters valued at £75 per annum. † Includes quarters for one 1st class Assistant Engineer, valued at £25 per annum. ‡ Includes quarters valued at £50 per annum. § Includes quarters valued at £50 per annum. || Includes quarters valued at £25 per annum.

(a) For allowances, see Schedule.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
Establishment—continued.									
226	227	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	£	61,749	£	62,212
RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTION.									
1	...	Engineer-in-Chief	Professional	A1	...	1,100			
1	...	Principal Assistant Engineer	"	A1	...	700			
1	...	Assistant Engineer for Tramways	"	A1	...	600			
5	...	Supervising Engineers—							
		3 at £560... ..	"	A1	...	1,680			
		2 at £470... ..	"	A2	...	940			
6	...	Resident Engineers—2 at £335, 4 at £300	"	A3	..	1,870			
7	...	Surveyors—							
		1 at £380, 1 at £340, 2 at £335, 2 at £300	"	A3	...	1,990			
		1 at £240... ..	"	B1	...	240			
4	...	Engineering Assistants—							
		1 at £250, 2 at £240	"	B1	...	730			
		1 at £200... ..	"	B2	...	200			
2	...	Chief Draftsmen—							
		1 at £470... ..	"	A2	...	470			
		1 at £350... ..	"	A3	...	350			
20	...	Draftsmen—							
		1 at £350, 2 at £335, 1 at £312, 1 at £300	"	A3	..	1,632			
		1 at £290, 1 at £258, 3 at £245, 1 at £210	"	B1	...	1,493			
		3 at £200, 3 at £175, 1 at £156, 2 at £150	"	B2	...	1,581			
2	...	Cadets—1 at £100, 1 at £50	"	B3	...	150			
1	...	Custodian of Plans	Clerical ..	D	...	150			
1	...	Inspector	General ..	...	...	250			
51	...						16,126		
RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTION.*									
<i>(As rearranged.)</i>									
...	1	Engineer-in-Chief	Professional	A1	...	.....		1,100	
...	2	Principal Assistant Engineers—1 at £700,	"	A1	...	.....		1,300	
		1 at £600	"	A1	...	.....	
...	5	1st-class Assistant Engineers—							
		3 at £560	"	A1	...	.....		1,680	
		2 at £470... ..	"	A2	...	.....		940	
...	4	2nd-class Assistant Engineers—							
		2 at £335, 2 at £300	"	A3	...	.....		1,270	
...	3	3rd-class Assistant Engineers—							
		2 at £250... ..	"	1B	...	.....		500	
		1 at £200... ..	"	1C	...	.....		200	
...	12	Surveyors—							
		1 at £380, 1 at £375, 2 at £335, 1 at £325, 5 at £300	"	A3	...	.....		3,250	
		2 at £250... ..	"	1B	...	.....		500	
...	1	Chief Draftsman	"	A2	...	.....		450	
...	1	Draftsman-in-charge	"	A3	...	.....		375	
...	21	Draftsmen—							
		1 at £350, 2 at £335, 1 at £312, 1 at £300	"	A3	...	.....		1,632	
		1 at £299, 1 at £290	"	2A	...	.....		589	
		1 at £260, 1 at £258, 1 at £250, 1 at £245, 1 at £240	"	2B	...	.....		1,253	
		2 at £210... ..	"	2C	...	.....		420	
		2 at £200, 2 at £185, 1 at £165	"	2D	...	.....		935	
		2 at £150... ..	"	2E	...	.....		300	
...	1	Cadet	"	2E	...	.....		90	
...	1	Custodian of Plans... ..	Clerical	D	...	.....		150	
...	1	Inspector	General	..	...	.....		250	
...	53								17,184
277	280	Carried forward...	£	.....	...	.....	77,875	.....	79,396

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

103

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
						£		£		
277	280	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	77,875	.....	£	79,396
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.										
1	...	Government Architect	Professional	A1	...	1,064				
1	...	Principal Assistant Architect	"	A1	...	700				
3	...	Assistant Architects—at £400	"	A2	...	1,200				
1	...	District Architect	"	A2	...	400				
1	...	Chief Draftsman	"	A2	...	400				
10	...	Draftsmen—								
		1 at £290, 2 at £250	"	B1	...	790				
		1 at £207, 2 at £200, 1 at £175, 3 at £156	"	B2	...	1,250				
1	...	Engineer	"	A3	...	350				
10	...	District Inspectors—								
		1 at £393, 1 at £350, 2 at £335	"	A3	...	1,413				
		2 at £290, 2 at £250, 1 at £245, 1 at £235	"	B1	...	1,560				
5	...	Clerks of Works—								
		1 at £335, 1 at £325	"	A3	...	660				
		1 at £290, 1 at £240	"	B1	...	530				
		1 at £225...	"	B2	...	225				
1	...	Quantity Surveyor	"	A3	...	300				
1	...	Plan Custodian and Specification Clerk	General	...	...	200			
1	...	Inspector of Buildings	"	...	...	231			
1	...	Overseer, Bathurst Gaol	"	...	...	160			
1	...	Foreman	"	...	...	200			
1	...	Time-keeper	"	...	...	56			
1	...	Engine-driver (Lands)	"	...	...	156			
4	...	Lift Attendants—								
		2 at £104 (Lands), 2 at £104 (Works)	"	...	...	416			
44	...					12,261				
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.* (As rearranged.)										
...	1	Government Architect	Professional	A1	...	.....			1,064
...	1	Principal Assistant Architect	"	A1	...	.....			700
...	7	Assistant Architects—								
		3 at £400...	"	A2	...	.....			1,200
		1 at £335, 1 at £325	"	A3	...	.....			660
		1 at £270...	"	1A	...	.....			270
		1 at £220...	"	1B	...	.....			220
...	11	District Architects—								
		1 at £393, 2 at £350, 2 at £335, 2 at £300	"	A3	...	.....			2,363
		2 at £275...	"	1A	...	.....			550
		2 at £250...	"	1B	...	.....			500
...	1	2nd-Class Assistant Engineer	"	A3	...	.....			375
...	1	Chief Architectural Draftsman	"	A2	...	.....			400
...	13	Draftsmen—								
		3 at £300...	"	A3	...	.....			900
		1 at £250...	"	2B	...	.....			250
		1 at £207, 2 at £200, 1 at £185, 1 at £175, 1 at £165; 1 at £156...	"	2D	...	.....			1,288
		2 at £130...	"	2E	...	.....			260
...	6	Clerks of Works—								
		1 at £290, 1 at £240, 1 at £231; 1 at £225, 1 at £200, 1 at £156	General	...	...	.....			1,342
...	1	Specification Clerk...	Clerical	C	...	.....			200
...	1	Inspector of Works	General	...	...	.....			235
...	1	Time-keeper	"	...	...	.....			78
...	1	Overseer (Bathurst Gaol)...	"	...	...	.....			160
...	1	Engine-driver (Lands)	"	...	...	.....			156
...	4	Lift Attendants—								
		2 at £111 10s. (Works), 2 at £111 10s. (Lands)	Senior	...	...	.....			†446
...	50								13,617	
321	330	Carried forward ...	£	.....	.....	90,136	.....	.....	93,013

* For allowances, see Sched. Ie.

† Increments to Salaries of Lift Attendants for 1898-9, paid from Vote for "Adjustment of Salaries on revision by Public Service Board £15,000."

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.											
No. of Persons.		Establishment—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
						£		£			
321	330	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	90,136	.....	93,013		
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.											
1	...	Engineer for Sewerage Construction	...	Professional	A1	...	800				
1	...	Assistant Engineer...	...	"	A2	...	450				
6	...	Resident Engineers—									
		1 at £400...	...	"	A2	...	400				
		2 at £350, 1 at £300	...	"	A3	...	1,000				
		1 at £250, 1 at £240	...	"	B1	...	490				
1	...	Engineer-in-Charge of Surveys	...	"	A2	...	400				
7	...	Surveyors—									
		2 at £312...	...	"	A3	...	624				
		2 at £290, 3 at £235	...	"	B1	...	1,285				
2	...	Draftsmen-in-Charge—									
		1 at £400...	...	"	A2	...	400				
		1 at £350...	...	"	A3	...	350				
13	...	Draftsmen—									
		1 at £400...	...	"	A2	...	400				
		1 at £235, 1 at £234, 1 at £225	...	"	B1	...	694				
		1 at £200, 4 at £175, 1 at £156, 1 at £150	...	"	B2	...	1,206				
		2 at £125...	...	"	B3	...	250				
1	...	Engineering Assistant	...	"	B2	...	156				
1	...	Inspector	...	General	...	...	194				
33	...						9,099				
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.* (As rearranged.)											
...	1	Engineer-in-Chief	...	Professional	A1	...	800				
...	2	1st Class Assistant Engineers—									
		1 at £450, 1 at £400	...	"	A2	...	850				
...	5	2nd Class Assistant Engineers—									
		2 at £400	...	"	A2	...	800				
		2 at £350, 1 at £300	...	"	A3	...	1,000				
...	3	3rd Class Assistant Engineers—									
		2 at £275	...	"	1A	...	550				
		1 at £200	...	"	1C	...	200				
...	6	Surveyors—									
		2 at £325, 2 at £300	...	"	A3	...	1,250				
		1 at £250, 1 at £235	...	"	1B	...	485				
...	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	...	"	A2	...	400				
...	14	Draftsmen—									
		1 at £350...	...	"	A3	...	350				
		1 at £250, 1 at £240	...	"	2B	...	490				
		1 at £230, 3 at £210, 1 at £200	...	"	2C	...	1,060				
		2 at £185...	...	"	2D	...	370				
		2 at £150, 2 at £130	...	"	2E	...	560				
...	1	Clerk (Plan Room)	...	Clerical	D	...	150				
...	1	Inspector	...	General	...	...	194				
...	34										9,509
354	364	Carried forward	£	99,235	102,522		

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		Establishment—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
						£	£		
354	364	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	99,235	.....	102,522
CLERICAL.* <i>a</i>									
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1	...	550		550	
1	1	Clerk-in-charge of Bonds and Contracts ...	Professional	A2	...	500		500	
1	1	Clerk-in-charge of Records and Correspondence	Clerical	A2	...	400		400	
Clerks—									
5	4	1 at £360, 1 at £350, 2 at £300	"	A3	...	1,610		1,310	
51	53	3 at £280	"	A	...	1,092		840	
		7 at £250, 1 at £230, 2 at £210	"	B	...	1,930		2,400	
		6 at £200, 5 at £180, 1 at £160	"	C	...	2,100		2,260	
		8 at £150, 1 at £130, 1 at £125, 1 at £110, 7 at £100, 2 at £80, 2 at £65, 6 at £50	"	D	...	2,800		2,855	
59	60					10,982		11,115	
ACCOUNTS.† <i>a</i>									
1	1	Accountant	Clerical	A1	...	550		550	
1	1	Paymaster	"	A1	...	500		500	
1	1	Assistant Accountant	"	A2	...	400		400	
1	1	Examiner	"	A2	...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk, Statistical	"	A3	...	360		360	
Clerks—									
{ 1	2	1 at £350, 1 at £300	"	A3	...	350		650	
{ 36	36	1 at £280, 1 at £275, 1 at £260	"	A	...	550		815	
		3 at £250, 1 at £240, 5 at £230, 1 at £210	"	B	...	2,600		2,350	
		4 at £200, 5 at £180, 1 at £175, 1 at £160	"	C	...	2,206		2,035	
		1 at £140, 1 at £125, 3 at £110, 1 at £90, 1 at £80, 1 at £75, 2 at £65, 2 at £50	"	D	...	905		1,070	
42	43					8,821		9,130	
LAND VALUER.									
1	1	Land Valuer	Professional	A1	...	800		800	
1	1	Draftsmen	"	A3	...	380		350	
1	1	Do	"	2D	...	250		200	
1	1	Do	"	2E	...	150		150	
4	4					1,580		1,500	
PHOTOGRAPHER AND HELIOGRAPHER.‡									
1	1	Photographer	General	...	...	250		250
1	1	Heliographer and Plan Moulder ... ..	"	...	...	156		156
3	3	Assistants to Heliographer—							
		1 at £117 10s., 1 at £82 10s.	Senior ...	...	...	245		{ 200
		1 at £60	General	...	...			{ 60
5	5					651		666	
464	476	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	121,269	.....	124,933

*Increments to salaries of "Clerical" officers or 1898-9, paid from Vote of "£15,000—Adjustment of Salaries on revision by Public Service Board."
† " " " " "Account" officers for 1898-9, paid from Vote of £15,000—"Adjustment of Salaries on revision by Public Service Board."
‡ " " " " Assistants to Heliographers

a For allowances, see Schedule. "

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
					£	£
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.						
Establishment—continued.						
464	476	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	121,269	124,933
MESSENGERS,* HOUSE-KEEPERS, CLEANERS, &C.						
1	1	Principal Messenger	Senior ...	...	210	210†
13	16	Messengers—1 at £130, 1 at £117 10s., 2 at £107 10s., 1 at £102 10s., 4 at £82 10s. 1 at £75, 1 at 60	Junior ...	...	680	970†
1	...	3 at £52, 1 at £39, 1 at £26... ..	General..	...	191	281
1	1	Hall Porter	"	...	75	.....
1	1	Watchman	"	...	143	143
5	5	Housekeepers—1 at £122†, 4 at £72	"	...	410	410†
7	7	Cleaners—1 at £98, 1 at £84, 3 at £72, 1 at £65, 1 at £26	"	...	489	489
28	30				2,198	2,503
					123,467	127,436
		Less value of quarters occupied by certain officers ... ..	.....	.....	325	325
					123,142	127,111
		Less amount of salaries chargeable to Loan Votes ... ..	.....	.....	34,310	36,031
492	506	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	88,832	91,080
Public Works and Services.						
<i>(Approximate appropriation only, but subject to such alterations within the limit of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>						
		Roads and Bridges, as per Schedule A ... ..	.....	.....	550,000	570,000
		Harbours and Rivers and Dredge Service, as per Schedule B ... ..	.....	.....	110,000	110,000
		Government Architect, as per Schedule C ... ..	.....	.....	50,000	40,000
		Miscellaneous, as per Schedule D... ..	.....	.....	10,000	10,000
		TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	720,000	730,000

* Increments to Messengers for 1898-9, paid from Vote of "£15,000 Adjustment of Salaries on revision by Public Service Board."

† For deductions, &c., see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		NO. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1899-9	1899-1900							Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
								£		£	
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.											
<i>(Under the management of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, the revenue being paid direct to Treasury.)</i>											
1	1	President	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
6	6	Members of Board—Fees	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500	
1	1	Secretary and Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	500		550	
1	1	Solicitor	...	...	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Auditor and Examiner of Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	400		450	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Assessor	...	...	...	...	...	400		400	
18	18	Clerks—1 at £280, 4 at £250, 1 at £235, 1 at £230, 4 at £225, 2 at £210, 5 at £200	...	...	...	...	...	3,800		4,065	
1	1	Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
2	2	Assistant Engineers, 1 at £600, 1 at £500	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,100	
1	1	Resident Engineer, Prospect	...	...	...	...	...	370		370	
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	300		320	
1	1	Comptroller of Stores and Paymaster	...	...	...	...	...	300		350	
									11,070		11,605
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
Wages of Junior Clerks, Draftsmen, Inspectors, Pumping Engineers, Turncocks, Gangers, Maintenance Men, Engine-drivers, Firemen, Cleaners, Waste-water Inspectors, Meter-readers, Mechanics, Chainmen, Messengers, Labourers, &c.; Working Expenses, Repairs, Renewals, and all other Contingencies											
								64,248		68,095	
<i>Richmond Water Supply.</i>											
Wages, Coal, Oil, &c.											
								500		500	
									64,748		68,595
36	36	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	£	75,818		80,200
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.											
1	1	President	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
6	6	Members of Board—Fees	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Secretary and Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Assessor	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
									1,600		1,600
<i>Salaries (Supplementary).</i>											
President of the Board from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896											
								.....		100	
Chief Clerk—Difference between amount voted for 1897-8 (£300) and amount paid (£250)											
								.....		50	
											150
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
Wages of Clerical Staff, Mechanical Staff, Coals, Stores, Materials, &c.											
								6,140		6,424	
Incidental and Travelling Expenses											
								600		600	
Rent											
								450		50	
Forage allowance											
								30		30	
Renewals, Repairs, and Contingencies											
								250		350	
Legal Expenses											
								100		100	
To provide for Legal Expenses against New Assessments under the Amending Act, and Recovery of Rates and such properties											
								800		550	
Gratuity to the Widow of the late Thomas Lynch, District Clerk (3 months' salary)											
								.....		37	
									8,370		8,141
11	11	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	£	9,970		9,891

VIII.

Administration of Justice.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
110	Department of Justice	9,577	450	10,103	405
111	Master-in-Equity	2,088	400	2,116	350 ^a
111	Prothonotary and Divorce Court	2,590	300	2,923	225 ^b
112	Sheriff	12,772	16,350	12,865	17,010
112	Bankruptcy Court	2,250	275	2,283	836 ^c
113	Probate and Intestate Estates Office	2,345	575	2,310	550 ^d
113	District Courts	2,999	655	3,058	755
114	Coroners	1,573	5,800	1,570	6,300
114-120	Petty Sessions	63,718	13,050	65,838	14,350
121-125	Prisons	68,125	30,000	67,675	30,000
126-127	Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents	20,838	6,020	21,763	6,905
128	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	3,161	.....	2,782
		188,875	77,036	192,504	80,468
	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	265,911	.....	272,972

^a £250 estimated to be recovered. ^b £150 estimated to be recovered. ^c £200 estimated to be recovered. ^d £200 estimated to be recovered.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.*

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£			£	
Department of Justice.									
1	1	Minister of Justice ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,370	.....	1,370	
1	1	Under Secretary	Special...	.....	.....	920	.....	920	
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical..	A1	.....	550	.....	550	
CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORD BRANCH.									
1	1	Clerk in Charge	"	A2	.....	400	.....	400	
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	.....	300	.....	300	
1	1	Do	"	A	.....	260	.....	270	
2	3	Clerks—1 at £245, 1 at £225, 1 at £210...	"	B	.....	470	.....	680	
4	3	Do 2 at £200, 1 at £180	"	C	.....	775	.....	580	
5	5	Do 1 at £175, 1 at £120, 1 at £100, 1 at £75, 1 at £65	"	D	.....	445	.....	535	
ACCOUNT BRANCH.									
1	1	Accountant	"	A2	.....	400	.....	400	
1	1	Clerk	"	B	.....	250	.....	250	
1	2	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £160	"	C	.....	175	.....	310	
3	2	Do 1 at £110, 1 at £50	"	D	.....	300	.....	160	
EMERGENCY BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Emergency Officer and Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	.....	450	.....	450	
1	2	Relieving Police Magistrates—2 at £425...	"	A2	.....	425	.....	850	
1	1	Relieving Clerk of Petty Sessions...	Clerical..	A3	.....	350	.....	350	
1	1	Do do	"	A3	.....	325	.....	325	
1	1	Do do	"	A3	.....	300	.....	300	
1	1	Do do	"	A	.....	275	.....	275	
1	1	Assistant do	"	D	.....	150	.....	160	
REGISTRAR OF COPYRIGHTS									
					a			a	
MESSENGERS, &c.									
4	4	Messengers—1 at £160, 1 at £107 10s., 1 at £72, 1 at £26	General	.....	.....	415	.....	366	
1	1	Caretaker ... ..	"	.....	.....	140	.....	140*	
3	3	Cleaners, at £50 ... ..	"	.....	.....	120	.....	150	
1	1	Cleaner ... ..	"	.....	.....	52	.....	52	
					8,247			8,773	
					9,617			10,143	
					40			40	
					9,577			10,103	
Contingencies.									
					300			300	
					150			100	
					.....			5	
					450			405	
39	40	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	10,027	.....	10,508	

* Includes Quarters, &c., see Schedule.

a Salary voted under Public Library, Department of Public Instruction.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
		Master in Equity.						
...	...	Master in Equity ... ..	.....	...	.....	*.....	*.....
1	1	Deputy Registrar and Assistant Taxing Officer	Clerical	A1	600		600	
1	1	Chief Clerk	"	A3	380		380	
1	1	Accountant and Second Clerk	"	A	275		280	
1	1	Clerk	"	B	218		218	
1	1	Do	"	C	175		180	
2	2	Clerks—2 at £150	"	D	290		300	
1	1	Messenger, at £107 10s.	General		100		108	
						2,038		2,066
		Extra Clerical Assistance for Shorthand and Typewriting ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
						2,088		2,116
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	300		250†	
		Towards formation of Library ... ..	.....	.....	100		100	
						400		350
8	8	TOTAL... ... ..	£	.....	.....	2,488	.....	2,466
		Prothonotary and Divorce Court.						
1	1	Prothonotary and Registrar in Divorce ...	Professional	A1	800		800	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar in Divorce	"	A2	400		400	
1	1	Chief Clerk in Divorce	Clerical	A3	350		350	
1	1	Clerk	"	B	250		250	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £190	"	C	380		390	
2	2	Do 2 at £150	"	D	290		300	
1	1	Messenger	General		120		120	
		Salary of Acting Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar in Divorce, from 1 July, 1899, to 11 April, 1900, at £400 per annum ... ..	.....	.....	.....		313	
						2,590		2,923
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,590	.....	2,923
						300	.....	225†
9	9	TOTAL... ... ..	£	.....	.....	2,890	.....	3,148

* Provided for under Attorney-General's Department, page 84. † £250 of this sum will probably be recovered. ‡ £150 of this sum will probably be recovered.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1898-9	1899-1900	Division of Service.		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
Sheriff.									
1	1	Sheriff	Professional	A1	...	750		750	
1	1	Under Sheriff and Chief Clerk	Clerical	A2	...	400		400	
1	2	Clerks, 1 at £280, 1 at £275	"	A	...	275		555	
1	1	Accountant	"	A	...	260		280	
1	...	Clerk	"	B	...	250		.....
1	1	Do	"	C	...	170		180	
3	3	Clerks, 1 at £150, 1 at £110, 1 at £65	"	D	...	290		325	
1	1	Chief Sheriff's Officer	General	...	...	200		200	
33	33	Sheriff's Officers, 1 at £190, 7 at £186, 1 at £175, 19 at £160, 1 at £130, 1 at £107 10s., 2 at £100, 1 at £95	"	...	...	5,206		5,240*	
28	28	Sheriff's Officers, 3 at £80, 2 at £76, 1 at £70, 1 at £65, 2 at £62, 1 at £60, 1 at £56, 17 at £50	.....	...	...	1,531		1,617	
2	2	Messengers, 1 at £107 10s., 1 at £39	General	...	...	126		147	
34	35	Court Keepers and Cleaners, 2 at £156, 1 at £139, 1 at £130, 3 at £126, 4 at £117 10s., 2 at £113 10s., 1 at £113, 1 at £110, 1 at £107 10s., 1 at £80, 8 at £72, 1 at £52, 3 at £50, 6 at £39	"	...	...	3,017		3,079*	
26	24	Court and Office Cleaners, 1 at £82, 1 at £60, 1 at £39, 8 at £30, 13 at £26	.....	...	...	856		759	
		To meet increases to 30th June, 1897	.....	...	...	18		.....
		<i>Less Value of Quarters</i>	.....	...	...	13,349		13,532	
						577		667	
						12,772		12,865	
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Jurors Fees at Central Criminal, Circuit, and Quarter Sessions Courts...	.....	...	...	12,400		12,650	
		Expenses of Jurors other than Fees	.....	...	...	850		850	
		Incidental Expenses	.....	...	...	3,100		3,350	
		Maintenance of Court-house Reserves at East Maitland	.....	...	...	.....		100 ^a	
		Living Allowance authorised to Officers	.....	...	...	.....		60	
						16,350		17,010	
133	132	TOTAL...	.....	...	...	29,122		29,875	
Bankruptcy Court.									
1	1	Registrar in Bankruptcy	Professional	A1	...	800		800	
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A2	...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	"	B	...	250		250	
2	2	Clerks, 2 at £180	"	C	...	350		360	
3	3	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £65	"	D	...	340		355	
1	1	Messenger, at £117 10s.	General	...	...	110		118	
						2,250		2,283	
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses	.....	...	...	275		295†	
		Rent and cleaning new offices in Citizens' Life Assurance building, leased 21st July, 1899	.....	...	...	.....		541	
						275		836	
9	9	TOTAL...	.....	...	...	2,525		3,119	

* See Schedule.

† £200 of this will probably be recovered.

^a Formerly provided under Chief Secretary, Miscellaneous Services.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Probate and Intestate Estates Office.								
1	1	Registrar of Probates and Curator of Intestate Estates	Professional	A1	...	700		700
1	1	Deputy Registrar of Probates and Curator of Intestate Estates	Clerical	A3	...	350		350
1	1	Clerk and Accountant	"	...	B	250		250
2	2	Clerks—1 at £240, 1 at £230	"	...	B	450		470
4	4	Do 1 at £150, 2 at £110, 1 at £50	"	...	D	475		420
1	1	Messenger	General	...	...	120		120
						2,345		2,310
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
						250		*250
						325		300
						575		550
10	10	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	2,920	.....	2,860
District Courts.								
1	1	Registrar	Clerical	A2	...	500		500
1	1	Clerk and Second Registrar	"	A3	...	300		300
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	...	300		300
1	1	Do	"	...	C	175		175
1	2	Clerks—1 at £95, 1 at £50	"	...	D	75		145
1	1	Tipstaff and Crier ... ..	.....	...	...	130		130
27	26	Bailiffs—1 at £200, 2 at £130, 1 at £75, 1 at £55, 1 at £51, 1 at £50, 9 at £40, 3 at £35, 1 at £30, 5 at £25, 1 at £5... ..	.....	...	...	1,311		1,316
1	1	Messenger	General	...	...	120		120
2	1	Court Keeper and Cleaner ... ..	.....	...	...	98		†98
						3,009		3,084
						16		.....
						3,025		
						26		26
						2,999		3,058
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
						380		380
						200		225
						75		50
						.....		100
						655		755
36	35	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	3,654	.....	3,813

* £200 will probably be recovered.

† Includes quarters; see Schedule.

a See Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Division of Service.				Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
Coroners.											
1	1	City Coroner	...	Professional	A1	...	£	750	£	750	
1	1	Deputy Coroner	...	Clerical	250	200			
1	1	Clerk	...	"	C	...	175	180			
1	1	Coroner, Newcastle	200	200			
1	1	Caretaker of Morgue	...	General	120	120			
1	1	Do	...	"	78	120			
<i>Contingencies.</i>									1,573		1,570
Fees and Travelling Expenses of Coroners and Magistrates for Inquests and Inquiries								2,100	2,100		
Burials and incidental expenses								1,000	750		
Jurors' Fees and Witnesses								2,700	3,450		
								5,800		6,300	
6	6	TOTAL...	£	.....	.....	.....	7,373	.....	7,870
Petty Sessions.											
<i>Sydney.</i>											
6	6	Stipendiary Magistrates, at £750...	Professional	A1	...	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500		
<i>Central Police Office.</i>									4,500		4,500
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate	Professional	A1	..	550	550	550			
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant	Clerical	A2	..	400	400	400			
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	...	300	300	300			
1	1	Do	"	A	...	267	280	280			
2	2	Clerks—1 at £245, 1 at £230	"	B	...	470	475	475			
2	2	Do 1 at £200, 1 at £180	"	C	...	375	380	380			
4	4	Do 2 at £150, 1 at £125, 1 at £65	"	D	...	470	490	490			
...	1	Probationer	"	D	.....	.....	a52	a52	
1	1	Messenger at £82 10s.	General	...	...	120	83	83	
1	1	Court-keeper	"	...	...	72	72	72	
2	2	Court-cleaners, at £52	"	...	...	104	104	104	
1	1	Government Interpreter and Translator of Foreign Correspondence	Clerical	...	A	250	250	†260			
<i>Water Police Office.</i>									3,378		3,446
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	500	500	500			
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant	Clerical	A2	..	400	400	400			
1	1	Clerk	"	A	...	275	275	275			
2	3	Clerks—1 at £250, 1 at £230, 1 at £210	"	B	...	465	690	690			
2	2	Do 1 at £180, 1 at £160	"	C	...	375	340	340			
4	3	Do 1 at £140, 1 at £136, 1 at £80	"	D	...	500	356	356			
...	1	Probationer	"	D	.....	.....	b51	b51	
1	1	Messenger	General	...	...	120	*120	*120	
1	1	Court-keeper	"	...	...	52	52	52	
1	1	Court-cleaner	"	...	...	52	52	52	
<i>Albury.</i>									2,739		2,836
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	475	475	475			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	...	A	275	280	280			
<i>Armidale.</i>									750		755
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	475	475	475			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A3	...	300	300	300			
<i>Ballina.</i>									775		775
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	...	C	175	180	180			
<i>Balmain.</i>									175		180
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	...	B	240	250	250			
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	...	D	125	100	100			
<i>Balranald.</i>									365		350
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	400	*400	*400			
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	...	.....	a.....	a.....	a.....	
								400		400	
45	47	Carried forward	£	.....	.....	.....	13,082	.....	13,242

* See Schedule.

† Also paid £ 0 per annum by Chief Secretary's Department for acting as Interpreter under the Immigration Restriction Act.

a From 19th June, 1899, at £50 per annum.

b From 26th June, 1899, at £50 per annum.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
45 47		Petty Sessions—continued.						
		Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	13,082	.....	13,242
		<i>Barmedman.</i>						
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	..	..	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Bathurst.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	500		500	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A2	400		400	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	D	100		110	
	1	Probationer ...	.....	D	.....		*50	
		<i>Bega.</i>				1,000		1,060
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	425		425	
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	.....	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Bellingen.</i>				425		425
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	.....	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Bingara.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	400		400	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A	275		275	
		<i>Blayne.</i>				675		675
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	.....	b.....		b.....	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	D	125		140	
		<i>Bombala.</i>				125		140
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	.....	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Bourke.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	450		*450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A3	300		*300	
		<i>Braidwood.</i>				750		750
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	400		450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A3	300		300	
		<i>Brewarrina.</i>				700		750
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	.....	a.....		*200	
		<i>Broken Hill.</i>						200
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	500		*500	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A2	400		*400	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	C	200		*200	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £125, 1 at £75	"	C	200		*200	
		<i>Burrowa.</i>				1,300		1,300
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	.....	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Burwood.</i>						
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (9 months at £260 per annum) ...	"	A	.....		195	
		<i>Campbelltown.</i>						195
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	C	175		180	
		<i>Carcoar.</i>				175		180
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	.....	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Casino.</i>						
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	.....	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Cassilis.</i>						
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	.....	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Cobar.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	425		*425	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	B	225		*230	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	D	78		*100	
		<i>Condobolin.</i>				728		755
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	.....	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Cooma.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	400		400	
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	.....	a.....		a.....	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	D	150		110	
		<i>Coonabarabran.</i>				550		510
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	.....	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Coonamble.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	400		*400	
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	.....	a.....		a.....	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	D	100		*100	
		Salary of Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, at £100 from 20th to 30th June, 1898	.....	.....	4	504	.....	500
69	74	Carried forward ...	£	.....	.....	20,014	.....	20,682

* See Schedule. a Provided for under Lands Department. b Paid as Postmaster.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Division of Service.	GRADE S		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
			Higher.	Lower.	£		£		
		Petty Sessions—continued.							
69	74	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	20,014	.....	20,682
		<i>Cootamundra.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	425		475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A3	...	350		350	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	D	...	100		110	
...	...	Salary of Police Magistrate, at £425 from 24th May to 30th June, 1898	.....	...	...	45		.....
...	...	<i>Corowa.</i>							
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	...	...	a.....	920	a.....	935
		<i>Cowra.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	425		425	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A3	...	350		350	
...	1	Probationer	"	D	...	.....		*50	
...	...	<i>Deniliquin.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	450		*475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A3	...	350		*350	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	D	...	150		*150	
...	...	Salary of Police Magistrate, at £25, from 1st December, 1898, to 30th June, 1899	.....	...	...	.....		15	
...	...	<i>Dubbo.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	500	950	500	990
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A3	...	300		300	
...	...	<i>Dungog.</i>							
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	...	...	a.....	800	a.....	800
...	...	<i>Eden.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	C	...	175		180	
...	...	<i>Forbes.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	475	175	475	180
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	B	...	250		260	
...	1	<i>Germanton.</i>							
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	"	...	...	.....	725	b.....	735
...	...	<i>Glebe.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A	...	260		270	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	D	...	125		140	
...	1	Probationer	"	D	...	.....		†52	
...	...	<i>Glen Innes.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	425		450	
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	...	...	.....		a.....	
...	...	Salary of Police Magistrate, from 1st December, 1898, to 30th June, 1899, at £25 ... ..	"	...	...	.....		15	
...	1	<i>Gosford.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	C	...	175	425	175	465
...	...	<i>Goulburn.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	475	175	500	175
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A2	...	400		400	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	D	...	150		110	
...	...	<i>Grafton.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate	Professional	A2	...	425	1,025	425	1,010
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	B	...	250		280	
1	1	Clerk	"	D	...	50		50	
...	1	<i>Grenfell.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	...	350	725	350	755
...	...	<i>Gundagai.</i>							
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	"	...	...	a.....	350	a.....	350
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	D	...	100		110	
...	...	<i>Gunnedah.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	...	350	100	350	110
...	1	Clerk	"	D	...	.....		*50	
...	...	<i>Gunning.</i>							
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	"	...	...	a.....	350	a.....	400
95	104	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	...	.....	27,894	.....	28,874

* See Schedule † From 20th June, 1899, at £50 per annum. a Provided for under Lands Department. b Salary paid as Postmaster.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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NO. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
					£		£			
		Petty Sessions—continued.								
95	104	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	27,894	.....	28,874
		<i>Hay.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	..	400		400*		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A3	...	350		350*		
1	...	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	...	D	150		†		
		<i>Hillgrove.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	...	B	250	900	250	750	
		<i>Hillston.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	..	450	250	450*	250	
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	...	...	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Inverell.</i>								
...	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	...	.....	450	450	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A3	...	350		350		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	...	D	100		100		
		<i>Junee.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	...	B	250	450	250	900	
		<i>Kempsey.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	..	425	250	425	250	
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	...	...	a.....		a.....	
		<i>Kiama.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	...	A	275	425	200	425	
		<i>Lismore.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	...	475	275	425	200	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A3	...	350		350		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	...	D	150		150		
		<i>Lithgow.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	...	A	275	975	280	925	
		<i>Liverpool.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	...	C	200	275	200	280	
		<i>Maclean.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	...	D	150	200	160	200	
		<i>Maitland (East).</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	...	475	150	475	160	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A3	...	300		260		
		<i>Maitland (West).</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	...	B	250	775	260	735	
		<i>Milparinka.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Professional	A3	...	350	250	350*	260	
		<i>Milton.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	...	A	275	350	275	350	
		<i>Molong.</i>								
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	...	...	a.....	275	a.....	275
		<i>Moree.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Professional	A2	...	400		400*		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	...	D	75 c		100*		
		<i>Moruya.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A3	...	350	475	350	500	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A3	...	300		300		
		<i>Moss Vale.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	...	A	275	650	280	650	
		<i>Mudgee.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Professional	A2	...	400	275	400	280	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A3	...	350		350		
1	1	Clerk ...	"	...	D	100		65		
		<i>Murrumburrah.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	...	C	175	850	175	815	
		<i>Murrurundi.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	...	A	275	175	280	175	
		<i>Carried forward ...</i>								
126	135	£	.....	...	.....	.....	36,844	.....	37,984

a Provided for under Lands Department.

* See Schedule.

† Transferred to Orange.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.											
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.				
					£		£				
Petty Sessions—continued.											
126	135	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	..	.....	36,844	.....	37,984		
1	1	<i>Murwillumbah.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	Petty	Professional	A3	...	350	350	350		
1	1	<i>Muswellbrook.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	...	A	275	280	280		
1	1	<i>Narrabri.</i> Police Magistrate		Professional	A2	...	425	425	425		
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	...	...	a.....	a.....	a.....		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..		"	...	D	100	100	100		
1	1	<i>Narrandera.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	A3	350	350	350		
1	1	Clerk		"	...	D	50	*65	*65		
2	2	<i>Newcastle.</i> Stipendiary Magistrates, at £620... ..		Professional	A1	...	1,240	1,240	1,240		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	A2	...	425	425	425		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..		"	...	C	180	150	150		
1	2	Clerks—1 at £125, 1 at £65		"	...	D	125	190	190		
1	1	<i>Newtown.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	A2	425	425	425		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..		"	...	B	250	250	250		
1	1	Deposition Clerk		"	...	C	200	210	210		
4	4	Clerks—2 at £150, 1 at £125, 1 at £95		"	...	D	500	520	520		
...	1	Probationer ... ..		"	...	...	.....	†52	†52		
1	1	<i>North Sydney.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	A	260	270	270		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..		"	...	D	125	125	125		
1	1	<i>Nowra.</i> Police Magistrate		Professional	A2	...	400	400	400		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	...	A	275	280	280		
...	1	<i>Nymagee.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	D	.....	b10	b10		
1	1	<i>Nyngan.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	A	275	275	275		
1	1	<i>Orange.</i> Police Magistrate		Professional	A2	...	475	475	475		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	A3	...	300	300	300		
...	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..		"	...	C	.....	c160	c160		
1	1	<i>Paddington.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	A	260	270	270		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..		"	...	D	125	125	125		
...	...	<i>Parkes.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		"	...	...	a.....	a.....	a.....		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..		"	...	D	100	100	100		
...	...	Salary of Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions at £75, from 1 June to 6 July, 1898..		"	...	...	8	.....	.....
1	1	<i>Parramatta.</i> Police Magistrate		Professional	A2	...	500	500	500		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	A2	...	400	400	400		
2	2	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions at £110 and Clerk at £65		"	...	D	150	175	175		
1	1	<i>Paterson.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	C	200	200	200		
1	1	<i>Penrith.</i> Police Magistrate		Professional	A2	...	425	425	425		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	...	C	175	180	180		
1	1	<i>Picton.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	C	175	180	180		
1	1	<i>Port Macquarie.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	C	175	180	180		
...	...	<i>Queanbeyan.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		"	...	...	a.....	a.....	a.....		
1	1	<i>Quirindi.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	...	B	250	250	250		
164	177	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	..	.....	46,542	.....	48,296		

* See Schedule. † From 19th June, at £50 per annum. α Provided for under Lands Department. δ Also receives salary as Postmaster.
c Transferred from Hay.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
Petty Sessions—continued.									
193	208	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	54,542	.....	56,291
<i>Warren.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...	Clerical	...	A	275	275	275
<i>Wellington.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...	"	...	A	275	280	280
<i>Wentworth.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	...	Professional	A2	...	400	*400	...
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...	Clerical	...	D	150	*160	...
<i>White Cliffs.</i>									
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...	"	...	C	.....	*175	175
<i>Wilcannia.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	...	Professional	A3	...	350	*350	...
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...	Clerical	...	D	120	*145	...
<i>Windsor.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...	"	...	C	175	175	175
<i>Wollombi.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...	"	...	C	175	180	180
<i>Wollongong.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	...	Professional	A2	...	500	500	...
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...	Clerical	...	A	275	280	...
<i>Wyalong.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	...	Professional	A2	...	475	*425	...
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...	Clerical	...	B	225	230	...
<i>Yass.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	...	Professional	A2	...	400	400	...
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...	Clerical	...	...	a ...	a ...	400
<i>Young.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	...	Professional	A2	...	475	450	...
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...	Clerical	A3	...	350	350	...
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	...	"	...	D	150	110	...
<i>Inspector of Weights and Measures—</i>									
1	1	Central Police Office	...	"	...	A	425	*425	...
1	1	Assistant to Inspector ...	...	"	...	D	104	110	...
1	1	Attendant ...	...	General	...	...	52	52	...
...	1	Probationer ...	...	Clerical	...	D	.....	50	637
Allowances to Court and Office Cleaners ...									
Allowances to Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions ...									
Adjustment of Police Magistrates Salaries in connection with proposed re-arrangement.									
							63,743		65,863
Less value of quarters ...							25		25
							63,718		65,838
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
Travelling Expenses ...									
Fees to Interpreters ...									
Rent of Court-houses ...									
Fuel, Light, Water, and Removal of Night-soil ...									
Incidental Expenses ...									
Allowances to witnesses attending Courts of Petty Sessions ...									
Living and District Allowances authorised to Officers ...									
							13,050	1,000	14,350
212	229	TOTAL ...	£	.....	.....	.....	76,768	.....	80,188

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Prisons.*								
1	1	Comptroller-General	Professional	A1	850		850	
1	1	Deputy Comptroller and Inspector ...	Clerical	A1	500		500	
1	1	Accountant and Statist	"	A3	300		300	
...	1	Clerk—1 at £260	"	A	.....		260	
2	1	Do 1 at £220	"	B	470		220	
1	2	Clerks—1 at £180, 1 at £160	"	C	170		340	
4	3	Do 1 at £125, 2 at £100	"	D	475		325	
1	1	Messenger	General		125		a 125	
1	1	Housekeeper	"		30		30	
						2,920		2,950
12	12	SYDNEY GAOL.						
1	1	Governor	Clerical	A1	525		a 525	
1	1	Deputy Governor	"	A3	300		a 300	
1	1	Clerk	"	B	250		250	
1	1	Do	"	C	200		200	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £110, 1 at £95, 1 at £50	"	C	225		255	
1	1	Librarian and Schoolmaster	"	D	150		160	
1	...	Superintendent of Female Division ...	General		250		‡.....	
1	1	Special Visiting Justice for Darlinghurst and Biloela Gaols	"		100		175	
1	1	Director of Labour... ..	"		300		300	
1	1	Principal Storekeeper	"		200		200	
1	1	Messenger	"		160		160	
1	1	Carter	"		120		120	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....		120		120	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....		120		120	
1	1	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....		50		50	
1	1	Do Wesleyan ... ..	.....		50		50	
1	1	Do Jewish ... ..	.....		50		b 50	
						3,170		3,035
19	18	ALBURY GAOL.						
1	1	Gaoler	General		300		a 300	
1	1	Matron	"		48		48	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....		20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....		20		20	
						388		388
4	4	ARMIDALE GAOL.						
1	1	Gaoler	General		300		a 300	
1	1	Matron	"		12		12	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....		20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....		20		20	
						352		352
4	4	BATHURST GAOL.						
1	1	Governor	Clerical	A2	480		a 480	
1	1	Deputy-Governor	"	A	275		a 275	
1	1	Clerk	"	C	170		170	
1	1	Do	"	D	75		75	
1	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	General		170		170	
...	1	Superintendent of Female Division ...	"		‡.....		250	
1	1	Carter	"		120		120	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....		60		60	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....		60		60	
1	1	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....		40		40	
						1,450		1,700
9	10							
48	48	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	8,280	.....	8,425

* Quarters included. † Visits also Biloela and Parramatta Gaols. ‡ Transferred from Sydney Gaol to Bathurst Gaol. For allowances, &c., see Schedule.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£	£	£	£	
Prisons—continued.									
48	48	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	8,280	.....	8,425
BERRIMA GAOL.									
1	1	Governor	Clerical ..	A3	320		320 ^a		
1	1	Deputy-Governor	"	B	250		250 ^b		
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster	"	C	170		170		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	100		100	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	100		100	
1	1	Visiting Justice ... ..	.....	.....	50		50	
						990		990	
6	6								
BILOELA GAOL.									
1	1	Governor	Clerical ..	A2	400		400 ^b		
1	1	Deputy Governor	"	B	250		250 ^b		
1	1	Clerk	"	C	170		180		
1	1	Superintendent, Female Division... ..	General	.....	200		200 ^b	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	40		40	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	40		40	
						1,100		1,110	
6	6								
BROKEN HILL.									
1	1	Gaoler	General	.....	300		300 ^a	
1	1	Matron ... ..	"	.....	48		48	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	20		20	
						388		388	
4	4								
DENILIQUIN.									
1	1	Gaoler	General	.....	275		275 ^b	
1	1	Matron ... ..	"	.....	48		48	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	20		20	
						363		363	
4	4								
DUBBO.									
1	1	Gaoler	General	.....	300		300 ^b	
1	1	Matron ... ..	"	.....	48		48	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	20		20	
						388		388	
4	4								
FORBES.									
1	1	Gaoler (Acting)	General	.....	174		174 ^a	
1	1	Matron do ... ..	"	.....	10		10	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	10		10	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	10		10	
						204		204	
4	4								
76	76	Carried forward	£	11,713	11,868	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Division of Service.	GRADES.		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
			Higher.	Lower.	£	£	£	£	
		Prisons—continued.							
76	76	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	11,713	.....	11,868
		GOULBURN GAOL.							
1	1	Governor	Clerical	A3	380	a380			
1	1	Deputy Governor	General	...	210	a210			
2	2	Clerks, 1 at £150, 1 at £50	Clerical	D	182	200			
1	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	"	C	170	180			
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	60	60		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	60	60		
1	1	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....	.....	40	40		
8	8					1,102		1,130	
		GRAFTON GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	240	a240			
1	1	Matron	"	...	12	12			
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	30	30		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	30	30		
4	4					312		312	
		HAY GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler (Acting)	General	...	300	b184			
1	1	Matron (Acting)	"	...	12	10			
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	20	20		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic ... ..	.....	.....	20	20		
4	4					352		234	
		MAITLAND GAOL.							
1	1	Governor	Clerical	A2	400	b400			
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster	"	C	170	170			
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	30	30		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	30	30		
4	4					630		630	
		MUDGE GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler (Acting)	General	...	300	b174			
1	1	Matron (Acting)	"	...	48	10			
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	20	20		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	20	20		
4	4					388		224	
		PARRAMATTA GAOL.							
1	1	Governor	Clerical	A1	500	b500			
1	1	Deputy-Governor	"	A	275	b275			
1	1	Clerk	"	C	200	200			
1	1	Do	"	D	75	100			
1	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	General	...	200	200			
1	1	Messenger and Carter	"	...	130	130			
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	60	60		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic ... ..	.....	.....	60	60		
1	1	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....	.....	40	40		
1	1	Do Wesleyan ... ..	.....	.....	40	40		
10	10					1,580		1,605	
110	110	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	16,077	.....	16,003

a Allowances; see Schedule.

b Includes quarters.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.											
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.				
					£		£				
110	110	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	16,077	.....	16,003
TAMWORTH GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	...	300	a300		
1	1	Matron .. ..	"	...	...	48	48		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	...	...	20	20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	...	...	20	20	
4	4					388		388			
TRIAL BAY PRISON.											
1	1	Superintendent	Clerical	A2	...	480	b400				
1	1	Deputy-Superintendent	"	...	A	275	a275				
1	1	Clerk	"	...	B	250	a250				
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	...	...	80	80	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	.....	...	...	80	80	
5	5					1,165		1,085			
WAGGA GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler (Acting)	General	...	...	174	b174		
1	1	Matron do ... ..	"	...	...	10	10		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	...	...	10	10	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	.....	...	...	10	10	
4	4					204		204			
WILCANNIA GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	...	295	a295		
1	1	Matron ... ..	"	...	...	48	48		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	...	...	20	20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	...	...	20	20	
4	4					388		388			
WOLLONGONG GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler (Acting)	General	...	...	174	a174		
1	1	Matron do ... ..	"	...	...	10	10		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	...	...	20	20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	...	...	20	20	
4	4					224		224			
YASS GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler (Acting) ... ..	.....	...	...	174	b174	
1	1	Matron do ... ..	.....	...	...	10	10	
2	2					184		184			
YOUNG GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	...	300	a300		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	...	...	20	20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	...	...	20	20	
3	3					340		340			
136	136	Carried forward ...	£	.....	.....	18,965	.....	18,811

a Includes quarters.

b Allowances; see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
		Prisons—continued.							
136	136	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	18,965	.....	18,811
		POLICE GAOLS—COUNTRY DISTRICTS.							
37	35	Acting Gaolers—10 at £20, 25 at £15 ...	General	... ..	605		575	
37	35	Do Matrons—22 at £10, 13 at £5 ...	"	... ..	305		285	
4	4	Chaplains at £10 ... ..	.....	.....	40		40	
						950		900	
78	74								
		PRISON SERVICE GENERALLY.*							
3	4	Chief Warders—1 at £192, 3 at £184 ...	General	... ..	568		a 744	
24	22	Senior Warders—1 at £186, 1 at £184, 15 at £174, 1 at £168, 4 at £162 ...	"	... ..	4,184		a 3,796	
44	44	1st Class Warders—1 at £170, 1 at £168, 29 at £156, 1 at £154, 6 at £150, 6 at £144 ... ..	"	... ..	6,762		a 6,780	
31	35	2nd Class Warders—3 at £150, 23 at £138, 9 at £134 ... ..	"	... ..	4,270		a 4,830	
186	182	3rd Class Warders—6 at £149, 10 at £141, 141 at £129, 1 at £123, 24 at £117... ..	"	... ..	24,378		a 23,424	
29	30	Probationary Warders—2 at £122, 1 at £120, 27 at £110 ... ..	.....	.....	3,263		a 3,334	
4	4	Principal Female Warders at £150 ... ..	.....	.....	600		a 600	
2	2	Forewomen at £110 ... ..	.....	.....	220		a 220	
17	14	Female Warders at £104 ... ..	.....	.....	1,768		a 1,456	
...	3	Probationary Female Warders at £70 ... ..	.....	.....	...		a 210	
4	4	Chief Overseers—1 at £210, 3 at £180 ... ..	.....	.....	750		750	
10	10	Overseers—9 at £160, 1 at £154... ..	.....	.....	1,600		1,594	
1	1	Foreman ... ..	.....	.....	186		186	
13	13	Foremen—1 at £170, 1 at £160, 8 at £150, 3 at £138 ... ..	.....	.....	1,990		1,944	
		To provide Substitutes for Officers sick or on leave of absence, and Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	.....	.....	1,000		1,000	
						51,539		50,868	
368	368	Less value of quarters, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	71,454		70,579
						3,329	.....	2,904
						68,125	.....	67,675
		Contingencies.							
		For Gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols ... ..	.....	.....	2,000		2,000	
		Books for Library ... ..	.....	.....	150		150	
		Rent of Office ... ..	.....	.....	250		250	
		Photography in Gaols ... ..	.....	.....	25		25	
		Towards formation of Library for Warders in Principal Gaols ... ..	.....	.....	50		50	
		Provisions, Travelling Expenses, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	27,525		27,525	
						30,000		30,000	
582	578	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	98,125	.....	97,675

* For deductions, &c., see Schedule. a Includes quarters.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900.	Division of Service.	GRADES.		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
			Higher.	Lower.	£		£		
		Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents.							
1	1	Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents	Professional	A1	1,000		1,000		
1	1	Deputy Registrar-General and Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1	600		600		
						1,600		1,600	
		LAND TITLES BRANCH.							
2	3	Examiners of Titles—2 at £800, 1 at £600	Professional	A1	1,600		2,200		
1	1	Chief Draftsman	"	A2	500		500		
1	1	Deputy Registrar-General...	Clerical	A1	500		500		
1	1	Do do	"	A2	400		400		
1	1	Search Clerk	Professional	A2	400		400		
1	1	Deputy Registrar-General and Accountant	Clerical	A3	350		350		
1	1	Assistant Search Clerk	"	A	260		260		
1	1	Sub-Accountant	"	A	250		260		
						4,260		4,870	
		DEEDS REGISTRATION BRANCH.							
1	1	Deputy Registrar-General...	"	A2	.....	400	.....	400
12	13								
		DRAFTSMEN.							
13	14	Draftsmen—1 at £375, 1 at £335	Professional	A3	.....		.....
...	...	1 at £299	"	2A	.....		.....
...	...	1 at £263, 1 at £260, 1 at £250	"	2B	.....		.....
...	...	1 at £230, 3 at £220, 1 at £210	"	2C	.....	3,069	.....	3,282
...	...	1 at £200	"	2D	.....		.....
...	...	1 at £150, 1 at £50	"	2E	.....		.....
2	1	Draftsman (Probationer)	"	2E	100		50		
						3,169		3,332	
15	15								
		OFFICERS.							
4	4	Clerks—at £300	Clerical	A3	1,200		1,200		
1	2	Do 2 at £260	"	A	275		520		
9	7	Do 2 at £250, 2 at £230, 1 at £220, 2 at £210	"	B	2,086		1,600		
19	19	Do 4 at £200, 2 at £190, 2 at £185, 1 at £180, 1 at £175, 2 at £170, 7 at £160	"	C	3,355		3,365		
21	26	Do 1 at £150, 3 at £140, 5 at £125, 1 at £120, 5 at £110, 1 at £95, 1 at £80, 3 at £65, 1 at £57, 5 at £50	"	D	2,146		2,542		
4	...	Probationers at £50	"	...	200		.....	
						9,262		9,227	
58	58								
2	4	Record Attendants—1 at £120, 1 at £105, 1 at £75, 1 at £60	General	...	.....	231	.....	360
		MESSENGERS.							
1	1	Printer and Caretaker	"	...	175		175		
1	6	Messengers—6 at £39	"	...	52		234		
1	...	Messenger and Stamper	"	...	52		.....	
5	...	Junior Messengers at £26... ..	"	...	130		.....	
1	1	Officekeeper... ..	"	...	100		100		
1	1	Do Branch Office	"	...	50		50		
						559		559	
12	13								
97	99	Carried forward	£	19,481	20,348	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
		Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents—continued.						
97	99	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	.....	19,481	.....	20,348
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Presses for District Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages ... ..	.....	...	.....			200
		Fire Brigades Board—Allowance or services of a Night Watchman ... ..	.....	...	.....			130
		Allowance to District Registrars, &c. ... ..	.....	...	2,700			2,600
		Fees to Engrossers... ..	.....	...	950			800
		Cost of Binding and Repairing Books ... ..	.....	...	700			700
		Inspecting and Checking Descriptions and Measurements of Land comprised in Plans deposited under the Provisions of the Real Property Act, also for purchase of Maps, &c. ... ..	.....	...	90			200
		Purchase of Law Books, &c. ... ..	.....	...	65			75
		Rent of additional Premises, at £500 per annum ... ..	.....	...	500			500
		Checking and examination of Duplicate Deposited Plans, and for purchase of a Set of Plans of City and Suburbs... ..	.....	...	290			.....
		Fuel and Light and Incidental expenses... ..	.....	...	.....			550
						5,295		5,755
		PATENTS OFFICE.						
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	A2	...	400		400
1	1	Do	"	A3	...	340		340
2	2	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £180	"	C	...	365		380
3	3	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £65, 1 at £50	"	D	...	252		265
...	1	Cleaner	General	...	.....			30
						1,357		1,415
7	8							
		<i>Contingencies (Patents Office).</i>						
		Bookbinding ... ..	.....	...	.....			300
		Fees to Expert (Special) ... ..	.....	...	175			175
		Incidental expenses, including additions to Library, and Electric Lighting and Fuel ... ..	.....	...	100			150
		To meet cost of Shorthand Writing in connection with Cyanide Patent case ... ..	.....	...	200			
		Towards cost of publishing Index to Patents ... ..	.....	...	250			
		Rent of Office, Phillip-street, from 1 April, 1899, at £420 per annum ... ..	.....	...	.....			525
						725		1,150
104	107	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	...	.....	26,858	.....	28,668

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14	600		600	
For expenses of Inquiries under Commission Act, 44 Vic. No. 1, and Inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act, sec. 383	150		150	
For Services of a Law Reporter for Bankruptcy and Probate Courts ...	150		150	
Necropolis—for general maintenance of Cemetery	500		500	
Waverley Cemetery—General Maintenance	150		150	
Gore Hill Cemetery—General Maintenance	150		150	
To meet Legal Expenses, Justice Department	150		150	
Purchase of Law Books, Almanacs, &c., for Courts of Quarter Sessions, District Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions	753		750	
Refund of fees paid for Licenses issued under the Liquor Act, &c. ...	.....		100	
Refund equivalent to the sum contributed to the Civil Service Superan- nation Fund by James Dwyer ... ..	.....		70	
Maintenance of Naval Sections of the Necropolis ... ..	.....		12	
Other Votes, 1898-9	558		.....
		3,161		2,782
TOTAL...	£	3,161	.....	2,782

IX.

Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.				Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies	
130-134	Public Instruction	Estimate for 1899-1900.				£	£	£	£
		Public Instruction under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23.		Salaries.	Contingencies.				
		Technical Education Branch	18,930	75,070					
		Cadet Branch	1,120	7,968					
			£617,757	86,228	600,064	86,560	617,757	86,228	
135-137	Industrial Schools	Estimate for 1899-1900.				£	£	£	£
		N.S.S. "Sobraon"		Salaries.	Contingencies.				
		Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	1,212	6,990					
		Carpenterian Reformatory	1,221	2,330					
		Shaftesbury Reformatory...	236	2,157					
			£ 5,668	11,917	5,587	12,192	5,668	11,917	
138	Observatory	...	...	...	3,505	1,002	3,614	1,127
139	Museum	...	...	...	2,960	3,061	3,240	3,171
140	Public Library of New South Wales	...	...	...	4,901	2,644	5,219	3,709
141	National Art Gallery	...	...	...	886	3,500	936	3,550
141	Labour and Industry Branch	...	...	...	2,981	9,500	3,222	10,300
142	Grants in aid of Public Institutions	...	...	...	.....	17,150	.....	17,150
142	Miscellaneous Services	...	...	...	.....	300	.....	1,050
					£ 620,884	135,909	639,656	138,202	
		TOTAL...	...	...	£ .....	756,793	.....	777,858

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£	£			
Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23.									
1	1	Minister of Public Instruction ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,370	.....	1,370	
1	1	Under Secretary	Special...	.....	.....	920	.....	920	
MINISTERIAL OFFICE.									
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1	.....	550	.....	550	
1	1	Accountant	"	A1	.....	500	.....	500	
1	1	Cashier	"	A2	.....	400	.....	400	
1	1	Clerk	"	A2	.....	400	.....	400	
1	1	Clerk in Charge of Records	"	A3	.....	300	.....	300	
4	4	Clerks—1 at £360, 1 at £350, and 2 at £300	"	A3	.....	1,310	.....	1,310	
3	5	Clerks—1 at £299, 1 at £290, 1 at £280, and 2 at £260	"	A	.....	840	.....	1,389	
7	5	Clerks—2 at £250, 2 at £240, and 1 at £225	"	B	.....	1,665	.....	1,205	
13	17	Clerks—4 at £200, 6 at £190, 2 at £180, 5 at £160	"	C	.....	2,375	.....	3,100	
21	19	Clerks—2 at £150, 1 at £140, 3 at £125, 1 at £120, 2 at £110, 2 at £95, 2 at £90, 3 at £65, and 3 at £50	"	D	.....	2,390	.....	1,870	
...	1	Architect	Professional	A2	.....	.....	.....	400	
1	...	Chief Clerk of Works	"	A3	.....	400	.....	.....
...	2	Assistant Architects at £260	"	A1	.....	.....	.....	520	
...	1	Draftsman	"	D2	.....	.....	.....	200	
...	1	Do	"	E2	.....	.....	.....	150	
6	5	{ Clerks of Works—1 at £300	General	.....	.....	300	.....	300	
		{ Do 4 at £250 ... ..	"	.....	.....	1,250	.....	1,000	
1	1	School Attendance and Payments Officer ... ..	"	.....	.....	200	.....	200	
4	4	Messengers—1 at £160 (a), 1 at £125, 1 at £97 10/-, and 1 at £60 ... ..	"	.....	.....	427	.....	a442/10	
4	4	Office-keepers and Cleaners—1 at £100 (a) and 3 at £72 (b) ... ..	"	.....	.....	316	.....	a316	
1	1	Storeman and Packer ... ..	"	.....	.....	108	.....	115/10	
3	3	Cleaners—1 (with horse and cart) at £182, 1 at £132, and 1 at £96 ... ..	"	.....	.....	410	.....	410	
						14,141		15,078	
CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Inspector of Schools	Educational	.....	.....	750	.....	750	
1	1	Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools and Assistant Examiner ... ..	"	.....	.....	650	.....	650	
9	9	District Inspectors of Schools, at £560 ... ..	"	.....	.....	5,040	.....	5,040	
3	3	Inspectors of Schools and Assistant Examiners, at £560 ... ..	"	.....	.....	1,680	.....	1,680	
1	...	Acting Inspector ... ..	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	.....
21	22	Inspectors of Schools—10 at £470, 5 at £400, and 7 at £380	Educational	.....	.....	8,980	.....	9,360	
						17,480		17,480	
111	116	Carried forward... ..	.....	.....	.....	33,911	.....	34,848	

(a) With quarters provided.

(b) One with quarters provided.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900	Division of Service.	GRADES.		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
			Higher.	Lower.		£	£		
		Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.							
111	116	Brought forward...			33,911		34,848		
		TRAINING SCHOOLS.							
1	1	Lecturer on Elementary Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Fort-street and Hurlstone ...	Unclassified		200		200		
1	1	Lecturer, Fort-street and Hurlstone, and Assistant Examiner ...	Educational		443		443		
1	1	Messenger, Caretaker, and Cleaner, Fort-street Training School and Public School ...	General		193		193*		
					836		836		
		HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.							
1	1	Principal ...	Educational		300		300*		
1	1	Assistant ...	"		170		170*		
1	1	Teacher of Drawing ...	"		100		100		
1	1	Matron ...	General		175		175*		
1	1	Cook ...	"		78		78*		
2	2	Housemaids at £56 ...	"		112		112*		
1	1	General Servant ...	"		46		52*		
1	1	Kitchen Maid ...	"		52		52*		
1	1	Caretaker and Gardener ...	"		113		113*		
					1,146		1,152		
		TEACHERS' SALARIES (a) <i>(In accordance with the grading of the Public Service Board, and with the regulations providing for the payment of Teachers under the Rules and Regulations of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.)</i>							
		Teachers (see Schedule at end of Estimates as to numbers in the Service on 30th June, 1899) ...							
1	1	Superintendent of Music ...	Educational		539,600		553,905		
1	1	Do of Drawing ...	"		400		400		
1	1	Directress of Needlework ...	"		450		450		
					220		220		
					1,070		1,070		
		COOKERY INSTRUCTION.							
8	8	Teachers of Cookery—1 at £142, 5 at £114, and 2 at £100 ...	"		912		912		
					912		912		
		HIGH SCHOOLS.							
		Salaries of Teachers ...	"		5,500		(b)5,400		
		TOTAL SALARIES ...			582,975		598,123		
		<i>Less amounts chargeable to officers for value of quarters, &c. ...</i>							
					463		416		
135	140	Carried forward ...			582,512		597,707		

* This salary is subject to deduction for quarters, &c.
a) See Schedule, page 143. (b) Subject to a deduction of £11 for quarters.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		Public Instruction under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.							
135	140	Brought forward ... .. £	.....	...	...	£	582,512	£	597,707
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		High Schools—maintenance of ... ..	.....	...	...	500		500	
		Chief Inspector's Branch—							
		Inspectors' Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	..	..	5,000		5,000	
		Allowances to Students in Training,							
		Fort-street ... ..	.....	...	...	1,500		1,500	
		Maintenance of Hurlstone Training							
		College and Allowances to Students	.....	...	...	1,150		1,150	
		Examination Fees ... ..	.....	...	...	150		150	
		Clerks of Works' Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	...	...	1,400		1,500	
		School Books, Printing, Stationery, &c. ... ..	.....	...	...	12,000		12,000	
		School Buildings, Sites, Additions, and							
		Repairs to Schools and Teachers' Resi-							
		dences, Furniture for Schools, and							
		Weathersheds ... ..	.....	...	...	15,000		13,000	
		Rent of Schools ... ..	.....	...	...	1,300		1,300	
		Rent of Offices ... ..	.....	...	...	520		520	
		Rent of Residences ... ..	.....	...	...	9,000		9,000	
		Water and Sewerage Rates and Cleaning							
		Closets ... ..	.....	...	...	5,500		5,500	
		Teachers' Forage Allowance ... ..	.....	...	...	2,700		2,700	
		Teachers' Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	...	...	3,750		3,750	
		Contingencies ... ..	.....	...	...	500		500	
		Cookery Instruction—Miscellaneous <i>a</i> ... ..	.....	...	...	1,200		<i>a</i> 1,200	
		Cleaning allowance to Teachers ... ..	.....	...	...	10,000		10,000	
		Fuel Allowance ... ..	.....	...	...	1,700		1,700	
		State Scholarships and Bursaries ... ..	.....	...	...	3,850		3,850	
		Amount due to Commissioner for Stamps							
		on account of impressed stamps ... ..	.....	...	...	100		100	
		Expenses in connection with conveyancing							
		and other legal matters ... ..	.....	...	...	150		150	
135	140	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER THE	.....	...	...		76,970		75,070
		ACT 43 VIC. NO. 23 ... .. £	.....	...	...	.....	659,482	.....	672,777
Technical Education Branch.									
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.									
1	1	Superintendent of Technical Education							
		and Examiner	Educational	...	...	625		625	
1	1	Registrar	Clerical	...	A	275		290	
4	4	Clerks—1 at £140, 1 at £125, 1 at £100,							
		and 1 at £50	"	...	D	400		415	
2	2	Library Attendant at £60, and Messenger							
		at £39	General	...	...	91		99	
1	1	Operator ... ..	"	...	...	240		240	
2	2	Assistant Operators, at £120 ... ..	"	...	...	240		240	
1	1	Modeller ... ..	"	...	...	156		156	
1	1	Assistant Teacher in Modelling ... ..	"	...	...	156		156	
13	13	Carried forward... .. £	.....	...	...	2,183		2,221	
135	140	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	...	...	.....	659,482	.....	672,777

a Fees received in connection with this expenditure are paid to Revenue.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
135	140	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	659,482	.....	672,777	
Technical Education Branch—continued.									
13	13	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	2,183	.....	2,221	
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH—continued.									
1	1	Assistant Mechanical Engineer ...	General	.....	.....	132	.....	132	
2	2	Junior Mechanical Engineers, at £40 ...	"	.....	.....	80	.....	80	
1	1	Mechanical Assistant ...	"	.....	.....	132	.....	132	
...	1	Junior Assistant, Fitting and Turning ...	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	
1	1	Carpenter ...	"	.....	.....	144	.....	144	
1	1	Assistant Carpenter ...	"	.....	.....	60	.....	60	
1	1	Caretaker and Cleaner ...	"	.....	.....	130	.....	150*	
5	5	Cleaners—1 at £120, 2 at £108, 1 at £80, and 1 at £70† ...	"	.....	.....	450	.....	486	
1	1	Watchman ...	"	.....	.....	132	.....	132	
1	1	Charwoman ...	"	.....	.....	52	.....	52	
1	1	Night-watchman, Newcastle Technical College...	"	.....	.....	104	.....	104	
...	1	Cleaner, West Maitland ...	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	
1	1	Cleaner and Caretaker, Bathurst Technical College...	"	.....	.....	100	.....	100*	
...	1	Caretaker and Assistant in Laboratory, Broken Hill ...	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	
...	...	Lecturers, Teachers, and Assistants ...	Educational	.....	.....	10,000	.....	12,000	
...	1	Caretaker, Petersham ...	General	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
29	33					13,699		15,993	
TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.									
1	1	Curator ...	Professional	A3	.....	315	.....	350	
1	1	Assistant Curator ...	"	B1	.....	277	.....	275 ^a	
1	1	Economic Zoologist ...	"	B2	.....	150	.....	165	
1	1	Botanical Collector...	"	B2	.....	150	.....	150	
...	1	Botanical Assistant ...	"	B2	.....	.....	.....	130	
1	1	Clerk ...	Clerical	D	.....	150	.....	150	
1	1	Do ...	"	D	.....	120	.....	120	
3	3	Attendants—1 at £144, 1 at £120, and 1 at £108 ...	General	.....	.....	372	.....	372	
2	2	Junior Attendants—1 at £72 and 1 at £50 ...	"	.....	.....	122	.....	122	
2	2	Carpenters, at £144 ...	"	.....	.....	288	.....	288	
2	2	Night-watchmen, at £104 ...	"	.....	.....	208	.....	208	
1	1	Printer ...	"	.....	.....	120	.....	156	
1	1	Caretaker ...	"	.....	.....	52	.....	52	
1	1	Attendant, Goulburn ...	"	.....	.....	116	.....	116	
1	1	Do Bathurst ...	"	.....	.....	100	.....	100	
1	1	Do West Maitland ...	"	.....	.....	90	.....	90	
1	1	Do Newcastle ...	"	.....	.....	104	.....	104	
1	1	Charwoman, Newcastle ...	"	.....	.....	39	.....	39	
22	23					2,773		2,987	
TOTAL SALARIES, TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH									
		Less amount chargeable on account of quarters ...	£	.....	.....	16,472	.....	18,980	
						40	.....	50	
						16,432	.....	18,930	
51	56	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,930	
135	140	Carried forward	£	.....	.....	659,482	.....	672,777	

* Less deduction for quarters, &c.

† At rate of £60 per annum to 31st December, and at rate of £70 per annum from 1st January, 1900.

(a) Also receives £50 per annum as Teacher of Organic Chemistry.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1899-9	1899-1900.			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
135	140					£		£	
		Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	659,482	.....	672,777
51	56	Technical Education Branch—continued.							
		Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	16,432	.....	18,930
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Apparatus, Fittings, and Materials ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	1,400	.....	1,500
		Lighting, &c. ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	800
		Examination Fees ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	300
		Prizes, &c. ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200
		Library ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
		Rent, Repairs, Freight, Cartage, Travelling Expenses, &c. ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	1,200
		Special Vote for Apparatus for Departments of Physics and Electrical Engineering ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550
		For Fittings, Furniture, &c., Bathurst Technical School ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
		For Fittings to Country Technical Schools ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
		For purchase of Specimens and Materials for Museums, Contingent Expenses, and maintenance of Branch Museums ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	1,200
		Special Vote for purchase of Show-cases for Country Museums ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
		For the Extension of Technical Education ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
		Printing of Notes and Tables for Chemistry Students ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168
			£	.....	.....	.....	6,900	.....	7,968
51	56	TOTAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH	£	.....	.....	.....	23,332	.....	26,898
		Cadet Branch.							
1	1	Chief Staff Officer and Superintendent of Drill	£	General	.....	.....	300	.....	300
1	1	Staff Officer and Drill Instructor ... ..	£	"	.....	.....	275	.....	275
1	1	Brigade Sergeant-Major and Drill Instructor ... ..	£	"	.....	.....	225	.....	225
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant and Drill Instructor ... ..	£	"	.....	.....	200	.....	200
1	1	Assistant in Armoury ... ..	£	"	.....	.....	120	.....	120
			£				1,120		1,120
5	5	<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		For purchase of arms ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	500
		For purchase of ammunition ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	500
		Travelling expenses of Officers, Instructors, and Cadets, carriage of arms and ammunition, and incidental expenses ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	800
		Grant for Annual Prize Meeting ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150
		To pay Military Instructors attending Country Schools, at per drill ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	300
		To complete the equipment of School Cadets ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	350
		Allowance to Battalion Commanders, Captains, and Subalterns, in accordance with Regulations 35 and 66 ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	400
		Rifle Practice, Musketry Instruction, Musketry Badges, &c. ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150
		School Drum and Fife Bands ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40
			£				2,690		3,190
		TOTAL, CADET BRANCH	£	.....	.....	.....	3,810	.....	4,310
191	201	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	£	686,624	703,985

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
		Industrial Schools.							
		NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "SOBRAON."							
1	1	Commander and Superintendent ...	Professional	A1	500		500*		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ...	"		.....		.....^a		
1	1	Lieutenant ...	"	A3	300		300*		
1	1	Clerk and Emergency Officer ...	Clerical	C	175		190*		
1	1	Chief Schoolmaster ...	Educational		240		240*		
1	1	Second do ...	"		160		160*		
1	1	Third do ...	"		120		120*		
1	1	Second Officer ...	General		220		220*		
1	1	Carpenter and Emergency Officer ...	"		200		200*		
1	1	Boatswain and Drill Master ...	"		172		172*		
1	1	Bandmaster and Emergency Officer ...	"		160		172*		
1	1	First Assistant Boatswain and Drill Master ...	"		144		144*		
1	1	Second Assistant Boatswain and Drill Master ...	"		135		135*		
1	1	Chief Seaman Instructor ...	"		131		131*		
1	1	Laundryman and Stoker ...	"		155		175*		
1	1	Seaman ...	"		137		137*		
1	1	Do ...	"		131		131*		
4	4	Do at £119 ...	"		476		476*		
1	1	Cook and Steward ...	"		143		143*		
1	1	Assistant Cook and Steward ...	"		119		119*		
1	1	Second Assistant Cook ...	"		119		119*		
		Less amount chargeable on account of quarters, rations, &c. ...			3,937		3,984		
					985		985		
23	23					2,952		2,999	
		Contingencies.							
		Duplicating Steam Boiler in Bath-house...			.....		150		
		Rations for boys and Ship's Company ...			5,500		5,000		
		School Books ...			30		30		
		Stationery, including General Stores ...			100		100		
		Gratuities to Good-conduct Boys, and for recreative purposes ...			100		100		
		Incidental Expenses and Contingencies generally ...			50		50		
		Water Rate ...			150		150		
		Travelling Expenses for Inspection of Apprentices ...			100		100		
		Hospital and Nursing Expenditure ...			60		60		
		For maintaining the Ship in good repair...			350		350		
		For fencing, laying on water, and completion of work authorized to shore premises ...			.....		300		
		For completion and payment of work authorized to "Sobraon" Shore premises ...			300		.....	
		Outfits and Fares of Apprentices ...			400		400		
		Fuel and light ...			.....		200		
						7,140		6,990	
		Total, "Sobraon" ...	£		.....	10,092	.....	9,989	
23	23	Carried forward ...	£		.....	10,092	.....	9,989	

(a) See Medical Vote. * The salary shown is subject to deduction for value of quarters, &c.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
Industrial Schools—continued.									
23	23	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	10,092	.....	9,989	
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.									
1	1	Superintendent		Clerical	A3	310		350*	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon		Professional	...	.....		.....^a	
1	1	Teacher		Educational	...	162		162*	
1	1	Assistant Teacher		"	...	150		150*	
1	1	Matron		General	...	120		120 ^b	
1	1	Assistant Matron		"	...	96		96 ^b	
1	1	First Attendant		"	...	88		88 ^b	
3	3	Attendants—2 at £82, 1 at £50		"	...	214		214 ^b	
1	1	Gardener, &c.		"	...	90		90 ^b	
1	1	Carter		"	...	104		104	
						1,334		1,374	
		Less amount chargeable on account of quarters, rations, &c. ... ..		.....	.....	162		162	
11	11						1,172		1,212
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Outfits and Travelling Expenses of Apprentices ... ..		.....	.....	100		100	
		Rations ... ..		.....	.....	1,550		1,450	
		School Books, Stationery, &c. ... ..		.....	.....	20		20	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..		.....	.....	150		150	
		Good conduct Gratuities ... ..		.....	.....	60		60	
		Furniture ... ..		.....	.....	100		.....
		Repairs ... ..		.....	.....	250		.....
		Buildings, Repairs, Furniture, Additions and Alterations ... ..		.....	.....	.....		500	
		Kitchen Range and Hot Water Apparatus, Special Vote ... ..		.....	.....	200		.....
		Fuel and Light ... ..		.....	.....	.....		50	
							2,430		2,330
		Total, Industrial School, Parramatta...£		.....	.....	.....	3,602	.....	3,542
CARPENTERIAN REFORMATORY.									
1	1	Superintendent		General	...	300		300 [†]	
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper		Clerical	D	110		125 [†]	
1	1	Orchardist		General	...	104		130	
3	3	Attendants—1 at £115 and 2 at £100 each		"	...	315		315 [†]	
1	1	Schoolmaster		Educational	...	159		159 [†]	
1	1	Artisan Attendant—Teacher of Joinery		General	...	138		138 [†]	
1	1	Do —Teacher of Tailoring..		"	...	100		100 [†]	
1	1	Servant		"	...	76		76 [†]	
1	1	Cook		"	...	100		100 [†]	
1	1	Night Watchman		"	...	100		100 [†]	
...	1	Instructor in the Boot Shop ... ..		"	...	.....		78 ^c	
						1,502		1,621	
		Less—Quarters and rations ... ..		.....	.....	365		400	
							1,137		1,221
12	13	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	1,137	.....	1,221
34	34	Carried forward	£	.....	.....	.....	13,694	.....	13,531

* The salary shown is subject to deduction for value of quarters, &c. (a) See Medical Vote. (b) With quarters provided. (c) With quarters for single man and rations provided. † Vote is subject to deduction for quarters and rations.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.											
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.				
					£	£	£	£			
Industrial Schools—continued.											
34	34	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	13,694	.....	13,531			
CARPENTERIAN REFORMATORY.											
12	13	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	1,137	.....	1,221			
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
		Gratuities to Teachers of Tinsmithing and Bootmaking, and to Boys ...	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	68			
		Provisions ...	.....	.....	.....	831	.....	831			
		Water, Fuel, and Light ...	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	153			
		Rent ...	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	550			
		Farm and Orchard Implements and Sugar for Jam-making ...	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	260			
		Repairs and Incidental Expenses ...	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200			
		Petty and Library Expenses ...	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	95			
						2,172		2,157			
12	13	Total, Carpenterian Reformatory	£	.....	.....	3,309	.....	3,378			
SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY.											
1	1	Matron Superintendent ...	.....	General	.....	132	.....	132*			
1	1	Teacher ...	.....	Educational	.....	60	.....	100*			
1	1	Attendant ...	.....	General	.....	77	.....	77*			
1	...	Gardener and Attendant ...	.....	"	.....	140	.....	.....	
1	1	Laundress (a) ...	.....	"	.....	39	.....	39			
5	4	Less—Value of quarters and rations ...	.....	.....	.....	448	.....	348			
						122	.....	112			
						326		236			
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
		Rations ...	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	250			
		Fuel and light ...	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60			
		Clothing ...	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50			
		Fodder ...	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	30			
		Contingent Expenses in connection with the Maintenance of the Reformatory	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50			
						450		440			
		Total, Shaftesbury Reformatory	£	.....	.....	776	.....	676			
51	51	TOTAL, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS	£	.....	.....	17,779	.....	17,585			

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
Observatory.									
1	1	Government Astronomer	Professional	A1	...	800		800*	
1	1	Astronomical Assistant	"	A2	...	490		490	
1	1	Do Observer	"	A3	...	310		325	
1	1	First Meteorological Assistant	"	B1	...	275		285	
2	2	Meteorological Assistants—1 at £200; and 1 at £165	"	1C	...	350		365	
1	1	Computer	"	1D	...	110		130	
2	2	Clerks at £110	Clerical	D	...	200		220	
1	1	Instrument-maker	General		...	218		218	
1	1	Messenger, cleaner, and carpenter	"		...	146		146*	
1	1	Attendant on Photo. Telescope	"		...	150		150	
1	...	Boy, assisting Instrument-maker	"		...	36		.....
...	1	Attendant ... ..	"		...	.....		65	
36	36	Meteorological Observers—1 at £50, and 35 at £12 ... ..	.....		...	470		470	
...	...	Extra Clerical Assistance as required ... ..	.....		...	76		76	
						3,631		3,740	
<i>Less</i> Rent chargeable on account of houses occupied by officers ... ..					.....	126		126	
							3,505		3,614
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
Extra Messenger Assistance required by expansion of Weather Map Service... ..					.....	52		52	
Purchase of Books ... ..					.....	40		40	
Purchase and Maintenance of Instruments Incidental Expenses ... ..					.....	360		360	
Fuel and Light ... ..					.....	100		100	
Photographic Apparatus, Star-mapping Telescope ... ..					.....	50		50	
Special Vote for erecting Photographic Apparatus at Pennant Hills Reserve..					.....	200		200	
Special Vote for the Purchase and Erection of a Seismological Instrument ... ..					.....	.....		60	
Towards cost of Photographic Chart of the Heavens ... ..					.....	200		200	
							1,002		1,127
49	49	TOTAL .. ..	£	.....	.....	4,507	.....	4,741	

* The salary shown is subject to deduction for value of quarters.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1898-9	1899-1900.		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
Museum. (a)						
1	1	Curator			650	650
6	6	Scientific Assistants—4 at £275, and 2 at £250			1,370	1,600
1	1	Editor of Book on Fishes			160	160
7	7	Attendants			600	650
2	2	Night Watchmen			180	180
					2,960	3,240
<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		To meet the Expenses of the Museum on Sundays and Holidays			150	230
		Collecting and purchasing Specimens			200	300
		Purchasing and binding Books			200	300
		Scientific Catalogues, Museum Records, Printing, and Binding			500	500
		Expenses in connection with the preparation of Book on Fishes			75	75
		Fuel and Light				40
		Additional Endowment for General Purposes			876	876
		Travelling Expenses			60	.....
		Travelling Expenses, Shipping, Carriage, &c.				100
		Show Cases, including Repairs			400	200
		For publication of the Scientific Results of the "Thetis" Trawling Expedition			400	(b) 350
		Towards cost of publishing Descriptive Catalogue of Nests and Eggs of Australian Birds			200	200
					3,061	3,171
17	17	TOTAL... .. £			6,021	6,411

(a) The Museum does not come under the provisions of the Public Service Act of 1895.

(b) Revote of unexpended balance of amount appropriated for 1898-9.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
Public Library of New South Wales.							£		£
1	1	Principal Librarian and Secretary ...	Profes-ional	...	...	630		630	
1	1	Librarian, Lending Branch, and Editor of the Historical Records of N.S.W. ...	Clerical..	A2		400		400	
1	1	First Assistant Librarian ...	"	...	A	256		260	
1	1	Second Assistant Librarian, and Clerk to Board for International Exchanges ...	"	...	B	250		260	
1	1	Assistant Librarian, Lending Branch ...	"	...	C	200		200	
5	5	Library Assistants—1 at £200, 1 at £190, 2 at £180, and 1 at £160 ...	"	...	C	900		910	
14	13	Library Assistants—1 at £150, 2 at £140, 2 at £125, 1 at £110, 3 at £95, 2 at £80, 2 at £65 ...	"	...	C	900		910	
2	2	Compositors, 1 at £180, and 1 at £158 ...	General..	...	D	1,247		1,365	
1	1	Book Repairer ...	"	...	...	338		338	
1	1	Cleaner and Messenger ...	"	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Carpenter and Special Constable ...	"	...	...	144		144	
1	1	Cleaners—1 at £108 and 1 at £104 ...	"	...	...	144		144*	
2	2	Cleaners—1 at £108 and 1 at £104 ...	"	...	...	212		212	
6	7	Junior Attendants—2 at £52, 1 at £50, 1 at £40, and 3 at £26 ...	"	...	...	210		272	
		Salary (1st to 17th July) of late Librarian, Lending Branch ...	"	...	...	16		.....
						5,067		5,255	
		Less amount chargeable on account of quarters ...	.....	...	...	166		36	
						4,901		5,219	
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Indicator for Lending Branch ...	.....	...	...	.....		229	
		Steel Book-presses for Mitchell Library ...	.....	...	...	.....		100	
		Special Binding for Lending Branch ...	.....	...	...	.....		100	
		Books, Periodicals, &c., for Reference Library; Books, &c., for Lending Branch; and Books for Country Libraries ...	.....	...	...	2,000		2,000	
		Conveyance of Books to Country Libraries ...	.....	...	...	300		300	
		Fire Insurance ...	.....	...	...	70		90	
		Incidental Expenses, including Occasional Assistance, Furniture, Freight, Marine Insurance, and Shipping Charges ...	.....	...	...	150		150	
		Type-writing Machines—Special Vote ...	.....	...	...	50		.....
		Special Vote for new Type, &c. ...	.....	...	...	.....		50	
		To meet the Expenses of Urgent Repairs, Accidents, &c....	.....	...	...	50		50	
		Rent of rooms for Lending Library ...	.....	...	...	.....		300	
		Installation and Maintenance of Telephone Service ...	.....	...	...	.....		40	
		Fuel and Light ...	.....	...	...	.....		300	
						2,644		3,709	
37	37	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	7,545		8,928	

*The salary is subject to a deduction for value of quarters, &c.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-190.			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
		National Art Gallery.							
1	1	Secretary to Trustees	Clerical	B	200		250		
1	1	Custodian	General		208		208		
1	1	Attendant	"		156		156		
1	1	Do	"		130		130		
1	1	Caretaker	"		75		75		
1	1	Attendant	"		117		117		
		For Purchase of Works of Art for the National Art Gallery, and for the encouragement of Colonial Art				886		936	
		Towards the Maintenance of the National Art Gallery			2,000		2,000		
		Fuel and Light			1,500		1,500		
							50		
						3,500		3,550	
		TOTAL...				4,886		4,486	
6	6								
		Labour and Industry Branch.							
1	1	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A2	400		400		
1	1	Clerk	"	C	200		200		
3	4	Inspectors of Factories—1 at £225, 2 at £200, and 1 at £180	General		605		805		
1	1	Messenger	"		26		52		
1	1	Superintendent of Labour Bureau, Relief, &c.	Clerical	A2	400		400		
...	1	Clerk	"	C	.....		160	
...	...	Salaries, Government Labour Bureau and Country Branches			850		.....	
...	5	Clerks—1 each at £140, £132, £130, £125, and £65	Clerical	D	.....		592	
...	...	Salaries, in connection with the Relieving and Sheltering of, and providing Occupation for, the Unemployed			500		500		
...	1	Caretaker	General		.....		113	
						2,981		3,222	
		Contingencies.							
		Expenses in connection with the Administration of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1899 and the Early Closing Act of 1899 ... ..			.....		1,000	
		Expenses in connection with Relief and Sheltering of, and providing Occupation for, the Unemployed			3,000		4,550		
		Cost of Conveyance by Rail, &c., of Unemployed from Government Labour Bureau, and conveyance of goods			5,500		4,000		
		Incidental expenses in connection with the administration of the Department of Labour and Industry, Labour Bureau and Country Branches, Factories and Shops Act, &c.			1,000		750		
						9,500		10,300	
		TOTAL...				12,481		13,522	
7	15								

(a) With quarters provided.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.				
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
	£		£	
Grants in aid of Public Institutions.				
Sydney University—				
For Additions, Repairs, and Furniture	1,000		1,000	
For Additional Endowment	4,000		4,000	
To provide for the establishment of Evening Lectures (including University Extension Lectures and Lectures in Law)	2,000		2,000	
Matriculation and other Fees for Students of the Training Schools under the Department, who are attending University Lectures	200		200	
Towards the maintenance of the Art Society of New South Wales ...	400		400	
Towards the maintenance of the Society of Artists	300		300	
Linnean Society	100		100	
Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	500		500	
The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	100		100	
Instruction to the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions... ..	500		.....
In aid of Institutions for the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions ... ..	.....		500	
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions... ..	6,000		6,000	
In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions), in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings	2,000		2,000	
In aid of the "Women's Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" to assist it in its work in connection with Public Schools	50		50	
		17,150		17,150
TOTAL... ..	£	.....	17,150	.....
Miscellaneous Services.				
Unemployed Advisory Board—Fees, travelling expenses, &c. ... ..	.....		750	
To amount due to Department of Lands for survey of School sites ...	300		300	
		300		1,050
TOTAL... ..	£	.....	300	.....
		.....	300	.....

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

SCHEDULE (referred to on page 131) showing Number of Teachers in each Grade (Educational Division) on 30th June, 1899, with Salaries as graded by the Public Service Board.

Number of Teachers.	Classification of Work.	Class of School.	Salary.	Total of Salaries in each Class.
	TEACHERS.		£	£
1	Training-master and Master Fort-street Model School		600	600
39	Principal Male Teachers	1	350	13,650
40	Do do	2	300	12,000
1	Master in charge Fort-street Practising School		360	360
31	Principal Male Teachers	3	224	6,944
62	Do do	4	216	13,392
120	Do do	5	204	24,480
207	Do do	6	195	40,365
234	Do Married Male Teachers	7	171	40,014
18	Do Female or Unmarried Male	7	159	2,862
255	Do Married Male Teachers	8	148	37,740
84	Do Female or Unmarried Male Teachers	8	136	11,424
256	Do Married Male Teachers	9	125	32,000
340	Do Female or Unmarried Male Teachers	9	113	38,420
14	Do Married Male Teachers	10	103	1,442
31	Do Female or Unmarried Male Teachers	10	91	2,821
1	First Assistant, Male, Fort-street	1	255	255
23	Do do with First-class Certificate	1	225	5,175
58	Do do with Second-class Certificate	1, 2	171	9,918
83	Assistants, Male, with Second-class Certificate	1, 2, 3, 4, & 5	136	11,288
34	Do do with Third-class Certificate	1, 2, 3, 4, & 5	113	3,842
16	Male ex-Students of Training School, 1st Year		96	1,536
24	Do do do 2nd Year		104	2,496
77	Do do do 3rd Year or later Years		113	8,701
2	Assistant ex-Pupil Teachers, Male		90	180
1	Do do failed at Examination		72	72
1	Mistress Fort-street Model Girls' School		300	300
25	Mistresses in charge of Girls' Departments	1	250	6,250
34	Do do	2	220	7,480
31	Do do	3	180	5,580
9	Do do	4	170	1,530
1	Mistress Fort-street Model Infants' School		250	250
7	Mistresses in charge of Infants' Departments, holding 1A Certificate	1	220	1,540
3	Do do holding 1B Certificate	1	200	600
33	Do do holding 2A Certificate	1	194	6,402
41	Do do	2	182	7,462
23	Do do	3	171	3,933
17	Do do	4	160	2,720
2,277	Carried forward .....	£	.....	£ 366,024

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.				
Number of Teachers.	Classification of Work.	Class of School.	Salary.	Total of Salaries in each Class.
	<i>TEACHERS—continued.</i>		£	£
2,277	Brought forward.....	£		366,024
3	First Assistant, Female, with First-class Certificate	1	150	450
11	Second Assistant, Female, with Second-class Certificate	1	108	1,188
119	First Assistant, Female, with Second-class Certificate	1, 2	130	15,470
301	Assistants, Female	1, 2, 3, 4, & 5	104	31,304
164	Do do	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.	90	14,760
32	Do do	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.	72	2,304
24	Do ex-Students of Training School, Female, 1st Year		84	2,016
29	Do do do do 2nd Year		90	2,610
90	Do do do do 3rd Year and later Years		96	8,640
1	Work Mistress, Fort-street, also at Girls' High School, Sydney		160	160
24	Work Mistresses	1	114	2,736
18	Do	1	95	1,710
18	Do	2	86	1,548
55	Pupil Teachers, Male, 1st Class		68	3,740
87	Do do 2nd Class		57	4,959
125	Do do 3rd Class		46	5,750
133	Do do 4th Class		40	5,320
166	Pupil Teachers, Female, 1st Class		46	7,636
128	Do do 2nd Class		34	4,352
201	Do do 3rd Class		30	6,030
211	Do do 4th Class		24	5,064
195	Teachers of Public Schools at Provisional rates	Average attendance, 16 & over.	88	17,160
80	Do do	Between 10 & 16.	72	5,760
161	Do Provisional Schools	Average attendance, 16 & over.	88	14,168
139	Do do	Between 10 & 16.	72	10,008
21	Do House-to-house Schools, with maximum of £90 per annum.....	£4 10s. per head per annum.		1,890
9	Do do do do £72 per annum.....			648
(a)	Do Half-time Schools	To be paid the same rate of salary as Teachers of Public Schools of corresponding classification.		
(b)	Do Evening Schools			500
	Special allowances to teachers stationed in remote localities, on account of high cost of living			2,000
	To meet increases of salary consequent on promotion of teachers by examination and of schools by attendance; to provide for salaries of teachers appointed to new schools; to pay special allowance on account of high cost of living, as occasion may arise; to provide for special salaries when granted in terms of the Public Service Act; and generally to meet any increase or alteration in the above Schedule of Salaries, in every case subject to the provisions of the Public Instruction and Public Service Acts and the Rules and Regulations thereunder			8,000
4,822	TOTAL		£	553,905

NOTE.—In addition to these salaries, residences, vested or rented, shall be provided for classified married male teachers in charge of classified public schools.

(a) Included amongst Public School teachers of corresponding classification.

(b) Included amongst Public School teachers and assistants.

X.

Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
146-148	Department of Mines	34,410	39,050	34,986	39,050
149	Prevention of Scab in Sheep	16,727	6,785	16,752	6,800
149	Imported and Introduced Stock	1,217	8,700	1,217	11,700
150	Registration of Brands	620	250	630	250
150	Management of Pounds and Commons	185	500	185	500
150	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring	*	*	*	*
151	Agriculture	12,146	18,100	12,382	19,600
152	School of Mines and Assay Works ... ..	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
152	Board of Exports	500	1,750	600	2,600
153	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	26,000	.....	36,834
		65,805	102,635	66,752	118,834
149	<i>Deduct</i> Expenditure chargeable to the Prevention of Scab in Sheep—Special Account	16,727	6,785	16,752	6,800
		£ 49,078	95,850	50,000	112,034
	TOTALS	£	144,928	.....	162,034

* Transferred to Department of Lands.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£		£		
Department of Mines.									
1	1	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	.....	.....	.....	1,370	.....	1,370
1	1	Under Secretary	Special...	.....	.....	920	.....	920
INSPECTORIAL BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Inspector of Mines	Professional	A1	750		750		
6	7	Inspectors of Mines—					} 1,990†		
		1 at £350, 2 at £300	"	A3	950				
		2 at £275, 2 at £245	"	B2	795				
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	B	250		250		
1	1	Storekeeper and Assistant Engineer	General	.....	245		245	
1	1	Assistant Engineer and Blacksmith	"	.....	124		124	
						3,114		3,359	
GEOLOGICAL STAFF.									
1	1	Government Geologist	Professional	A1	800		800		
2	2	Geological Surveyors at £450	"	A2	900		900		
1	1	Do do	"	A3	350		350		
1	1	Curator and Mineralogist	"	A3	350		350		
1	1	Analyst and Assayer	"	A2	400		400		
1	1	Assistant Assayer	"	B1	275		300		
1	1	Do do	"	B2	200		200		
1	1	Palæontologist	"	B1	250		300		
1	1	Field Assistant	"	B2	175		185		
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	B3	125		137		
1	1	Fossil and Mineral Collector	General	B3	140		140		
						3,965		4,062	
COAL-FIELDS BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Inspector of Collieries	Professional	A1	800		800		
1	1	Inspector of Mines...	"	A2	400		400		
1	3	Do do at £325	"	A3	325		975		
2	...	Do do at £275	"	B1	550		.....	
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	C	200		200		
						2,275		2,375	
CHARTING BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Mining Surveyor	Professional	A2	450		450		
10	13	Draftsmen—					} 3,350		
		1 at £300	"	A3				
		2 at £280, 2 at £275, 4 at £250, 3 at £240, 1 at £220	"	B1	2,585				
8	6	2 at £210, 2 at £200, 1 at £165, 1 at £163	"	B2	1,610		1,148		
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	D	150		*160		
1	1	Custodian of Plans	"	D	130		*150		
1	1	Plan Mounter	General	.....	175		175	
4	4	Mining Surveyors—at £300	Professional	A3	1,200		1,200		
...	1	Cadet	.....	.....	.....		65	
						6,800		6,698	
ASSAY BRANCH.									
1	...	Government Metallurgist	Professional	A1	1,050		.....	
1	1	Chemist	"	B1	245		245		
1	1	Assayer	"	B2	200		200		
1	1	Lapidary	General	.....	125		125	
1	1	Field Assistant	"	.....	125		150	
...	1	Cadet	"	.....	.....		50	
1	1	Lapidist and Polisher	"	.....	186		186	
1	1	Laboratory Assistant	"	.....	104		104	
1	1	Field Assistant	"	.....	100		135	
1	1	Assistant, Museum...	"	.....	75		75	
1	1	Carpenter	"	.....	156		156	
2	2	Assistants—1 at £150, 1 at £125	.....	.....	275		275	
						2,641		1,701	
68	71	Carried forward	£	.....	.....	20,585	.....	20,435

* Increase paid during 1898-9 from Vote, "Adjustment of Salaries."

† For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Department of Mines—continued.								
68	71	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	20,585	.....	20,485
CLERICAL STAFF.								
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1	...	550	550	
1	1	Clerk and Secretary to Coal Mines Board	"	A3	..	350	350	
1	1	Registrar	"	A2	...	450	450	
1	1	Clerk	"	B	...	240	250	
Clerks—								
1	1	1 at £190	"	C	...	150	190*	
4	4	1 at £140, 2 at £125, 1 at £65...	"	D	...	405	455*	
						2,175		2,245
ACCOUNT BRANCH.								
1	1	Accountant	Clerical	A2	...	400	400	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £190, 1 at £180, 1 at £170...	"	C	...	485	540*	
3	3	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £50...	"	D	...	325	340*	
1	1	Examiner	"	A2	...	400	400	
1	1	Clerk	"	C	...	175	180	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £140, 2 at £110	"	D	...	320	360*	
						2,105		2,220
RECORDS.								
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	Clerical	A3	...	300	300	
1	1	Clerk	"	A	...	255	255	
1	1	Do	"	C	...	200	210*	
6	6	Clerks—2 at £160, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £110, 1 at £65	"	D	...	720	785*	
						1,475		1,550
LEASE BRANCH.								
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	Clerical	A3	...	375	375	
1	1	Clerk... ..	"	A3	...	320	320	
1	1	Do	"	A3	...	300	350	
4	4	Clerks—1 at £210, 1 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £180	"	C	...	750	780*	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £65	"	D	...	325	355*	
...	1	Engrossing Clerk ... ..	"	...	...	.....	140	
						2,070		2,320
CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.								
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	Clerical	A3	...	375	375	
1	1	Clerk	"	A	...	275	275	
1	1	Do	"	B	...	250	260	
1	1	Do	"	C	...	200	210*	
5	5	Clerks—1 at £180, 1 at £160, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, and 1 at £100	"	D	...	715	730*	
						1,815		1,850
1	1	Relieving Officer and Warden	"	A	...	290	290	
GOLD-FIELDS.								
99	94	Wardens' Clerks and Mining Registrars... ..	Unclassified	...	...	.....	1,700	1,700 ^a
		1 bailiffs ... ..	"	...	...	.....	.....
217	216	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	32,215	.....	32,669

^a Mining Registrars allowed fees; and officers to issue Miners' Rights, &c., allowed 5 per cent. commission on the sale of Miners' Rights, &c.

* Increases paid during 1898-99 from Vote "Adjustment of Salaries, &c."

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.											
No. of Persons.		1898-9	1899-1900		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
						Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
								£		£	
Department of Mines—continued.											
217	216			Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	32,215	.....	32,669	
CARETAKERS, &C., OF CAVES.											
1	1			Caretaker, Jenolan Caves ...	General	.....	.....	100		125†	
2	2			Guides, at £100, Jenolan Caves ...	"	.....	.....	200		200	
1	1			Engine-driver, Jenolan Caves ...	"	.....	.....	130		130	
1	1			Caretaker, Wombeyan do ...	"	.....	.....	90		90*	
1	1			Do Wellington do ...	"	.....	.....	85		85*	
1	1			Do Yarrangobilly Caves ...	"	.....	.....	100		100*	
1	1			Do Abercrombie do ...	"	.....	.....	60		60	
1	1			Do Bungonia do ...	"	.....	.....	50		50	
1	1			Do Bendithera do ...	"	.....	.....	50		50	
1	1			Explorer of Caves ...	"	.....	.....	130		130	
								995		1,020	
MESSENGERS, &C.											
1	1			Chief Messenger ...	General	.....	.....	180		180	
6	6			Messengers—2 at £107 10s., 1 at £125, 2 at £117 10s., and 1 at £52	"	.....	.....	595		627†	
1	1			Night Watchman ...	"	.....	.....	78		78	
1	1			Day do ...	"	.....	.....	78		78	
				Assistant Watchman ...	"	.....	.....	.....		39†	
				Junior Messenger ...	"	.....	.....	.....		26†	
								931		1,028	
OFFICE CLEANERS, &C.											
1	1			Housekeeper and cleaner ...	General	.....	.....	72		72	
4	4			Cleaners—1 at £72, 1 at £65, 2 at £50 ...	"	.....	.....	237		237	
								309		309	
								34,450		35,026	
				Less—Amount chargeable on account of quarters ...	.....	.....	.....	40		40	
								34,410		34,986	
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>											
				Allowance to Mining Surveyors to supplement applicants' fees ...	.....	.....	.....	2,200		2,200	
				Allowance for Surveys, Reports, Locality Maps, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	1,000		1,000	
				Rent and Repairs of Offices ...	.....	.....	.....	1,000		1,000	
				Travelling Expenses and living allowances of Officers ...	.....	.....	.....	3,000		3,000	
				Men's Wages, Provisions, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	500		500	
				Commission on Sale of Miners' Rights, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	350		350	
				Incidental Expenses ...	.....	.....	.....	2,000		2,000	
				Preservation of Caves ...	.....	.....	.....	1,500		1,500	
				Expenses of working and repairs of Diamond and other Drills ...	.....	.....	.....	2,500		2,500	
				To promote Prospecting for Gold and other Minerals, and encouraging the opening of new fields ...	.....	.....	.....	25,000		25,000	
								39,050		39,050	
242	243			TOTAL ...	£	.....	.....	73,460	.....	74,036	

* For deductions, see Schedule.

† Increase paid during 1898-9 from Vote "Adjustment of Salaries, &c."

‡ Paid during 1898-99 from Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900					Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Prevention of Scab in Sheep.							
					£		£		
1	1	Chief Inspector of Stock	...	...	605		605		
1	1	Metropolitan Inspector of Stock	...	...	240		240 ^a		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	285		285		
1	1	do	...	...	225		225		
3	3	Clerks, 2 at £175, 1 at £100	...	...	425		450		
1	1	Clerk and Draftsman	...	...	260		260		
51	51	Inspectors of Stock, 6 at £325, 16 at £300, 17 at £275, 11 at £250, 1 at £225	...	...	14,400		14,400*		
1	1	Messenger and Caretaker	...	...	125		125		
1	1	Office Cleaner	...	...	52		52		
1	1	Quarantine Keeper	...	...	110		110		
						16,727		16,752	
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>(Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>							
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors and living allowances	...	...	4,000		4,000		
		do do Sheep Directors	...	...	500		500		
		Allowance to Inspectors for Stationery	...	...	225		240		
		Medicaments for dressing Sheep	...	...	10		10		
		Rent of Offices	...	...	800		800		
		Incidental Expenses, including clerical assistance, law costs and charges	...	...	1,000		1,000		
		To meet expenses of "The Stock Boards' Council of Advice"	...	...	250		250		
						6,785		6,800	
62	62	TOTAL	...	...	£ .....	23,512	.....	23,552	
		Imported and Introduced Stock.							
		IMPORTED STOCK.							
1	1	Metropolitan Inspector of Stock	...	...	200		200 ^b		
1	1	Veterinary Surgeon	...	...	300		300*		
1	1	Inspector of Stock, Newcastle	...	...	60		60		
1	1	Do Eden	...	...	25		25		
3	3	Quarantine-keepers, 2 at £110, 1 at £100	...	...	320		320		
1	1	Master Steam Launch	...	...	132		132		
1	1	Engineer do	...	...	132		132		
1	1	Stoker do	...	...	48		48		
						1,217		1,217	
		CONTINGENCIES (IMPORTED STOCK).							
		Transport of Stock and Forage; Incidental Expenses; for expenses connected with investigations of outbreaks and prevention of Diseases amongst Live Stock, including expenses of temporary Stock Institute; Expenses in connection with the keeping and quarantining of Imported Stock	...	...	2,000		2,700		
		Improvements to Quarantine Buildings, &c.	...	...	700				
		INTRODUCED STOCK.							
		Salaries, Wages, Travelling and Incidental Expenses of Border Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, and Gate-keepers, in connection with the outbreak of Ticks in Queensland—erection and maintenance of Border Fences, Yards, Approaches for inspection, &c., of Cattle, Medicaments for dipping and smearing, Experiments in Inoculation, and Sundries	...	...	6,000		9,000		
						8,700		11,700	
10	10	TOTAL	...	...	£ .....	9,917	.....	12,917	

a) Salary divided (£200) under "Imported and Introduced Stock." (b) Salary divided (£240) under "Prevention of Scab in Sheep."

* For allowances, see Schedule

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
						£	£		
Registration of Brands.									
1	1	Deputy Registrar and Clerk-in-charge ...	Clerical	A3	...	360	360	360	
1	1	Clerk	"	A	...	260	270*	270*	
						620		630	
CONTINGENCIES.									
		Clerical Assistance and Incidental Expenses	.....	...	.....	250	.....	250	
2	2	TOTAL... ..	.....	...	.....	870	.....	880	
Management of Pounds and Commons.									
1	1	Clerk ... ..	.....	...	.....	185	185	185	
CONTINGENCIES.									
		For the erection of Public Pounds and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	.....	500	.....	500	
1	1	TOTAL... ..	.....	...	.....	685	.....	685	
Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring.†									

* Increase paid during 1898-99 from Vote "Adjustment of Salaries."

† Transferred to Department of Lands.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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NO. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Agriculture.								
1	1	Pathologist	Professional	A1	365		365†	
1	1	Chemist	"	A2	600		600	
1	1	Dairy Expert	"	A2	600		600	
1	...	Tobacco Expert	"	A2	400		.....
1	1	Fruit Expert	"	A2	400		400	
1	1	Entomologist	"	B1	250		300	
1	1	Artist	"	A2	400		400	
1	1	Artist and Engraver	"	B1	250		250	
1	1	Artist	"	B1	275		275	
2	2	Assistants to Chemist—1 at £200... ..	"	B2	225		325	
		Do do 1 at £125	"	B3				
1	1	Instructor in Agriculture	"	A1	700		700	
1	1	Chief Inspector	"	A2	400		400	
1	1	Chief Clerk of Branches	Clerical	A2	500		500	
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	300		300	
1	1	Do	"	B	220		220	
1	1	Do Editor of the <i>Agricultural Gazette</i>	"	C	200		230	
1	1	Timber and Agricultural Inspector	General		150		150	
1	1	Assistant to Botanist	"		60		65†	
1	1	Viticulturist	Professional	A3	350		350	
2	2	Inspectors of Vines, at £156	Clerical	C	312		312	
2	2	Inspectors, Vegetation Diseases Act, at £200	"		400		400	
1	1	Assistant to Dairy Expert... ..	"		150		150	
1	1	Bacteriologist	"		350		350	
1	2	Laboratory Assistants—1 at £75, and 1 at £50	"		50		125	
1	1	Experimentalist	"		350		350	
...	1	Caretaker, Laboratory	"		...		75	
...	1	Manager, Stock Farm	"		...		150	
...	2	Junior Clerks at £50	"		...		100	
HAWKESBURY COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.								
1	1	Principal, Hawkesbury Agricultural College	Professional	A	525		525*	
1	1	Science Master, " " "	"	B1	285		285*	
1	1	English Master, " " "	"	B1	240		260*	
1	1	Registrar " " "	Clerical	C	200		210	
...	1	Clerk " " "	"		.....		75	
1	1	Housekeeper " " "	General		160		160*	
1	1	Experimentalist	"		250		250	
1	1	Orchardist	"		250		250*	
1	1	Farm Foreman	"		146		146	
1	1	Dairy Instructor	"		156		156	
1	1	Foreman Mechanic	"		211		187	
1	1	Engineer	"		150		150*	
1	1	Bee and Poultry Expert	"		120		120	
1	1	Farm Manager, Bathurst	"		350		350	
1	1	Housekeeper, do	"		50		50	
1	1	Manager, Murrumbidgee Experimental Farm	"		250		250	
1	1	Clerk, Murrumbidgee Experimental Farm	"		150		160*	
1	1	Orchardist do do	"		200		200	
1	1	Manager, Wollongbar Farm	"		200		200	
1	1	Do Coolabah Farm	"		150		150	
1	1	Do Pera Bore Farm	Clerical	C	200		200*	
		Salary of Orchardist, unpaid from 6th Feb. to 30th June, 1898—Revote... ..	"		70		.....
					12,570		12,776	
		Less amount chargeable on account of quarters	"		424		394	
						12,146		12,382
48	53	Carried forward ... ..	£		.....	12,146	.....	12,382

* For deductions, &c., see Schedule. † Half salary allowed to Dr. Cobb whilst absent from Colony.

‡ Increase paid during year 1898-99 from Vote "Adjustment of Salaries, &c."

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.											
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
1898-9	1899-1900		Lower.	Higher.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.				
					£		£				
Agriculture—continued.											
48	53	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	12,146	.....	12,382			
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>											
		Incidental expenses in connection with Agriculture, including wages, travelling expenses and living allowances	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	5,000			
		Hawkesbury Agricultural College, including wages, maintenance, educational, live stock, teaching apparatus and appliances, and incidental expenses ...	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	5,500			
		Expenses in connection with the working of Experimental Farms in the country	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	8,000			
		Expenses for holding Conferences, and other purposes... ..	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	300			
		Railway fares, Delegates to Conferences...	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	300			
		Administering Vegetation Diseases Act ...	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500			
						18,100		19,600			
48	53	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	30,246	.....	31,982			
School of Mines and Assay Works.											
		Towards providing necessary appliances for making assays of minerals in bulk, or otherwise, including wages and the establishment of Schools of Mines, &c.	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,500			
		TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,500			
Board of Exports.											
1	1	Secretary ... ..	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	350			
1	1	Expert ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200			
...	1	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50			
						500		600			
CONTINGENCIES.											
		To encourage the export trade in products of the Colony and their sale in other markets ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,750	.....	2,000			
		Experiments, Export of Citrus Fruits	600			
						1,750		2,600			
2	3	TOTAL... ..	£	2,250	3,200			

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899—1900.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.
Miscellaneous Services.		
	£	£
For the purposes of Pastures and Stock Protection Act	5,000	7,500
Control, marking, fencing, and improving Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, removal of obstructions and suppression of trespass, and to meet expenses in connection with the acquiring of land for the benefit of travelling stock	1,000	1,000
To meet the cost of subsidising Agricultural, Horticultural, and Pastoral Societies receiving annual subscriptions (from 50 members) amounting to not less than £50, the subsidy not to exceed 10s. on every £1 awarded in prizes for Agricultural or other approved objects	10,000	10,000
To meet expense of subsidising Horticultural Societies	250	500
Special Prizes to be devoted to the improvement of Agriculture... ..	1,000	1,000
To meet expenses in connection with the reclamation of the Sanddrift, Newcastle	300	300
Administration of the Act for the Regulation of Coal Mines and Collieries	200	1,000
Ambulance Classes	250	250
Eradication of Prickly Pear on Water, Camping, and Travelling Stock Reserves—Re-vote	1,000	1,000
Providing 4 Scholarships—School of Mines	400	400
Special Grant to Agricultural Societies	4,000	4,000
Allowance to Mr. John Dixon for services as Acting Examiner of Coal- fields ... ..	.....	184
Erection of Buildings on the Royal Agricultural Society's Show-ground for Departmental Exhibits ... ..	.....	600
For improvement of road from Muswellbrook towards Jerry's Plains ... ..	.....	100
Costs of opposing appeal by Australian Gold Recovery Company, to amend patent of Cyanide process ... ..	.....	500
Seed-wheat for distressed farmers ... ..	.....	4,500
Other Votes, 1898-9	600	.....
VINE DISEASES ACT.		
Expenses in connection with the eradication of Phylloxera and adminis- tration of the Vine Diseases Act, and to provide a Vineyard to propagate Resistant Stocks	2,000	4,000
	26,000	36,834
TOTAL... ..	£	26,000
		36,834

XI.

The Postmaster-General.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
156-164	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department... .. £	396,159	314,319	414,030	314,144
	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	710,478	.....	728,174

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.*

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.											
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.				
					£		£				
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.*											
1	1	Postmaster General				1,370		1,370			
1	1	Deputy Postmaster General	Special...			920		920			
2	2										
1	1	Secretary	Clerical..	A1		700	700	700			
APPOINTMENT BRANCH.											
1	1	Appointment Clerk	"	A2		400	400	400			
1	1	Clerk	"	A3		300	300	300			
4	5	Clerks—1 at £250, 3 at £240, 1 at £210...	"	B		925	1,180	1,180			
2	1	Clerk at £200	"	C		400	200	200			
3	3	Clerks—1 at £140, 1 at £110, and 1 at £65	"			295	315	315			
11	11					2,320		2,395			
INLAND MAIL BRANCH.											
1	1	Inland Mail Clerk	"	A2		400	400	400			
1	1	Clerk	"	B		250	250	250			
2	2	Clerks at £210	"	C		400	420	420			
1	1	Clerk	"	D		52	65	65			
5	5					1,102		1,135			
IRREGULARITY AND MISSING LETTER BRANCH.											
1	1	Inspector for Irregularity, Missing and Dead Letter Branch	"	A3		400	400	400			
1	1	Clerk	"	A3		300	300	300			
1	...	Do	"	A		275	.....	.....	
3	4	Clerks—1 at £260, 2 at £225, and 1 at £210	"	B		700	920	920			
3	3	Do 2 at £200, and 1 at £180	"	C		570	580	580			
5	5	Do 2 at £140, 1 at £125, 1 at £95, and 1 at £65	"	D		533	565	565			
14	14					2,778		2,765			
DEAD LETTER BRANCH.											
1	1	Dead Letter Clerk	"	B		225	240	240			
1	1	Clerk	"	C		170	170	170			
4	4	Clerks—2 at £150, 1 at £125, 1 at £110	"	D		525	535	535			
6	6					920		945			
CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.											
1	1	Correspondence Clerk	"	A3		325	325	325			
1	1	Clerk	"	B		200	210	210			
2	1	Do	"	C		200	160	160			
...	1	Do	"	D		.....	50	50		
4	4					725		745			
RECORD BRANCH.											
1	1	Record Clerk	"	A3		300	300	300			
1	1	Clerk	"	B		250	250	250			
3	3	Clerks at £180	"	C		510	540	540			
1	1	Clerk	"	D		100	100	100			
6	6					1,160		1,190			
49	49	Carried forward... ..				11,995		12,165			

* For allowances, &c., see Schedule

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. of Persons.						GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900					Division of Service.	Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
								£	£			
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.												
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.												
49	49	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,995	.....	12,165	
STORE BRANCH.												
1	1	Clerk in charge of Stores ...	...	Clerical..	A3	...	300		300		
1	1	Clerk ...	...	"	...	B	250		250		
1	1	Do ...	...	"	...	C	180		190		
4	4	Clerks—1 at £125, 1 at £110, 1 at £100, and 1 at £80 ...	...	"	...	D	387		415		
1	1	Storeman—Foreman ...	...	General..	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Storeman and Signalman ...	...	"	...	...	130		130		
2	2	Storemen, at £120 ...	...	"	...	...	240		240		
								1,637		1,675		
11	11											
ACCOUNT BRANCH.												
1	1	Accountant ...	...	Clerical	A1	...	550		550		
...	2	Clerks, at £260 ...	...	"	...	A	.....		520		
5	3	Do 1 at £250, and 2 at £230 ...	...	"	...	A	1,190		710		
4	4	Do 2 at £200, 1 at £180, and 1 at £160... ..	...	"	...	C	740		740		
								2,480		2,520		
10	10											
CASH BRANCH.												
1	1	Cashier ...	...	"	...	A2	450		450		
1	1	Clerk ...	...	"	...	A3	350		350		
1	1	Do ...	...	"	...	B	225		240		
1	1	Do ...	...	"	...	C	200		200		
2	3	Clerks—1 at £160, 1 at £150, and 1 at £50	...	"	...	D	300		360			
								1,525		1,600		
6	7											
SAVINGS BANK AND MONEY ORDER DIVISION.												
1	1	Controller ...	...	"	...	A1	800		800		
1	1	Accountant ...	...	"	...	A1	500		500		
1	1	Examiner ...	...	"	...	A3	380		380		
3	3	Clerks, 2 at £335, and 1 at £300 ...	...	"	...	A3	970		970		
1	1	Teller ...	...	"	...	A3	300		300		
3	3	Clerks—1 at £277, 2 at £270 ...	...	"	...	A	808		817		
10	14	Do 5 at £250, 5 at £240, and 4 at £210	...	"	...	B	2,408		3,290			
22	18	Do 5 at £200, 8 at £190, 5 at £180...	...	"	...	C	4,120		3,420			
38	38	Do 9 at £150, 2 at £140, 5 at £125, 3 at £120, 4 at £110, 1 at £100, 2 at £90, 5 at £80, 3 at £70, and 4 at £65 ...	...	"	...	D	3,963		4,205		
								14,254		14,682		
80	80											
156	157	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,891	.....	32,642	

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
					£	£	£	£	
156	157	Brought forward...	.....	.....	.....	31,891	.....	32,642
DISTRIBUTER'S BRANCH.									
1	1	Distributor of Stamps	Clerical ..	A2 ..	425	425	425	425	
1	1	Clerk	" ..	A ..	275	290	290	290	
1	1	Do	" ..	B ..	250	250	250	250	
1	1	Do	" ..	C ..	200	200	200	200	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £84 and 1 at £80	" ..	D ..	154	164	164	164	
6	6					1,304		1,329	
MAIL DIVISION.									
1	1	Chief Inspector and Superintendent	" ..	A1 ..	700	700	700	700	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent and Senior Inspector	" ..	A1 ..	550	550	550	550	
1	...	Senior Inspector	" ..	A1 ..	500	.....	.....	.....
3	6	Inspectors—1 at £470, 1 at £461, 4 at £400	" ..	A2 ..	1,331	2,531	2,531	2,531	
3	1	Inspector	" ..	A3 ..	1,200	300	300	300	
4	4	Clerks—1 at £350; 2 at £325, 1 at £300... ..	" ..	A3 ..	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	
5	6	Do 2 at £290, 2 at £280, 1 at £270, and 1 at £260	" ..	A ..	1,360	1,670	1,670	1,670	
8	8	Clerks—2 at £250, 1 at £240, 4 at £230, and 1 at £210	" ..	B ..	1,875	1,870	1,870	1,870	
1	...	Relieving Officer and Acting Inspector	" ..	A ..	280	.....	.....	.....
14	16	Clerks—5 at £200, 8 at £180, and 3 at £160	" ..	C ..	2,595	2,920	2,920	2,920	
19	16	Do 2 at £150, 3 at £140, 1 at £135, 1 at £125, 1 at £120, 5 at £110, 2 at £100, and 1 at £50	" ..	D ..	2,320	1,900	1,900	1,900	
1	1	Officer-in-charge of Parcel Post	" ..	A3 ..	325	350	350	350	
61	60					14,336		14,091	
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DIVISION.									
1	1	Chief Electrician and Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs	Professional	A1 ..	800	800*	800*	800*	
ELECTRICIAN'S BRANCH.									
1	1	Electrician	" ..	A2 ..	500	500	500	500	
1	1	Assistant Electrician	" ..	A3 ..	350	350	350	350	
1	1	Testing Officer	" ..	B1 ..	240	250	250	250	
2	2	Testing Officers at £240	" ..	B2 ..	450	480	480	480	
1	2	Do 1 at £125, 1 at £100	" ..	B3 ..	100	225	225	225	
1	2	Cadets at £65	" ..	B4 ..	70	130	130	130	
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	D ..	100	110	110	110	
1	1	Mechanician	General	.....	300	325	325	325
5	5	Fitters—2 at £236, 1 at £150, 1 at £130, and 1 at £78 ... ..	" ..	.....	830	830	830	830
13	13	Batterymen—1 at £223, 2 at £150, 1 at £110, 2 at £100, 3 at £90, 3 at £78, 1 at £65 ... ..	" ..	.....	1,376	1,402	1,402	1,402
1	1	Jointer ... ..	" ..	.....	100	100	100	100
1	1	Probationer ... ..	" ..	.....	52	65	65	65
30	32					5,268		5,567	
253	255	Carried forward	52,799	53,629	

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADES.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
						£		£	
253	255	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	52,799	.....	53,629
OPERATING BRANCH.									
1	1	Station Manager	Clerical ..	A1	...	600	600		
2	2	Assistant Managers, at £350	" ..	A3	...	660	700		
3	3					1,260		1,300	
BOOKING CLERKS—OPERATING ROOM.									
4	5	Clerks—2 at £200, 1 at £175, 1 at £170, and 1 at £160... ..	" ..	C	...	730	905		
21	20	Do 6 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £130 10 at £125, and 2 at £110	" ..	D	...	2,697	2,640		
25	25					3,427		3,545	
RECEIVING BRANCH.									
1	1	Receiving Clerk	" ..	A3	...	375	375		
1	1	Clerk	" ..	B	...	250	250		
6	7	Clerks—2 at £200, 1 at £175, 1 at £170, and 3 at £160	" ..	C	...	1,055	1,225		
3	2	Clerks—1 at £125, and 1 at £112	" ..	D	...	372	237		
11	11					2,052		2,087	
CHECK BRANCH.									
1	1	Check Clerk	" ..	A2	...	403	403		
1	1	Clerk	" ..	A	...	290	290		
3	4	Clerks—1 at £230, 1 at £220, 1 at £218, and 1 at £200	" ..	B	...	654	868		
4	3	Clerks—2 at £190, and 1 at £160	" ..	C	...	730	540		
13	13	Do 3 at £150, 2 at £140, 4 at £125, 1 at £110, 1 at £84, and 2 at £65	" ..	D	...	1,494	1,554		
22	22					3,571		3,655	
DESPATCH BRANCH.									
1	1	Messengers' Overseer	" ..	B	...	236	240		
...	1	Clerk	" ..	C	...	.....	200	
2	1	Do	" ..	C	...	370	190		
3	3	Overseers at £125	General..	...	...	375	375	
11	11	Monitors—2 at £130, 1 at £120, and 8 at £88 ... ..	" ..	...	...	1,084	1,084	
17	17					2,065		2,089	
TELEPHONE BRANCH.									
1	1	Manager	Clerical ..	A2	...	500	500		
1	1	Mechanician	General..	...	...	300	300	
1	1	Exchange Foreman... ..	" ..	...	...	300	300	
1	1	Line Foreman ... ..	" ..	...	...	200	200	
33	34	Fitters—1 at £223, 2 at £200, 3 at £175, 1 at £150, 4 at £135, 3 at £125, 7 at £110, 2 at £100, and 11 at £96 ... ..	" ..	...	...	4,102	4,239	
7	7	Monitors—2 at £145, 1 at £120, 3 at £110, and 1 at £96 ... ..	" ..	...	...	836	836	
2	2	Junior Assistants—1 at £78, and 1 at £26 ... ..	" ..	...	...	104	104	
1	2	Cleaner and Messenger—1 at £78, 1 at £26 ... ..	" ..	...	...	78	104	
173	205	Switchboard Attendants ... ..	.....	...	...	8,281	10,465	
...	...	Do do &c., as required... ..	.....	...	...	1,500	1,500	
1	1	Matron ... ..	.....	...	...	130	130	
1	1	Clerk	Clerical...	D	...	110	125		
222	256					16,441		18,803	
553	589	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....	81,615	.....	85,138

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.											
No. of Persons.		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1898-9	1899-1900			Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.			
						£		£			
553	589	Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	81,615	.....	85,108			
ELECTRIC LIGHT BRANCH.											
1	1	Chief Engineer	Professional	A3	..	350		350			
4	4	Engineers—2 at £212, and 2 at £190 ...	General..	..	..	804		804			
12	12	Assistant Engineers—1 at £161, 4 at £156, 2 at £150, 1 at £130, 1 at £120, 2 at £110, and 1 at £110 ... ..	..	..	..	1,625		1,655			
17	17					2,779		2,809			
CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.											
1	1	Inspector of Lines ... ..	..	..	..	350		350			
1	1	Assistant Line Repairer ... ..	..	..	..	241		241			
4	4	Overseers at £250 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,000		1,000			
1	1	Assistant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	130		130			
7	7					1,721		1,721			
1	1	Manager of Stables... ..	General..	..	..	254		254			
2	2	1 Farrier at £144, 1 Assistant Farrier at £91 ... ..	..	..	..	235		235			
8	8	Grooms—1 at £125, 2 at £122, and 5 at £104 ... ..	..	..	..	889		889			
1	1	Foreman of Mail Cart Drivers ... ..	..	..	..	150		150			
12	12	Mail Cart Drivers—1 at £130, 4 at £120, 5 at £104, and 2 at £96 ... ..	..	..	..	1,260		1,322			
15	16	1 Mechanic, £160; 1 Carpenter, £156; 1 Caretaker, £150; 1 Assistant Caretaker, £115; 1 Tower Attendant, £78; 1 Office-keeper, £100; 6 Cleaners, at £104; 1 Lift Attendant, at £112; 1 Lift Attendant, at £99; 1 Lift Attendant, at £78, and 1 Bicycle-fitter, at £150... ..	..	..	..	1,635		1,822			
2	2	Detectives, at £208 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	416		416			
3	3	Constables, at 7s. 6d. per diem each ... ..	.....	.....	.....	411		411			
1	1	Medical Officer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	120		130			
1	1	Chinese Interpreter ... ..	.....	.....	.....	55		50			
9	9	1 Overseer of Letter Carriers, £180; 2 Custodians of Mails—1 at £100 and 1 at £91; 1 Custodian of Mail Bags, at £100; 1 Bag Maker, at £150; 1 Assistant in Bag Room, £84; 2 Bag Turners—1 at £91 and 1 at £65; and 1 Timekeeper, at £100	General..	..	..	974		961			
1	1	Out-door Inquiry Officer ... ..	..	..	..	160		160			
56	57					6,559		6,800			
INDOOR MESSENGERS.											
1	1	Chief Messenger	General	..	..	180		180			
15	17	Messengers—1 at £140, 3 at 125, 1 at £120, 2 at £98, 2 at £86, 3 at £78, 1 at £65, 2 at £60, and 2 at £52 ... ..	..	..	..	1,403		1,526			
16	18					1,583		1,706			
649	688	Carried forward... ..	£	94,257		98,144			

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1898-9	1899-1900.		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
					£		£	
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.								
649	688	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	94,257	.....	98,144
17	17	Parcels Assistants—1 at £150, 2 at £140, 2 at £130, 1 at £120, 2 at £115, 1 at £94, 1 at £91, 6 at £78, and 1 at £65	General..	... ..	...	1,758	1,758	1,758
45	47	Line Repairers, at £140 each ... ..	"	... ..	.....	6,300	.....	6,580
1	...	Telegraph Cadet ... ..	"	... ..	.....	26	.....	.....
7	7	Post and Telegraph Officers, at £400 each	Clerical...	A2 ... ..	...	2,800	2,800	2,800
30	30	Post and Telegraph Officers—4 at £370, 9 at £350, 8 at £330, 3 at £320, and 6 at £300	"	... A3 ... ..	...	10,030	10,030	10,030
76	76	Post and Telegraph Officers—7 at £299, 5 at £290, 4 at £280, 12 at £270, 4 at £260, 26 at £250, 17 at £240, and 1 at £230 ... ..	"	... .. 1	...	19,290	19,753	19,753
103	103	Post and Telegraph Officers—14 at £225, 25 at £220, 8 at £210, 20 at £200, 29 at £190, and 7 at £180 ... ..	"	... .. 2	...	20,545	21,100	21,100
142	185	Post and Telegraph Officers—4 at £175, 21 at £170, 38 at £160, 36 at £150, 1 at £144, 30 at £140, 55 at £130 ..	"	... .. 3	...	20,780	27,244	27,244
75	38	Post and Telegraph Officers—6 at £125, 21 at £120, 8 at £110, 1 at £101, and 2 at £100 ... ..	"	... .. 4	...	8,730	4,451	4,451
6	6	Post and Telegraph Officers—1 at £95, 2 at £91, 1 at £88, and 2 at £78 ...	Unclassified	... .. 4	...	501	521	521
485	492					82,676	85,899	85,899
		Less value of Quarters ... ..	.....	... ..	...	10,640	10,620	10,620
						72,036	75,279	75,279
		Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....	174,377	.....	181,761
1151	1197							

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1898-9	1899-1900		Higher.	Lower.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.				£	£		
1151	1197	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	...	.....	174,377	.....	181,761
8	7	Post and Telegraph Assistants—1 at £280, 5 at £260, and 1 at £240 ... ..	.....	...	1	2,020		1,820	
113	112	Post and Telegraph Assistants—1 at £230, 15 at £225, 1 at £220, 39 at £200, 46 at £190, and 10 at £180 ... ..	.....	...	2	21,850		22,165	
210	240	Post and Telegraph Assistants—3 at £175, 19 at £170, 66 at £160, 60 at £150, 54 at £140, 10 at £130, and 28 at £125. ....	.....	...	3	30,260		35,675	
374	408	Post and Telegraph Assistants—37 at £120, 90 at £110, 6 at £106, 33 at £101, 34 at £100, 34 at £91, 46 at £88, 65 at £78, and 63 at £65 ... ..	.....	...	4	35,226		38,016	
6	1	Post and Telegraph Assistant ... ..	.....	...	.....	260		52	
						89,616			97,728
711	768								
1	1	Overseer of Sorters... ..	General	...	...	160		180	
123	126	Sorters—39 at £160, 17 at £150, 16 at £140, 16 at £130, 10 at £120, 19 at £110, and 9 at £100 ... ..	"	...	...	16,820		17,300	
124	127		"	...	...	16,980		17,480	
17	12	Stampers—2 at £91, and 10 at £78 ... ..	"	...	...	1,464		962	
			"	...	...	1,464		962	
34	34	Mail Guards—22 at £170, 6 at £160, 3 at £150, 1 at £140, and 2 at £120 ... ..	"	...	...	5,550		5,530	
			"	...	...	5,550		5,530	
463	468	Letter Carriers—54 at £144, 17 at £135, 19 at £130, 24 at £125, 24 at £120, 34 at £115, 21 at £110, 25 at £105, 3 at £104, 26 at £100, 58 at £91, 127 at £78, 23 at £65, 8 at £52, 4 at £39, and 1 at £26 ... ..	"	...	...	46,782		47,455	
			"	...	...	46,782		47,455	
108	107	Mail Boys—78 at £78, 29 at £65 ... ..	"	...	...	8,138		7,969	
			"	...	...	8,138		7,969	
556	561	Telegraph Messengers—293 at £52, 111 at £39, and 157 at £26 ... ..	"	...	...	24,115		23,647	
			"	...	...	24,115		23,647	
1520	1610	Non-official Postmasters, Receiving Office-keepers, Telephone Operators, Assistants, &c. ... ..	"	...	...	25,004		26,834	
			"	...	...	25,004		26,834	
		To provide for new offices, &c. ... ..	.....	...	...	1,350		1,350	
		To provide increases to Junior Staff (General Division) ... ..	.....	...	...	2,783		3,314	
4684	4884	Carried forward	£	396,159	414,030

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1899-1900.

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No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1893-9	1899-1900	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.	
		£		£	
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.					
4684	4884		£	396,159	414,030
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		£		£	
			2,200	3,650	
			11,500	11,200	
			2,900	2,900	
			12,000	12,800	
			1,500	1,600	
			200	200	
			3,300	3,300	
			4,200	3,700	
			7,500	9,500	
			250	300	
			100	200	
			8,500	8,000	
			12,000	10,500	
			2,800	2,800	
			800	1,100	
			6,000	6,300	
			1,400	1,100	
			4,600	4,800	
			1,500	1,500	
			650	3,000	
			350	600	
			.....	150	
			84,250	89,200	
4684	4884		£	480,409	503,230

No. of Persons.		No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				
1898-9	1899-1900	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1899.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1900.		
		£		£		
		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.				
4684	4884	Brought forward ... .. £	.....	480,409	.....	503,230
		CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.				
		Inland, including Portage	90,000		87,000	
		Amount to be transferred to Railway Department for the conveyance of mails... ..	70,000		71,500	
		Gratuities to Ships' Mails, Foreign and Coastwise... ..	8,000		7,500	
		Postal communication, <i>via</i> San Francisco	4,050		4,050	
		Postal communication, <i>via</i> Suez, per Federal Mail Service, by the vessels of the Orient and the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Companies, including the cost of overland transit of mail-matter	30,000		30,000	
		Postal communication, <i>via</i> Vancouver	10,000		10,000	
				212,050		210,050
		CABLE SUBSIDIES AND GUARANTEES.				
		<i>British and Australian Cable Subsidy.</i>				
		Proportion payable by New South Wales of Guaranteed Annual Subsidy of £32,400 for twenty years, from 1st November, 1879, for the Duplication of the British Australian Cable	13,404		10,053	
		<i>Tasmanian Cable Subsidy.</i>				
		Proportion payable by New South Wales	1,705		1,495	
		<i>New Zealand Cable, Reduced Rates.</i>				
		Proportion of Guarantee payable by New South Wales ...	680		523	
		<i>Tasmanian Cable, Reduced Rates</i>				
		Proportion payable by New South Wales	59		.....
		<i>New Caledonia Cable Guarantee.</i>				
		Proportion payable by New South Wales	2,000		2,000	
				17,848		14,071
		MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
		Solicitors' costs in the case, <i>Healey v. Bank of New South Wales</i> ... ..	.....		649	
		Gratuity to Widow of G. T. Carrol, late Line Repairer, Kempsey, whose death was caused by exposure to inclement weather whilst in the performance of his duties	171		.....
		Additional gratuity to William Wiburd, late Mail-guard, who has become blind through injuries received whilst on duty	.....		174	
4684	4884			171		823
		TOTAL... .. £	.....	710,478	.....	728,174

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS

FROM THE

VOTE ADVANCE TO TREASURER, 1898-9,

ON ACCOUNT OF

SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1898-9.

SUBMITTED FOR PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATION IN
ADJUSTMENT OF THE ADVANCE VOTE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
6th December, 1899.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1899.

[6d.]

FREDK. M. DARLEY,

Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 78.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1899-1900, together with a statement of payments from the Vote "Advance to Treasurer, 1898-9," on account of services for the year 1898-9, submitted for Parliamentary appropriation in adjustment of the Advance Vote,—in substitution for the Estimates and Statement submitted with the Governor's Message No. 22, of 9th August, 1899.

Government House,

Sydney, 4th December, 1899.

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS from the Vote Advance to Treasurer,
1898-9, on Account of Services of the Year 1898-9.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
No. I.—SCHEDULES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.			
Mrs. Julia Robinson, widow of the late Pilot Robinson ... ..	.....	12 10 0	12 10 0
TOTAL, SCHEDULES ... .. £	.....	12 10 0	12 10 0
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.			
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Incidental expenses ... ..	.....	111 12 10	111 12 10
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE £	.....	111 12 10	111 12 10
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Aid for the Maintenance of Old and Infirm Aborigines, &c. ... ..	.....	799 0 4	799 0 4
LUNACY.			
Institutions for the Insane generally.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Junior Clerk, Callan Park, difference between £65 per annum and £50 voted, from 7th December, 1898 ... ..	.....	8 10 2	8 10 2
MEDICAL ADVISER.			
Coast Hospital.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Maintenance of patients and ambulance services and other contingencies, including material for minor repairs ... ..	.....	1,000 9 5	1,000 9 5
Analytical Branch.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Cleaner—Difference between £60 per annum and £38 voted, from 4th October, 1898 ... ..	.....	16 6 4	16 6 4
<i>Maintenance of Sick Paupers.</i>			
For support of Destitute Persons in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, Carrington Centennial Convalescent, and other Hospitals, and contingent expenses connected therewith... ..	.....	1,080 3 1	1,080 3 1
AGENT-GENERAL.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Secretary—Difference between £900 per annum and £830 voted, from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898 ... ..	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0
FISHERIES COMMISSION.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Junior clerk, at £50 per annum, from 23rd September, 1898 ... ..	.....	38 12 2	38 12 2
REORGANISATION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE ... ..	.....	1,570 19 7	1,570 19 7
BOTANIC GARDENS.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Amount inadvertently deducted from salary of clerk as house rent ... ..	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0
Carried forward... .. £	.....	4,564 1 1	4,564 1 1
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	124 2 10	124 2 10

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS FROM THE VOTE ADVANCE TO

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
Brought forward... .. £	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 124 2 10	£ s. d. 124 2 10
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY— <i>continued.</i>			
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	4,564 1 1	4,564 1 1
GOVERNMENT DOMAINS.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Incidental expenses ... ..	.....	2 0 4	2 0 4
GARDEN PALACE GROUNDS.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Wages to Gardeners, &c. ... ..	.....	49 12 10	49 12 10
CENTENNIAL PARK.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Wages to Gardeners, Labourers, &c. ... ..	.....	297 13 2	297 13 2
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.			
Sydney Rescue Work Society—Special grant	300 0 0		300 0 0
Metropolitan Charities Association—Special grant	525 0 0		525 0 0
City Night Refuge and Reformatory—Special grant	50 0 0		50 0 0
		875 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for Protection, Expenses of Transmission, Charitable Relief, &c.	2,978 8 4		2,978 8 4
Compensation for land resumed at Tuggerah Lakes as a site for Cottage of Inspector of Fisheries	20 17 2		20 17 2
Anthropological Society of Australasia—Special grant	100 0 0		100 0 0
Expenses incurred by the Unemployed Advisory Board	50 0 0		50 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Immigration Restriction Act	25 0 0		25 0 0
Expenses incurred in connection with the Reception of His Excellency the Governor.	192 0 0		192 0 0
Expenses incurred in connection with Conference of Premiers at Melbourne, considering amendments in the Federal Enabling Bill	126 0 0		126 0 0
Expenses incurred in connection with the Australasian Federation Enabling Act of 1899...	17,927 1 1		17,927 1 1
Expenses of Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Hastings and Macleay Election...	351 12 4		351 12 4
Expenses of Royal Commission on Coal Cargoes	62 15 8		62 15 8
Expenses incurred in England and the Continent of Europe in obtaining information essential to the preparation of a report on Old Age Pensions, Charities, and State Insurance	350 0 0		350 0 0
Wilcannia Municipal Council—Special grant, being on account of Endowments and Grants unpaid for the municipal half-years, ended 3rd February, 1896, 3rd August, 1896, 1st February, 1897, and 2nd August, 1897	255 14 2		255 14 2
New Lambton Fire Brigade—Special grant	30 0 0		30 0 0
East Maitland Water Brigade—Special grant.	30 0 0		30 0 0
Morpeth Water Brigade—Special grant	30 0 0		30 0 0
Waterloo Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special grant	50 0 0		50 0 0
Rookwood Fire Brigade—Special grant	100 0 0		100 0 0
		22,679 8 9	
TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY ... .. £	.....	28,467 16 2	28,467 16 2
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	28,591 19 0	28,591 19 0

TREASURER, 1898-9, ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1898-9. 5

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
Brought forward... .. £	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 28,591 19 0	£ s. d. 28,591 19 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.			
LAND AND INCOME TAX.			
To meet expenses in connection with the administration of the Land and Income Tax Assessments, &c. ... ..	.....	4,045 1 4	4,045 1 4
STORES AND STATIONERY.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Stores, Stationery, and Furniture, for the Public Service generally	10,097 3 11		10,097 3 11
Taxation Department Furniture	147 5 11		147 5 11
		10,244 9 10	
BOARD OF HEALTH.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Member of Board of Health, at £100 per annum, from 14th March, 1899	29 16 9		29 16 9
Laboratory Assistant, at £175 per annum, from 1st February, 1899	72 18 4		72 18 4
Cleaner, Biological and Bacteriological Labora- tory, at £75 per annum, from 9th December, 1898	42 2 9		42 2 9
		144 17 10	
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Senior Sub-Inspector—Difference between £250 per annum and £200 voted, from 1st July, 1898	50 0 0		50 0 0
Sub-Inspector—Difference between £236 per annum and £186 voted, from 1st July, 1898	50 0 0		50 0 0
Three Sub-Inspectors—Difference between £206 per annum and £156 voted, from 1st July, 1898	150 0 0		150 0 0
One Sub-Inspector—Difference between £206 per annum and £156 voted, from 1st Octo- ber, 1898	37 10 0		37 10 0
		287 10 0	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Contribution towards maintenance of Meteor- ological Station at Mount Kosciusko and Merimbula	350 0 0		350 0 0
Expenses in connection with the charter of the schooner "Eastward Ho," sent to the relief of Professor David's Expedition to Funafuti for the investigation of the formation of the Coral Islands—further sum	40 14 0		40 14 0
Refund of Civil Service Superannuation deduc- tions payable to officers who have voluntarily resigned from the Service	1,179 2 11		1,179 2 11
To meet pensions to Superannuated Police Officers	10,704 10 0		10,704 10 0
To meet pensions to Inspectors of Stock, Department of Mines	676 15 0		676 15 0
Late Sir H. Parkes—Family Grant—Payments pending appointment of Trustee	375 0 0		375 0 0
Expenses incurred in editing and publishing a Handbook on Spontaneous Combustion of Coal	100 0 0		100 0 0
		13,426 1 11	
<i>(Items connected with Defence.)</i>			
Proportion payable to Government of Western Australia for expenses of maintenance of Garrison, Albany ... ..	.....	556 5 5	556 5 5
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE ... .. £	.....	28,704 6 4	28,704 6 4
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	57,296 5 4	57,296 5 4

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS FROM THE VOTE ADVANCE TO

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. £	.....	57,296 5 4	57,296 5 4
No. IV.—MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
MILITARY SECRETARY.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
1 Probationer, at £50 per annum, from 16th November, 1898	27 1 8		27 1 8
1 Probationer, at £50 per annum, from 17th November, 1898	26 18 11		26 18 11
		54 0 7	
VOLUNTEER FORCES.			
First Australian Horse—Capitation allowance at £5 per head, for 125 men ... ..	.....	625 0 0	625 0 0
National Guard—Band Allowance ... ..	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0
<i>General Contingencies.</i>			
Cost of Installation of Major-General French's Defence Scheme	80 16 3		80 16 3
Clearing Scrub on Randwick Rifle Range ..	46 1 7		46 1 7
Expenses in connection with holding Volunteer Camps of Instruction during Easter holidays	1,254 17 7		1,254 17 7
		1,381 15 5	
TOTAL, MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES £	.....	2,110 16 0	2,110 16 0
No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Acting Judges of Supreme Court	188 10 0		188 10 0
Clerk, at £300 per annum, from 1st May, 1899	50 0 0		50 0 0
Clerk, at £250 per annum, from 1st January, 1899	125 0 0		125 0 0
		363 10 0	
TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL £	.....	363 10 0	363 10 0
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.			
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.			
Survey Division—Trigonometrical Branch.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Piling Overseer, at £200 per annum, from 8th March, 1899 ... ..	.....	62 18 1	62 18 1
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
For the purchase and resumption of sites for, and improvement and general maintenance of Public Parks, Recreation Grounds, and Bathing Places	132 18 11		132 18 11
Kuring-gai Chase—Special grant towards im- provements	750 0 0		750 0 0
Compensation for Improvements on Village and Suburban Lands at Gilgunnia, and for the withdrawal of 770 acres from the leasehold area of Wirchilleba Pastoral Holding ...	178 5 10		178 5 10
Compensation for improvements and for the withdrawal of about 1,300 acres from the leasehold area of Wirchilleba Pastoral Holding for extension to Gilgunnia Tem- porary Common	267 3 2		267 3 2
Amount awarded by the Arbitrators, Land Appeal Court, as compensation for value of land taken by the Government for Lower Avenue Road and Bay View Road, Mos- man's Bay	1,630 0 0		1,630 0 0
		2,958 7 11	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS £	.....	3,021 6 0	3,021 6 0
Carried forward... .. £	.....	62,791 17 4	62,791 17 4

TREASURER, 1898-9, ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1898-9. 7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward £		62,791 17 4	62,791 17 4
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.			
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.			
Painting Centennial Park gates and railings...	1,683 13 3		1,683 13 3
Painting Railings, Public Parks	9,054 2 1		9,054 2 1
		10,737 15 4	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Compensation to Mrs. R. Bastian, widow of the late Captain H. Bastian, who lost his life owing to the foundering of the steamer "Little Nell" whilst proceeding from Sydney to Newcastle	75 0 0		75 0 0
Gratuity to John Jackson, Maintenance Man, Roads Branch, equal to two weeks' pay for each year of service	80 0 0		80 0 0
Waller v. Young—Verdict and costs	1,150 0 0		1,150 0 0
Drummoyne Municipal Council—Grant for repairing damage to roads and footpaths of the Borough caused by cattle passing through to the Abattoirs	200 0 0		200 0 0
Five Dock Municipal Council—Grant for repairing damage to roads and footpaths of the Borough caused by cattle passing through to the Abattoirs	200 0 0		200 0 0
		1,705 0 0	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.. £	.....	12,442 15 4	12,442 15 4
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
PROTHONOTARY AND DIVORCE COURT.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Acting Chief Clerk, at £400 per annum, from 22nd February, 1899... ..	.....	141 13 3	141 13 3
DISTRICT COURT.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Junior Clerk, at £50 per annum, from 5th December, 1898 ... ..	.....	28 12 7	28 12 7
PETTY SESSIONS.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Clerk of Petty Sessions, White Cliffs, at £175 per annum, from 7th June, 1899	11 13 4		11 13 4
Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Newcastle, at £50 per annum, from 1st October, 1898...	37 10 0		37 10 0
Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Gunnedah, at £50 per annum, from 11th October, 1898	36 3 1		36 3 1
		85 6 5	
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Examiner of Titles, at £600 per annum, from 29th May, 1899	54 16 9		54 16 9
Junior Clerk. Difference between £57 per annum and £50 voted from 23rd September, 1898	5 8 1		5 8 1
		60 4 10	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors under Licensing Act 45 Vic. No. 14 ...	107 12 4		107 12 4
Necropolis—Maintenance of the Naval section of the Church of England Cemetery ...	5 10 0		5 10 0
		113 2 4	
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE £	.....	428 19 5	428 19 5
Carried forward.. .. £		75,663 12 1	75,663 12 1

8 STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS FROM THE ADVANCE VOTE—SERVICES, 1898-9.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. £	.....	75,663 12 1	75,663 12 1
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.			
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales—Special grant ... ..	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY ... .. £	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.			
IMPORTED AND INTRODUCED STOCK.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Transfer of Stock and Forage, incidental expenses, for expenses connected with in- vestigation of outbreaks and prevention of diseases amongst live stock, &c. ... ..	.....	2,161 4 8	2,161 4 8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
James M. Conroy—Refund of portion of rent lodged in connection with application for leases Nos. 87, 88, and 89, at Gundagai (Mining on Private Lands Act) which were declared forfeited	25 0 0		25 0 0
Distribution of seed-wheat to distressed farmers, to be repaid by the farmers	2,926 8 7		2,926 8 7
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE ... .. £	.....	5,112 13 3	5,112 13 3
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.			
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Purchase of Land and Buildings at Murwil- lumbah, to be used as a Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0
TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL... .. £	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ... .. £	.....	81,276 5 4	81,276 5 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES
OF THE
EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1899-1900.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
19 DECEMBER, 1899.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPELGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1899.

[3d.]

BEAUCHAMP,

Governor.

Message No. 87.

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 accompanying Additional Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government of New South Wales, for the period from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900.

Government House,

Sydney, 15th December, 1899.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES for the period from 1st July, 1899, to
30th June, 1900.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.		
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.		
Salary of Statistician, from 1st January, 1900... ..	425 0 0	
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.		
In aid of Charitable Institutions	1,500 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
National Rifle Association of N.S.W.—Supplementary Grant in aid of	500 0 0	
		2,425 0 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
BOARD OF HEALTH.		
Purchase of Oil Launch for use of Health Officer, Newcastle	250 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Postage for Public Departments—further sum	1,875 0 0	
		2,125 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.		
To place Salary of Chief Draftsman at the rate paid in 1898-9, as settled, on appeal, by Public Service Board	20 0 0	
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.		
Electric Lighting, Domain	2,150 0 0	
		2,170 0 0
No. VIII.—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Amount (as per recommendation of Select Committee) to compensate Rachel Dawson for actual loss sustained and wrong done through a miscarriage of justice. (In full of all demands) ... ..	.....	250 0 0
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.		
<i>Grants in aid of Public Institutions.</i>		
Art Society of New South Wales—further sum	100 0 0	
Society of Artists—further sum... ..	100 0 0	
		200 0 0
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
To cover cost of erecting Buildings, &c., for Stock Quarantine at Bradley's Head ... ..	.....	2,500 0 0
TOTAL	£	9,670 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 19th December, 1899.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATE
OF THE
EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON ACCOUNT OF
PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES,
FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900,
PROPOSED TO BE
PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
19 DECEMBER, 1899.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1899.
[6d.]

Message No. 88.

BEAUCHAMP,

Governor.

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 accompanying Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government of New South Wales, on account of Public Works and other Services, for the year 1899-1900, proposed to be provided for by Loan.

Government House,

Sydney, 12th December, 1899.

**ESTIMATE of EXPENDITURE on account of Public Works and other Services,
provided for by Loan.**

Particulars.	Amount.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Permanent and Reproductive Works.				
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
MILITARY SERVICES.				
Erection of Drill Sheds in Country Towns	2,000	0 0		
Additions to Barracks and Defences	2,000	0 0		
To Complete Equipment for Defences	7,300	0 0		
Conversion of Breech-loading Guns into Quick-firers, and Supply of Mountings	5,000	0 0		
Small Arms' Ammunition for Reserve Stock	7,500	0 0		
Warlike Stores, &c.	8,750	0 0		
Alteration and Conversion of Small Arms and Completion of Submarine Mining Boat	8,000	0 0		
Purchase of Munitions of War, Reserve Stock	100,000	0 0		
			140,550	0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Additions, &c., to the Newcastle Hospital	6,000	0 0		
Additions, &c., to the Parramatta Hospital	2,000	0 0		
Erection, &c., of Fire Stations	2,000	0 0		
			10,000	0 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
GOVERNMENT PRINTER.				
Additional Machinery for Government Printing Office			2,500	0 0
RAILWAYS.				
Rolling Stock to meet Additional Traffic and the Equipment of New Lines	120,000	0 0		
Additions to Railway Lines, Stations, Buildings, Workshops, and other purposes	100,000	0 0		
Towards the Improvement of Grades and Curves—further sum	80,000	0 0		
TRAMWAYS.				
Towards the Conversion of the Western System of Tram Lines to Electric, and for Rolling Stock	80,000	0 0		
Towards Amount required to put the Tarrawingee Tramway in Working Order, and necessary Improvements	10,000	0 0		
Extension of Tarrawingee Tramway to Racecourse, and Sidings connected therewith, &c.	1,000	0 0		
			391,000	0 0
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
For Thinning out and otherwise Improving Forest Reserves— further sum			10,000	0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
<i>(Including Land Resumptions and Costs).</i>				
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.				
Bateman's Bay—Training-wall at entrance to Clyde River	4,000	0 0		
Port Kembla Harbour Improvements—further sum	10,000	0 0		
Port Kembla Harbour Improvements—Purchase of Land and Improvements thereon	55,500	0 0		
Moruya River Improvements—further sum	11,000	0 0		
Clarence River Improvements	30,000	0 0		
Richmond River Improvements	10,000	0 0		
Carried forward	£ 120,500	0 0	554,050	0 0

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Permanent and Reproductive Works—continued.		
No. VII—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward	£	£ 554,050 0 0
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—<i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward	120,500 0 0	
Cape Hawke Improvements—further sum	5,000 0 0	
Manning River Improvements	15,000 0 0	
Bellingen River Improvements	8,000 0 0	
Parramatta River Improvements (near the town)	5,000 0 0	
Nambucca River Improvements—further sum	10,000 0 0	
Macleay River Improvements—further sum	12,000 0 0	
Hastings River Improvements	1,700 0 0	
Wharf, Darling Harbour, and extending Railway to deep waters of Port Jackson (including land resumptions)—further sum	100,000 0 0	
Wharf, Sheds, and Roadway, east side of Woolloomooloo Bay—towards	8,000 0 0	
Wharf and Shipping Appliances, Newcastle, including Hydraulic Cranes, Inner Basin—further sum	26,500 0 0	
Newcastle Harbour—Providing extra Mooring Accommodation—further sum	5,000 0 0	
Spectacle Island—Erection of Shell Magazine and Wharf, including Reclamation Works	5,500 0 0	
Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers, Snagging and Clearing—further sum	13,000 0 0	
Glebe Island Improvements, Wharfage Accommodation, Leveling and Forming Ground—further sum	25,000 0 0	
Light-house, Norah Head—with Apparatus and Construction of Approach, Road, and Telegraph Communication	13,000 0 0	
Horse Ferry, Dock, and Landing at Dawes Point, with Roadway thereto—further sum	2,000 0 0	
Trial Bay Prison—Erection of New Wing and Electric Light Installation—further sum	1,500 0 0	
Country Towns Water Supply—further sum	15,000 0 0	
<i>Sea-walls, Reclamation, and Dredging.</i>		
White's Creek, Cook's River, Long Cove, Homebush Bay, North Harbour, Newcastle (including Appliances for Pumping Silt, &c.); Roselle Bay; Double Bay; Manly; Byron Bay; Landing Silt from Sand-pumps and other Dredges, Forming Ground, Special Dredging and Appliances	65,500 0 0	
<i>Wharves, Jetties, and Landings.</i>		
Merimbula, including Bridge, Road, and Shed; Jetty, Pontoon, Waiting-shed and Stage, Circular Quay, east side; Bourke—Shed and Approaches—further sum; Newcastle (Queen's Wharf); White Bay; Bermagui—Extension of; Erskine-street; Princes' Stairs, Circular Quay; Glebe Island	16,200 0 0	
New Shallow Draught Screw-steamer for Dredge Service—further sum	1,000 0 0	
Pilot Steamer "Ajax"—Electric Light and transfer of present Engine and Dynamo to Dredge Service Vessels	450 0 0	
New Steamer, to replace "Thetis" (condemned)	15,000 0 0	
New Steam Launch for Lunacy Department	1,200 0 0	
New Sand-pump Dredge for Reclamation and other Works	18,000 0 0	
Self-propelled Steam Sand-pump Dredge for deepening Shallow Bars—further sum	2,200 0 0	
Punts for Harbour and Reclamation Works	4,000 0 0	
New Steam Launch, Public Works Department	2,000 0 0	
		522,250 0 0
Carried forward	£	£ 1,076,300 0 0

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Permanent and Reproductive Works—continued.		
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward	£	1,076,300 0 0
RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTION.		
<i>Railways.</i>		
Tamworth to Manila Railway—further sum	7,317 0 0	
Cootamundra-Gundagai Railway: Award and Interest Arbitration Case McSharry v. Railway Commissioners ...	52,500 0 0	
Land resumption on Railway Lines already constructed (old claims)	10,175 0 0	
Rosehill Railway from Clyde to Carlingford—Purchase of—further sum	2,500 0 0	
Berrigan to Finley Railway—further sum	3,000 0 0	
Construction of Siding into General Cemetery, Sutherland ...	2,500 0 0	
		77,992 0 0
<i>Tramways.</i>		
Conversion of the present Steam Trams into Electrical—further sum	62,749 0 0	
Tramways generally	75,000 0 0	
		137,749 0 0
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.		
<i>Post and Telegraph Offices—Erections and Additions.</i>		
General Post Office, Sydney, and Subway, Martin Place—further sum	18,800 0 0	
<i>Gaols—Erections and Additions.</i>		
Parramatta (Quarters, &c.); Penitentiary for Petty Offenders; Prison for Females—further sum; Electric Light Installation Gaols—Darlinghurst, Goulburn, Bathurst, East Maitland, Broken Hill, Berrima, and Parramatta ...	29,000 0 0	
<i>Institutions for Insane—Additions, &c.</i>		
Kenmore—further sum	10,000 0 0	
Callan Park, Parramatta, and Gladesville; Rydalmere; Gladesville—Quarters for Medical Officer	17,500 0 0	
<i>Benevolent Asylums—Erections, Additions, &c.</i>		
Rookwood; Newington	15,800 0 0	
Botanic Gardens (Additions and Improvements)—further sum	5,800 0 0	
Government House—External Rebuilding and Electric Light—further sum	4,500 0 0	
Jenolan Caves Accommodation House—further sum	4,000 0 0	
National Art Gallery—further sum—Additions	4,000 0 0	
New Offices for Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—further sum	500 0 0	
University of Sydney—Additions	12,000 0 0	
Electric Light Installation, Public Buildings generally, including Workshop, Fittings, Machinery, &c.—further sum	4,000 0 0	
Coast Hospital, Little Bay—Erection of Kitchen and Appliances, Residence for Clerk and Storekeeper, Additions Lock Ward, and other Improvements	5,600 0 0	
Custom House Buildings—Additions—further sum	2,000 0 0	
Treasury Buildings—Additions, Electric Light, and Fittings—further sum	1,000 0 0	
		134,500 0 0
Carried forward	£	1,426,541 0 0

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Permanent and Reproductive Works—continued.		
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	1,426,541 0 0
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.		
Waratah Drainage	2,000 0 0	
Parramatta Drainage	35,000 0 0	
Rookwood Asylum—Sewerage—further sum	800 0 0	
Mosman and South Willoughby Sewerage—further sum	3,000 0 0	
Waverley, Randwick, and Bondi Sewerage—further sum	11,300 0 0	
Providing new Sewers, and for elevating Sewerage into Main Bondi Outfall Sewer at Woolloomooloo, including other Low Levels—further sum	2,500 0 0	
Darling Harbour Low-level Sewerage—further sum	5,000 0 0	
Construction of Stormwater Channel through Water Reserve in the Town of Kiama	2,500 0 0	
		62,100 0 0
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.		
Bridge, Lane Cove River—Re-vote ... ..	.....	3,500 0 0
TELEPHONE TUNNELS.		
Construction of Telephone Tunnels—further sum ... ..	.....	50,000 0 0
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.		
<i>Water.</i>		
Improvements in Mains, Reticulation, Metropolitan and Country Districts, Stop Valves on Trunk Mains, Valves for Hydrants, Strengthening and Improving Canal, Additions to Caretakers' Cottages, and Works generally, including Purchase of Land, Erection of Tanks, and Improvements in Pumping Stations	90,700 0 0	
<i>Sewerage.</i>		
Under-draining Filter Beds, Extension of Sewage Farm Railway, Buildings on Main Carrier, Retaining Walls and Scour Channel, Erection of Workmen's Cottages, including Purchase of Land, Additions, Settling Tanks, &c., Willoughby Outfall Works, and Additional Sum to provide for carrying out Sewerage Work on deferred-payment system	31,500 0 0	
		122,200 0 0
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.		
Technical Colleges and Technological Museums ... ..	.....	20,000 0 0
No. X.—MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
BOARD OF EXPORTS.		
For increased facilities for Handling and Export of Agricultural and other Produce; erection of Grain Elevators, and other purposes of a like nature ... ..	.....	100,000 0 0
No. XI.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC.		
Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally ... ..	.....	87,000 0 0
TOTAL, PERMANENT AND REPRODUCTIVE WORKS...£	.....	1,871,341 0 0

Particulars.	Amount.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Other Works.						
<i>(To be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue in thirty years by means of an Annual Sinking Fund.)</i>						
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.						
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.						
<i>Wharves, Jetties, and Landings.</i>						
Merimbula—Jetty, including Bridge, Road, and Shed; Bay View, Pittwater—Wharf; Narooma, Wagonga River—Wharf and approaches; Kurnell, Botany Bay; Wharves and Jetties generally	5,800	0	0			
Pilot Station, new entrance, Macleay River	3,000	0	0			
Dredge Docks, Tweed and Clarence Rivers	2,500	0	0			
				11,300	0	0
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.						
<i>Post and Telegraph Offices—Erections and Additions.</i>						
Gunnedah, Wentworth (further sum), Molong, Menangle, Nyngan, Kyamba, Broken Hill, Hillgrove, Smithfield, Canterbury, Tibooburra, Broken Hill Railway Town, Wyalong, Hillston, Post and Telegraph Offices generally, Clocks and Bells for Post and Telegraph Offices	16,709	0	0			
<i>Police Stations and Lock-ups—Erection and Additions.</i>						
Collarendabri, Young, Maude, West Maitland (quarters), Wyalong (barracks), Wyalong (quarters), Gunbar, Ryde, Millthorpe, Wiseman's Ferry, Stockingbingal, Bethungra, Broken Hill, Belmont, Moss Vale (lock-up), Bungendore, Wyalong (lock-up), Gilgandra (further sum), Kingston, Kempsey, Eden, Bulyeroi, Acacia Creek, Kunopia, Bourke, Police Stations generally (erection)	24,700	0	0			
<i>Court-houses—Erection and Additions.</i>						
Pilliga (including Lock-up), Tuena, Gundagai, Stewart's Brook, Coopernook (including Lock-up, further sum), Temora (further sum), Blayney, Cootamundra (further sum), Braidwood, Nyngan Court-house and Police Buildings, Bathurst Court-house, Narrandera, Cumnock (including Lock-up, further sum), Court-houses generally	20,842	0	0			
<i>Gaols—Erection and Additions.</i>						
Burrowa, Grenfell, Gaols generally	2,905	0	0			
Forbes—Land and Survey Offices—Quarters	400	0	0			
Kurnell—Accommodation House and Caretaker's Quarters	600	0	0			
Wombeyan Caves—Accommodation House (Additions)	1,000	0	0			
Yarrangobilly Caves—Accommodation House, Erection	1,000	0	0			
Guard Room at Government House—Erection	750	0	0			
Electric Light and other works, "Sobraon," Nautical School Ship	1,500	0	0			
Centennial Park Buildings and Improvements... ..	1,300	0	0			
Fire Brigade Station, Redfern	350	0	0			
				72,056	0	0
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.						
Botany Stormwater Channel	3,800	0	0			
Orange Stormwater Drainage	1,000	0	0			
Sewerage Works generally	7,000	0	0			
				11,800	0	0
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.						
<i>Roads.</i>						
Roads across Bondi Beach	2,500	0	0			
Relaying Wood Blocks, King-street, Newtown	1,427	0	0			
Punt for Spink's Ferry, Wakool River (Road Balranald to Swan Hill Bridge)	450	0	0			
Carried forward	£ 4,377	0	0	95,156	0	0

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Other Works—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
Brought forward	£	95,156 0 0
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH—continued.		
Brought forward	£ 4,377 0 0	
<i>Bridges.</i>		
Harper's Creek, Road Berry to Barrengarry; McDonald's Creek, Road Cudgegong to Hill End; Mulwarree Ponds, at Landsdowne, Road Goulburn to Bungonia; Euroka Creek, Road East Kempsey to Dondingalong; Gil Gil Creek, Road Garah to Kunopia; Parson's Creek, Road Warkworth to Putty; Flyer's Creek, Bulladelah to Bungwall; Khoribakh Creek, Road Khoribakh to Upper Wallamba; Mandagery Creek, Road Manildra to Toogong; Billabong Creek, at Bolton-street, Jerilderie; Tom Thumb Lagoon, Road Wollongong to Port Kembla; Millie (or Cameron's) Creek, Road Bingera to Barraba; Yass River (Pearce's), Main South Road; Cox's River, at Glenroy, Road Hartley to Jenolan; Belu- bula River, Road Cowra to Canowindra; Bell River, near Wellington, Road Wellington to Ulundry; Yaven Yaven Creek, at Mount Adrab, Road Ade- long to Hillas Creek; Emu Creek, Road Booral to Bulladelah; Main Arm Brunswick River, at Mullum- bimby, Road Hainsville <i>via</i> Mullumbimby to Byron Bay; Fish River at Mutton's Falls, Road Tarana to Oberon, including road deviation; Bowna Creek ("Spurr's"), Road Albury to Cookardinia; Charleyong River, Road Braid- wood to Nerriga; Munmurra River, Road Mudgee to Cassilis; Warren Creek, Road Carinda to Brewarrina; Macquarie River, Road Walgett to Brewarrina; Mary- land, including road approaches, Road Amosfield to Acacia Creek; Warrah Creek, Road Quirindi to Warrah Ridge; Milmaland Creek, Road Warren to Carinda; Delegate River, Road Delegate, <i>via</i> Currawang, to Wollandibby; Six-mile Creek, Road Cathcart to Pambula; Burrangong Creek, Lynch-street, Young; Cooloongalook River, Bulla- delah, Cooloongalook Road; Bridges generally	33,507 0 0	37,884 0 0
No. XI.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC.		
Erection Post and Telegraph Offices, Minor Towns ... ..	.....	12,500 0 0
TOTAL, OTHER WORKS	£	145,540 0 0
Repayment of Loans.		
TO MEET 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FALLING DUE IN 1900:—		
In July, 1900—		
Railways and other purposes—Act 34 Vic. No. 2	407,100 0 0	
Debentures raised in 1871 under various Acts to make good loss sustained in negotiation of prior Loans	450,000 0 0	857,100 0 0
TOTAL, REPAYMENT OF LOANS	£	857,100 0 0
TOTAL, PERMANENT AND REPRODUCTIVE WORKS	£	1,871,341 0 0
TOTAL, OTHER WORKS ... ..	.....	145,540 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	£	2,873,981 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 19th December, 1899.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THIRD SESSION, 1899.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS

(Nos. I, II, AND III)

OF THE

AMOUNTS RESPECTIVELY ESTIMATED, VOTED,

AND EMBODIED IN

THE APPROPRIATION ACT (63° VICTORIÆ No. 43, 1899),
AND THE LOAN ACT (63° VICTORIÆ No. 42, 1899),

FOR

THE SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1899-1900, AND IN ADJUSTMENT
OF THE VOTE "ADVANCE TO TREASURER, 1898-9," ON
ACCOUNT OF SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1898-9;

WITH

NOTES EXPLANATORY.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

[3d.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

No. I.

(SERVICES OF 1899-1900.)

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Expenditure of the Government, for the undermentioned Services, for the year 1899-1900, as respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 63 Victoria No. 43, 1899.

Page.	Estimates, 1899-1900.	Additional Estimates, 1899-1900.	Amounts Estimated.			Amounts Voted and Embodied in the Appropriation Act.			Notes Explanatory of Alterations.	Page.	
			Head of Service.	Establishments.			Establishments.				
				Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Expenses.	Total.	Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Expenses.			Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
				1,337 0 0	1,337 0 0		1,337 0 0	1,337 0 0			
			I.								
			Supplement to Schedule B. ...								
			II.								
			Executive and Legislative:—								
12	..		His Excellency the Governor	1,047 0 0	875 0 0	1,922 0 0	1,047 0 0	875 0 0	1,922 0 0		
12	..		Executive Council	965 0 0	10 0 0	975 0 0	965 0 0	10 0 0	975 0 0		
12	..		Legislative Assembly	5,657 0 0	175 0 0	5,832 0 0	5,657 0 0	175 0 0	5,832 0 0		
13	..		Legislative Council and Assembly	9,873 0 0	325 0 0	10,198 0 0	9,873 0 0	325 0 0	10,198 0 0		
13	..		Parliamentary Library	2,495 0 0	1,825 0 0	4,320 0 0	2,495 0 0	1,825 0 0	4,320 0 0		
14	..		Parliamentary Reporting Staff	1,253 0 0	760 0 0	2,013 0 0	1,253 0 0	760 0 0	2,013 0 0		
14	..		Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	5,567 0 0	605 0 0	6,172 0 0	5,567 0 0	605 0 0	6,172 0 0		
			Totals	1,020 0 0	350 0 0	1,370 0 0	925 0 0	350 0 0	1,275 0 0	4	
			Totals	27,877 0 0	4,925 0 0	32,802 0 0	27,782 0 0	4,925 0 0	32,707 0 0		
			III.								
			Chief Secretary:—								
16	..		Chief Secretary	7,211 0 0		7,211 0 0	7,211 0 0		7,211 0 0		
17	..		Auditor-General	13,635 0 0	2,080 0 0	15,715 0 0	13,635 0 0	2,080 0 0	15,715 0 0		
18	..		Vice President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	250 0 0		250 0 0	250 0 0		250 0 0		
18	..		Aborigines Protection Board	75 0 0	13,490 0 0	13,565 0 0	75 0 0	13,490 0 0	13,565 0 0		
18-19	..		Police	291,883 0 0	76,461 0 0	368,344 0 0	291,883 0 0	76,461 0 0	368,344 0 0		
20-21	..		Lunacy	54,698 0 0	53,990 0 0	108,688 0 0	54,698 0 0	53,990 0 0	108,688 0 0		
22	..		Master in Lunacy	3,063 0 0	250 0 0	3,313 0 0	3,063 0 0	250 0 0	3,313 0 0		
22	..		Medical Board	170 0 0	35 0 0	205 0 0	170 0 0	35 0 0	205 0 0		
23-24	..		The Medical Adviser to the Government	12,806 0 0	27,716 0 0	40,522 0 0	12,806 0 0	27,716 0 0	40,522 0 0		
25	1		Government Statistician	3,775 0 0	825 0 0	4,600 0 0	3,775 0 0	825 0 0	4,600 0 0		
25	..		Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions	876 0 0	65 0 0	941 0 0	876 0 0	65 0 0	941 0 0		
25	..		Agent-General for the Colony	4,238 0 0	1,525 0 0	5,763 0 0	4,238 0 0	1,525 0 0	5,763 0 0		
26-23	..		Charitable Institutions	14,941 0 0	118,350 0 0	133,291 0 0	14,941 0 0	118,350 0 0	133,291 0 0		
28	..		Fisheries Commission	2,464 0 0	1,060 0 0	3,524 0 0	2,464 0 0	1,060 0 0	3,524 0 0		
29	..		Fire Brigades	800 0 0	375 0 0	1,175 0 0	800 0 0	375 0 0	1,175 0 0		
29	..		Botanic Gardens	1,240 0 0	6,328 0 0	7,568 0 0	1,240 0 0	6,328 0 0	7,568 0 0		
30	..		Nursery Garden, Campbelltown	225 0 0	700 0 0	925 0 0	225 0 0	700 0 0	925 0 0		
30	..		Government Domains	295 0 0	2,885 0 0	3,180 0 0	295 0 0	2,885 0 0	3,180 0 0		
30	..		Garden Palace Grounds	245 0 0	939 0 0	1,184 0 0	245 0 0	939 0 0	1,184 0 0		
31	..		Centennial Park	175 0 0	4,101 0 0	4,276 0 0	175 0 0	4,101 0 0	4,276 0 0		
31	..		Electorate Office	2,108 0 0		2,108 0 0	2,108 0 0		2,108 0 0		
32	..		Military Secretary	1,885 0 0	125 0 0	2,010 0 0	1,885 0 0	125 0 0	2,010 0 0		
32-51	..		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	112,417 0 0	115,300 0 0	*187,717 0 0	112,417 0 0	115,300 0 0	*187,717 0 0		
			Naval Forces—								
51	..		Naval Brigade	4,284 0 0	450 0 0	4,734 0 0	4,284 0 0	450 0 0	4,734 0 0		
52	..		Volunteer Naval Artillery	2,186 0 0	280 0 0	2,466 0 0	2,186 0 0	280 0 0	2,466 0 0		
52	..		Torpedo Defence	975 0 0	770 0 0	1,745 0 0	975 0 0	770 0 0	1,745 0 0		
52	..		Warlike Stores and Ammunition		2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0		2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0		
53	1		Charitable Allowances		77,900 0 0	77,900 0 0		77,900 0 0	77,900 0 0		
54-55	1		Miscellaneous Services		70,126 0 0	70,126 0 0		70,126 0 0	70,126 0 0		
			Totals	536,920 0 0	578,126 0 0	*1,075,046 0 0	536,920 0 0	578,126 0 0	*1,075,046 0 0		
			IV.								
			Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade:—								
58	..		Treasury	19,843 0 0	700 0 0	20,543 0 0	19,843 0 0	700 0 0	20,543 0 0		
59	..		Stamp Duties	4,424 0 0	170 0 0	4,594 0 0	4,424 0 0	170 0 0	4,594 0 0		
59	..		Land and Income Tax	800 0 0	34,500 0 0	35,300 0 0	800 0 0	34,500 0 0	35,300 0 0		
60-63	..		Customs	50,743 0 0	5,001 0 0	55,744 0 0	50,743 0 0	5,001 0 0	55,744 0 0		
63	..		Gold Receivers	90 0 0		90 0 0	90 0 0		90 0 0		
63	..		Gold and Escort		550 0 0	550 0 0		550 0 0	550 0 0		
64-66	..		Government Printer	66,573 0 0	29,502 0 0	96,075 0 0	66,573 0 0	29,502 0 0	96,075 0 0		
66	..		Stores and Stationery	5,563 0 0	63,500 0 0	69,063 0 0	5,563 0 0	63,500 0 0	69,063 0 0		
67	..		Mercantile Explosives	6,673 0 0	3,412 0 0	10,085 0 0	6,673 0 0	3,412 0 0	10,085 0 0		
68-69	1		Board of Health	16,812 0 0	15,644 0 0	32,456 0 0	16,812 0 0	15,644 0 0	32,456 0 0		
70	..		Shipping Masters	2,110 0 0	25 0 0	2,135 0 0	2,110 0 0	25 0 0	2,135 0 0		
70-75	..		Marine Board of New South Wales	41,759 0 0	16,627 0 0	58,386 0 0	41,759 0 0	16,627 0 0	58,386 0 0		
75	..		Lifeboats		600 0 0	600 0 0		600 0 0	600 0 0		
76	..		Public Wharfs	4,296 0 0	3,867 0 0	8,163 0 0	4,296 0 0	3,867 0 0	8,163 0 0		
77-78	1		Miscellaneous Services		209,022 0 0	209,022 0 0		209,022 0 0	209,022 0 0		
78	..		Advance to Treasurer		100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0		100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0		
			Totals	219,686 0 0	483,120 0 0	702,806 0 0	219,686 0 0	483,120 0 0	702,806 0 0		
			IV.								
			Railways and Tramways:—								
80-82	..		Existing Lines—Working Expenses			†2,044,274 0 0			†2,044,274 0 0		
			V.								
			The Attorney-General:—								
84-86	..		The Attorney-General	25,462 0 0	22,080 0 0	47,542 0 0	25,282 0 0	22,080 0 0	47,362 0 0	4	
86	..		Public Service Board	3,717 0 0	2,283 0 0	6,000 0 0	3,717 0 0	2,283 0 0	6,000 0 0		
86	..		Miscellaneous Services		19,544 0 0	19,544 0 0		19,544 0 0	19,544 0 0		
			Totals	29,179 0 0	43,907 0 0	73,086 0 0	28,999 0 0	43,907 0 0	72,906 0 0		

* These totals are not the actual result of the amounts shown under the columns of "Salaries" and "Contingencies and other Expenses," respectively, being that sum less £40,000 shown as estimated savings under "Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces."—See page 47 of Estimates. † So shown on Estimates as not to admit of analysis.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT—continued.

Page		Amounts Estimated			Amounts Voted and Embodied in the Appropriation Act			Notes Explanatory of Alterations	
Estimates, 1899-1900	Additional Estimates, 1899-1900	Head of Service	Establishments			Establishments			
			Salaries	Contingencies and Other Expenses	Total	Salaries	Contingencies and Other Expenses		Total
			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	Page
		VI.							
		Secretary for Lands —							
88-94		Department of Lands	168,346 0 0	47,600 0 0	215,946 0 0	168,346 0 0	47,600 0 0	215,946 0 0	
94		Land Appeal Court		1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0		1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	
95		Church and School Lands		500 0 0	500 0 0		500 0 0	500 0 0	
95		Advances to Settlers Board		1,104 0 0	1,104 0 0		1,104 0 0	1,104 0 0	
96		Miscellaneous Services		26,691 0 0	26,691 0 0		26,691 0 0	26,691 0 0	
96		Survey of Lands		68,530 0 0	68,530 0 0		68,530 0 0	68,530 0 0	
96		Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony		3,630 0 0	3,630 0 0		3,630 0 0	3,630 0 0	
96		Special Services—							
		Labour Settlements		250 0 0	250 0 0		250 0 0	250 0 0	
		Totals	168,346 0 0	149,705 0 0	318,051 0 0	168,346 0 0	149,705 0 0	318,051 0 0	
		VII.							
		Secretary for Public Works —							
98-106	1	Establishment	91,100 0 0		91,100 0 0	91,100 0 0		91,100 0 0	
		Public Works and Services —							
106		Roads and Bridges		570,000 0 0	570,000 0 0		570,000 0 0	570,000 0 0	
106		Harbours and Rivers and Dredge Service		110,000 0 0	110,000 0 0		110,000 0 0	110,000 0 0	
106	1	Government Architect		42,150 0 0	42,150 0 0		42,150 0 0	42,150 0 0	
106		Miscellaneous		10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0		10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	
107		Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	11,605 0 0	68,595 0 0	80,200 0 0	11,605 0 0	68,595 0 0	80,200 0 0	
107		Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board	1,750 0 0	8,141 0 0	9,891 0 0	1,750 0 0	8,141 0 0	9,891 0 0	
		Totals	104,455 0 0	808,886 0 0	913,341 0 0	104,455 0 0	808,886 0 0	913,341 0 0	
		VIII.							
		Administration of Justice —							
110		Department of Justice	10,103 0 0	405 0 0	10,508 0 0	10,103 0 0	405 0 0	10,508 0 0	
111		Master in Equity	2,116 0 0	350 0 0	2,466 0 0	2,116 0 0	350 0 0	2,466 0 0	
111		Prothonotary and Divorce Court	2,923 0 0	225 0 0	3,148 0 0	2,923 0 0	225 0 0	3,148 0 0	
112		Sheriff	12,865 0 0	17,010 0 0	29,875 0 0	12,865 0 0	17,010 0 0	29,875 0 0	
112		Bankruptcy Court	2,283 0 0	836 0 0	3,119 0 0	2,283 0 0	836 0 0	3,119 0 0	
113		Probate and Intestate Estates Office	2,310 0 0	550 0 0	2,860 0 0	2,310 0 0	550 0 0	2,860 0 0	
113		District Courts	3,058 0 0	755 0 0	3,813 0 0	3,058 0 0	755 0 0	3,813 0 0	
114		Coroners	1,570 0 0	6,300 0 0	7,870 0 0	1,570 0 0	6,300 0 0	7,870 0 0	
114-12		Fetty Sessions	65,838 0 0	14,350 0 0	80,188 0 0	65,838 0 0	14,350 0 0	80,188 0 0	
121-125		Prisons	67,675 0 0	30,000 0 0	97,675 0 0	67,675 0 0	30,000 0 0	97,675 0 0	
126-127		Registrar General and Examiner of Patents	21,763 0 0	6,905 0 0	28,668 0 0	21,763 0 0	6,905 0 0	28,668 0 0	
128	1	Miscellaneous Services		3,032 0 0	3,032 0 0		3,032 0 0	3,032 0 0	
		Totals	192,504 0 0	807,718 0 0	999,222 0 0	192,504 0 0	807,718 0 0	999,222 0 0	
		IX.							
		Public Instruction, Labour and Industry —							
130-134		Public Instruction	617,757 0 0	86,228 0 0	703,985 0 0	617,757 0 0	86,228 0 0	703,985 0 0	
135-137		Industrial Schools	5,668 0 0	11,917 0 0	17,585 0 0	5,668 0 0	11,917 0 0	17,585 0 0	
138		Observatory	3,614 0 0	1,127 0 0	4,741 0 0	3,614 0 0	1,127 0 0	4,741 0 0	
139		Museum	3,240 0 0	3,171 0 0	6,411 0 0	3,240 0 0	3,171 0 0	6,411 0 0	
140		Public Library of New South Wales	5,219 0 0	3,709 0 0	8,928 0 0	5,219 0 0	3,709 0 0	8,928 0 0	
141		National Art Gallery	936 0 0	3,550 0 0	4,486 0 0	936 0 0	3,550 0 0	4,486 0 0	
141		Labour and Industry Branch	3,222 0 0	17,300 0 0	20,522 0 0	3,222 0 0	17,300 0 0	20,522 0 0	
142	1	Grants in Aid of Public Institutions		17,350 0 0	17,350 0 0		17,350 0 0	17,350 0 0	
142		Miscellaneous Services		1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0		1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	
		Totals	639,656 0 0	138,402 0 0	778,058 0 0	639,656 0 0	138,302 0 0	777,958 0 0	
		X.							
		Secretary for Mines and Agriculture —							
146-148		Department of Mines	34,986 0 0	39,050 0 0	74,036 0 0	34,986 0 0	39,050 0 0	74,036 0 0	
149	1	Prevention of Scab in Sheep	16,752 0 0	6,800 0 0	23,552 0 0	16,752 0 0	6,800 0 0	23,552 0 0	
149		Imported and Introduced Stock	1,217 0 0	14,200 0 0	15,417 0 0	1,217 0 0	14,200 0 0	15,417 0 0	
150		Registration of Brands	630 0 0	250 0 0	880 0 0	630 0 0	250 0 0	880 0 0	
150		Management of Pounds and Commons	185 0 0	500 0 0	685 0 0	185 0 0	500 0 0	685 0 0	
151-152		Agriculture	12,382 0 0	19,600 0 0	31,982 0 0	12,382 0 0	19,600 0 0	31,982 0 0	
152		School of Mines and Assay Works		1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0		1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	
152		Board of Exports	600 0 0	2,600 0 0	3,200 0 0	600 0 0	2,600 0 0	3,200 0 0	
153		Miscellaneous Services		36,834 0 0	36,834 0 0		36,834 0 0	36,834 0 0	
		Totals	66,752 0 0	121,334 0 0	188,086 0 0	66,752 0 0	121,334 0 0	188,086 0 0	
		XI.							
		The Postmaster General —							
156-164		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	414,030 0 0	314,144 0 0	728,174 0 0	414,030 0 0	314,144 0 0	728,174 0 0	
		Total Estimated	2,399,405 0 0	2,724,604 0 0	*7,128,283 0 0				
		Total voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act of 1899-1900			...	2,399,130 0 0	2,724,504 0 0	*7,127,908 0 0	
		Excess of estimated over authorised expenditure as shown by the Notes Explanatory hereto appended				275 0 0	100 0 0	375 0 0	
		£	2,399,405 0 0	2,724,604 0 0	7,128,283 0 0	2,399,405 0 0	2,724,604 0 0	7,128,283 0 0	

* See notes on page 2

NOTES EXPLANATORY of the Alterations made in the Estimates for 1899-1900 and the Additional Estimates in their progress through Committee of Supply.

	ESTABLISHMENT.					
	Salaries.		Contingencies and other Services.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
FF.—Executive and Legislative.						
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.						
Amount of Estimate	1,020	0 0	350	0 0	1,370	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item, £695, Secretary—£95.....	95	0 0	.....	.....	95	0 0
	925	0 0	350	0 0	1,275	0 0
V.—The Attorney-General.						
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.						
Amount of Estimate	25,462	0 0	22,080	0 0	47,542	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item, £500, Attorney-General—£180.....	180	0 0	.....	.....	180	0 0
	25,282	0 0	22,080	0 0	47,362	0 0
FF.—Public Instruction, Labour and Industry.						
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						
Amount of Estimate			17,350	0 0	17,350	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £400, Towards the maintenance of the Art Society of New South Wales—£100.....			100	0 0	100	0 0
			17,250	0 0	17,250	0 0

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 22nd December, 1899.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

No. II.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHARGES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JULY, 1898, TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of Amounts respectively Submitted, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 63rd Victoria No. 43, 1899, in Adjustment of the Vote "Advance to Treasurer, 1898-9," on Account of Services of the Year 1898-9.

Amount of Estimates covered by <i>Message</i> from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, No. 78	£	s. d.
	81,276	5 4
Total amount voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act	80,926	5 4
Excess of estimated over authorised expenditure	350	0 0
<i>NOTE EXPLANATORY</i> of alteration made in adjustment of the Vote "Advance to Treasurer, 1898-9," on account of services of the year 1898-9 in its progress through Committee of Supply.		
Gross amount of Estimate	81,276	5 4
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> . CHIEF SECRETARY—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.—Item, Expenses incurred in England and the Continent of Europe in obtaining information essential to the preparation of a Report on Old Age Pensions, Charities, and State Insurance	350	0 0
Total amount voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act	£	80,926 5 4

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 22nd December, 1899.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

No. III.

(By Loan—1899-1900.)

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Loan Act, 63rd Victoria No. 42, 1899.

Amount of Loan Estimates covered by <i>Message</i> from His Excellency the Governor, No. 88	£	s. d.
	2,873,981	0 0
Total amount voted and embodied in the Loan Act of 1899	2,873,981	0 0

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 22nd December, 1899.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
WAYS AND MEANS
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
FOR THE YEAR
1899-1900.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
7 December, 1899, A.M.



SYDNEY : WILLIAM APPLGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.]

[1s. 9d.]

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No. 1.

ACCOUNT

OF

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30TH JUNE, 1899.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(EXCLUSIVE OF SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS)

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
To EXPENDITURE on account of the undermentioned Departments, viz. :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. 1. Schedules A to C	44,656 19 9	
2. Executive and Legislative... ..	30,713 12 7	
3. Chief Secretary	849,577 5 10	
4. Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	565,968 8 10	
4. Military and Naval Forces	197,024 8 3	
4. Railways	1,983,987 2 4	
5. Attorney-General	45,424 7 7	
6. Secretary for Lands	287,761 5 5	
7. Secretary for Public Works	882,414 3 7	
8. Administration of Justice	261,328 1 9	
9. Public Instruction, Labour and Industry ...	747,498 6 0	
10. Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	153,117 9 9	
11. Postmaster-General	695,261 12 2	
On account of Special Appropriations for Statutory Charges for expenditure of the year	371,776 10 9	7,116,509 14 7
To EXPENDITURE as Interest—		
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	2,219,185 5 5	
Interest on Uninvested Trust Funds in temporary possession of the Government	25,775 4 5	
Interest on Special Deposits by Savings Bank of New South Wales	66,480 8 1	
Interest on Treasury Bills—Deficiency, 1886 and previous years	43,268 17 2	
Interest on Treasury Bills—Deficiency to 30th June, 1895, and previous years	30,741 0 0	2,385,450 15 1
To EXPENDITURE in reduction of the Public Debt :—		
Towards Extinction of Million Loan	2,400 0 0	
Annual Instalments to Sinking Funds	103,439 13 4	
In Redemption of Treasury Bills—Deficiency of 1886 and previous years	150,000 0 0	255,839 13 4
TOTAL... ..	£	9,757,800 3 0
To LEDGER BALANCE carried forward ... ..	.....	147,702 3 5
	.....	9,905,502 6 5

1.

Revenue Fund.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1899.
AND SHEEP ACCOUNT.)

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By LEDGER BALANCE from ACCOUNT, year 1897-8, brought forward ... .. .	.....			135,108	17	1
By REVENUE and RECEIPTS (1st July, 1898, to 30th June, 1899) :—						
Taxation	2,558,953	1	5			
Land Revenue	2,002,044	7	1			
Receipts for Services rendered	4,967,822	5	7			
General Miscellaneous Receipts	225,365	2	3			
				9,754,184	16	4
By ADVANCES from Special Appropriations, repaid and to be repaid—State Children's Relief and Stamp Exchange ... .. .	.....			12,157	15	1
By SPECIAL REPAYMENT to CREDIT of VOTES of PREVIOUS YEARS .....	.....			4,050	17	11
				£ 9,905,502	6	5

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

No. 2.

ACCOUNT

OF

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE, 1900.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£	£
To ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE on account of the undermentioned Departments, viz. :—		
No. 1. Schedules A to C	44,440 0 0	
2. Executive and Legislative	32,802 0 0	
3. Chief Secretary... ..	1,072,621 0 0	
4. Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	519,931 0 0	
4. Railways	2,044,274 0 0	
5. Attorney-General	73,086 0 0	
6. Secretary for Lands	318,051 0 0	
7. Secretary for Public Works	911,171 0 0	
8. Administration of Justice	272,972 0 0	
9. Public Instruction, Labour and Industry ...	777,858 0 0	
10. Secretary for Mines and Agriculture ...	162,034 0 0	
11. Postmaster-General	728,174 0 0	
On account of Special Appropriations for Statutory Charges for expenditure of the year	360,334 0 0	7,317,748 0 0
To ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE as Interest :—		
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	2,215,000 0 0	
Interest on Uninvested Trust Funds in Temporary possession of the Government	26,150 0 0	
Interest on Special Deposits by Savings Bank of New South Wales	72,100 0 0	
Interest on Treasury Bills—Deficiency, 1886 and previous years	38,471 10 4	
Interest on Treasury Bills—Deficiency to 30th June, 1895, and previous years	30,741 0 0	2,412,462 10 4
To ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE in reduction of the Public Debt :—		
Annual Instalments to Sinking Funds... ..	114,561 6 8	
In Redemption of Treasury Bills—Deficiency of 1886 and previous years	150,000 0 0	264,561 6 8
To ESTIMATED COST of sending Contingent to South Africa...	.....	30,000 0 0
To NET AMOUNT transferred to credit of Deficiency Account to 30th June, 1895, and previous years, in adjustment ...	.....	4,970 11 1
		10,029,742 8 1
To BALANCE carried forward—Estimated Ledger Surplus ...	.....	7,830 5 4
TOTAL	£	10,037,572 13 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

2.

Revenue Fund.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1900.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£... s. d.	£... s. d.
By BALANCE per Abstract of Public Accounts to 30th June, 1899	116,523 5 8.	
Less at credit of Deficiency Account to 30th June, 1895... ..	166 13 1	
	116,356 12 7.	
Add Advances recoverable	31,345 10 10	
LEDGER BALANCE from Account for the Year 1898-9, Ways and Means—brought forward		147,702 3 5
By Amount of Estimated Revenue and Receipts for the Year ending 30 June, 1900 :—		
Taxation	2,585,340 0 0	
Land Revenue	2,034,500 0 0	
Receipts for Services Rendered	4,977,752 0 0	
General Miscellaneous Receipts	212,299 0 0	
		9,809,891 0 0
By Amount of Expenditure in 1898-1899 under the provisions of Section 10 of the State Children's Relief Act of 1881, to be repaid		12,379 10 0
By Amount estimated to be received from an increase of the Stamp and Probate Duties		67,600 0 0
TOTAL		£10,037,572 13 5

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

A.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the REVENUE of the Year ended 30th June, 1898, the REVENUE of the Year ended 30th June, 1899, and the Actual and ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year ending 30th June, 1900.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1898.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1899.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for the Year ending 30th June, 1900.
Taxation.			
	£	£	£
Customs	1,256,097	1,304,354	1,358,020
Excise	291,343	316,709	330,200
Stamps	348,560	361,887	330,000
Land Tax	371,870	272,025	265,000
Income Tax	180,103	182,223	180,000
Licenses	122,515	121,760	122,120
Total, Taxation	£ 2,570,488	2,558,958	2,585,340
Land Revenue.			
SALES	1,130,113	1,131,531	1,139,300
ANNUAL LAND REVENUE—			
Interest on Land conditionally purchased	75,773	66,276	63,000
Pastoral and Agricultural Occupation	669,374	672,017	677,000
Mining Occupation	45,566	46,425	65,700
Miscellaneous Land Receipts	102,280	85,774	89,500
	892,993	870,492	895,200
Total, Land Revenue	£ 2,023,106	2,002,023	2,034,500
Receipts for Services rendered.			
Railway Receipts	3,368,921	3,568,658	3,540,000
Post Office	734,759	775,102	813,000
Mint Receipts	13,622	13,875	14,000
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold	886	770	800
Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates and Fees	47,745	51,668	49,700
Registration of Brands	915	829	900
Public School Fees	73,907	75,315	75,000
Metropolitan Water Rates	182,897	190,315	190,000
Metropolitan Sewerage Rates	90,692	104,045	105,000
Hunter District Water Rates	20,340	27,885	29,500
Agricultural Colleges	2,759	2,884	4,800
Fees of Office	95,749	96,387	95,517
Miscellaneous	56,642	60,035	59,535
Total, Receipts for Services rendered	£ 4,689,834	4,967,768	4,977,752
General Miscellaneous Receipts.			
Rents, exclusive of Land	71,354	73,372	78,800
Fines and Forfeitures	13,266	12,978	13,099
Country Towns Water Supply Works—Repayments	1,129	1,236	.....
Country Towns Water Supply Works—Interest	13,637	13,659	16,000
Water Rights Receipts	228	349	150
Church and School Lands Act, 1897... ..	6,252	6,032	6,000
Unclassified Receipts	92,798	117,810	98,250
Total, General Miscellaneous Receipts	£ 198,664	225,436	212,299
Grand Totals	£ 9,482,092	9,754,185	9,809,891

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

REVENUE DETAILED.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1898.	Revenue of the year ended 30th June, 1899.	Actual Revenue from 1st July to 30th Nov., 1899.	Estimated Revenue from 1st Dec., 1899, to 30th June, 1900.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for the Year ending 30th June, 1900.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation.					
CUSTOMS—					
Spirits	678,070	712,198	312,052	410,948	723,000
Wine	22,324	22,689	10,154	13,846	24,000
Ale, Beer, and Porter...	52,562	52,778	22,425	32,575	55,000
Tobacco and Cigars	277,107	278,721	122,201	160,799	283,000
Tea ... ..	.....	20,004	27,063	17,937	45,000
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	.....	73	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and Molasses	128,806	120,671	59,788	67,212	127,000
Opium	18,075	18,033	7,379	10,121	17,500
Rice ... ..	.....	453	.....	.....	.....
Dried Fruits	49,203	53,419	31,434	33,566	65,000
Specific Duties	23,003	18,469	5,101	6,599	11,700
Bonded Warehouses	6,924	6,825	3,326	3,474	6,800
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses, &c.	23	21	7	13	20
	1,256,097	1,304,354	600,930	757,090	1,358,020
EXCISE—					
Ale, Beer, and Porter	139,323	151,683	57,312	97,688	155,000
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	3,891	3,672	2,355	1,645	4,000
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	147,071	160,192	74,323	95,677	170,000
Tobacco Factory License Fees	1,058	1,162	463	737	1,200
	291,343	316,709	134,453	195,747	330,200
STAMP DUTIES	348,560	361,887	132,296	197,704	330,000
LAND TAX	371,870	272,025	22,518	242,482	265,000
INCOME TAX	180,103	182,223	18,498	161,502	180,000
LICENSES—					
Wholesale Spirit-dealers and Brewers	6,792	6,750	1,851	4,899	6,750
Auctioneers	4,250	4,112	172	4,028	4,200
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors (including Wine, Cider, and Perry)	96,616	96,254	21,265	75,235	96,500
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses	6,852	6,496	270	6,230	6,500
Distillers and Rectifiers	102	104	1	119	120
Hawkers, Pedlars, and Pawnbrokers	3,456	3,495	450	3,050	3,500
Licenses under the Gunpowder Act of 1876	903	937	821	79	900
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,709	2,815	1,220	1,630	2,850
All other Licenses	835	797	598	202	800
	122,515	121,760	26,648	95,472	122,120
TOTAL, TAXATION	£ 2,570,488	2,558,958	935,343	1,649,997	2,585,340

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the year ended 30th June, 1898.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1899.	Actual Revenue from 1st July to 30th Nov., 1899.	Estimated Revenue from 1st Dec., 1899, to 30th June, 1900.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for the Year ending 30th June, 1900.
Land Revenue.					
SALES—	£	£	£	£	£
Auction Sales	89,399	98,092	34,063	65,937	100,000
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Special Sales ...	1,702	2,203	677	1,323	2,000
Improved Purchases	1,755	1,661	1,126	674	1,800
Deposits, &c., on Conditional Purchases ...	37,772	38,129	14,045	24,455	38,500
Instalments (including Interest) on Conditional Purchases	904,769	886,621	165,734	734,266	900,000
Balances on Conditional Purchases	88,181	97,821	37,916	52,084	90,000
Miscellaneous Purchases	6,535	7,004	6,058	942	7,000
TOTAL REVENUE FROM LAND SALES	1,130,113	1,131,531	259,619	879,681	1,139,300
Annual Land Revenue.					
INTEREST ON LAND CONDITIONALLY PURCHASED ...	75,773	66,276	7,499	55,501	63,000
PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATION—					
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	247,208	242,219	218,847	12,153	231,000
Conditional Leases	164,148	158,351	67,382	93,618	161,000
Annual Leases	44,679	49,049	27,153	22,847	50,000
Occupation Licenses	106,439	108,032	92,732	10,268	103,000
Homestead Leases	56,328	51,669	20,822	32,178	53,000
Snow Leases	544	459	181	319	500
Inferior Leases	229	202	146	54	200
Scrub Leases	417	2,383	1,699	1,101	2,800
Homestead Selections	15,592	16,502	15,618	9,332	25,000
Settlement Leases	27,581	32,376	16,844	21,156	38,000
Improvement Leases	5,019	9,431	3,415	7,585	11,000
Artesian Well Leases... ..	1,061	1,047	583	417	1,000
Quit Rents	129	297	370	130	500
TOTAL, PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATION...	669,374	672,017	465,792	211,208	677,000
MINING OCCUPATION—					
Mineral Leases	13,613	11,952	9,459	4,041	13,500
Mineral Licenses	253	255	169	31	200
Leases of Auriferous Lands	14,468	18,016	23,867	6,133	30,000
Miners' Rights	4,305	3,944	1,514	3,486	5,000
Business Licenses	1,307	1,275	576	624	1,200
Royalty on Minerals	10,450	9,821	5,354	9,146	14,500
Residential Leases	491	652	282	218	500
Other Receipts	679	510	497	303	800
TOTAL, MINING OCCUPATION	45,566	46,425	41,718	23,982	65,700
MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS—					
Timber Licenses, Royalty, &c.	9,740	10,820	5,401	8,099	13,500
Fees on Transfer of Runs and Leases	940	1,075	396	604	1,000
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	2,593	3,012	1,195	1,305	2,500
Survey Fees	27,974	34,892	13,338	21,662	35,000
Special Leases	18,855	21,024	4,978	17,522	22,500
All other Receipts	42,178	14,951	6,937	8,063	15,000
TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS ...	102,280	85,774	32,245	57,255	89,500
TOTAL, ANNUAL LAND REVENUE	892,993	870,492	547,254	347,946	895,200
TOTAL, LAND REVENUE	£ 2,023,106	2,002,023	806,873	1,227,627	2,034,500

REVENUE DETAILED—continued.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1898.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1899.	Actual Revenue from 1st July to 30th Nov., 1899.	Estimated Revenue from 1st Dec., 1899, to 30th June, 1900.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for the Year ending 30th June, 1900.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts for Services rendered.					
RAILWAYS—					
Railways proper	3,053,406	3,219,564	1,293,728	1,876,272	3,170,000
Tramways	315,515	349,094	149,093	220,907	370,000
	3,368,921	3,568,658	1,442,821	2,097,179	3,540,000
POST OFFICE—					
Postage... ..	507,439	533,130	227,275	322,725	550,000
Telegraph Receipts	157,457	159,837	70,171	99,829	170,000
Telephone Receipts	45,187	56,319	22,660	44,340	67,000
Commission on Money Orders	15,089	15,214	6,660	8,140	14,800
Postal Notes Poundage	9,587	10,602	4,955	6,245	11,200
	734,759	775,102	331,721	481,279	813,000
MINT RECEIPTS	13,622	13,875	6,319	7,681	14,000
FEEs FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD	886	770	299	501	800
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR, AND LIGHT RATES AND FEES	47,745	51,668	21,904	27,796	49,700
REGISTRATION OF BRANDS	915	829	381	519	900
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES	73,907	75,315	34,163	40,837	75,000
METROPOLITAN WATER RATES	182,897	190,315	89,455	100,545	190,000
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE RATES	90,692	104,045	49,224	55,776	105,000
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER RATES	20,340	27,885	15,654	13,846	29,500
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES	2,759	2,884	1,280	3,520	4,800
FEES OF OFFICE—					
Certificates of Naturalization	207	235	67	183	250
Registrar-General	31,294	32,303	14,476	14,024	28,500
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	6,226	6,670	2,831	3,969	6,800
Registrar of Probates	2,195	2,158	1,359	1,191	2,550
Master in Equity	4,111	3,565	1,759	1,941	3,700
Curator of Intestate Estates	1,790	2,048	758	1,242	2,000
Bankruptcy Court	4,437	4,233	1,468	3,047	4,515
Sheriff	1,226	1,227	483	796	1,279
District Courts	4,186	4,067	1,513	2,687	4,200
Courts of Petty Sessions	9,210	9,449	3,564	5,836	9,400
Shipping Masters	3,443	3,467	1,451	2,012	3,463
Mining Department	2,149	1,345	596	1,904	2,500
Public Officers' and Examination Fees	1,843	2,261	974	2,026	3,000
Other Fees	23,432	23,359	17,720	5,640	23,360
	95,749	96,387	49,019	46,498	95,517
MISCELLANEOUS—					
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums	14,671	16,090	6,802	9,198	16,000
Collections by Government Printer	4,558	4,520	2,850	2,150	5,000
Store Rent and Carriage of Gunpowder	9,415	10,221	4,194	4,706	8,900
Work Performed by Prisoners in Gaol	3,267	1,310	500	827	1,327
Glebe Island Abattoir Receipts	9,261	9,801	4,035	5,273	9,308
Dock Receipts	4,755	5,640	4,102	898	5,000
Other Receipts	10,715	12,453	4,582	9,418	14,000
	£ 56,642	60,035	27,065	32,470	59,535
TOTAL, RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED	£ 4,689,834	4,967,768	2,069,305	2,908,447	4,977,752

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1898.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1899.	Actual Revenue from 1st July to 30th Nov., 1899.	Estimated Revenue from 1st Dec., 1899, to 30th June, 1900.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for the Year ending 30th June, 1900.
General Miscellaneous Receipts.					
	£	£	£	£	£
RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND—					
Tolls and Ferries	6,054	5,887	2,474	4,626	7,100
Wharfs, including Wharfage and Tonnage]	55,364	57,514	23,765	36,935	60,700
Government Buildings and Premises	9,936	9,971	3,889	7,111	11,000
	71,354	73,372	30,128	48,672	78,800
FINES AND FORFEITURES—					
Sheriff	626	763	119	665	784
Courts of Petty Sessions	11,690	11,553	5,005	6,495	11,500
Crown's Share of Seizures	312	594	270	430	700
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	80	50	9	56	65
Other Fines	558	18	37	13	50
	13,266	12,978	5,440	7,659	13,099
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY WORKS—REPAYMENTS	1,129	1,236	.....	.....	.....
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY WORKS—INTEREST	13,637	13,659	3,415	12,585	16,000
WATER RIGHTS RECEIPTS	228	349	102	48	150
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS ACT, 1897	6,252	6,032	2,491	3,509	6,000
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—					
Sales of Government Property	15,477	13,545	4,988	5,012	10,000
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament ...	225	228	250	.....	250
Fees under the Patents Law Amendment Act (51 Vic. No. 7)—(Registrar-General) ...	3,787	3,891	1,816	2,184	4,000
Interest on Bank Deposits	13,694	16,414	3,934	9,066	13,000
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	375	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisheries Commission	3,155	3,813	578	3,422	4,000
Other Receipts	56,085	79,919	27,349	39,651	67,000
	92,798	117,810	38,915	59,335	98,250
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ...	£ 198,664	225,436	80,491	131,808	212,299
Grand Totals	£ 9,482,092	9,754,185	3,892,012	5,917,879	9,809,891

No. 3.

GENERAL POST OFFICE
NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT.
(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.)

General Post Office—New

(SUSPENSE)

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	To AMOUNT of Payments from 1st July, 1890, to 30th November, 1899, in connection with resumptions Post Office Street	605,024	5	6
TOTAL		£ 605,024	5	6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

3.

Street Resumption Account.

ACCOUNT.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	By AMOUNT received for Rent of Premises, Sale of Materials, &c., Post Office Street	137,150	16	11
2	By BALANCE on 30th November, 1899—being amount to be recovered by Sale of Sites	467,873	8	7
TOTAL		605,024	5	6

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

No. 4.

THE CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT.

(51 VICTORIA, No. 9.)

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.)

The Centennial

(51 VICTORIA
(SUSPENSE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	To AMOUNT of EXPENDITURE on account of Centennial Park Improvements in terms of 5th Section of Act 51 Victoria, No. 9, "Centenary Celebration Act."	199,902	3	4
2	To AMOUNT OF FURTHER EXPENDITURE	29,050	17	11
TOTAL... ..		£ 228,953	1	3

4.

Park Account.

No. 9.)

ACCOUNT.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	By AMOUNT RECOVERED by sales in connection with the lands resumed under the Centenary Celebration Act, viz. :—			
	In 1891	479	4	3
	„ 1892	11	16	3
	„ 1895-6	39	3	1
	„ 1897-8	6	0	0
		536	3	7
2	By AMOUNT to be RECOVERED by the sale or lease of lands resumed under the Centenary Celebration Act, as at 30th November, 1899	228,416	17	8
	TOTAL	£	228,953	1 3

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

—
STATEMENT

OF

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

ON

30TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

General Loan

Dr. STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.		£ s. d.
1	To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES outstanding on 30th November, 1899, being Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations for Public Works and other Services authorised to be provided for by Loans	12,791,145 6 11
2	To AMOUNT OF TREASURY BILLS, issued under the Act 55 Vic. No. 7, outstanding	4,000 0 0
3	To BALANCE at debit of the General Loan Account on 30th November, 1899	527,489 10 3
TOTAL		£13,322,634 17 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Account.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT ON 30TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	By AMOUNTS yet to be raised by Loan under the following Loan Acts, viz. :—		
	39 Vic. No. 18	14,645 0 0	
	38 Vic. No. 2 }		
	40 Vic. No. 12 }	71,177 18 7	
	41 Vic. No. 4 }		
	43 Vic. No. 11	50,668 1 1	
	44 Vic. No. 12	17,314 2 6	
	44 Vic. No. 28	615,116 11 6	
	45 Vic. No. 22	105,113 0 9	
	46 Vic. No. 23	210,226 1 6	
	48 Vic. No. 26	2,577,127 0 4	
	50 Vic. No. 28	567,893 14 2	
	52 Vic. No. 16	786 16 4	
	52 Vic. No. 17	2,271,355 17 4	
	53 Vic. No. 23	3,986,788 1 1	
	54 Vic. No. 33	372,471 7 5	
	55 Vic. No. 35	29,289 6 0	
	56 Vic. No. 24	6 0 0	
	57 Vic. No. 17	19 3 10	
	58 Vic. No. 14	1,585 7 6	
	59 Vic. No. 5	374,945 16 7	
	59 Vic. No. 6	594 12 6	
	60 Vic. No. 32	1,080,653 18 6	
	61 Vic. No. 43	2,024,752 0 0	
	62 Vic. No. 36	2,233,537 0 0	
		16,606,066 17 6	
	<i>Less</i> —Amount not required on Account of balances of Loan Appropriations written off ...£1,842,320 18 2		
	„ Balances written off and appropriated to services authorised under Loan Act 55 Vic. No. 35 91,965 19 7		
		1,750,354 18 7	
	<i>Add</i> —Advances pending realisation of Loans under above Acts—		
	From Consolidated Revenue Fund 1,500,000 0 0		
	„ From Curator of Intestate Estates 50,000 0 0		
		3,300,354 18 7	
			13,305,711 18 11
2	By short-raised on Treasury Bills issued under Act 55 Vic. No. 7, to be recovered		16,922 18 3
	TOTAL... .. £		13,322,634 17 2

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

B.

SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loan Acts, from the commencement of the Loans Account to 30th November, 1899.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways	39,310,048	12	0			
Tramways	2,196,949	12	1			
Telegraphs	1,058,343	9	9			
Immigration	569,930	0	0			
Water Supply, Sydney	2,709,159	8	8			
Water Supply, County of Cumberland	885,152	9	10			
Water Supply, Hunter District	41,476	14	3			
Water Supply, Country Towns	861,288	7	11			
Sewerage, Sydney	2,833,449	6	9			
Sewerage, Country Towns	23,030	10	7			
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney	746,774	0	9			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Stores Advance Account	36,000	0	0			
Compensation to Sydney Municipal Council for land resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35	43,261	14	6			
Conservation of Water, Artesian Boring, &c.	641,233	13	5			
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Improvements:—						
Wharfage Accommodation, Sydney	1,406,309	18	11			
Wharfs and Appliances	312,811	19	8			
Improvements, &c., Harbours and Rivers	1,347,206	4	0			
Breakwaters	343,207	9	4			
Lighthouses	107,506	5	11			
Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay	86,590	7	0			
Dock Accommodation	331,438	8	7			
Dredges and Punts	404,777	15	8			
Reclamation Works	464,308	2	4			
Pilot Steamers	27,929	1	7			
				4,832,085	13	0
Public Buildings				1,851,260	11	6
Public Buildings and Works for Educational and Scientific Purposes				865,381	19	9
Reformatories, Hospitals, and Benevolent Asylums				165,876	0	5
Public Works and Improvements				305,217	10	11
Towards Purchase of Sites, and Erection of Buildings for Local Land Board and District Surveyor's Offices				24,978	10	2
Government Resumption of Land				438,505	9	4
Roads and Bridges				1,189,750	4	1
Fortifications and Military Works				1,331,572	12	7
Compensation for cancellation of sale or lease of land, in terms of section 45, Land Act, 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act of 1889				4,882	12	0
Repayments by Loans:—						
Loans repaid under various Acts				7,401,630	0	0
Public Works, Queensland, prior to separation from N. S. Wales, on 10th December, 1859:—						
Harbours and Rivers	1,337	18	2			
Public Works and Buildings	33,203	10	4			
Roads and Bridges	14,814	0	0			
				49,855	8	6
TOTAL	£			70,417,094	12	9

* The expenditure for Railways includes £175,838 13s. 1d., contributed in 1877 by the Consolidated Revenue Fund to make good the amount short realised by the negotiation of the Railway Loan Act under 36 Vic. No. 17. † Inclusive of £275,500 6s. 2d. for a Debenture Debt due by the Territorial Revenue for Immigration Service at 23rd November, 1855, the date of the proclamation of the new Constitution.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

C.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

TO

30TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

J

C.
GENERAL LOAN

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
To PAYMENTS made to 30th November, 1899, under Loan Appropriations, on Account of Railways, Telegraphs, Public Works, and other Services, as per Abstract of Expenditure, page 29	70,417,094	12	9
To TREASURY BILLS issued under the Act 55 Victoria No. 7, paid off... ..	3,996,000	0	0
To PAYMENTS from amount recovered from the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company ...	1,513	0	0
TOTAL	£74,414,607	12	9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE to 30th NOVEMBER, 1899.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By PROCEEDS of DEBENTURES, Funded and Inscribed Stock, issued for Public Works, and other Services provided for by Loans to 30th November, 1899, to the amount of £75,965,437 10s. 8d., as shown by Public Debt Statement, page 38	73,122,370	14	11			
By PROCEEDS of TREASURY BILLS, issued under the Act 55 Victoria No. 7, to extent of £4,000,000, for Public Works and Services, as shown on Public Debt Statement, page 38	3,983,077	1	9			
				77,105,447	16	8
<i>Less—</i>						
Amounts of Proceeds included in Public Debt Statement, but not credited to either Old Loans or General Loan Account, viz. :—						
Immigration	£724,733	3	1			
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	2,502,884	0	0			
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22	1,174,700	0	0			
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—						
Waterworks	85,000	0	0			
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—						
Sewerage Works	126,000	0	0			
Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works	5,000	0	0			
Municipal Council, Redfern—Sewerage Works	27,532	11	10			
Newcastle Borough Council—Water Supply Works	16,000	0	0			
Balmain Municipal Council—Sewerage Works	2,500	0	0			
Ashfield Municipal Council—Sewerage Works	9,700	0	0			
North Sydney Borough Council—Sewerage Works	4,400	0	0			
Advances to Settlers Act of 1899	219,400	0	0			
	4,897,849	14	11			
Act 16 Victoria No. 39—						
Amount over-raised on issue of £200,000, and paid over to Sydney Railway Company	£7,365	3	4			
Less Amount short-raised on issue of £17,500 provided from Consolidated Revenue	929	0	0			
	6,436	3	4			
Amounts over-raised and credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz. :—						
Act 35 Victoria No. 5	£444	19	6			
Act 36 Victoria No. 2	15,833	10	9			
Act 41 Victoria No. 7	25,116	18	9			
	41,395	9	0			
				4,945,681	7	3
NET PROCEEDS credited to General Loan Account	£72,159,766	9	5			
By AMOUNT TRANSFERRED from the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, in terms of Act 41 Victoria No. 8, to make good the amount short-raised in negotiation of Debentures authorised to be issued under Act 36 Victoria No. 17. (Issue, £1,901,500; net proceeds, £1,725,661 6s. 11d.)				175,838	13	1
By AMOUNT RECOVERED from the MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), to make good damage by fire to Hawkesbury Agricultural College Buildings, Richmond				1,513	0	0
By AMOUNT ADVANCED from CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, pending the realisation of loans authorised				1,500,000	0	0
By AMOUNT ADVANCED by CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES, pending realization of Loans authorised				50,000	0	0
By DEBIT BALANCE, GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, 30th November, 1899...				527,489	10	3
TOTAL	£74,414,607	12	9			

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
30TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

YEAR RAISED.	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.			AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.			NET AMOUNT RAISED.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	DEBENTURES.										
1842-55	Immigration	{ Govt. Gazettes, 1842 to 1855. }	705,200	0	0	705,200	0	0	724,733	3	1
1853-5	Loans to the Sydney Railway Company...	16 Vic., No. 39	217,500	0	0	217,500	0	0	223,936	3	4
1854-9	Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000	0	0	209,030	0	0	200,970	18	3
1854-8	Sydney Water Supply	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000	0	0	208,400	0	0	200,808	15	3
1855-67	Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750	0	0	144,000	0	0	134,615	10	6
1855-7	Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733	18	8	666,800	0	0	628,541	15	5
1856-61	Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323	0	0	410,500	0	0	394,624	14	0
1856-8	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776	0	0	73,700	0	0	70,276	16	11
1856	Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000	0	0	203,000	0	0	199,997	10	0
1857	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400	0	0	132,300	0	0	130,311	0	0
1858-9	Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717	18	11	112,000	0	0	106,988	12	6
1858-9	Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000	0	0	299,000	0	0	298,647	7	7
1859-61	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000	0	0	145,700	0	0	143,924	15	3
1859-61	Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500	0	0	760,700	0	0	751,575	2	5
1862	Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600	0	0	5,000	0	0	4,925	5	0
1860-2	To pay off Railway Debentures	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600	0	0	365,600	0	0	359,081	13	7
1862	Public Works and to pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223	0	0	348,200	0	0	338,511	0	7
1861-2	Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535	0	0	113,900	0	0	112,209	11	6
1861	Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000	0	0	55,500	0	0	54,945	16	0
1862-6	Railways, Immigration, and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,732,370	14	6	1,732,300	0	0	1,684,855	7	11
1867	Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832	0	0	162,000	0	0	696,146	2	5
1867	Railways and Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025	12	7	670,000	0	0			
1866	To pay off Debentures	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	0	266,433	17	2
1867	Railways, Public Works, and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450	0	0	219,400	0	0	192,377	0	0
1868	Railways and other purposes	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000	0	0	758,000	0	0	712,115	16	1
1867	Railways and other purposes	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850	0	0	65,800	0	0	61,573	0	0
1869	Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	968,503	13	10
1868-9	Railways and other purposes	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407	0	0	177,400	0	0	177,934	0	0
1869-70	Railways and other purposes	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885	0	0	197,800	0	0	195,244	6	9
1871	Railways, to pay off Debentures, and other purposes.	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151	13	7	407,100	0	0	399,669	1	6
1871	To make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.	.....			450,000	0	0	437,899	0	6
			10,920,830	18	3	11,365,830	0	0	10,872,367	17	4
1871	Railways and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980	0	0	374,900	0	0	375,424	19	6
1872	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863	7	3	406,800	0	0	422,696	18	0
1875-6	Railways	36 Vic., No. 17	1,901,500	0	0	1,901,500	0	0	\$1,725,661	6	11
	Carried forward ... ..	.....	13,604,174	5	6	14,049,030	0	0	13,896,151	1	9

* Overdue bonds unrepresented. † This amount was included in a sum of £7,365 3s. 4d. paid over to the Sydney Railway Company, being the which was supplied for the service from the Consolidated Revenue. ‡ Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. § The amount short-raised
 b Loan of £382,000 floated in September, 1894, under

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 30TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT RAISED.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES.					
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
19,533 3 1	705,200 0 0	a705,200	.....	.....
†6,436 3 4	217,500 0 0	217,500	.....	.....
The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over, raised under these Acts.							
		25,900 0 0	25,900	.....	.....
		97,500 0 0	97,500	.....	.....
		6,730 0 0	6,680	50 0 0	*1882		
		24,000 0 0	24,000	.....	.....
		54,900 0 0	54,900	.....	.....
		29,000 0 0	29,000	.....	.....
		50,700 0 0	50,700	.....	.....
		36,700 0 0	36,700	.....	.....
		31,000 0 0	31,000	.....	.....
		61,000 0 0	61,000	.....	.....
		21,000 0 0	21,000	.....	.....
		12,800 0 0	12,800	.....	.....
		70,200 0 0	70,200	.....	.....
		40,000 0 0	40,000	.....	.....
		291,800 0 0	291,800	.....	.....
		139,000 0 0	139,000	.....	.....
		100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....
		133,300 0 0	133,300	.....	.....
		2,700 0 0	.....	2,700 0 0	Permanent	5 per cent.	135 0 0
		46,200 0 0	46,200	.....	.....
		150,000 0 0	150,000	.....	.....
		70,800 0 0	70,600	200 0 0	*1882		
		136,800 0 0	136,800	.....	.....
		6,700 0 0	6,700	.....	.....
		70,500 0 0	70,500	.....	.....
		3,200 0 0	3,200	.....	.....
		203,000 0 0	203,000	.....	.....
		132,300 0 0	132,300	.....	.....
		100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....
		10,000 0 0	10,000	.....	.....
		2,000 0 0	2,000	.....	.....
		175,000 0 0	175,000	.....	.....
		90,000 0 0	90,000	.....	.....
		34,000 0 0	34,000	.....	.....
		145,000 0 0	145,000	.....	.....
		700 0 0	700	.....	.....
		400,000 0 0	400,000	.....	.....
		312,000 0 0	312,000	.....	.....
		25,000 0 0	25,000	.....	.....
		23,700 0 0	23,700	.....	.....
		5,000 0 0	5,000	.....	.....
		365,600 0 0	365,400	200 0 0	*1 Jan., 1890		
		348,200 0 0	348,200	.....	.....
		113,900 0 0	113,900	.....	.....
		55,500 0 0	55,500	.....	.....
		1,782,300 0 0	1,782,300	.....	.....
		162,000 0 0	162,000	.....	.....
		670,000 0 0	669,800	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1895		
		300,000 0 0	300,000	.....	.....
		219,400 0 0	219,300	100 0 0	*1 Jan., 1896		
		758,000 0 0	757,300	700 0 0	*1 July, 1896		
		65,800 0 0	65,800	.....	.....
		1,000,000 0 0	999,900	100 0 0	.....	
		177,400 0 0	177,400	.....	.....
		197,800 0 0	197,700	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1899		
		407,100 0 0	.....	407,100 0 0	1 July, 1900	5 per cent.	20,355 0 0
.....	450,000 0 0	.....	450,000 0 0	1 July, 1900	5 ,,	22,500 0 0
25,969 6 5	11,365,830 0 0	10,504,480	861,350 0 0	.....		42,990 0 0
†441 19 6	374,900 0 0	.....	374,900 0 0	1 July, 1901	5 per cent.	18,745 0 0
†15,833 10 9	406,800 0 0	7,500	399,300 0 0	1 July, 1902	5 ,,	19,955 0 0
.....	1,901,500 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 July, 1903	4 ,,	40,000 0 0
.....	901,500 0 0	1 July, 1905	4 ,,	36,060 0 0
42,247 16 8	14,049,030 0 0	10,511,980	3,537,050 0 0	.....		157,760 0 0

premium gained on two issues of £50,000 and £150,000 under the Act 16 Vic. No. 39. The third loan of £17,500 was issued at a discount of £920 under this Act, viz., £175,838 13s. 1d., has been made good from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. a £25,000 repaid by Government of Victoria, Act 57 Victoria No. 17, to meet these Debentures. c Debentures to extent of £600 paid off to be distributed.

YEAR RAISED.	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORISED TO BE RAISED.			AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.			NET AMOUNT RAISED.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ... ..	.....	13,604,174	5	6	14,049,030	0	0	13,396,151	1	9
	FUNDED STOCK (a).										
1873-6	Public Works and repayment of Loans (New South Wales Four per cents)	36 Vic., No. 21	509,780	0	0	530,189	9	2	509,780	0	0
	DEBENTURES.										
1876-88	Railways and other purposes	39 Vic., No. 18	235,690	0	0	224,900	0	0	221,045	0	0
1879	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes. {	38 Vic., No. 2	3,249,552	0	0	3,249,500	0	0	3,178,374	1	5
		40 Vic., No. 12									
		41 Vic., No. 4									
1881-3	{ Railways and other purposes	41 Vic., No. 7	1,120,000	0	0	+1,120,000	0	0	1,145,116	18	9
	{ Railways and other purposes	43 Vic., No. 11	7,352,763	0	0	+7,352,700	0	0	7,302,099	18	11
	INSCRIBED STOCK.										
1883	Railways and other purposes	44 Vic., No. 12	1,262,000	0	0	1,262,000	0	0	1,244,685	17	6
1883-5	Railways and other purposes	44 Vic., No. 28	7,102,000	0	0	7,102,000	0	0	6,486,883	8	6
1885	Railways and other purposes	45 Vic., No. 22	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	844,806	19	3
1885	Railways and other purposes	46 Vic., No. 23	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	1,787,773	18	6
1885-9	Railways and other purposes	48 Vic., No. 26	14,388,303	0	0	12,322,700	0	0	11,811,175	19	8
1895-8	Railways and other purposes	50 Vic., No. 28	3,115,393	0	0	{ 1,122,000 0 0p 1,500,000 0 0			1,067,753 9 4 1,479,745 16 6		
1889	To pay off Debentures	52 Vic., No. 16	1,390,600	0	0	1,390,600	0	0	1,389,813	3	8
1895	Railways and other purposes	{ 52 Vic., No. 17 56 Vic., No. 1	{ 3,641,305 0	{ 0 0	{ 0 0	{ 1,100,000 0 0p 323,691 10 0			1,046,257 12 8 3:3,491 10 0		
1895	Railways and other purposes	{ 53 Vic., No. 23 56 Vic., No. 1	{ 5,059,896 0	{ 0 0	{ 0 0	{ 1,144,000 0 0p 15,000 0 0			1,088,107 18 11 15,000 0 0		
1891-3	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	54 Vic., No. 33	7,021,757	0	0	67,021,757	0	0	66,619,285	12	7
1893	Railways and other purposes	{ 55 Vic., No. 35 56 Vic., No. 1	{ 1,190,276 0	{ 0 1	{ 0 0	{ 472,443 0 0b 699,778 10 0			461,508 4 1 699,778 10 0		
	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	56 Vic., No. 24	879,806	0	0	879,800	0	0	879,800	0	0
1894	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	{ 56 Vic., No. 1 57 Vic., No. 17	{ 1,400,650 0	{ 0 0	{ 0 0	{ 631,080 0 0 832,000 0 0			631,080 0 0 829,550 16 2		
	Railways and other purposes	58 Vic., No. 14	1,062,012	0	0	{ 863,947 0 0 198,065 0 0m			862,776 0 0 197,650 12 6		
1895	Repayment of Loans	59 Vic., No. 5	977,400	0	0	p633,400 0 0			602,454 3 5		
1895-98	Railways and other purposes	59 Vic., No. 6	1,555,200	0	0	{ 222,255 0 0 1,332,945 0 0			222,135 7 6 1,332,470 0 0		
1898	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	60 Vic., No. 32	2,271,376	0	0	1,192,822	1	6	1,190,722	1	6
	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	61 Vic., No. 43	2,024,752	0	0	.....			.....
	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	62 Vic., No. 36	2,233,537	0	0	.....			.....
	Totals of Loans authorized .. ..	.....	£85,733,227	5	7	71,789,203	10	8	68,949,254	3	1
1899	Advances to Settlers—Loans	62 Vic., No. 1	500,000	0	0	220,050	0	0	219,400	0	0
1889-90	Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years).	53 Vic., No. 9	2,600,000	0	0	2,502,884	0	0	2,502,884	0	0
1892	Treasury Bills	55 Vic., No. 7	4,000,000	0	0	{ 3,250,000 0 0 750,000 0 0			3,233,077 1 9 750,000 0 0		
1896	Treasury Bills (Deficiency to June, 1895)	59 Vic., No. 22	1,174,700	0	0	1,174,700	0	0	1,174,700	0	0
1888	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Waterworks.	.....	f85,000	0	0	85,000	0	0	85,000	0	0
1889	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Sewerage Works.	.....	f126,000	0	0	126,000	0	0	126,000	0	0
1890	Municipal Council, Darlington, Sewerage Works.	.....	f5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
1890	Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage Works.	.....	£30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	27,532	11	10
1893	Newcastle Borough Council, Water Supply Works.	.....	£16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0
	North Sydney Sewerage Works ... ..	.....	4,400	0	0	4,400	0	0	4,400	0	0
1834	Balmmain Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.	.....	£2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
	Ashfield Municipal Council—										
1888	Sewerage Works.....	.....	£3,700	0	0	3,700	0	0	3,700	0	0
1890	Sewerage Works.....	.....	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
1890	Sewerage Works.....	.....	4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0
	TOTALS ... ..	.....	£94,291,527	5	7	79,965,437	10	8	77,105,447	16	8

* Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. † Of these sums, £2,050,000 were issued in Debentures. The £2,000,000 loan of 1882 was issued availed of to the extent of £1,186,300 only. a Debentures not issued. b Inscribed in Treasury Books as Funded Stock. c £4,500,000, Inscribed Stock, balance of loan (£472,443) is issued under Act 55 Vic. No. 35. d Includes £494,200 Conversion Stock, as follows—19 Vic., Nos. 38 and 40, £100; 22 Vic., £200,000 Conversion Stock sold during 1893 and 1894, realising £189,600. e Issued to cover Consolidated Revenue deficiency of 1886 and previous years, payments of £150,000, fresh bills to extent of £1,752,884 were then issued for a further period of five years, maturing 1st January, 1900, at 3 and 4 per cent. The respective re-issues were £1,364,384 at 3 per cent., £388,500 at 4 per cent. f Issued on account of authorizations by the various Acts of 1889. g £4,118,850 from Consolidated Revenue Fund, £7,937,530 by renewals under Loan Acts, and £3,996,000 Treasury Bills paid off from General Act of 1889. h Taken over by Government with Water Supply Works under Act 55 Victoria No. 27, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage over by Newcastle Borough Council and credited to Trust Fund in 1893. i Loan of £832,000, issued September, 1894, to meet Debentures under out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in thirty years by means of an Annual Sinking Fund of £6,602 8s. 4d. j Mortgage held by Australian ment with Stormwater Sewer in Beattie-street, Balmmain, under Act 57 Vic. No. 12, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Extension Act of 1894.

NOTE.—The amount of Stock sold under the Funded Stock Act of 1892, 56 Vic. No. 1, was £2,549,350. The premium, amounting to £7,533 4s. 6d. The net proceeds were distributed to the purposes of the following Acts, viz.:—52 Vic. No. 17, £323,091 10s.;

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

continued.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.		AMOUNT NOT RAISED.		PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.				ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.		
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	£	s. d.
42,247	16 8			14,049,030	0 0	10,511,980			157,760	0 0
				530,189	9 2	530,189	Interminable...	4 per cent.	21,207	11 7
		14,645	0 0	224,900	0 0	224,900	1 July, 1906...	4 "	8,996	0 0
		71,177	18 7	3,249,500	0 0	3,249,500	1908 & 1909...	4 "	129,980	0 0
*25,116	18 9			1,120,000	0 0	2,863,700	1 July, 1910...	4 "	114,548	0 0
		50,668	1 1	7,352,700	0 0	5,609,000	1 July, 1933...	4 "	224,360	0 0
		17,314	2 6	1,262,000	0 0	1,262,000	1 July, 1933...	4 "	50,480	0 0
		615,116	11 6	7,102,000	0 0	315,300	1 July, 1933...	4 "	12,612	0 0
		105,113	0 9	1,000,000	0 0	6,786,700	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ "	237,534	10 0
		210,226	1 6	2,000,000	0 0	1,000,000	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ "	35,000	0 0
		2,577,127	0 4	6,713,300	0 0	2,000,000	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ "	70,000	0 0
		567,893	14 2	3,500,000	0 0	6,713,300	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ "	234,965	10 0
		786	16 4	2,109,400	0 0	3,500,000	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	122,500	0 0
		2,271,355	17 4	1,122,600	0 0	2,109,400	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	73,829	0 0
		3,986,788	1 1	1,500,000	0 0	1,122,600	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	78,678	0 0
		372,471	7 5	1,390,600	0 0	1,500,000	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	48,671	0 0
		29,289	6 0	1,100,000	0 0	1,390,600	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	33,000	0 0
		6	0 0	323,691	10 0	1,100,000	1912	4 "	12,947	13 2
		19	3 10	1,144,000	0 0	323,691	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	34,320	0 0
		1,171	0 0	15,000	0 0	1,144,000	1912	4 "	600	0 0
		414	7 6	494,200	0 0	15,000	1912	4 "	174,797	0 0
		374,945	16 7	4,500,000	0 0	494,200	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	100,000	0 0
		119	12 6	2,027,557	0 0	4,500,000	1 July, 1933...	4 "	27,991	2 10
		475	0 0	472,443	0 0	2,027,557	1912	4 "	35,192	0 0
		1,080,653	18 6	699,778	10 0	472,443	1912	4 "	25,243	4 0
		2,024,752	0 0	879,800	0 0	699,778	1912	4 "	29,120	0 0
		2,233,537	0 0	631,080	0 0	879,800	1912	4 "	25,918	8 2
				832,000	0 0	631,080	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	5,941	19 0
				863,947	0 0	832,000	1912	3 "	19,002	0 0
				198,065	0 0	863,947	1912	3 "	6,667	13 0
				633,400	0 0	198,065	31 Dec., 1924...	3 "	39,988	7 0
				222,255	0 0	633,400	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	35,784	13 2
				1,332,945	0 0	222,255	30 June, 1925...	3 "		
				1,192,822	1 6	1,332,945	1912	3 "		
						1,192,822	1912	3 "		
67,364	15 5	16,886,666	17 6	71,789,203	10 8	10,511,980			2,227,635	11 11
		280,600	0 0	220,050	0 0	61,277,223	1919	3 per cent.	6,601	10 0
				2,502,884	0 0	1,152,884	1 Jan., 1900	3 4 "	22,931	10 4
				3,250,000	0 0	4,000	1 Jan., 1896	4 "	15,540	0 0
				750,000	0 0		1 Oct., 1896			
				1,174,700	0 0	150,000	1 March, 1901	3 per cent.	30,741	0 0
				85,000	0 0	5,000	Various years	4, 5, & 6 per cent.	4,000	0 0
				126,000	0 0	26,000	"	5 and 6 per cent.	5,620	0 0
				5,000	0 0	5,000				
				30,000	0 0	30,000	1 July, 1912...	4 per cent.	1,200	0 0
				16,000	0 0	16,000	1 Dec., 1901...	5 "	800	0 0
				4,400	0 0	4,400	1 Jan., 1897...			
				2,500	0 0	2,500	30 Sept., 1898..			
				3,700	0 0	3,700	1 Oct., 1903...	4½ "	166	10 0
				1,500	0 0	1,500	1 July, 1895...			
				4,500	0 0	4,500	1 Aug., 1900...	5½ "	247	10 0
67,364	15 5	16,886,666	17 6	79,965,437	10 8	16,052,380			2,315,483	12 3

in Debentures also, but they were subsequently authorized to be exchanged for Inscribed Stock at the option of the holders—a privilege which was issued in September, 1891; £494,200, Conversion Stock, issued May, 1891; and £2,027,557, being portion of loan of £2,500,000, floated October, 1893. The No. 22, £2,000; 24 Vic. No. 24, £10,700; and 24 Vic. No. 26, £2,200—matured 1st July, 1891; 25 Vic. No. 19, £270,200—matured 1st January, 1892; and First issue, of £2,502,884 at 4 per cent. for five years matured on 1st January, 1895, but bills to extent of £750,000 having been retired by annual per cent., the latter rate being allowed only on bills representing Trust Funds, the relative Statutes to which provided for investment at not less than Loan Acts. *f* Taken over by Government with Sewerage and Water Works under Act 43 Victoria, No. 32, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act of Loan Account. *h* Taken over by Government with Sewerage Works under Act 53 Vic., No. 16, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act of 1892. *j* Loan of £2,500,000 under these Acts conjointly floated in London in October, 1893. *k* Sinking Fund, £3,788 2s. 1d., handed Acts 26 Vic. No. 14 and 27 Vic. No. 14 matured on 1st January, 1895. *m* Including provision for Services to extent of £198,065, to be eventually paid Mutual Provident Society from the Balmain Municipal Council. Interest payable by Government from 1st July, 1894. *n* Taken over by Government. *p* Loan of £4,000,000 raised in London in October, 1895. *q* Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government, £9,896 14s., was, after deducting expenses for commission on sales, viz., £2,368 9s. 6d., transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz., 53 Vic. No. 23 £15,000 55 Vic. No. 35, £699,778 10s.; 56 Vic. No. 24, £879,800; 55 Vic. No. 17, £631,080.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant

PUBLIC DEBT.

SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.			
Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	Total.
		£	£ s. d.
23 Vic., No. 5...	1890	.....	200 0 0
27 Vic., No. 14	1895	.....	200 0 0
29 Vic., No. 9...	1895-6	100	800 0 0
29 Vic., No. 23	1896-7	700	
32 Vic., No. 13	1898-9	.....	100 0 0
34 Vic., No. 2...	1900-1	407,100	857,100 0 0
Under various Acts		450,000	
35 Vic., No. 5...	1901-2	374,900	420,900 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks		5,000	
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		25,000	
Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Works		16,000	
36 Vic., No. 2...		399,300	
City of Sydney Waterworks	1902-3	25,000	459,000 0 0
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		34,700	
17 Vic., No. 34	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or afterwards	.....	50 0 0
19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		.....	200 0 0
18 Vic., No. 40	Permanent	.....	2,700 0 0
36 Vic., No. 21 (New South Wales 4 per cents)	{ Interminable (Funded Stock) }	.....	530,189 9 2
36 Vic., No. 17	1903-4	.....	1,000,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1904-5	20,000	58,000 0 0
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		38,000	
" "	1905-6	.....	2,300 0 0
36 Vic., No. 17	1905-6	.....	901,500 0 0
39 Vic., No. 18	1906-7	.....	224,900 0 0
38 Vic., No. 2...	1908-9	.....	3,249,500 0 0
40 Vic., No. 12		1,450,000	
41 Vic., No. 4...		1,799,500	
41 Vic., No. 7...	1910-11	.....	2,050,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11		.....
Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage	1903-4	3,700	8,200 0 0
Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage	1900-1	4,500	
City of Sydney Waterworks	1912-13	.....	30,000 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7...	1912-13	.....	30,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11	1910-11	813,700	2,000,000 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7...	1933-4	1,186,300	
43 Vic., No. 11	1933-4	.....	3,000,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11	1933-4	1,422,700	3,000,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 12		1,262,000	
44 Vic., No. 28	1924 5	315,300	5,500,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 28		.....
44 Vic., No. 28	1924-5	1,286,700	5,500,000 0 0
45 Vic., No. 22		1,000,000	
46 Vic., No. 23	1924-5	2,000,000	5,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26		1,213,300	
48 Vic., No. 26	1924-5	.....	5,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26	1918-19	.....	3,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26	1918-19	2,109,400	3,500,000 0 0
52 Vic., No. 16		1,390,600	
54 Vic., No. 33	1918-19	.....	4,994,200 0 0
54 Vic., No. 33	1933-4	2,027,537	2,500,000 0 0
55 Vic., No. 35		472,443	
50 Vic., No. 28	1935-6	2,622,600	5,500,000 0 0
52 Vic., No. 17		1,100,000	
53 Vic., No. 23	1918-19	1,144,000	832,000 0 0
59 Vic., No. 5...		633,400	
57 Vic., No. 17	1912	863,947	1,062,012 0 0
58 Vic., No. 14	1924-5	198,065	
59 Vic., No. 6...	1925	222,255	1,555,200 0 0
56 Vic., No. 1 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	1912	1,332,945	
60 Vic., No. 32	1912	.....	2,549,350 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic., No. 9 (Deficiency)	1912	.....	1,192,822 1 6
" 55 Vic., No. 7	{ Annual Payments of £150,000 }	.....	1,152,884 0 0
" 59 Vic., No. 22	1896	.....	4,000 0 0
Advances to Settlers—Loan Act of 1899	1901	.....	1,024,700 0 0
	1919	.....	220,050 0 0
	Total	£	63,913,057 10 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED and INSCRIBED STOCK, and TREASURY BILLS, on 30th November, 1899.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	INSCRIBED AND FUNDED STOCK.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	
					RATE.	AMOUNT.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1890	200 ^a	.....	.....	200 0 0	5 ½ cent.	.....
1895	200 ^a	.....	.....	200 0 0	"	.....
1895-6	100 ^a	.....	.....	100 0 0	"	.....
1896-7	700 ^a	.....	.....	700 0 0	"	.....
1898-9	100	.....	.....	100 0 0	"	.....
1900-1	857,100	.....	.....	857,100 0 0	"	42,855 0 0
	4,500 ^b	.....	.....	4,500 0 0	5 ½ cent.	247 10 0
	374,900	.....	.....	374,900 0 0	5 ½ cent.	18,745 0 0
1901-2	5,000	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	300 0 0
	25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	"	1,500 0 0
	16,000	.....	.....	16,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	800 0 0
1902-3	399,300	.....	.....	399,300 0 0	"	19,965 0 0
	25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	1,500 0 0
	34,700	.....	.....	34,700 0 0	"	2,082 0 0
1903-4	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000 0 0	4 ½ cent.	40,000 0 0
	3,700 ^b	.....	.....	3,700 0 0	4 ½ cent.	166 10 0
1904-5	20,000	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	1,000 0 0
	38,000	.....	.....	38,000 0 0	"	1,900 0 0
1905-6	2,300	.....	.....	2,300 0 0	6 ½ cent.	138 0 0
	901,500	.....	.....	901,500 0 0	4 ½ cent.	36,060 0 0
1906-7	224,900	.....	.....	224,900 0 0	"	8,996 0 0
1908-9	1,450,000	.....	.....	1,450,000 0 0	"	72,500 0 0
1909-10	1,799,500	.....	.....	1,799,500 0 0	"	89,975 0 0
1910-11	2,050,000	.....	.....	2,050,000 0 0	"	102,500 0 0
	813,700	.....	.....	813,700 0 0	"	40,685 0 0
1912-13	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	"	1,200 0 0
	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	"	1,200 0 0
1912 ... ..	.....	3,389,714 1 6	.....	3,389,714 1 6	3 ½ cent.	101,691 8 4
1912 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	.....	2,549,350 0 0	.....	2,549,350 0 0	4 ½ cent.	101,974 0 0
	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	122,500 0 0
1918-19 ... ..	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	"	122,500 0 0
	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	"	174,797 0 0
	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	832,000 0 0	"	29,120 0 0
	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
1924-5 ... ..	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
	.....	198,065 0 0	.....	198,065 0 0	3 ½ cent.	5,941 19 0
1925 ... ..	.....	222,255 0 0	.....	222,255 0 0	"	6,667 13 0
	.....	1,186,300 0 0	.....	1,186,300 0 0	4 ½ cent.	47,452 0 0
1933-4 ... ..	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	"	120,000 0 0
	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	"	120,000 0 0
	.....	2,500,000 0 0	.....	2,500,000 0 0	"	100,000 0 0
1935-6 ... ..	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	165,000 0 0
Interminable, being un-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
presented balance of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures payable	250	.....	.....	250 0 0	.....	.....
off in 1882 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New South Wales 4 per	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	4 ½ cent.	21,207 11 7
cents. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Permanent	2,700	.....	.....	2,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	135 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 9 (annual pay-	.....	.....	1,152,884	1,152,884 0 0	3 ½ cent.	22,931 10 4
ments of £150,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 ½ cent.	15,540 0 0
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 (1896) ... ..	.....	.....	4,000 ^a	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 22 ... ..	.....	.....	1,024,700	1,024,700 0 0	3 ½ cent.	30,741 0 0
Advances to Settlers	.....	220,050 0 0	.....	220,050 0 0	"	6,601 10 0
Total amount outstand-	10,109,350	51,622,123 10 8	2,181,584	63,913,057 10 8	.....	2,315,483 12 3
ing, 30th November,	£					
1899						

* City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

† Municipal Council Redfern Sewerage Works taken over by the Government.

‡ Overdue debentures not yet presented.

† City of Sydney Waterworks Debentures taken over by the Government.

‡ Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Debentures taken over by the Government.

§ Ashfield Municipal Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT showing Distribution of Interest on Public Debt on 30th November, 1899.

Description of Stock.	Amount of Stock.	6 per cent.	5½ per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent.	4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	Total Interest.
		£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Debentures	£ 1,550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 423,318 0 0
	1,708,000 0 0	.....	.....	85,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
	92,000 0 0	5,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8,299,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,984 0 0	.....	.....
	4,500 0 0	.....	247/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	166/10/-	.....	.....	.....
	£ 10,109,350 0 0								
Inscribed Stock in London	£ 29,326,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,026,417	.....	} 1,578,869 0 0
	9,686,300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	387,452 0 0	.....	.....
	5,500,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165,000 0 0	.....
	£ 44,512,500 0 0								
New South Wales Funded Stock ...	£ 2,549,350 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,974 0 0	.....	.....	} 203,665 8 4
	3,389,714 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,691 8 4	
	£ 5,939,064 1 6								
New South Wales 4 per cents. ...	£ 530,189 9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,207 11 7	.....	.....	21,207 11 7
New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14	£ 198,065 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,941 19 0	5,941 19 0
New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6	£ 222,255 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,667 13 0	6,667 13 0
Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years), 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	£ 764,384 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,931 10 4	} 38,471 10 4
	388,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,540 0 0	.....	.....
	£ 1,152,884 0 0								
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7 ...	£ 4,000 0 0*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasury Bills (Deficiency 30 June, 1895), 59 Vic. No. 22	£ 1,024,700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,741 0 0	30,741 0 0
Advances to Settlers, Inscribed Stock ...	£ 220,050 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,601 10 0	6,601 10 0
TOTALS	£ 63,913,057 10 8	5,520	247/10/-	85,400	166/10/-	858,157 11 7	1,026,417	339,575 0 8	2,315,483 12 3

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The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

* Matured.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

STATEMENT

OF

BALANCES ON THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

AND THE

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAME

ON

30TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

STATEMENT of BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF NEW

TREASURY BALANCES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CREDIT BALANCES:—							
Advances to Settlers Act No. 1 of 1899	...				104,353	6	8
Towards the Erection and Maintenance of Public School Buildings, &c., Account 61 Vic. No. 20	...				68,386	15	5
TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS:—							
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9	...	181,823	18	4			
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 62 Vic. No. 25	...	8,000	0	0			
Bankruptcy Suitors Fund, 62 Vic. No. 25	...	894	11	5			
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund, 62 Vic. No. 25	...	7,204	6	7			
Civil Service Superannuation Account, 48 Vic. No. 24	...	304,858	1	1			
Country Towns Water Supply Works Repayments—							
Loan Trust Account	...	2,141	3	6			
Government Savings Bank Account, 34 Vic. No. 15	...	5,360,087	13	3			
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—							
Store Advance Account	...	1,000	0	0			
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—							
Deferred Payments Account	...	240	13	5			
Immigration Remittances	...	115	10	0			
Municipal Council of Sydney, Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13	...	34,783	7	7			
Municipal Council of Sydney—							
Moore-street Improvement Loan Sinking Fund	...	1,549	12	3			
Town Hall Loan Sinking Fund	...	2,561	18	6			
Public Markets Loan Sinking Fund	...	3,715	16	6			
Streets Loan Sinking Fund	...	10,793	12	4			
Cattle Sale-yards Loan Sinking Fund	...	971	17	7			
Newcastle Borough Council Water Debentures Sinking Fund, 55 Vic. No. 27	...	3,788	2	1			
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)	...	20,000	0	0			
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)	...	20,000	0	0			
Police Reward Fund, 25 Vic. No. 16	...	1,504	1	8			
Police Superannuation Fund, 25 Vic. No. 16	...	3,512	10	10			
Poundage	...	1,521	13	5			
Public Schools Property Fund, 43 Vic. No. 23	...	1,898	2	2			
Public Service Assurance Account	...	43	5	10			
Railway Store Account	...	134,449	0	6			
Railway Construction Store Account	...	30,099	6	3			
Revenue Suspense Account	...	14,642	11	3			
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	...	69	0	6			
Sheep Account	...	6,261	9	6			
Savings Bank of New South Wales—Deposit Account	...	2,490,000	0	0			
Sewerage—Contractor's Advance Account	...	950	7	2			
Store Advance Account, Harbours and Rivers Department	...	1,176	12	11			
Testamentary and Trust Fund	...	126	14	9			
Tender Board Deposit Trust Account	...	2,806	19	6			
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1899–1900	...	2,565	1	11			
Treasury Guarantee Fund	...	12,022	11	5			
Volunteer Military Forces Clothing Account	...	11,319	8	9			
Volunteer Military Forces Deferred Pay Account	...	3,461	1	3			
Water Supply and Sewerage Board Store Advance Account	...	14,257	1	7			
Trust Moneys Account, 20 Vic. No. 11	...	464	13	3			
Sundry Deposits Account	...	89,909	8	2			
					8,787,591	7	0
Railway Loan Redemption Fund, 53 Vic. No. 14	...	75,000	0	0			
New South Wales 1924 Stock Redemption Fund, 58 Vic. No. 14	...	26,408	13	4			
New South Wales 1925 Stock Redemption Fund, 59 Vic. No. 6	...	29,634	0	0			
New South Wales 1927 Stock Redemption Fund, 60 Vic. No. 32	...	13,874	17	4			
New South Wales 1928 Stock Redemption Fund, 61 Vic. No. 43	...	7,491	11	4			
Carried forward	...	£ 152,409	2	0	8,960,331	9	1

SOUTH WALES, and the distribution of the same, on 30th November, 1899.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.

CASH:—

Sydney Account—

Bank of New South Wales—

Public Account	666,197 12 2
Advances to Settlers Account	104,353 6 8
Railway Loan Redemption Fund	75,000 0 0
New South Wales 1924 Stock Redemption Fund	26,408 13 4
New South Wales 1925 Stock Redemption Fund	29,634 0 0
New South Wales 1927 Stock Redemption Fund	13,874 17 4
New South Wales 1928 Stock Redemption Fund	7,491 11 4

Colonial Treasurer's—

Master in Equity Account	49,877 3 1
Master in Lunacy Account	26,661 15 4
Curator of Intestate Estates Account	31,621 6 0
Registrar of Probates Account	34,246 0 8
Prothonotary Account	2,486 3 3

City Bank of Sydney—

Public Account	7,052 6 3
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Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.—

Public Account	98,971 18 2
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1,173,876 13 7

Less Bank of New South Wales General Loan Account,

Dr.	527,489 10 3
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Credit Balance £	646,387 3 4	
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Fixed Deposits—

Public Account—

City Bank of Sydney	50,000 0 0	
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Total Credit Balance, Sydney Account £	696,387 3 4
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London Account—

Add balance at the credit of the London Account as brought to account £	352,737 11 3
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Carried forward—Total Cash £	1,049,124 14 7
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STATEMENT OF BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH

TREASURY BALANCES— <i>continued.</i>				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..				£	.....		8,960,331	9	1
CREDIT BALANCES (<i>continued</i>):—									
Brought forward				£	152,409	2 0			
Colonial Treasurer's:—									
Master in Equity Account...	...	...	...		326,647	3 1			
Master in Lunacy Account...	...	...	...		68,445	15 4			
Curator of Intestate Estates Account	...	...	...		31,621	6 0			
Registrar of Probates Account	...	...	...		34,246	0 8			
Prothonotary Account	...	...	...		2,486	3 3			
							615,855	10	4
Less Debit Balances:—							9,576,186	19	5
Consolidated Revenue Fund	...	...	...		96,956	15 2			
General Post Office New Street Resumption Account (Suspense Account)	...	...	...		467,873	8 7			
Centennial Park Account (Suspense Account)	...	...	...		228,416	17 8			
Advances to General Loan Account	...	...	...		1,500,000	0 0			
General Loan Account	...	...	...		527,489	10 3			
							2,820,736	11	8
TOTAL ... ..				£	.....		6,755,450	7	9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th December, 1899.

WALES, and the distribution of the same on 30th November, 1899—*continued.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES— <i>continued.</i>				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward—Total Cash ... ..				£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,049,124	14	7
SECURITIES—												
Treasury Chest—												
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9—												
Debentures ... ..	...	...	...	58,600	0	0						
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 ... ..	...	...	...	42,490	0	0						
New South Wales Funded Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14 ... ..	...	...	...	30,000	0	0						
New South Wales Funded Stock, 60 Vic. No. 32 ... ..	...	...	...	25,000	0	0						
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ... ..	...	...	...	16,000	0	0						
							172,090	0	0			
Government Savings Bank Fund—												
Debentures ... ..	...	...	...	165,800	0	0						
New South Wales Four Per-cents, 36 Vic. No. 21 ... ..	...	...	...	403,248	13	2						
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 ... ..	...	...	...	1,000,000	0	0						
New South Wales Funded Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6 ... ..	...	...	...	880,000	0	0						
New South Wales Funded Stock, 60 Vic. No. 32 ... ..	...	...	...	500,000	0	0						
New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14 ... ..	...	...	...	20,000	0	0						
New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6 ... ..	...	...	...	150,000	0	0						
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ... ..	...	...	...	552,600	0	0						
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22... ..	...	...	...	1,024,700	0	0						
Stock created under Advances to Settlers Act of 1899 ... ..	...	...	...	100,000	0	0						
							4,796,348	13	2			
Civil Service Superannuation Fund, 48 Vic. No. 24—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ... ..	...	...	...				288,000	0	0			
Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ... ..	...	...	...				31,500	0	0			
University of Sydney—Wm. Roberts' Bequest Trust—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ... ..	...	...	...				4,000	0	0			
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ... ..	...	...	...				20,000	0	0			
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ... ..	...	...	...				20,000	0	0			
Treasury Guarantee Fund—												
New South Wales Funded Stock, 60 Vic. No. 32 ... ..	...	...	...				7,500	0	0			
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ... ..	...	...	...				7,000	0	0			
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account—												
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 ... ..	...	...	...				101,770	0	0			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ... ..	...	...	...				172,000	0	0			
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9... ..	...	...	...				41,784	0	0			
Volunteer Military Forces Clothing Account—												
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of New South Wales ... ..	...	...	...				10,000	0	0			
Volunteer Military Forces Deferred Pay Account—												
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of New South Wales ... ..	...	...	...				3,000	0	0			
Miscellaneous												
							28,333	0	0			
Total Securities				£	5,706,325	13	2					
TOTAL				£	6,755,450	7	9					

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

SCHEDULE

TO THE

ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900,

SHOWING THE

TOTAL REMUNERATION ESTIMATED TO BE
RECEIVED BY ALL PUBLIC OFFICERS

WHO HOLD MORE THAN ONE OFFICE,

OR WHO RECEIVE ANY FEES, SPECIAL ALLOWANCE, QUARTERS, FUEL, OR LIGHT, IN
ADDITION TO THEIR FIXED ANNUAL SALARIES,

ALSO DEDUCTIONS OF AMOUNTS CHARGEABLE FOR QUARTERS,
PROVISIONS, FUEL, AND LIGHT,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1900.

*Printed under No. 14 Report from Printing Committee,
19 December, 1899.*



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPELEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1899.

[2s. 9d.]

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

5

II.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
			£	£	£	£	
	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.						
12	S. M. Mowle.....	Usher of the Black Rod..... Clerk to Refreshment Committee	428	60	.....	488	
	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.						
13	S. C. Young.....	House Steward..... Value of quarters, fuel, and light	250	100	.....	350	
13	Margaret Leaney.....	Housekeeper Value of quarters and light	90	25	.....	115	
13	W. Snowdon.....	Watchman For services in connection with fire-extinguishing appliances...	160	25	.....	185	
13	F. Kent.....	House Servant Value of quarters, fuel, and light	145	40	.....	185	
13	J. Mallitt	Stableman Value of quarters, fuel, and light	145	40	.....	185	
13	M. J. McNeish	Servant Value of quarters, fuel, and light	80	25	.....	105	
13	Hannah Rose	Servant Value of quarters, fuel, and light	80	25	.....	105	
13	Elizabeth Wilson.....	Servant Value of quarters, fuel, and light	80	25	.....	105	
13	Agnes Ahern	Servant Value of quarters, fuel, and light	80	25	.....	105	
	PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.						
14	F. Walsh	Librarian Value of quarters, fuel, and light	476	75	.....	551	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

III.

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	CHIEF SECRETARY.		£	£	£	£	
16	Francis O'Loughlin	Doorkeeper	125	.....	.....	125	Quarters, fuel, and light.
	AUDITOR-GENERAL.						
17	Jane Cocks	Housekeeper	75	.....	.....	75	Quarters, fuel, and light.
	POLICE.						
18	Edmund Fosbery	Inspector-General of Police	920	.....	.....	.....	21/- per diem when travelling.
		Metropolitan Transit Commissioner .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£2 fee per meeting, once a week only.
		In lieu of quarters .....	.....	150	.....	.....
		Value of light .....	.....	12	.....	1,082	
18	George Read	Superintendent of Police	500	.....	.....	.....
		In lieu of quarters .....	.....	150	.....	.....
		Value of light .....	.....	10	.....	660	
18	Charles Sanderson	Superintendent of Police	500	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	610	
18	Edward Grainger	Superintendent of Police	500	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	610	
18	R. F. Creaghe	Superintendent of Police	450	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	560	
18	Thomas Garvin	Superintendent of Police	450	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	560	
18	George C. Carter	Superintendent of Police	450	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	560	15/- per diem when travelling.
18	N. Larkins	Superintendent of Police	400	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	510	
18	Martin Brennan	Superintendent of Police	400	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	130	.....	530	
18	Walter C. Casey	Superintendent of Police	400	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	510	
18	A. B. Walker	Superintendent of Police	400	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	510	
19	W. Camphin	Superintendent of Police	400	.....	.....	.....
		In lieu of quarters and light .....	.....	88	.....	488	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.							
POLICE—continued.							
			£	£	£	£	
18	Patrick Brennan	Inspector of Police	325				
		Value of quarters and light		65		390	
18	W. E. Lenthall*	Inspector of Police	325				
		In lieu of quarters and light		85			
		Inspector of Theatres		25		435	
18	Philip Smith.....	Inspector of Police	325				
		Value of quarters rented and light		65		390	
18	James Bremner	Inspector of Police	325				
		Value of quarters and light		70			
128		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-		407/10/-	
18	William C. Lynch	Inspector of Police	325				
		Value of quarters rented and light		72		397	
18	Stephen Cotter.....	Inspector of Police	325				
		Value of quarters rented and light		70			
128		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-		407/10/-	
18	George H. Hyem	Inspector of Police	325				
		Value of quarters and light		55			
128		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-		392/10/-	
18	Alfred Potter	Inspector of Police	325				
		Value of quarters and light		80			
128		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-		417/10/-	
18	William T. Baker	Inspector of Police	325				
		Value of quarters rented and light		65		390	
18	Robert Latimer	Inspector of Police	325				
		Value of quarters and light		45		370	
18	Roger Fenton	Inspector of Police	325				
		In lieu of quarters		50			
		Do light		5		380	
18	Daniel Byrne	Sub-Inspector of Police	275				
		Value of quarters and light		45		320	
18	Robert Barry	Sub-Inspector of Police	275				
		In lieu of quarters and light		55			
		Do uniform clothing		12		342	
18	John Bell	Sub-Inspector of Police	275				
		In lieu of quarters		68			
		Do light.....		5			
128		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-		360/10/-	
18	Thomas Cameron.....	Sub-Inspector of Police	275				
		Value of quarters and light		55		330	
19.	G. McDowell	Sub-Inspector of Police	275				
		In lieu of quarters and light		55			
		Do uniform clothing		12		342	
18	Denis Carroll	Sub-Inspector of Police	275				
		Value of quarters rented and light		41		316	
18	John Sutherland	Sub-Inspector and Police Store-keeper.....	275				
		In lieu of quarters and light		55			
		In lieu of uniform clothing		12		342	
18	William T. Langworthy...	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		Value of quarters and light		55		305	
18	John Saunders.....	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		Value of quarters		40			
		Do light		5		295	
18	Isaac Morrow	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		Value of quarters and light		45		295	

10/- per diem when travelling.

*District Inspector under Licensing Act, Metropolitan District.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POLICE—continued.							
18	John Robinson.....	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		In lieu of quarters		65			
		Value of light		5			
128		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		7/10/-		327/10/-	
18	Henry J. Hughes	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		In lieu of quarters		65			
		Value of light		5			
128		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		7/10/-		327/10/-	
18	Thomas Parker.....	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		Value of quarters and light		45		295	
18	John Garland	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		In lieu of quarters		65			
		Value of light		5			
128		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-		332/10/-	
18	William R. Elliott	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		Quarters rented		65			
		Value of light		5			
128		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-		332/10/-	
18	John S. Clarke.....	Sub-Inspector and Drill Instructor	250				
		Value of quarters and light		25		275	10/- per diem when travelling.
18	Wm. J. Tindall	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		In lieu of quarters		50			
		Do uniform clothing		12			
		Value of light		5		317	
18	A. Johnston	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		Value of quarters rented and light		70		320	
18	John M'Keague	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		Value of quarters and light		45		295	
18	E. A. Webb	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		In lieu of quarters		50			
		Value of light		8		308	
18	Joseph Jones	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		Value of quarters and light		45		295	
18	Francis Le Boutillier	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		Value of quarters and light		45		295	
18	Frederick Fowler.....	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		Value of quarters rented		52			
		Do light		5		307	
18	Alexander Boyd	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		In lieu of quarters		50			
		Value of light		5			
128		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-		317/10/-	
18	Ernest C. Day	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		Value of quarters and light		55		305	
18	Harry Grugeon	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		Value of quarters and light		55		305	
18	James M. Travers	Sub-Inspector of Police	250				
		Value of quarters.....		55		305	
18	L. J. Clifford	Constable, Bateman's Bay	146				
62		Acting Custom's Officer		10		156	
18	George Buckland.....	Senior Constable, Woolgoolga ..	146				
62		Acting Customs Officer		20		166	
18	Geo. Stutchbury	Senior Constable, Delegate.....	146				
62		Acting Custom's Officer		10		156	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

9

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POLICE—continued.							
18	W. A. Wood.....	Senior Constable, Milparinka.....	146				
62		Acting Custom's Officer.....		20		166	
18	C. Wisbey.....	Constable, Tooma.....	127/15/-				
62		Acting Custom's Officer.....		10		137/15/-	
18	F. Wilkinson.....	Constable, Bowna.....	127/15/-				
62		Acting Custom's Officer.....		10		137/15/-	
18	Thomas Collins.....	Sub-Inspector of Police.....	250				
		Allowance for quarters.....		50			
128		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act.....		7/10/-			
		Value of light.....		5		312/10/-	
18	Walter N. Pountney.....	Acting Sub-Inspector.....	192				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light.....		45		237	
LUNACY.							
20	W. C. Williamson.....	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville.....	650				
		Quarters.....		100		750	
20	E. Godson.....	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	650				
		Quarters.....		100		750	
20	H. Blaxland.....	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park.....	650				
		Quarters.....		100		750	
20	C. Ross.....	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore.....	650				
		Quarters.....		100		750	
20	G. E. Miles.....	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere.....	610				
		Quarters.....		100		710	
20	R. U. Russell.....	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle.....	359				
		Quarters.....		75			
		Health Officer, Newcastle.....	226			660	
20	H. C. McDouall.....	Senior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville.....	390				
		Quarters.....		30		420	
20	A. G. Henry.....	Senior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park.....	390				
		Quarters.....		50		440	
20	G. Morton.....	Senior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	390				
		Quarters.....		50		440	
20	R. J. Millard.....	Senior Medical Officer, Kenmore.....	390				
		Quarters.....		30		420	
20	Vacant.....	Pathologist.....	390				
		Quarters.....		50		440	
20	J. F. Flashman.....	Junior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park.....	270				
		Quarters.....		30		300	
20	C. W. Reid.....	Junior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	270				
		Quarters.....		30		300	
20	C. A. Hogg.....	Junior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville.....	270				
		Quarters.....		30		300	
20	Vacant.....	Relieving Junior Medical Officer.....	270				
		Quarters.....		30		300	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
			£	£	£	£	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.						
	<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>						
20	J. T. Floyd	Dispenser, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	174				
		Quarters		26	.....	200	
20	W. Peterson.....	Dispenser and Chief Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydal- mere	214				
		Quarters		26	.....	240	
20	E. M. Betts	Assistant Superintendent, Hos- pital for Insane, Gladesville... Quarters	390				
				60	.....	450	
20	A. Whiting	Assistant Superintendent, Hos- pital for Insane, Callan Park.. Quarters	340				
				60	.....	400	
20	J. H. Wilkinson	Assistant Superintendent, Hos- pital for Insane, Parramatta... Quarters	340				
				60	.....	400	
20	C. H. Richardson.....	Assistant Superintendent, Hos- pital for Insane, Kenmore ... Quarters	250				
				25	.....	275	
20	J. E. Moore	Superintendent, Reception House, Darlinghurst	210				
		Quarters		40	.....	280	
20	W. T. Roberts	Clerk, Hospital for Insane, Glades- ville	224				
		Quarters		26	.....	250	
20	H. R. McGill	Clerk and Storekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	224				
		Quarters		26	.....	250	
20	T. Folkard	Chief Attendant, Hospital for In- sane, Gladesville	164				
		Quarters		26	.....	190	
20	J. Wharf	Chief Attendant, Hospital for In- sane, Parramatta	164				
		Quarters		26	.....	190	
20	W. Little	Chief Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	164				
		Quarters		26	.....	190	
20	C. Jones	Chief Attendant, Hospital for In- sane, Kenmore	134				
		Quarters		26	.....	160	
20	A. D. Price	Chief Attendant and Storekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle Quarters	164				
				26	.....	190	
20	B. A. Simpson	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	164				
		Quarters		26	.....	190	
20	M. G. Quinn	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Par- ramatta	164				
		Quarters		26	.....	190	
20	M. A. Fairbairn	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	164				
		Quarters		26	.....	190	
20	M. Newtown.....	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	134				
		Quarters		26	.....	160	
20	E. J. Gould	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	134				
		Quarters		26	.....	160	
20	S. Pope.....	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore.....	164				
		Quarters		26	.....	190	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

11

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	LUNACY—continued.						
20	1 Divisional Attendant.....	160					
	Quarters			18		142	
20	1 Divisional Attendant.....	140					
	Provisions			10		130	
20	29 Charge Attendants, at £140... Value of Provisions, at £10 each.....	4,060			290	3,770	
20	11 Charge Attendants, at £130... Value of Provisions, at £10 each.....	1,430			110	1,320	
20	1 Charge Attendant, at £130 ... Value of Provisions, &c. Value of Quarters	130			15 10	105	
20	36 Senior Attendants, at £114 ... Value of Provisions, at £10 each.....	4,104			360	3,744	
20	1 Senior Attendant, at £114 ... Value of Quarters	114			18	96	
20	3 Senior Attendants, at £114 ... Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each	342			45 30	267	
20	42 Junior Attendants, at £107... Value of Provisions, at £10 each.....	4,494			420	4,074	
20	4 Junior Attendants, at £107... Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each..... Value of Quarters, at £10 each	428			60 40	328	
20	16 Junior Attendants, at £100... Value of Provisions, at £10 each.....	1,600			160	1,440	
20	8 Junior Attendants, at £100... Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each..... Value of Quarters, at £10 each	800			120 80	600	
20	2 Junior Attendants, at £93 ... Value of Provisions, at £10 each.....	186			20	166	
20	1 Junior Attendant, at £93..... Value of Quarters.....	93			18	75	
20	37 Junior Attendants, at £93 ... Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each..... Value of Quarters, at £10 each	3,441			555 370	2,516	
20	14 Probationary Attendants, at £86	1,204			210 140	854	
	Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each						
20	12 Charge Nurses, at £90	1,080			180 120	780	
	Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each						
20	14 Charge Nurses, at £85	1,190			210 140	840	
	Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each						
20	25 Senior Nurses, at £75	1,875			375 250	1,250	
	Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each						
	Value of Quarters, at £10 each						

NOTE.—Attendants, nurses, servants, &c., residing in the Institutions are subject to a charge at the rate of £15 per annum for provisions and fuel, and at the rate of £10 per annum for quarters; and those not residing in the Institutions are subject to a charge at the rate of £10 per annum for provisions. Those provided with cottages are subject to a charge at the rate of £18 per annum for rent.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	LUNACY—continued.						
20	26 Junior Nurses, at £71	1,846					
	Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each				390		
	Value of Quarters, at £10 each				260	1,196	
20	33 Junior Nurses, at £67	2,211					
	Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each				495		
	Value of Quarters, at £10 each				330	1,386	
20	35 Probationary Nurses, at £63... ..	2,205					
	Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each				525		
	Value of Quarters, at £10 each				350	1,330	
20	2 Store Attendants, at £130	260					
	Value of Provisions, at £10 each				20	240	
20	1 Store Attendant, at £130	130					
	Value of Quarters				18	112	
20	1 Store Attendant, at £130	130					
	Value of Provisions, &c.				15		
	Value of Quarters				10	105	
20	1 Store Attendant, at £118	118					
	Value of Quarters				18	100	
20	1 Store Attendant, at £112	112					
	Value of Provisions				10	102	
20	5 Gardeners, at £123	615					
	Value of Quarters, at £18 each				90	525	
20	1 Gardener, at £117	117					
	Value of Provisions, &c.				15		
	Value of Quarters				10	92	
20	1 Gardener, at £111	111					
	Value of Provisions				10	101	
20	2 Gardeners, at £111	222					
	Value of Quarters, at £18 each				36	186	
20	1 Gardener, at £105	105					
	Value of Quarters				18	87	
20	1 Gate-keeper, at £123	123					
	Value of Quarters				18	105	
20	1 Gate-keeper, at £111	111					
	Value of Provisions, &c.				10	101	
20	3 Gate-keepers, at £111	333					
	Value of Quarters, at £18 each				54	279	
20	1 Gate-keeper, at £105	105					
	Value of Quarters				18	87	
20	1 Farm Attendant, at £129	129					
	Value of Quarters				18	111	
20	2 Farm Attendants, at £123	246					
	Value of Quarters, at £18 each				36	210	
20	1 Farm Attendant, at £111	111					
	Value of Provisions				10	101	
20	1 Farm Attendant, at £105	105					
	Value of Provisions, &c.				15		
	Value of Quarters				10	80	
20	1 Hall Attendant, at £111	111					
	Value of Provisions				10	101	

NOTE.—Attendants, nurses, servants, &c., residing in the Institutions are subject to a charge at the rate of £15 per annum for provisions and fuel, and at the rate of £10 per annum for quarters; and those not residing in the Institutions are subject to a charge at the rate of £10 per annum for provisions. Those provided with cottages are subject to a charge at the rate of £18 per annum for rent.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	LUNACY—continued.						
20	1 Hall Attendant, at £105	105					
	Value of Provisions, &c. ....	.....	.....		15		
	Value of Quarters .....	.....	.....		10	80	
20	3 Out-door Attendants, at £117	351					
	Value of Provisions, at £10 each .....	.....	.....		30	321	
20	1 Out-door Attendant, at £111	111					
	Value of Provisions .....	.....	.....		10	101	
20	1 Out-door Attendant, at £99	99					
	Value of Quarters .....	.....	.....		18	81	
20	1 Out-door Attendant, at £87	87					
	Value of Quarters .....	.....	.....		18	69	
20	1 Out-door Attendant, at £87	87					
	Value of Provisions, &c. ....	.....	.....		15		
	Value of Quarters .....	.....	.....		10	62	
20	1 Carter, at £117	117					
	Value of Quarters .....	.....	.....		18	99	
20	1 Carter, at £111	111					
	Value of Provisions .....	.....	.....		10	101	
20	2 Carters, at £105	210					
	Value of Provisions, at £10 each .....	.....	.....		20	190	
20	1 Carter, at £105	105					
	Value of Provisions, &c. ....	.....	.....		15		
	Value of Quarters .....	.....	.....		10	80	
20	1 Carter, at £90	99					
	Value of Provisions .....	.....	.....		10	89	
20	1 Carter, at £87	87					
	Value of Provisions, &c. ....	.....	.....		15		
	Value of Quarters .....	.....	.....		10	62	
20	4 Chief Cooks, Male, at £130	520					
	Value of Provisions, at £10 each .....	.....	.....		40	480	
20	3 Asst. Cooks, Male, at £108	324					
	Value of Provisions, at £10 each .....	.....	.....		30	294	
20	1 Asst. Cook, Male, at £96	96					
	Value of Provisions, &c. ....	.....	.....		15		
	Value of Quarters .....	.....	.....		10	71	
20	1 Chief Cook, Female, at £96	96					
	Value of Provisions, &c. ....	.....	.....		15		
	Value of Quarters .....	.....	.....		10	71	
20	2 Chief Cooks, Female, at £86	172					
	Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each .....	.....	.....		30		
	Value of Quarters, at £10 each .....	.....	.....		20	122	
20	1 Asst. Cook, Female, and Laundress, at £77	77					
	Value of Provisions, &c. ....	.....	.....		15		
	Value of Quarters .....	.....	.....		10	52	
20	1 Asst. Cook, Female, at £72	72					
	Value of Provisions, &c. ....	.....	.....		15		
	Value of Quarters .....	.....	.....		10	47	
20	4 Asst. Cooks, Female, at £67	268					
	Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each .....	.....	.....		60		
	Value of Quarters, at £10 each .....	.....	.....		40	168	
20	4 Laundresses, at £77	308					
	Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each .....	.....	.....		60		
	Value of Quarters, at £10 each .....	.....	.....		40	208	

NOTE.—Attendants, nurses, servants, &c., residing in the Institutions are subject to a charge at the rate of £15 per annum for provisions and fuel, and at the rate of £10 per annum for quarters; and those not residing in the Institutions are subject to a charge at the rate of £10 per annum for provisions. Those provided with cottages are subject to a charge at the rate of £18 per annum for rent.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
20		8 Laundresses, at £72	576				
		Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each.....	.....		120		
		Value of Quarters, at £10 each .....	.....		80	376	
20		8 Laundresses, at £67	536				
		Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each.....	.....		120		
		Value of Quarters, at £10 each .....	.....		80	336	
20		1 Housemaid, at £72	72				
		Value of Provisions, &c. ....	.....		15		
		Value of Quarters.....	.....		10	47	
20		5 Housemaids, at £67	335				
		Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each.....	.....		75		
		Value of Quarters, at £10 each .....	.....		50	210	
20		3 Needlewomen, at £85	255				
		Value of Provisions, &c. at £15 each.....	.....		45		
		Value of Quarters, at £10 each .....	.....		30	180	
20		3 Needlewomen, at £75	225				
		Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each.....	.....		45		
		Value of Quarters, at £10 each .....	.....		30	150	
20		7 Messengers, at £77	539				
		Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each.....	.....		105		
		Value of Quarters, at £10 each .....	.....		70	364	
20		1 Artisan, at £150	150				
		Value of Quarters.....	.....		18	132	
20		1 Artisan, at £144	144				
		Value of Quarters.....	.....		18	126	
20		1 Artisan, at £120	120				
		Value of Quarters.....	.....		18	102	
20		2 Artisans, at £120	240				
		Value of Provisions, &c., at £15 each.....	.....		30		
		Value of Quarters, at £10 each .....	.....		20	190	
20		2 Engineers, at £180	360				
		Value of Quarters, at £18 each .....	.....		36	324	
20		1 Engineer, at £150	150				
		Value of Provisions, &c.....	.....		15		
		Value of Quarters.....	.....		10	125	
20		1 Engineer, at £130	130				
		Value of Provisions, &c. ....	.....		15		
		Value of Quarters.....	.....		10	105	
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.							
23	Vacant	Government Medical Officer, Parramatta.....	550				
		Equipment allowance .....	.....	100		650	
23	Vacant	Medical Officer, Public Institutions, Parramatta	550	50		600	
23	R. T. Paton	Government Medical Officer, Sydney	800				
		House .....	.....		100	700	
23	T. E. Franklin	Surgeon and Dispenser, Trial Bay Prison.....	400				
		Value of quarters and rations ...	.....		67	333	

NOTE.—Attendants, nurses, servants, &c., residing in the Institutions are subject to a charge at the rate of £15 per annum for provisions and fuel, and at the rate of £10 per annum for quarters; and those not residing in the Institutions are subject to a charge at the rate of £10 per annum for provisions. Those provided with cottages are subject to a charge at the rate of £18 per annum for rent.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT—contd.							
23	S. H. Hinder	Dispenser, Biloela Gaol	160				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	130	
24	W. B. Violette.....	Medical Superintendent, Coast Hospital	750	.....	.....
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and servant .....	.....	.....	200	550	
24	Vacant	Resident Surgeon and Dispenser, Coast Hospital	225				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	100	125	
24	G. F. Brade	Resident Surgeon, Coast Hospital	175				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	100	75	
24	H. L. A. Shorter	Resident-Surgeon and Dispenser, Coast Hospital	175				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	100	75	
24	Ada Affleck	Resident Surgeon and Dispenser, Coast Hospital	175				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	100	75	
24	C. G. Willman.....	Clerk and storekeeper, Coast Hospital.....	240				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	210	
24	A. C. Watt	Dispenser, Coast Hospital	165				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	65	100	
24	A. H. Stilwell	Office Assistant, Coast Hospital	110				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	40	70	
24	E. A. Miles	Messenger	66				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	40	26	
24	J. Costelloe	Carpenter, Coast Hospital	154				
		Value of quarters and uniform.....	.....	.....	30	124	
24	J. McKenny.....	Senior Ambulance Driver, Coast Hospital	130				
		Value of quarters and uniform.....	.....	.....	30	100	
24	R. Tinman	Grounds Attendant, Coast Hospital	128				
		Value of quarters and uniform.....	.....	.....	30	98	
24	F. Farrer	Painter, Coast Hospital	128				
		Value of quarters and uniform.....	.....	.....	30	98	
24	E. Erickson	Wardsman, Coast Hospital	130				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....	.....	.....	50	80	
24	T. A. Dures	Attendant, Coast Hospital	130				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....	.....	.....	50	80	
24	M. J. Burke	Attendant, Coast Hospital	120				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	50	70	
24	S. de Sterke	Attendant, Coast Hospital	120				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....	.....	.....	50	70	
24	H. J. J. Stacey.....	Attendant, Coast Hospital	120				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light .....	.....	.....	50	70	
24	Vacant	Store-keeper, Coast Hospital	134				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....	.....	.....	50	84	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT—contd.							
24	J. Penberthy	Store Attendant	134				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....			50	84	
24	J. W. F. Biddell.....	First Cook, Coast Hospital.....	150				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....			40	110	
24	J. W. Harry.....	Second Cook, Coast Hospital.....	130				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....			40	90	
24	T. J. Brigham	Third Cook, Coast Hospital	105				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....			40	65	
24	P. Czaja	Kitchenman, Coast Hospital.....	102				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light			40	62	
24	P. Callaghan	Second Ambulance Driver, Coast Hospital	122				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....			50	72	
24	J. McIlhinney	Third Ambulance Driver, Coast Hospital	116				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....			50	66	
24	F. C. Calf.....	Fourth Ambulance Driver, Coast Hospital	116				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....			50	66	
24	E. J. Calf	Fifth Ambulance Driver, Coast Hospital	116				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			50	66	
24	J. L'Estrange	Stableman.....	116				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light			50	66	
24	C. S. Lucas	Stableman.....	100				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....			50	50	
<i>Nursing and General Staff.—Coast Hospital.</i>							
24	J. M'Master.....	Matron, Coast Hospital	300				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....			100	200	
24	L. Ford.....	1 Head Nurse	110				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....			50	60	
24	5 Senior Nurses	5 Senior Nurses, at £100 each ..	500				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform, at £50 each			250	250	
24	12 Nurses	12 Nurses, at £90 each	1,080				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform, at £50 each			600	480	
24	13 Junior Nurses.....	13 Junior Nurses, at £85	1,105				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform, at £50 each			650	455	
24	16 Junior Nurses.....	16 Junior Nurses, at £80 each ..	1,280				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform, at £50 each			800	480	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT—contd.						
	<i>Nursing and General Staff—Coast Hospital—continued.</i>						
24	E. Hooper.....	Needlewoman	100				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....	.....	.....	50	50	
24	H. Sullivan	Laundress.....	110				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light .....	.....	.....	50	60	
24	Norah Leahy	Assistant Laundress	100				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light .....	.....	.....	50	50	
24	M. Choinier	Assistant Laundress	100				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light .....	.....	.....	50	50	
24	Ada Cahill	Assistant Laundress	95				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel and light.....	.....	.....	50	45	
24	E. Chambers.....	Servant, Coast Hospital	80				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....	.....	.....	50	30	
24	Susan Tinman	Servant, Coast Hospital	80				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....	.....	.....	50	30	
24	Ellen Punter	Servant, Coast Hospital	80				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....	.....	.....	50	30	
24	A. K. Hannam.....	Servant, Coast Hospital	80				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform .....	.....	.....	50	30	
24	F. Moore	Servant.....	80				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform .....	.....	.....	50	30	
24	Vacant	Servant.....	80				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel light, and uniform.....	.....	.....	50	30	
24	E. T. C. York	Servant.....	80				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform .....	.....	.....	50	30	
24	H. Whitehall	Cook, Sanatorium	116				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	50	66	
24	A. McNamara	Assistant Cook, Sanatorium	90				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel and light.....	.....	.....	50	40	
	GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS.						
26	J. Wing	Assistant Superintendent, George-street Asylum	260				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	45	215	
26	A. M. Brooke	Matron Superintendent, Liverpool Asylum	220				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	75	145	
26	D. R. Macdermott	Matron Superintendent, Rookwood Asylum	220				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	75	145	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS—continued.							
25	E. R. L. Dennis	Matron Superintendent, Macquarie-street Asylum	200				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			55	145	
26	F. Willow	Matron, Newington Asylum	200				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			60	140	
26	M. Jowett	Matron, Ormond House	180				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			45	135	
26	G. R. Hepplewhite	Clerk and Foreman, Newington	156				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			45	111	
26	L. Le Jeune	Matron, Boys' Home	125				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			70	55	
26	A. B. Tece	Matron, Cottage Homes for Aged Couples	125				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			55	70	
26	M. Gorman	Housekeeper, Newington	105				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	70	
26	T. R. Little	Gardener, Rookwood Asylum	120				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	85	
26	J. Wall	Carpenter, George-street Asylum	120				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			20	100	
26	C. Macdermott	Chief Attendant, George-street Asylum	115				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	80	
27	W. Gibson	Attendant, George-street Asylum	100				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			38	62	
27	J. Irving	Herdsmen, Newington	120				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	85	
27	E. Anderson	Nurse and Dispenser, Newington	102				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	67	
27	K. Graham	Nurse in charge of Ophthalmic Home, Mittagong	127				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			27	100	
27	M. Jefford	Senior Nurse, Rookwood	97				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	62	
27	J. E. Bredin	Dispenser, Rookwood	104				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	69	
27	W. Garland	Attendant, George-street Asylum,	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	55	
27	F. Hanson	Attendant, George-street Asylum	95				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			38	57	
27	C. Macnamara	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	55	
27	E. O'Neill	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	55	
27	M. Farrell	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	55	
27	N. O'Keefe	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	55	
27	E. Dobbin	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	55	
27	M. J. Slater	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	55	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS.—continued.							
27	J. S. Arthur.....	Attendant, Newington Asylum... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	85	.....	45	40	
27	E. Nixon	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	90	.....	35	55	
27	K. Bagot	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	90	.....	35	55	
27	E. Errington	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	90	.....	35	55	
27	M. Crimes.....	Attendant, Ormond House.....	95	.....	35	60	
27	N. Quinn	Laundress, Ormond House.....	79	.....	27	52	
27	F. Boyd.....	Head Wardswoman, Newington..	77	.....	35	42	
27	E. A. Lambert.....	Mother, No. 1 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77	.....	27	50	
27	C. Forde	Mother, No. 2 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77	.....	27	50	
27	J. Balfour.....	Mother, No. 4 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77	.....	27	50	
27	E. R. Tredger	Mother, No. 5 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77	.....	27	50	
27	A. Cole	Mother, No. 6 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77	.....	27	50	
27	L. Phillips	Mother, No. 7 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77	.....	27	50	
27	L. McNicol	Probationary Nurse, Rookwood... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	75	.....	35	40	
27	M. Taylor.....	Probationary Nurse, Newington.. Quarters, rations, fuel, and light..	80	.....	35	45	
27	A. Cutcliffe	Relieving Mother and Needle- woman, Cottage Homes, Mitta- gong	57	.....	27	30	
27	E. Asselin.....	Mother, No. 1 Cottage Home, Parramatta	77	.....	27	50	
27	M. O'Reilly	Mother, No. 2 Cottage Home, Parramatta	77	.....	27	50	
FIRE BRIGADES.							
29	Alfred Webb	Superintendent of Fire Brigades and Inspector of Kerosene ...	600	.....	.....	600	With quarters.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
BOTANIC GARDENS.							
29	J. H. Maiden	Director of Botanic Gardens, &c. Value of house	620 .....	.....	105	515	
29	G. Harwood.....	Superintendent..... Value of house.....	295 .....	.....	50	245	
30	J. McEwen	Superintendent, State Nursery, Campbelltown..... Value of house.....	275 .....	.....	50	225	
30	J. Jones.....	Overseer, Government Domains... Value of house.....	225 .....	.....	50	175	
30	F. McKay.....	Bailiff, Government Domains ... Value of house.....	160 .....	.....	40	120	
30	J. H. Camfield.....	Overseer, Garden Palace Grounds	155	.....	30	125	
31	W. Forsyth	Overseer, Centennial Park..... Value of house.....	225	50	175	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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IV.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	TREASURY.		£	£	£	£	
58	F. Kirkpatrick	Under Secretary for Finance and Trade	920	50	970	} Allowance attendance at Parliament House.
58	C. Geary	Housekeeper	140	40	100		} Fuel and light.
58	Alice Butz	Housekeeper	45	45	} Quarters, fuel, and light.
	STAMP DUTIES.						
59	M. A. Coupland	Office-keeper	90	50	140	
		For quarters					
	CUSTOMS.						
60	F. H. Elliott	1st Clerk, Statistical Branch	325	325	} Receive a fee of 5s. and 2s. per hour after 6 p.m., for attendance to clear vessels after hours. Fees paid by the applicants.
60	J. Lappin	Clerk-in-Charge Import Statistics	325	.....	.....	325
60	G. G. Hill	Shipping Clerk	300	.....	.....	300
60	A. R. Barry	Clerk	275	.....	.....	275
60	C. W. Caldwell	Inspecting Locker	250	.....	.....	250
61	W. H. Barkley	Clerk, Newcastle	250	.....	.....	250
60	J. F. T. Cashman	Clerk, Sydney	180	.....	.....	180
61	C. Alderton	Messenger, Newcastle	120	.....	30	90
61	W. Champion	Coast Waiter, Broken Bay	215	.....	40	175
61	C. E. Stuart	Value of quarters					
61	F. Eckman	Boatman, Broken Bay	120	.....	16	104
61		Value of quarters					
62	M. J. D'Arcy	Sub-Collector, Albury	350	.....	24	374
61	H. Brookes	Inspector of Fruit					
61		Sub-Collector, Eden	250	.....	30	220
61		Value of quarters					
62	C. D. Whitty	Sub-Collector, Tweed River	250	.....	25	275
62		Value of quarters					
62		Acting Officer of Customs for Queensland Government		50	.....	275
62	A. J. Gray	Boatman, Tweed River	120	.....	12	108
62		Value of quarters					
62	P. Clark	Preventive Officer, Botany	166	.....	30	136
62		Value of quarters					
62	E. Potts	Preventive Officer, Wollongong	175	.....	20	155
62		Value of quarters					
62	A. D. Henry	Sub-Collector, Euston	250	.....	20	270
62		Acting Officer for Victorian Government		25	.....	295
62		Living allowance					
62	J. Dickson	Sub-Collector, Tocumwal	250	.....	25	225
62		Value of quarters					
61	W. H. Whyte	Tide Surveyor, Newcastle	350	.....	60	410
61		Acting Inspector of Stock					

NOTE.—The following Officers, when required to attend after the usual hours of business, receive remuneration from the applicants at the following rates, viz. :—
Warehouse-keepers and Landing Waiters, at 2s. per hour; Lockers and Tide Waiters, at 1s. 6d. per hour.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.							
CUSTOMS—continued.							
			£	£	£	£	
62	R. Mooney	Sub-Collector, Wentworth	350				
		Acting Officer for Victorian Customs		25			
		Living allowance		35		410	
62	D. A. Thomas	Sub-Collector, Cobram	200				
		Acting Officer for Victorian Customs		12		212	
62	E. A. Brunker.....	Sub-Collector, Morpeth and Maitland	300				
		Allowance for forage		25			
		do office rent.....		25		350	
62	P. Mira.....	Officer-in-Charge, Barham Crossing	200				
		Living allowance.....		20		220	
62	M. J. Horan.....	Assistant Sub-Collector, Wentworth	200				
		Living allowance		20		220	
62	D. McMonnies	Sub-Collector, Swan Hill Crossing	300				
		Living allowance.....		30		330	
62	E. M. Kellermann	Bridge Watchman, Swan Hill Crossing	120				
		Living allowance.....		6		126	
63	O. S. Maddocks	Sub-Collector, Willyama	350				
		Allowance as Inspector of Tobacco Factories, Distilleries, and Excise		20			
		Living allowance.....		35		405	
63	J. Cook.....	Clerk, Willyama	240				
		Living allowance.....		24		264	
63	A. H. Gibson	Clerk, Willyama	240				
		Living allowance.....		14/8/-		254/8/-	
63	J. A. Pendreth.....	Clerk, Willyama	230				
		Living allowance.....		23		253	
63	W. J. Tiver	Clerk, Burns.....	125				
		Living allowance.....		12		137	
63	J. T. O'Connor.....	Sub-Collector, Boggabilla	200				
		Living allowance.....		20		220	
63	T. J. Williams.....	Sub-Collector, Bourke	350				
		Living allowance.....		35		385	
63	W. J. Anderson	Assistant Sub-Collector, Bourke... ..	125				
		Living allowance.....		12		137	
63	V. S. Wilson	Sub-Collector, Deniliquin	300				
		Living allowance.....		30		330	
63	J. Banks	Sub-Collector, Wilcannia	325				
		Living allowance.....		19/10/-		344/10/-	
63	C. Johnston	Clerk, Wilcannia.....	150				
		Living allowance.....		20		170	
63	J. Price.....	Sub-Collector, Brewarrina	250				
		Living allowance.....		25		275	
63	G. H. Tindale	Sub-Collector, Wallangarra	240				
		Living allowance.....		24		264	
61	T. Lewis	House Messenger.....	150				
		Sydney		15		165	
61	T. Moloney	Porter	120				
		Custom House, Sydney.....		15		135	
						} For acting as watchmen at Custom House on Sundays.	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.							
GOVERNMENT PRINTER.							
64	W. A. Gullick	Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps. Member of Public Service Tender Board.	800	.....	.....	800	No allowance.
65	Edwin Abbott	Sub-Overseer, Labourers	160	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.
		Deduction for quarters .....	.....	.....	20	140	
65	Robert Waiton.....	Assistant	65	.....	.....	65	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.
43		2nd Infantry Regiment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Herbert Maxwell.....	1st Class Machinist.....	180	.....	.....	180	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £12 per annum.
52		Naval Artillery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Chester Street	Assistant	95	.....	.....	95	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £12 per annum.
40		Field Artillery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Richard Bennett	Numberer.....	65	.....	.....	65	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.
40		Field Artillery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	John Perkins	2nd-class Machinist.....	156	.....	.....	156	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.
45		Medical Staff Corps .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	William Livingstone	Assistant Machinist.....	78	.....	.....	78	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £9 12s. per annum.
35		Garrison Artillery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Martin Bourke.....	Assistant Machinist.....	100	.....	.....	100	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £9 12s. per annum.
38		Army Service Corps .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Edwin Bishop	Labourer	120	.....	.....	120	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.
45		Medical Staff Corps .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Stephen Mallarky	Draftsman-in-charge	290	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £27 per annum.
44		Forage for Horse.....	.....	17	.....	307	
43		Major, 2nd Infantry Regiment...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £7 10s. per annum.
65	Arthur Russell.....	1st Class Bookbinder	169	.....	.....	169	
43		1st Infantry Regiment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £8 10s. per annum.
65	Alfred Avis	Cutter	156	.....	.....	156	
43		1st Infantry Regiment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £7 10s. per annum.
65	Arthur Dunn	Assistant	78	.....	.....	78	
52		Naval Artillery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades if attended; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.
65	William Baker	Lithographic Printer	145/12/-	.....	.....	145/12/-	
52		Naval Artillery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.
65	William Stephens	Compositor and Printer	156	.....	.....	156	
42		No. 4 Company, Engineers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £7 10s. per annum.
65	Martin Bosler	1st Class Compositor	156	.....	.....	156	
43		1st Infantry Regiment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £7 per annum.
65	Stephen Turner	1st Class Compositor	156	.....	.....	156	
43		1st Infantry Regiment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.
65	Thomas Challinor	1st Class Compositor	156	.....	.....	156	
43		2nd Infantry Regiment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades if attended; total cannot exceed £8 per annum.
65	W. J. Kelleway	1st Class Compositor	156	.....	.....	156	
43		2nd Infantry Regiment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £9 12s. per annum.
65	Ernest Davis.....	Improver	78	.....	.....	78	
43		1st Infantry Regiment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £8 per annum.
65	Matthew V. Hobbs.....	Reader	209	.....	.....	209	
43		1st Infantry Regiment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £9 12s. per annum.
65	William Mulready	Cutter	156	.....	.....	156	
38		Army Service Corps .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid 6s. per diem on Sundays; if employed on holidays, 10s. per diem.
65	James Toober	Labourer	120	.....	.....	120	
141		Sunday Attendant, National Art Gallery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.
65	Harold Thos. Sayers	Assistant	52	.....	.....	52	
52		Naval Artillery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, if attended; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.
65	Joseph J. Miles	Assistant	78	.....	.....	78	
52		Naval Artillery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—cont'ued.			£	£	£	£	
MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVES.							
67	V. W. Williams	Superintendent, Mercantile Explosives Department	450				
52		Lieutenant, Naval Artillery Volunteers		30		480	
67	W. Weldon	Officer-in-charge, Magazine, Goat Island	275				
		Value of quarters			25	250	
67	J. Williams	Magazine Cooper	150				
		Value of quarters			10	140	
67	C. J. McCarthy	Overseer, Magazine, Broken Bay	175				
		Value of quarters			10	165	
67	W. J. Weldon	Boatman	130				
		Value of quarters			10	120	
67	W. Joller	Magazine Warder	130				
		Value of quarters			10	120	
67	J. Curran	Magazine Warder	130				
		Value of quarters			10	120	
BOARD OF HEALTH.							
68	Wm. Peirce	Port Health Officer, Watson's Bay	575				
		Value of quarters			60	515	
68	C. A. Simms	Secretary	350			350	With quarters, fuel, and light.
68	F. Hill	Senior Attendant, Lazaret	180				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			60	120	
68	S. Bertram	2nd Attendant, Lazaret	150				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			60	90	
68	J. F. Coleman	3rd Attendant, Lazaret	144				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			60	84	
68	J. A. Simms	Cook, Lazaret	144				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light			50	94	
68	Kate Grant	1st Attendant, Female Lazaret ..	135				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			60	75	
68	E. Rundle	2nd Attendant, Female Lazaret ..	105				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			55	50	
68	J. F. Vincent	Superintendent of Quarantine ..	365				
		Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform			75	290	
68	C. E. Cornelius	Assistant Storekeeper, Quarantine ..	150				
		Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform			40	150	
68	Wm. Anderson	Boatman, Watson's Bay	160				
		Value of quarters and uniform ..			36	124	
68	R. St. G. Maunsell	Driver, Launch, Watson's Bay ..	160				
		Value of quarters and uniform ..			36	124	
68	W. Layton	Coxswain, Launch, Watson's Bay ..	160				
		Value of quarters and uniform ..			36	124	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	£	£	
BOARD OF HEALTH—continued.							
68	W. Nickels	Q. O. and Boatman, Newcastle ... Value of quarters and uniform ...	160	.....	36	124	
68	H. Pedley	Q. O. and Boatman, Quarantine.. Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform	160	.....	40	120	
68	W. Hay	Q. O. and Boatman, Quarantine.. Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform	148	.....	40	108	
68	J. White	Q. O. and Boatman, Quarantine.. Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform	148	.....	40	108	
68	Wm. Phillips	Q. O. and Boatman, Quarantine.. Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform	148	.....	40	108	
68	A. H. Willshir	Wardsman, Quarantine	160	.....	40	120	
68	F. Billingham	Q. O. and Boatman, Quarantine.. Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform	148	.....	40	108	
68	A. Payne	Q. O., Sydney	148	.....	40	108	
68	Bessie Hawkins	Forewoman, Quarantine	100	.....	25	75	
69	George Shelley	Inspector of the Abattoir	400	.....	50	350	
69	Peter Raymond	Senior Sub-Inspector, Abattoir ... Value of quarters	250	.....	30	220	
69	Wm. Jones	Sub-Inspector, Abattoir	236	.....	30	206	
69	Wm. Cochrane	Stock and Gatekeeper, Abattoir Value of quarters	120	.....	10	110	
SHIPPING MASTERS.							
70	<i>Sydney—</i> R. L. Smith	Deputy Shipping Master and Accountant	300	.....	.....	300	
42		Lance-Sergeant, Engineers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11s. 4d. per day when attend- ing parades.
70	G. J. Kensey	Clerk	65	.....	.....	65	
43		Private, 1st Infantry Regiment .	.....	.....	.....	.....	8s. per day when attending parades.
MARINE BOARD.							
70	Francis Hixson	President, Marine Board	740	.....	.....	.....
51		Captain Commanding Naval Forces .....	.....	77	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and gas .....	.....	225	.....	1,042	
70	G. S. Lindeman	Secretary, Marine Board	470	.....	.....	.....
51		Senior Commander, New South Wales Naval Forces .....	.....	61	.....	531	
71	Henry Newton	Harbour Master, Newcastle	416	.....	.....	.....
138		Quarters .....	.....	100	.....	.....
		Meteorological Observer .....	.....	12	.....	528	
70	Francis Rule	Accountant, Marine Board	236	.....	.....	.....
51		Paymaster, Naval Forces .....	.....	54	.....	290	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	MARINE BOARD—continued.						
71	A. Hacking	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle	326				
		Inspector, Marine Board, Newcastle		45			
		Value of quarters		50	.....	421	
71	J. H. Vandervord	Principal Lightkeeper, Macquarie Lighthouse	157				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		50			
		Charge of Leading Lights		12	.....	219	
71	H. S. Patterson	Engineer, Electric Light, Macquarie Lighthouse	263				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		30	.....	293	
71	W. H. Thomas	Assistant Engineer, Electric Light, Macquarie Lighthouse	150				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		30	.....	180	
71	D. Watson	Principal Lightkeeper, Hornby Lighthouse	245				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		50	.....	295	
71	J. Johnson	Principal Lightkeeper, Lighthouse, Newcastle	236				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		50	.....	286	
71	W. Parker	Principal Lightkeeper, Cape St. George Lighthouse	197				
138		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		50			
		Meteorological Observer		12	.....	250	
71	G. C. Priest	Principal Lightkeeper, Point Stephens Lighthouse	177				
162		Value of quarters, &c.		50			
		Telegraph Operator		26	.....	253	
71	W. Williams	Principal Lightkeeper, Seal Rocks	157				
162		Value of quarters, &c.		50			
		Telegraph Operator		52	.....	259	
71	W. Warren	Principal Lightkeeper, Solitary Island	157				
		Value of quarters, &c.		50	.....	207	
71	John Burgess	Principal Lightkeeper, Montague Island	245				
		Value of quarters, &c.		50	.....	295	
71	C. Whelan	Principal Lightkeeper, Green Cape	157				
		Value of quarters, &c.		50	.....	207	
71	John Skelton	Principal Lightkeeper, Broken Bay	157				
		Value of quarters, &c.		50	.....	207	
71	J. Leddra*	Superintendent, Lightship, at Sydney	245				
		Value of quarters, &c.		50			
		Charge of Pile-light, Shark Island		24	.....	319	
71	F. Cobb	Lightkeeper, Fort Denison	133				
138		Value of quarters, &c.		30			
		Meteorological Observer		12	.....	175	
71	H. Hanson	Lightkeeper, Ulladulla	120				
		Value of quarters, &c.		30	.....	150	
71	H. E. Lambourne	Lightkeeper, Nelson's Bay	134				
63		Value of quarters, &c.		30			
		Preventive Officer		30	.....	194	
71	R. Crossingham	Principal Lightkeeper, Smoky Cape	187				
		Value of quarters, &c.		50	.....	237	
71	F. Silva	First Assistant Lightkeeper, Macquarie Lighthouse	157				
		Value of quarters, &c.		30			
		Attending Leading Lights, Port Jackson		12	199	

* Retired, 31 July, 1899.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	MARINE BOARD—continued.						
71	A. Johnson	First Assistant Lightkeeper, Hornby Lighthouse.....	148				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30		178	
71	W. Gardiner	1st Assistant Lightkeeper, Newcastle	157				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30			
		Attending Breakwater Lights, Newcastle		24		211	
71	Various	Six 1st Assistant Lightkeepers ..	120				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30		150	each.
71	J. Newman	1st Assistant Lightkeeper, Broken Bay	134				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30		164	
71	J. McNally	1st Assistant Lightkeeper, Port Stephens	127				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30		157	
71	J. H. Leddra	Mate, Light-ship, Sydney	127				
		Attending Pile-light, Sydney.....		12		139	
72	R. Johnson	2nd Assistant Lightkeeper, Macquarie Lighthouse	120				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30			
		Attending Leading Lights, Port Jackson.....		12		162	
72	J. Quinn	{ 2nd Assistant Lightkeepers	120				
72	W. Smith	{ Value of quarters, &c.....		30		150	each.
72	Various	Five 2nd Assistant Lightkeepers..	96				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30		126	each.
72	D. McDonald	2nd Assistant Lightkeeper, Newcastle	120				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30			
		Attending Breakwater Lights, Newcastle		24		174	
72	Various	Two 2nd Assistant Lightkeepers ..	106				
		Value of quarters		30		136	each.
72	T. W. Dennis	Assistant Lightkeeper, Lightship, Sydney	96				
		Attending Pile-light, Sydney.....		12		108	
72	O. J. Hersee.....	Assistant Lightkeeper, Lightship, Sydney	96				
		Attending Pile-light, Sydney.....		12		108	
72	Vacant	Pilot, Newcastle	250				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		300	
72	F. Cumming	Pilot, Newcastle	353				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		403	
72	W. D. Wood	Pilot, Newcastle	353				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		40		393	
72	J. L. Sweet	Pilot, Newcastle	250				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		300	
72	E. W. Warner.....	Pilot, Newcastle	250				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		300	
72	A. Stevenson	Pilot, Newcastle	250				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		300	
72	J. E. Morris	Pilot, Newcastle	250				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		42		292	
73	W. S. Murray	Pilot, Manning River	160				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25			
63		Preventive officer.....		10		195	
73	J. A. Jamieson.....	Pilot, Macleay River	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25			
63		Preventive officer.....		20		285/10/-	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	£	£	
MARINE BOARD—continued.							
73 63	H. McAuley	Pilot, Clarence River	240/10/-				
		Customs officer		30			
		Value of quarters, &c.		25			
138		Meteorological observer		12	.....	307/10/-	
73 63	R. A. Fraser	Pilot, Richmond River	180				
		Customs officer		30			
		Value of quarters, &c.		25	.....	235	
73 162 138 63	J. Baird	Pilot, Port Macquarie	150				
		Value of quarters, &c.		25			
		Telegraph operator		26			
		Meteorological observer		12			
		Preventive officer		10	.....	223	
73 162 133	A. Sutherland	Pilot, Moruya	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.		25			
		Telegraph operator		52			
		Meteorological observer		12	.....	329/10/-	
73 63	T. Radcliffe	Pilot, Bellinger River	160				
		Value of quarters, &c.		25			
		Preventive officer		10	.....	195	
73	T. H. Smith	Pilot, Tweed River †	150				
		Value of quarters, &c.		25	.....	175	
73 162 63	T. Bishop	Pilot, Shoalhaven River	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.		25			
		Telegraph operator		26			
		Preventive officer		10	.....	301/10/-	
73 162 63	W. J. Whaites	Pilot, Nambucca River	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.		25			
		Telegraph operator		26			
		Preventive officer		10	.....	301/10/-	
73 162	J. Leonard	Pilot, Camden Haven	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.		25			
		Telegraph operator		26	.....	291/10/-	
73	T. Boyd	Pilot, Lake Macquarie	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.		25	.....	265/10/-	
73	A. H. Kendall	Pilot, Cape Hawke	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.		25	.....	265/10/-	
73 63	W. Fraser	Pilot, K'ama	236				
		Value of quarters, &c.		30			
		Preventive officer		10	.....	276	
73 138	P. S. Newton	Pilot, Twofold Bay	160				
		Value of quarters, &c.		25			
		Meteorological observer		12	.....	197	
73	A. Thompson	Pilot, Wollongong	215				
		Value of quarters, &c.		25	.....	240	
73	J. Puckridge	Boatswain, boatshed	199				
		Value of quarters, &c.		30	.....	229	
73	Ramsay Gow	Carpenter, Newcastle	167				
		Value of quarters, &c.		18	.....	185	
73 75	A. M'Kinnon	Boatman, Newcastle	126				
		Value of quarters, &c.		18			
		1st Coxswain, Lifeboat, Newcastle		50	.....	184	
73 75	A. Costa	Boatswain, Newcastle	126				
		Value of quarters, &c.		18			
		2nd Coxswain, Lifeboat		25	.....	169	
73	Robert Gow	Boatman, Newcastle	126				
		Value of quarters, &c.		18	.....	144	
71 138	J. Williams	Messenger, Newcastle	130				
		Value of quarters, &c.		30			
		Trimmer, Leading Light, Tower					
		Lights, Newcastle		24			
		Charge of Time Ball, Newcastle...		10	.....	194	

Boatmen are either provided with quarters or receive an allowance of £18 per annum in lieu thereof. The maximum salary of a boatman is £144, inclusive of quarters.

† Previous Pilot received salary of £250.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
			£	£	£	£	
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.							
MARINE BOARD—continued.							
73	F. Martyn	Boatman, Newcastle	126				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		18			
		Trimmer, Coal Channel Lights, Newcastle		12		156	
73	W. Sparks	Boatman, Newcastle	154				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		18		172	
73	Various	9 Boatmen, Newcastle	126				each.
		Value of quarters, &c.....		18		144	
73	J. G. Olssen.....	Boatman, Newcastle	121				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		18		139	
73	Various	3 Boatmen, Newcastle	96				each.
		Value of quarters, &c.....		18		114	
73	K. M'Leod	Boatman, Newcastle	106				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		18		124	
73	G. Fraser	Boatman, Newcastle	120				
		Value of quarters, &c		18		138	
73	Various	2 Boatmen, Newcastle	116				each.
		Value of quarters, &c.....		18		134	
74	J. Adams	Boatman, Manning River	126				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		18			
162		Telephone Operator		24		168	
74	T. Robinson	Boatman, Port Macquarie	126				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		18			
		Signalman, Tacking Point		24		168	
74	A. C. Lindman.....	Boatman, Bellinger River	96				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		18			
		Solitary Island Tender		6		120	
74	G. J. Moffitt	Signal-master, Fort Phillip	244/2/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		294/2/-	
74	S. Williams	Assistant Signal-master, Fort Phillip	120				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30		150	
74	J. Francis.....	Signal-master, South Head	175				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		225	
74	A. E. Gibson	Junior Operator, South Head	100				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30		130	
74	H. de Fraser.....	Night Lookout-man, South Head	143				
		Trimmer, Leading Lights, Port Jackson.....		12			
75		1st Coxswain, Lifeboat, Sydney...		12		167	
74	Joseph Francis	Night Lookout-man, South Head	143				
		Trimmer, Leading Lights, Port Jackson		12		155	
74	P. Humphries	Boatman, Pilot Steamer, Sydney..	143				
75		2nd Coxswain, Lifeboat, Sydney...		6		149	
74	W. Reid	Night Lookout-man, Newcastle...	144				
		Trimmer, Coal Channel Lights...		12		156	
PUBLIC WHARFS.							
76	J. Warren.....	Assistant Manager	325				
		Value of quarters			50	275	
76	W. J. Graham	Caretaker, Woolgoolga Wharf	145				
		Value of quarters			20	125	
76	James Gill	Caretaker, Coff's Harbour Jetty...	145				
		Value of quarters			20	125	

Boatmen are either provided with quarters or receive an allowance of £18 per annum in lieu thereof. The maximum salary of a boatsman is £144, inclusive of quarters.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.						
82	James Roberts	Tramway Manager	700				
		Sunday duties		52			
		House allowance		100		852	
82	George Downe	Loco. Supt., Tramways	700				
		Value of quarters		100		800	
81	Henry B. Howe	General Works Manager, Eveleigh	650				
		Value of quarters		52		702	
81	Arthur Willis	Station-master, Sydney	350				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		75		425	
81	Chas. Paull	Station-master, Darling Harbour	400				
		Value of quarters		70		470	
81	Joseph Waring	Station-master, Sydney Goods	250				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		50		300	
81	Joseph Noad	Station-master, Aberdeen	165				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		31/4/-		196/4/-	
81	William Hall	Officer-in-charge, Adamstown	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	Frederick Christopher Hourn.	Officer-in-charge, Albion Park	140				
		Value of quarters		20		160	
81	Alfred Lay	Station-master, Albury	270				
		Value of quarters		45		315	
81	John Tobin	Officer-in-charge, Allandale	140				
		Value of quarters		20		160	
81	Matthew Kenny	Station-master, Armidale	290				
		Value of quarters		45		335	
81	William James Marsden...	Station-master, Arncliffe	180				
		Value of quarters		30		210	
81	Moss S. Browne	Station-master, Ashfield	270				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		50		320	
81	Edward Fegan	Station-master, Auburn	165				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		50		215	
81	Charles A. Bailey	Officer-in-charge, Awaba	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	William Edward Kirby ...	Officer-in-charge, Alexandria	180				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		26		206	
81	Robert Small	Officer-in-charge, Ardglen	140				
		Value of quarters		20		160	
81	Stephen Young Cobbett...	Officer-in-charge, Balmoral	145				
		Value of quarters		20		165	
81	Albert Ellis	Station-master, Bathurst	325				
		Value of quarters		55		380	
81	Robert S. Smyth	Officer-in-charge, Bay Road	140				
		Value of quarters		20		160	
81	George Irwin	Officer-in-charge, Berrigan	140				
		Value of quarters		20		160	
81	Thos. Jos. Culhane	Officer-in-charge, Bethungra	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	Thomas Nicholson	Station-master, Binalong	175				
		Value of quarters		30		205	
81	Thomas R. Rodriguez.....	Station-master, Blackheath	180				
		Value of quarters		30		210	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
81	Thomas McCoy	Station-master, Blacktown..... Allowance in lieu of quarters	365	50	.....	415	
81	Albert S. Rowling	Station-master, Bulli	210	35	.....	245	
81	Robert Johnston	Officer-in-charge, Blandford	140	20	.....	160	
81	Joseph Pettingell	Station-master, Blayney	220	35	.....	255	
81	Walter Thorpe	Officer-in-charge, Boggabri	150	30	.....	180	
81	Willis Cavanough	Officer-in-charge, Borren	130	20	.....	150	
81	Robert Fryer	Officer-in-charge, Borenore	155	30	.....	185	
81	John Tweedie	Station-master, Bourke	330	55	.....	385	
81	Thos. Edwards.....	Officer-in-charge, Bowning	210	35	.....	245	
81	John H. Chapman	Station-master, Bowral	220	35	.....	255	
81	Eugene Taylor.....	Officer-in-charge, Berry	140	20	.....	160	
81	Fredk. J. Lansdown	Officer-in-charge, Bellambi.....	140	20	.....	160	
81	William J. Duffy.....	Officer-in-charge, Branxton	174	30	.....	204	
81	Frederick E. Corner	Officer-in-charge, Breadalbane	159	30	.....	180	
81	John S. O'Donnell	Officer-in-charge, Breeza.....	150	30	.....	180	
81	Albert R. Smith	Station-master, Brewong'e	200	35	.....	235	
81	Charles J. Morgan	Station-master, Bowenfels	206	35	.....	241	
81	James W. S. Watts	Officer-in-charge, Bringagee	140	20	.....	160	
81	Cyrus Burge.....	Officer-in-charge, Brocklesby.....	160	30	.....	190	
81	William S. Nicholas	Officer-in-charge, Bundanoon	158	30	.....	188	
81	Thos. Cavanough.....	Station-master, Bungendore	180	30	.....	210	
81	William M. Lackey.....	Station-master, Burwood	270	80	.....	350	
81	Jesse Jacobs.....	Officer-in-charge, Byrock	140	20	.....	160	
81	Albert Ritchie.....	Officer-in-charge, Cabramatta	150	30	.....	180	
81	Denis Kerin	Officer-in-charge, Camden.....	150	30	.....	180	
81	Haine T. Giddy	Station-master, Campbelltown	270	45	.....	315	
81	George House	Officer-in-charge, Capertee	150	30	.....	180	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
81	James Warburton	Station-master, Carrathool.....	165				
		Value of quarters		30		195	
81	William Humphreys	Officer-in-charge, Clarence Siding	150				
		Value of quarters.....		30		180	
81	Charles Little	Officer-in-charge, Colo Vale	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	Patrick Byrne	Officer-in-charge, Coolac.....	140				
		Value of quarters.....		20		160	
81	James Wallace	Station-master, Cooma	220				
		Value of quarters		35		255	
81	Alfred S. Morley	Station-master, Coolamon	150				
		Value of quarters.....		30		180	
81	Isaac Clyde	Station-master, Cootamundra.....	230				
		Value of quarters.....		35		265	
81	Benjamin Dingly.....	Station-master, Cobar.....	210				
		Value of quarters.....		35		245	
81	Thomas C. Wright	Officer-in-charge, Corowa	150				
		Value of quarters.....		30		180	
81	Richard Johnson.....	Station-master, Cowra.....	165				
		Value of quarters.....		30		195	
81	Arthur H. Case	Station-master, Cockle Creek.....	175				
		Value of quarters.....		30		205	
81	John L. Williams	Station-master, Carlton	200				
		Value of quarters.....		35		235	
81	William Upton.....	Officer-in-charge, Clifton South...	160				
		Value of quarters.....		30		190	
81	Joshua H. Brown	Officer-in-charge, Carcoar	160				
		Value of quarters.....		30		190	
81	Robert S. Burns	Officer-in-charge, Coolabah	150				
		Value of quarters.....		30		180	
81	Albert Cuneo	Officer-in-charge, Como	150				
		Value of quarters.....		30		180	
81	Richard Hayes.....	Station-master, Croydon.....	210				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		50		260	
81	Sidney E. Hinde	Station-master, Culcairn.....	224				
		Value of quarters.....		35		259	
81	Joseph Collier	Officer-in-charge, Currabubula	145				
		Value of quarters.....		20		165	
81	Thomas Watts.....	Station-master, Chatswood	175				
		Value of quarters.....		30		205	
81	David Nicholas	Officer-in-charge, Carlingford ..	140				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		26		166	
81	Edward Charlton	Officer-in-charge, Canley Vale ..	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	Frederick H. Powell	Officer-in-charge, Corrimal.....	158				
		Value of quarters		30		188	
81	John Lee	Officer-in-charge, Condobolin.....	140				
		Value of quarters.....		20		160	
81	Colin Smith	Officer-in-charge, Darlington	130				
		Value of quarters		20		150	
81	James Whyburn	Officer-in-charge, Deepwater	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	David Muirhead	Officer-in-charge, Demondrille ..	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
81	Richard M'Gee	Station-master, Dubbo	265				
		Value of quarters		45		310	
81	Walter Levinge	Officer-in-charge, Dapto	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	James Williamson	Officer-in-charge, Douglas Park	140				
		Value of quarters		20		160	
81	Samuel Fitzjohn	Officer-in-charge, Dripstone	140				
		Value of quarters		20		160	
81	Henry John Neville	Officer-in-charge, Exeter	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	Thomas H. Watson	Officer-in-charge, Eastwood	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	John Walker	Station-master, Emu Plains	220				
		Value of quarters		35		255	
81	Thomas Casserley	Officer-in-charge, Erskineville	150				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		39		189	
81	Robert Crawford	Station-master, Eskbank	310				
		Value of quarters		55		365	
81	Timothy M'Carthy	Station-master, Eveleigh	170				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		50		220	
81	George E. Crothers	Station-master, Farley	160				
		Value of quarters		30		190	
81	William James Gordon	Station-master, Fairfield	160				
		Value of quarters		30		190	
81	William Green	Officer-in-charge, Flemington	220				
		Value of quarters		35		255	
81	Harrie A. Nightingale	Officer-in-charge, Fassifern	179				
		Value of quarters		30		209	
81	John R. Nield	Station-master, Forbes	300				
		Value of quarters		55		355	
81	John Gately	Officer-in-charge, Finley	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	George Thompson	Officer-in-charge, George's Plains	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	Albert Edward Brackenreg	Station-master, Glen Innes	250				
		Value of quarters		45		295	
81	Henry Crawford	Officer-in-charge, Girilambone	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	Thomas T. Collier	Officer-in-charge, Geurie	140				
		Value of quarters		20		160	
81	William C. Smith	Station-master, Gerogery	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	Lewis S. Beatty	Officer-in-charge, Glenbrook	151				
		Value of quarters		30		181	
81	James Maher	Officer-in-charge, Glennie's Creek	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	John Wm. Byrnes	Station-master, Gosford	200				
		Value of quarters		35		235	
81	Walter E. Gould	Station-master, Goulburn	290				
		Value of quarters		45		335	
81	Edmund Milne	Traffic Inspector, Goulburn	340				
		Value of quarters		55		395	
81	John W. McConville	Officer-in-charge, Goondah	130				
		Value of quarters		20		150	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries	Allowances	Deductions	Total	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
81	John Downie	Station-master, Granville Value of quarters	300	55 .....	... .....	355	
81	Andrew Hartcher ..	Station-master, Greta Value of quarters	175	30 .....	..... .....	205	
81	Hainsworth L. Musgrove.	Officer-in-charge, Grong Grong Value of quarters	140	20 .....	... .. .....	160	
81	James O'Mara	Officer-in-charge, Guildford Value of quarters	160	30 .....	... .. .....	190	
81	Frederick J. Clements .	Station-master, Gundagai Value of quarters	180	30 .....	... .. .....	210	
81	George H. Benning ..	Station-master, Gunnedah Value of quarters	200	35 .....	... .. .....	235	
81	John Campbell	Station-master, Gunning Value of quarters	205	35 .....	... .. .....	240	
81	John Doherty	Officer-in-charge, Guyra	150	30 .....	... .. .....	180	
81	John Alt	Officer-in-charge, Gordon Value of quarters	150	30 .....	... .. .....	180	
81	Thomas Dines	Officer-in-charge, Galong Value of quarters	140	20 .....	... .. .....	160	
81	George Buxton	Station-master, Hamilton .. Allowance in lieu of quarters	200	50 .....	..... .....	250	
81	Charles James	Station-master, Harden Value of quarters	250	45 .....	... .. .....	295	
81	Jeremiah H. Wilkes ..	Officer-in-charge, Harefield .. Value of quarters	168	30 .....	... .. .....	198	
81	Thomas Morrin	Station-master, Hay .. Value of quarters	200	35 .....	..... .....	235	
81	Bernard D. Rider ...	Officer-in-charge, Heathcote . . Value of quarters	150	30 .....	... .. .....	180	
81	James Glynn	Station-master, Hornsby Junction Value of quarters	200	35 .....	... .. .....	235	
81	William Fulton . . .	Officer-in-charge, Hartley Vale Value of quarters	140	20 .....	... .. .....	160	
81	William Monks	Officer-in-charge, Harris Park . Allowance in lieu of quarters	140	26 .....	... .. .....	166	
81	William Robins	Station-master, Hexham Value of quarters	270	45 .....	... .. .....	315	
81	Thomas Callcott	Station-master, High street ... Value of quarters	165	30 .....	... .. .....	195	
81	William Paddock	Officer-in-charge, Hilltop	145	20 .....	... .. .....	165	
81	Allan S. Holland	Officer-in-charge, Hawkesbury River Value of quarters	160	30 .....	... .. .....	190	
81	John G. Bisset	Station-master, Homebush	280	45 .....	... .. .....	325	
81	George Beal	Station-master, Honeysuckle Point Value of quarters	225	35 .....	... .. .....	260	
81	Thomas Hall	Station-master, Hurstville .. . Value of quarters	215	35 .....	..... .....	250	
81	William Maxwell	Officer-in-charge, Henty Value of quarters	140	20 .....	... .. .....	160	
81	Richard Ingram Thomas...	Officer-in-charge, Helensburgh ... Value of quarters	140	20	160	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
			£	£	£	£	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.						
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS— <i>continued.</i>						
81	Joshua Smith	Officer-in-charge, Illabo	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	Herbert J. Webb.....	Officer-in-charge, Ingleburn	157				
		Value of quarters		30		187	
81	John Harwin	Officer-in-charge, Jerrawa	140				
		Value of quarters		20		160	
81	Alfred Penrose	Officer-in-charge, Jerilderie	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	George Griffin	Station-master, Junee Junction... ..	250				
		Value of quarters		45		295	
81	Charles Hodgson.....	District Superintendent, Junee ...	500				
		Value of quarters		80		580	
81	Alfred W. Rose	Station-master, Old Junee.....	180				
		Value of quarters		30		210	
81	Arthur Moss.....	Station-master, Katoomba	180				
		Value of quarters		30		210	
81	John A. McLean	Station-master, Kiama	200				
		Value of quarters		35		225	
81	William A. Kerin	Station-master, Kelso.....	185				
		Value of quarters		30		215	
81	Thomas Lake	Officer-in-charge, Kerr's Creek ..	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	John Thorburn	Station-master, Kogarah	180				
		Value of quarters		30		210	
81	John McKervey	Officer-in-charge, Koorawatha ...	140				
		Value of quarters		20		160	
81	James W. Colless	Officer-in-charge, Kingswood.....	140				
		Value of quarters		20		160	
81	Thomas F. Seage.....	Officer-in-charge, Lyndhurst	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	John Thomas Booth	Station-master, Lawson	180				
		Value of quarters		30		210	
81	Arthur Ridgway	Officer-in-charge, Linden	140				
		Value of quarters		20		160	
81	Robert J. Cavanough	Station-master, Lewisham	180				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters.....		50		230	
81	James Rowe.....	Station-master, Liverpool	255				
		Value of quarters		45		300	
81	James Critchley	Station-master, Lochinvar	175				
		Value of quarters		30		205	
81	Phillip Millbank	Officer-in-charge, Locksley.....	150				
		Value of quarters		30		180	
81	William Butler	Officer-in-charge, Lithgow.....	140				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters.....		26		166	
81	George R. Henson	District Superintendent, Lismore ..	500				
		Value of quarters.....		80		580	
81	Albert John Oram	Officer-in-charge, Metropolitan Coal Siding.	130				
		Value of quarters		20		150	
81	Arthur Charlton	Station-master, Maitland East ...	200				
		Value of quarters		35		235	
81	Henry McAuliffe.....	Officer-in-charge, Michelago	165				
		Value of quarters		30		195	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
81	William T. A. Smith	Station-master, Maitland West... Value of quarters	300	55 .....	.....	355	
81	Samuel York	Station-master, Marulan..... Value of quarters	180	30 .....	.....	210	
81	John W. Duncan.....	Officer-in-charge, Mary Vale..... Value of quarters	150	30 .....	.....	180	
81	George Manley	Officer-in-charge, Menangle	140	20	.....	160	
81	Thomas Dawes.....	Station-master, Milson's Point ... Allowance in lieu of quarters.....	180	50 .....	.....	230	
81	Jas. Bridges	Officer-in-charge, Merrylands ... Allowance in lieu of quarters.....	140	26 .....	.....	166	
81	John Bates	Station-master, Millthorpe..... Value of quarters.....	180	30 .....	.....	210	
81	George Upton	Station-master, Mittagong	180	30	.....	210	
81	Frederick Rae	Station-master, Molong	200	35	.....	235	
81	Arthur Musgrove	Station-master, Morisset	165	30	.....	195	
81	Edward Richardson	Station-master, Moonbi	190	30	.....	220	
81	Jos. Jas. Walters.....	Station-master, Morpeth	200	35	.....	235	
81	Henry Bailey	Station-master, Moss Vale	230	35	.....	265	
81	Peter Moore.....	Station-master, Murrurundi	225	35	.....	260	
81	George Samuel Hodgkinson.	Station-master, Macdonald Town Allowance in lieu of quarters.....	200	50 .....	.....	250	
81	James King	Officer-in-charge, Minto	170	30	.....	200	
81	Henry Gardner	Officer-in-charge, Mandurama ... Value of quarters.....	150	30 .....	.....	180	
81	William S. Howe	Officer-in-charge, Morundah	150	30	.....	180	
81	Alexander Guthrie	Officer-in-charge, Mount Druitt... Value of quarters.....	140	20 .....	.....	160	
81	Max Geo. Thomson.....	Station-master, Mount Victoria... Value of quarters.....	185	30 .....	.....	215	
81	Robert Eagleson	Station-master, Mudgee	180	30	.....	210	
81	Charles W. Westall	Officer-in-charge, Mulgrave	161	30	.....	191	
81	Richard Handcock	Officer-in-charge, Mullion Creek.. Value of quarters.....	140	20 .....	.....	160	
81	Richard Barton	Officer-in-charge, Mumbil	150	30	.....	180	
81	Thomas Dulling	Officer-in-charge, Murrumbidgee Value of quarters.....	140	20 .....	.....	160	
81	William Jas. Donnan	Station-master, Murrumburrah... Value of quarters.....	180	30 .....	.....	210	
81	Stephen Brogden.....	Station-master, Muswellbrook ... Allowance in lieu of quarters.....	185	50	235	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS— <i>continued.</i>						
81	James Kilgannon ..	Officer-in-charge, Manilla	165				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	30	.....	195	
81	William Atwill	Officer-in-charge, Meadow Bank..	165				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	30	.	195	
81	Walter Neary	Station-master, Moree	175				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	.....	30	..	205	
81	John Day	District Superintendent, ¹ Murrurundi	500				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters .....	..	60	..	560	
81	William Perry	Officer-in-charge, Narrabri	150				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ..	....	26	..	176	
81	Thomas Hetherington	Station-master, Narrabri West ..	250				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	45	....	295	
81	Isaac Hankins	Station-master, Narrandera ...	200				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	35	.....	235	
81	John L. Wheeler	Officer-in charge, Narromine...	165				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	30	..	195	
81	John R. Hull	Station-master, Nevertire	200				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	35	..	235	
81	John Alfred Williams ...	Station-master, Newbridge	165				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	30	..	195	
81	Geo. Dowling	Station-master, Newcastle	310				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	.....	55	..	365	
81	James L. Morton...	Station-master, Newtown	225				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters.....	.....	50	.....	275	
81	Hermann Meyer	Station-master, Nowra	152				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	30	..	182	
81	John Schofield	Station-master, Nyngan	185				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	30	.	215	
81	Walter G. Kitching	District Superintendent, Newcastle	540				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ..	..	60	..	600	
81	Frederick Richardson ...	Station-master, Orange	270				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	45	..	315	
81	Henry Scullion	Officer-in-charge, Otford	160				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	30	..	190	
81	Andrew Menzies	Officer-in-charge, Ourimbah .. .	162				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	30	..	192	
81	James Watsford	Station-master, Parramatta	330				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	.....	55	..	385	
81	Alfred Lovett	Station-master, Penrith	235				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	35	..	270	
81	John Donnelly.....	Officer-in-charge, Perth	140				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	20	..	160	
81	George Scarlett	Station-master, Petersham	275				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters .....	..	50	..	325	
81	David Sheppard	Station-master, Picton	255				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	45	..	300	
81	Reuben Tooth	Officer in-charge, Picton Lakes...	140				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	20	..	160	
81	Patrick B. Whiteford ..	Officer-in-charge, Piper's Flat	140				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	20	..	160	
81	William B. Smith	Station-master, Parkes	300				
		Value of quarters .. . . .	..	55	..	355	
81	George Gayleard	Officer-in-charge, Pennant Hills..	156				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	30	.	186	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions	Total.	
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	£	£	
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.							
81	Robert H. Lansdown	Station-master, Quirindi .. Value of quarters	200	35	....	235	
81	George Knowles	Berthing-master, Newcastle .. Value of quarters	215	35	..	250	
81	Henry Hotston	Station-master, Queanbeyan .. Value of quarters	175	30	.....	205	
81	William R. Fearnside ..	Station-master, Raglan Value of quarters	165	30	..	195	
81	Patrick Nugent	Officer-in charge, Ravensworth .. Value of quarters	140	20	..	160	
81	David Chivers	Station-master, Richmond Value of quarters	170	30	..	200	
81	Wellington Allen	Station-master, Raverstone Value of quarters	180	30	..	210	
81	Frederick Barling	Officer-in-charge, Razorback Value of quarters	150	30	..	180	
81	Frederick R. Nield	Station-master, Rockdale Value of quarters	275	45	.....	320	
81	George Watsford	Station-master, Rookwood Value of quarters	180	30	..	210	
81	William E. Hooper	Station-master, Rooty Hill Value of quarters	165	30	..	195	
81	Edward Simms	Station-master, Rydal Value of quarters	175	30	.....	205	
81	Michael Hogan	Officer-in-charge, Ryde Value of quarters	150	30	.....	180	
81	Duncan J. Reid	Officer-in-charge, Rylstone Value of quarters	150	30	.....	180	
81	Harley J. Addison	Station-master, St. Mary's Value of quarters	170	30	.....	200	
81	Joseph Attwood	Station-master, St. Peter's Value of quarters	181	30	..	211	
81	Frederick Willis	Officer-in-charge, St. Leonards .. Value of quarters	150	30	..	180	
81	James Berman	Officer-in-charge, Stuart Town .. Value of quarters	150	30	..	180	
81	John J. McRoberts	Station-master, Seone Value of quarters	255	45	.....	300	
81	James Burns	Station-master, Seven Hills Allowance in lieu of quarters ..	225	50	..	275	
81	Robert W. Ben-on	Station-master, Singleton Value of quarters	210	35	..	245	
81	Jas. Luxford	Officer-in-charge, Spring Hill Value of quarters	140	20	..	160	
81	Harden Melville	Station-master, Springwood Value of quarters	180	30	.....	210	
81	Abel James Gibbens	Station-master, Stanmore Allowance in lieu of quarters ..	195	50	..	245	
81	William Morse	Station-master, Sydenham Value of quarters	255	45	.....	300	
81	Geo. W. Davies	Station-master, Strathfield Allowance in lieu of quarters ..	275	72	..	347	
81	Henry Ludford	Station-master, Summer Hill Value of quarters	220	35	255	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
			£	£	£	£	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.						
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS— <i>continued.</i>						
81	Jesse Turner	Officer-in-charge, Sutherland.....	160				
		Value of quarters.....		30		190	
81	George Wise	Station-master, Tamworth	255				
		Value of quarters.....		45		300	
81	Joseph H. Cox.....	Station-master, Tamworth (West)	210				
		Value of quarters.....		35		245	
81	Benjamin G. Potter	Officer-in-charge, Tarago	140				
		Value of quarters.....		20		160	
81	Walter Harris	Station-master, Tarana	223				
		Value of quarters		35		258	
81	Stephen F. Dwyer	Officer-in-charge, Tarro	140				
		Value of quarters		20		160	
81	George Dean	Officer-in-charge, Tempe.....	165				
		Value of quarters.....		30		195	
81	Henry F. Nesbitt.....	Officer-in-charge, Teralba	201				
		Value of quarters		35		236	
81	Richard Egan	Station-master, The Rock	192				
		Value of quarters.....		30		222	
81	William Hampton	Officer-in-charge, Thornton	130				
		Value of quarters.....		20		150	
81	Denis Houlahan	Officer-in-charge, Trangie	170				
		Value of quarters.....		30		200	
81	Horace Denga'e	Station-master, Tenterfield.....	175				
		Value of quarters		30		205	
81	William Cuneo	Officer-in-charge, Thirlmere	164				
		Value of quarters		30		194	
81	Alfred Clarke	Officer-in-charge, Towrang	140				
		Value of quarters.....		20		160	
81	John Gazzard	Station-master, Temora	165				
		Value of quarters		30		195	
81	James Tanner	Officer-in-charge, Table Top	140				
		Value of quarters		20		160	
81	Samuel Young.....	Station-master, Uralla	200				
		Value of quarters.....		35		235	
81	William H. Stanley	Officer-in-charge, Unanderra.....	150				
		Value of quarters.....		30		180	
81	Albert Corner	Officer-in-charge, Uranquinty	130				
		Value of quarters		20		150	
81	Frederick Junor	Station-master, Wagga Wagga	200				
		Value of quarters.....		35		235	
81	Joseph T. Mawson	Station-master, Walcha Road	165				
		Value of quarters.....		30		195	
81	John Woodrow	Station-master, Wallendbeen... ..	204				
		Value of quarters		35		239	
81	Henry Nixon	Station-master, Wallerawang	220				
		Value of quarters.....		20		240	
81	Hugh W. L. Holt	Station-master, Waratah	225				
		Value of quarters.....		35		260	
81	George A. McLean	Officer-in-charge, Warne	140				
		Value of quarters.....		20		160	
81	James Seage.....	Officer-in-charge, Warren	165				
		Value of quarters.....		30		195	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries	Allowances	Deductions	Total	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
81	Thomas Threlkeld	Station-master, Waterfall Value of quarters	180 ...	30 .....	..... .....	210	
81	William Riddle	Station-master, Wellington Value of quarters	190 ...	30 .....	..... .....	220	
81	Joseph Green	Officer-in-charge, Wentworth Falls Value of quarters	169 ...	30 .....	..... .....	199	
81	Chas. Upton	Station-master, Werris Creek Value of quarters	180 ...	30 .....	..... .....	210	
81	Harry E. Tewksbury ...	Station-master, Willow-tree Value of quarters	165 ...	30 .....	..... .....	195	
81	William O'Rourke	Officer-in-charge, Wimbledon Value of quarters	161	30 .....	..... .....	191	
81	William C. Bradley	Station-master, Windsor Value of quarters	165	30 .....	..... .....	195	
81	Frank Mitchell	Officer-in-charge, Wingello Value of quarters	140	20 .....	..... .....	160	
81	Herbert Holley	Officer in-charge, Wingon Value of quarters	150	30 .....	..... .....	180	
81	Henry Rees	Officer-in-charge, Wyong Value of quarters	150	30 .....	..... .....	180	
81	Michael Maguire	Station-master, Wallsend Allowance in lieu of quarters	200	28/12/- .....	..... .....	228/12/-	
81	John M. Spence	Station-master, Wollongong Value of quarters	190	30 .....	..... .....	220	
81	Arthur Clarke	Officer-in-charge, Woodstock Value of quarters	140	20 .....	..... .....	160	
81	Alexander J. Cameron ..	Officer-in-charge, Woy Woy Value of quarters	150	20 .....	..... .....	180	
81	William Knox	Officer in-charge, Woolbrook Value of quarters	140	20 .....	..... .....	160	
81	William Brown	Officer-in-charge, Wye Allowance in lieu of quarters	140	26 .....	..... .....	166	
81	John A. Riley	Station-master, Whitton Value of quarters	165	30 .....	..... .....	195	
81	James Thomas Jones ..	Officer-in-charge, Wentworthville Allowance in lieu of quarters	140	26 .....	..... .....	166	
81	James C. Anderson	Officer-in-charge, Yanko Value of quarters	130	20 .....	..... .....	150	
81	Robert Reeves	Officer in-charge, Yass Junction Value of quarters	150	30 .....	..... .....	180	
81	Garrett F. Fitzgerald	Officer-in-charge, Yerong Creek Value of quarters	150	30 .....	..... .....	180	
81	William M'Intosh	Station-master, Young Value of quarters	192	30 .....	..... .....	222	
81	George Saffin	Officer-in-charge, Zig Zag Value of quarters	140	20 .....	..... .....	160	
81	Edward Ferry	Junior Clerk, Audit Office *Sunday duties... ..	120	26 .....	..... .....	146	
81	William Johnson.....	Junior Clerk, Audit Office *Sunday duties	120	26 .....	..... .....	146	
81	STAFF COMMITTEE— Alexander Richardson	Comptroller of Stores Chairman of Committee	800	150 .....	..... .....	950	
81	Joseph G. S. Corns...	Goods Manager Staff Committee	700	100 .....	..... .....	800	
81	John Parry... ..	Out-door Superintendent Staff Committee	750	100 .....	..... .....	850	

* Paid at the rate of £26 a year when required to work on Sundays.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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V.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD.							
86	F. A. Coghlan	Registrar	400	.....	.....	.....
		Member, Public Service Promotion Committee .....	.....	100	.....	500	
86	R. F. Irvine	Member, Public Service Promotion Committee	200	.....	.....	.....
86		Secretary to the Board of Examiners	100	.....	.....	300	
86	W. A. Newman	Clerk	150	.....	.....	.....
40		Lieutenant and Quartermaster, N.S.W. Mounted Rifles .....	.....	12/10/-	.....	162/10/-	
86	M. W. Legan	Clerk	140	.....	.....	.....
43		2nd Lieutenant, 1st Infantry Regiment .....	.....	12/10/-	.....	152/10/-	

VI.

SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.			£	£	£	£	
91 89	E. Twynam	Chief Surveyor, &c..... Metropolitan District Surveyor... Electoral District Commissioner...	800 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	800	No allowance.
91	C. J. M'Master.....	Chairman, L.L. Board, Moree ... Chairman, Advances to Settlers' Board	650 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	650	No allowance.
89	H. C. Taylor	Clerk-in-charge, Rabbit Branch... Secretary, Advances to Settlers' Board	325 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	325	No allowance.
88	C. J. Saunders.....	Inspector of Land Board and District Offices	600	.....	.....	600	
		Member of Public Service Pro- motion Committee.....	50	.....	.....	650	
93 43	E. W. Brierly, Tamworth	Draftsman, District Survey Office 2nd Lieut., 4th Regt. Infy.....	280 .....	..... .....	..... .....	280	16s. 8d. per day when on parade.
93 43	G. H. Legg, Forbes.....	Surveyor, District Survey Office 2nd Lieut., 4th Regt. Infy.....	300 .....	..... .....	..... .....	300	do do
90 40 113	W. E. O'Brien, Bega	Crown Lands Agent, Bega..... 2nd Lieut., Mounted Rifles	280 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	280	do do 3 per cent. on collections.
89 41	A. T. Hall.....	Clerk, Ministerial Branch	210	.....	.....	210	16s. 8d. per day when on parade.
92 41	C. J. Lester	Draftsman, Roads Branch	300	.....	.....	300	33s. 4d. per day when on parade.
88 46	R. Selwyn Smith.....	Clerk, Account Branch	200	.....	.....	200	26s. 8d. per day when on parade.
93 41	J. L. Wiseman.....	Clerk, Clerical Survey Branch ... Sergeant, 2nd G.D., N.S.W. Art.	160 .....	..... .....	..... .....	160	10s. per day when on parade.
80	G. H. S. King	Clerk-in-charge, Information Bureau	350	.....	.....	350	No allowance.
92 43	W. Henley	Clerk, Compiling Branch	150	.....	.....	150	10s. per day when on parade.
92 42	W. Gemell	Draftsman, Compiling Branch ... Q.-M. Sergeant, No. 4. Co., Eng...	299 .....	..... .....	..... .....	299	15s. 4d. per day when on parade.
91 40	H. Brooks.....	Messenger..... Driver, P.B. Field Battery Art.	125 .....	..... .....	..... .....	125	8s. per day when on parade.
91 40	W. Riddle.....	Corridor Cleaner	104	.....	.....	104	10s. per day when on parade.
91 51	J. Killian	Driver, P.B. Field Battery Art....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Messenger.....	125	.....	.....	.....	15s. per month when on parade.
		A.B., Naval Brigade .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Quarters .....	.....	20	.....	145	
90	J. M'Keown.....	Cumberland Ranger	200	
		Equipment Allowance.....	25	225	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. VI.—Secretary for Lands—continued.							
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS—continued.							
			£	£	£	£	
91	T. Brandt	Messenger, Maitland	120	.....	.....	.....
		Quarters .....	.....	40	.....	160
91	H. Follett	Messenger, Moree	110	.....	.....	.....
		Quarters .....	.....	26	.....	136
91	J. W. Jones	Messenger, Tamworth	100	.....	.....	.....
		Quarters .....	.....	13	.....	113
91	R. Hendon	Messenger, Wagga	70	.....	.....	.....
		Quarters .....	.....	7	.....	77
89	C. C. Denshire	Clerk, Moree	50	.....	.....	.....
		District Allowance .....	.....	12	.....	.....
		Special Allowance .....	.....	13	.....	75
90	H. R. M'William	Assistant Land Agent	50	.....	.....	.....
		District Allowance .....	.....	20	.....	70
<i>Public Watering Places.</i>							
90	P. J. Makinson	Inspector, Moree	245	.....	.....	.....
		Living allowance .....	.....	24/10/-	.....	.....
		Equipment allowance .....	.....	175	.....	444/10/-
90	W. G. Donaldson	Inspector, Hay	245	.....	.....	.....
		Living allowance .....	.....	24/10/-	.....	.....
		Equipment allowance .....	.....	175	.....	444/10/-
90	O. C. Macdougall	Inspector, Bourke	245	.....	.....	.....
		Living allowance .....	.....	24/10/-	.....	.....
		Equipment allowance .....	.....	175	.....	444/10/-
90	P. F. Wood	Inspector, Wagga	245	.....	.....	.....
		Equipment allowance .....	.....	125	.....	370
90	A. B. Suttor	Inspector, Forbes	245	.....	.....	.....
		Equipment allowance .....	.....	125	.....	370
90	H. Creer	Field Assistant	120	.....	.....	.....
		Living allowance .....	.....	12	.....	132
90	E. H. Tebbutt	Field Assistant	120	.....	.....	.....
		Living allowance .....	.....	20	.....	140

The Chairmen of the Local Land Boards at Goulburn (£125), Bourke, Hay, and Moree, receive £150 per annum each, to cover cost of conveyance of self and Deposition Clerk.

Inspectors of Conditional Purchases and Foresters receive Equipment Allowances varying from £125 to £175 per annum, and 7s. 6d. per day whilst travelling.

Each Salaried Surveyor receives £150 per annum (excepting the Metropolitan Surveyor, who receives £77 per annum), exclusive of cost of forage, but including travelling allowance for use of instruments, horses, harness, tents, and camp gear, which are the property of the surveyors.

Trigonometrical Surveyors receive £125 per annum.

Piling Overseers, Trigonometrical Survey Branch, receive £90 per annum.

District Surveyors, not in receipt of equipment allowance, 15s. per day for travelling expenses, and 15s. per day for conveyance. District Surveyor at Moree is paid £150 per annum for equipment.

Assistant Surveyors are paid £25 per annum equipment.

Assistant Foresters are paid £90 per annum for travelling expenses.

Climatic allowances are paid in accordance with Regulation No. 292,—£200 and under, married £20, single £12, per annum; less than £500 and over £200, married 10 per cent., and single 6 per cent.; £500 and over, married £50, and single £30 per annum.

VII.

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
		ROADS.	£	£	£	£	
98	R. R. P. Hickson.....	Under Secretary for Public Works, and Commissioner for Roads. Chairman, Public Service Tender Board	1,100	.....	.....	1,100	No allowance.
			
98	P. Scarr	1st Class Assistant Engineer	550				
		Equipment		125	.....	675	
98	A. W. Stilwell	1st Class Assistant Engineer	550				
		Equipment		125	.....	675	
98	R. E. Jones	1st Class Assistant Engineer	550				
		Equipment		125	.....	675	
98	W. A. Smith.....	1st Class Assistant Engineer	550				
		Equipment		125	.....	675	
98	J. A. Rossbach	Road Superintendent	425				
		Equipment		125	.....	550	
98	F. M. Baker	Road Superintendent	425				
		Equipment		125	.....	550	
98	R. A. Fraser.....	Road Superintendent	425				
		Equipment		125	.....	550	
98	V. J. S. Blomfield.....	Road Superintendent	375				
		Equipment		125	.....	500	
98	H. D. Cox.....	Road Superintendent	375				
		Equipment		125	.....	500	
98	P. J. Cheffins	Road Superintendent	375				
		Equipment		125	.....	500	
98	E. C. Bowyer-Smyth	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125	.....	475	
98	C. S. Brownrigg	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125	.....	475	
98	C. W. Jenkins	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125	.....	475	
98	J. G. Leith	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125	.....	475	
98	S. Archer	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125	.....	475	
98	J. Hope.....	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125	.....	475	
98	A. Gracie	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		175			
		Living Allowance		30	.....	505	
98	T. P. Davies	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125	.....	425	
98	O. G. Morion	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125	.....	425	
98	W. H. C. Rankin... ..	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125	.....	425	
98	W. B. Nicholson	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125	.....	425	
98	G. F. W. Allman.....	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125	.....	425	
98	F. S. Murray	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125	425	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.							
ROADS—continued.			£	£	£	£	
98	G. S. Mullen	Road Superintendent Equipment	300	125 .. ..	.. ..	425
98	C. Coane	Road Superintendent Equipment Living Allowance	300	175 30 .. ..	.. ..	505
98	C. R. Cunningham	Road Superintendent Equipment	300	125 .. ..	.. ..	425
98	E. H. Bawden	Road Superintendent Equipment Living Allowance	285	175 16/10/- .. ..	.. ..	476/10/-
98	G. E. Wright	Road Superintendent Equipment	285	125 .. ..	.. ..	410
98	A. F. Osborne	Road Superintendent Equipment Gauge Recorder, Lachlan River	285	125 5 .. ..	.. ..	415
98	D. L. Wilson	Road Superintendent Equipment	275	125 .. ..	.. ..	400
98	S. M. Cummins	Road Superintendent Equipment	275	125 .. ..	.. ..	400
98	A. E. Newton	Road Superintendent Equipment Living Allowance	275	175 27/10/- .. ..	.. ..	477/10/-
98	C. U. O'Hanlon	Road Superintendent Equipment	275	125 .. ..	.. ..	400
98	F. N. Oxley	Road Superintendent Equipment	260	125 .. ..	.. ..	385
98	F. V. Wikner	Road Superintendent Equipment Living Allowance	260	175 25 .. ..	.. ..	460
98	B. E. Shaw	Road Superintendent Equipment	260	125 .. ..	.. ..	385
98	N. Grant	Road Superintendent Equipment	260	125 .. ..	.. ..	385
98	J. D. Bathgate	Road Superintendent Equipment	260	125 .. ..	.. ..	385
98	G. R. Edwards	Road Superintendent Equipment	260	125 .. ..	.. ..	385
98	R. F. Jenkins	Road Superintendent Equipment Living Allowance	260	175 15 .. ..	.. ..	450
98	P. E. Bailey	Road Superintendent Equipment	260	125 .. ..	.. ..	385
98	C. F. N. North	Road Superintendent Equipment	260	125 .. ..	.. ..	385
98	W. F. Everett	Road Superintendent Equipment	260	125 .. ..	.. ..	385
98	H. C. Allman	Road Superintendent Equipment	260	125 .. ..	.. ..	385
98	E. F. Crouch	Road Superintendent Equipment	260	125 .. ..	.. ..	385
98	R. L. Dawson	Road Superintendent Equipment	260	125 .. ..	.. ..	385
98	A. C. Fitz Nead	Road Superintendent Equipment	260	125 .. ..	.. ..	385
98	R. G. Edgell	Road Superintendent Equipment	260	125 .. ..	.. ..	385
98	A. Adam	Road Superintendent Equipment	250	125 .. ..	.. ..	375

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>ROADS—continued.</i>							
98	H. W. Statham	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .. .. .	.....	125	.....	375	
98	R. J. Gill	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .. .. .	.....	125	.....	375	
98	T. W. L. Spencer.....	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .. .. .	.....	125	.. .	375	
98	W. M. C. Moore	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .. .. .	.....	175	.....	
		Living Allowance .. . . .	.....	25	.. .	450	
98	M. E. Kirwan	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment . . . . .	.....	125	.. .	375	
98	J. G. Fitzgerald	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .. . . .	.....	125	.....	375	
98	C. Hanly	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment . . . . .	.....	125	.. .	375	
98	G. Harden	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .. . . .	.....	125	.. .	375	
98	P. C. Donaldson	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .. . . .	.....	175	.. .		
		Living Allowance .. .. .	.....	15	.. .	440	
98	W. A. G. Lee	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .. . . .	.....	125	....	375	
98	W. Binning	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .. .. .	.....	125	.. .	375	
98	B. G. Millard	Road Superintendent	225				
		Equipment .. . . .	.....	175	.....	
		Living Allowance .. .. .	.....	12	.. .	412	
98	A. F. C. Wood	Assistant Road Superintendent .	200				
		Equipment . . . . .	.....	75	.....	275	
98	W. J. Fordyce	Assistant Road Superintendent	165				
		Equipment . . . . .	.....	75	.. .	240	
98	H. A. O. Moriarty .. .	Assistant Road Superintendent..	165				
		Equipment .. .. .	.....	75	.. .	240	
98	H. M. Baldock	Assistant Road Superintendent	165				
		Equipment . . . . .	.....	75	.. .	240	
98	L. G. Bucknell	Assistant Road Superintendent .	165				
		Equipment .. .. .	.....	75	.. .	240	
98	R. D. Baylis	Assistant Road Superintendent .	150				
		Equipment .. .. .	.....	75	.. .	225	
98	H. E. Martin	Assistant Road Superintendent .	150				
		Equipment .. . . .	.....	75	.....	225	
98	A. E. Benson	Assistant Road Superintendent .	130				
		Equipment .. .. .	.....	75	.. .	205	
98	R. Vowell	Assistant Road Superintendent ..	130				
		Equipment .. .. .	.....	75	.. .	205	
98	P. C. Tibbitts	Assistant Road Superintendent .	130				
		Equipment .. .. .	.....	75	.. .	205	
98	F. J. Morrice	Assistant Road Superintendent .	130				
		Equipment .. . . .	.....	75	.. .	205	
98	A. E. Carter.....	Assistant Road Superintendent..	130				
		Equipment .. .. .	.....	75	.. .	205	
98	H. Williams	Assistant Road Superintendent ..	130				
		Equipment .. . . .	.....	75	.....	205	
98	E. F. Bridgewood	Assistant Road Superintendent	130				
		Equipment .. . . .	.....	75	.. .	205	
98	O. W. Wikner	Assistant Road Superintendent	130				
		Equipment	75	.. .	205	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>ROADS—continued.</i>							
98	F. Broughton	Assistant Road Superintendent... Equipment	130	75 .....	.....	205	
98	F. L. Brown.....	Assistant Road Superintendent... Equipment	130	75 .....	.....	205	
98	R. H. Bartlett	Assistant Road Superintendent... Equipment	130	75 .....	.....	205	
93	G. F. Lindeman	Assistant Road Superintendent . Equipment	130	75 .....	.....	205	
98	O. J. Moore.....	Assistant Road Superintendent... Equipment	130	75 .....	.....	205	
98	J. F. Shine	Assistant Road Superintendent... Equipment	130	75 .....	.....	205	
98	C. Christie	Assistant Road Superintendent... Equipment	125	75 .....	.....	200	
98	T. Oatley	Foreman	150	75	.....	225	
98	W. H. Grant	Foreman	150	75	.....	225	
98	W. E. Rennix	Foreman	150	75	.....	225	
98	W. R. Oldham.....	Foreman	150	75	.....	225	
98	T. Egan.....	Foreman	150	75	.....	225	
98	J. R. Solomons	Foreman	150	75	.....	225	
98	W. Shewell	Foreman	140	75	.....	215	
98	G. Earngey	Clerk	140	100	.....	260	
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	
98	G. E. Kinnear	Clerk	140	75	.....	215	
98	O. S. Wilkinson	Clerk	140	75	.....	215	
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	
BRIDGES.							
99	C. Byrne	Cadet	110	.....	.....	110	Paid for parades, &c. ; total cannot exceed £6 per ann. With quarters; annual value not fixed or included herein.
52		A.B., Naval Artillery Volunteers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	A. Wilson.....	Bridge Caretaker	130	10	.....	140	
99	W. L. Hill	Bridge Caretaker.....	130	10	.....	140	
		Living Allowance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—WATER CONSERVATION, AND COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY.							
101	T. W. Keele.....	1st-class Assistant Engineer	625	.....	75	550	
		House .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	H. D. Walsh.....	1st-class Assistant Engineer	550	.....	.....	.....
107		President Hunter River District Water Supply and Sewerage Board .....	.....	100	.....	650	
101	D. Houston	1st-class Assistant Engineer	500	100	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	S. H. Weeden	House .....	.....	.....	25	575	
		1st-class Assistant Engineer	450	.....	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	525	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—WATER CONSERVATION AND COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY—contd							
101	H. A. Blomfield	2nd class Assistant Engineer House	450		50	400	
101	H. Fleming	3rd-class Assistant Engineer Equipment	225	75		300	
101	J. Symonds	3rd-class Assistant Engineer Equipment	225	75		300	
101	W. C. L. Wilson	Engineer and Manager Living Allowance	350	35		440	
94	"	Forage Acting Forester, Wentworth		55			Paid 15s per Week by Lands Department.
101 42	R. S. Littlejohn	Draftsman 2nd Lieut., Corp of Engineers ...	270			270	Paid for parades, &c ; total cannot exceed £27 11s 3d. per annum.
101	J. Pratt	Docking Master House	350		50	300	
101	G. F. W. Lawes	Storekeeper (Dock) House	200		25	175	
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.							
102	W. Hutchinson	1st class Assistant Engineer Living Allowance	560	50		610	
102	F. H. Small	1st class Assistant Engineer	560			560	
102	C. M'D Stuart	do do	475			475	
102	J. M. Stawell	do do	475			475	
102	W. C. Grey	2nd-class do	335			335	
102	P. W. Shaw	do do	335			335	
102	F. E. Wickham	do do	300			300	
102	S. W. Conyers	do do	300			300	
133	"	Teacher, Mechanical Drawing, Technical College, Ultimo		46		346	
102	J. S. Wade	3rd-class Assistant Engineer	250			250	
102	W. J. Quodling	do do	250			250	
102	W. S. Thom	do do Living Allowance	200	20		220	
102	J. Cumming	Surveyor	380			380	
102	T. Kennedy	do	375			375	
102	J. J. Jamieson	do	335			335	
102	G. L. Wilkins	do	335			335	
102	H. F. T. Bode	do	325			325	
102	A. G. Little	do Living Allowance	300	18		318	
102	W. H. Walker	Surveyor	300			300	
102	C. A. Edwardes	do	300			300	
102	G. V. Mocatta	do	300			300	
102	D. Ramsay	do	300			300	
102	E. A. Powell	do	250			250	
102	W. Kennedy	do Living Allowance	250	20		270	
102	P. J. L. King	Cadet Living Allowance	90	12		102	

* £50 per annum while acting Assistant Engineer, George and Harris Streets Electric Tramway.

EQUIPMENT.—1st-class Allowance, when engaged in Western Division, £225 per annum.
 Do do Eastern do £175 do do do
 2nd-class do do do do do do
 Do do Eastern do £150 do do do
 Do do Eastern do £125 do do do
 Allowance on Town Surveys £25

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.							
103 39	W. L. Vernon	Government Architect	1,064				
		Captain, 1st (Sydney Half) Squadron, N.S.W. Lancers ...	.....	20	.....	1,084	
103	J. W. Dowell	District Architect ..	335				
		Living Allowance .....	.....	33 10/-	.....	368/10/-	
103	E. D. Fitzgerald	District Architect	275				
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	350	
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.							
104 52	J. R. S. Whinfield	Draftsman	185			185	
		Chief Petty Officer, Naval Artillery.	.....			.....	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £12.
104	T. G. Wilson	Surveyor	325				
		Instrument Allowance .....	.....	25	.....	350	
104	S. Mills.....	Surveyor	325				
		Instrument Allowance .....	.....	25	.....	350	
104	D. C. White.....	Surveyor	300				
		Instrument Allowance .....	.....	25	.....	325	
104	H. Shute	Surveyor	300				
		Instrument Allowance .....	.....	25	.....	325	
104	G. Marshall	Surveyor	235				
		Instrument Allowance .....	.....	25	.....	260	
CLERICAL.							
105 46	A. F. Tunks	Clerk	280				
		Horse Allowance, Army Service Corps.....	.....	25	.....	305	
46		1st Lieutenant, Army Service Corps.....	.....			.....	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £13 per annum.
105 49	E. J. Devery	Clerk	210			210	
		Sergeant-major, B Battery, Brigade Division, Field Artillery...	.....			.....	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £8 10s. per annum.
ACCOUNTS.							
105 43	A. Macaulay.....	Clerk	230			230	
		1st Corporal, Engineer Corps.....	.....			.....	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £7 15s. per annum.
105 40	H. H. Cunneen	Clerk	200			200	
		Bombardier, B Battery, Brigade Division Field Artillery .....	.....			.....	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.
MESSENGERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, &c.							
106	W. Smith	Principal Messenger	210				
		Quarters .....	.....		50	160	
106	Eva Dettman	Housekeeper.....	122				
		Quarters .....	.....		50	72	
106 52	P. Denham	Messenger.....	82/10/-			82/10/-	
		Gunner, Volunteer Artillery .....	.....			.....
106 43	J. E. Cook	Messenger	102/10/-			102/10/-	
		Private, 2nd Infantry Regiment...	.....			.....	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
DREDGE SERVICE.							
106 70	J. Hamilton	Chief Engineer and Master	372	.....	.....	372	Paid at from £1 to £2 2s. per survey.
		Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106 70	W. Jones	Chief Engineer and Master	300	.....	.....	300	
		Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106 70	W. White.....	Chief Engineer and Master	276	.....	.....	276	
		Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106 70	J. L. Grant	Chief Engineer and Master	300	.....	.....	300	
		Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106 70	D. Lawson	Chief Engineer and Master	300	.....	.....	300	
		Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106 77	H. Fourneaux	Coxswain	132				
		Superintendent, Newcastle Rocket Brigade .....	.....	36	.....	168	
106 77	W. Hughes	Oiler	114				
		Rocket Brigade .....	.....	12	.....	126	
106 77	T. Jack	Seaman	114				
		Rocket Brigade .....	.....	12	.....	126	
106 51	W. Groves	Seaman	114				
		Naval Brigade .....	.....	10	.....	124	
106 77	J. Bratten.....	Seaman	114				
		Rocket Brigade .....	.....	12	.....	126	
106 77	J. English.....	Seaman	114				
		Rocket Brigade .....	.....	12	.....	126	
106 52	C. Knight.....	Fireman	90				
		Naval Artillery .....	.....	10	.....	100	
106 52	R. Rawlings.....	Oiler	90				
		Naval Artillery .....	.....	10	.....	100	
106 51	H. Hughes	Seaman	114				
		Naval Brigade.....	.....	10	.....	124	
106 51	T. Harley	Seaman	114				
		Naval Brigade .....	.....	10	.....	124	
106 51	A. Stone	Seaman	114				
		Naval Brigade .....	.....	10	.....	124	
106 51	S. Polldore	Seaman	114				
		Naval Brigade .....	.....	10	.....	124	
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.							
107 43	W. Holmes	Secretary and Chief Clerk	550	.....	.....	550	Paid for parades attended; cannot exceed £20 per annum.
		Captain, 1st Infantry Regiment... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	A. F. Jacob	Resident Engineer, Prospect	370				Residence; annual value not included herein.
		Forage	52	422	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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VIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.			£	£	£	£	
110	E. Chestnut	Caretaker	140				
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	40	100	
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.							
112	J. B. Spence.....	Chief Sheriff's Office, Sydney.....	200	.....	.....	200	
112	M. E. H. Felton	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney.....	190	.....	.....	160	
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	30	160	
112	G. S. Challis.....	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney	160	.....	.....	160	
112	T. Morse	do do	160	.....	.....	160	
112	C. E. Dransfield	do do	160	.....	.....	160	
112	R. C. Riley	do Albury	160	.....	.....	160	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	191/4	
112	J. A. O'Flaherty	Sheriff's Officer, Armidale	160	.....	.....	160	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	191/4	
112	C. F. Duchatel.....	Sheriff's Officer, Bathurst	160	.....	.....	160	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	191/4	
112	P. J. Cusack.....	Sheriff's Officer, Bega	186	.....	.....	186	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	217/4	
112	S. W. Fryer	Sheriff's Officer, Bourke.....	160	.....	.....	160	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	191/4	
		Living allowance .....	.....	10	.....	201/4	
112	H. M'Veagh.....	Sheriff's Officer, Broken Hill.....	160	.....	.....	160	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	191/4	
		Living allowance .....	.....	10	.....	201/4	Fees as per scale.
112	L. Spooner	Sheriff's Officer, Campbelltown ..	186	.....	.....	186	
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	.....	186	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	30	187/4	
112	S. E. Tapner.....	Sheriff's Officer, Deniliquin	186	.....	.....	186	
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	.....	186	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	191/4	
		Living allowance .....	.....	10	30	197/4	
112	J. T. Steel.....	Sheriff's Officer, Dubbo	160	.....	.....	160	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	191/4	
112	S. W. Daniel	Sheriff's Officer, Forbes	160	.....	.....	160	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	191/4	
112	J. H. Powell	Sheriff's Officer, Glen Innes	160	.....	.....	160	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	191/4	
112	K. M. Wray.....	Sheriff's Officer, Goulburn.....	160	.....	.....	160	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	191/4	
112	A. S. Meares.....	Sheriff's Officer, Grafton	160	.....	.....	160	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	191/4	
112	F. J. Fisher	Sheriff's Officer, Hay	160	.....	.....	160	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	191/4	
		Living allowance .....	.....	10	.....	201/4	
112	J. Ricketts	Sheriff's Officer, Lismore	160	.....	.....	160	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	191/4	
112	H. A. Gough	Sheriff's Officer, Maitland	160	.....	.....	160	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	.....	191/4	
112	R. M'D. Hunter	Sheriff's Officer, Mudgee	186	.....	.....	186	
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	.....	186	
		Forage .....	.....	31/4	30	187/4	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	£	£	
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT—continued.							
112	S. Jay	Sheriff's Officer, Narrabri	175				
		Forage		31/4		206/4	
112	F. R. Walcot	Sheriff's Officer, Port Macquarie and Kempsey.	160				
		Forage		31/4		191/4	
112	H. Pfeiffer	Sheriff's Officer, Singleton	130				
		Forage		31/4		161/4	
112	W. O. Idriess	Sheriff's Officer, Tamworth	160				
		Forage		31/4		191/4	
112	P. Kinsella	Sheriff's Officer, Wagga	160				
		Forage		31/4		191/4	
112	E. H. Boys	Sheriff's Officer, Wollongong.....	186				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			30		
		Forage		31/4		187/4	
112	A. F. Lloyd	Sheriff's Officer, Yass	186				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			30		
		Forage		31/4		187/4	
112	F. J. Clancy.....	Sheriff's Officer, Young	186				
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....			30		
		Forage		31/4		187/4	
	W. E. Wearne	2nd-class Sheriff's Officer, Bingara	50			50	
112	E. W. Jones.....	do do Bombala	70			70	
112	G. F. Taylor	do do Braidwood	80			80	
	T. G. Cook	do do Burrowa	50			50	
112	E. Leary	do do Cobar	50			50	
112	A. Steel.....	do do Cooma	100			100	
112	J. Maguire	do do Cocnabarbran	50			50	
112	C. H. Whiting	do do Coonamble	50			50	Fees as per scale.
112	J. J. Purcell.....	do do Cootamundra	62			62	
112	J. Muir.....	do do Cowra	50			50	
112	W. H. Hazelton	do do Grenfell	95			95	
112	J. J. Kelly	do do Gundagai	76			76	
112	P. A. O'Neill	do do Gunnedah	50			50	
112	E. Brissenden	do do Hillston	50			50	
112	C. Egan.....	do do Inverell.....	50			50	
112	G. O. Shaw	do do Moree	50			50	
112	H. Brook	do do Murrurundi...	50			50	
112	H. G. W. Meynink.....	do do Narrandera	62			62	
112	W. S. Collins	do do Newcastle	60			60	
112	C. J. Barnes.....	do do Orange	65			65	
112	J. Bowers	do do Parramatta	80			80	
112	E. C. Hacksman.....	do do Queanbeyan...	50			50	
112	C. H. Wright	do do Taree	56			56	
112	J. L. King.....	do do Tenterfield	76			76	
112	J. A. McNamara	do do Walgett	50			50	
112	J. Clements	do do Wellington	50			50	
112	J. W. Thorn	do do Wentworth	50			50	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	£	£	
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT—continued.							
112	E. H. Hunt	2nd-class Sheriff's Officer, Wilcannia	50	50	} Fees as per scale.
112	F. W. Linsley	do do Windsor	50	.....	.....	50
112	H. Gardner	do do Wyalong	80	.....	.....	80
112	J. Edwards	Court-keeper and cleaner, King-st. Quarters, fuel, and light	113/10/-	.....	30	83/10/-
112	A. C. Tate	Court-keeper and cleaner, Chancery Square Quarters, fuel, and light	113/10/-	.....	30	83/10/-
112	(Vacant)	Cleaner, Chancery Square Quarters, fuel, and light	72	.....	14	58
112	Annie Adams	Cleaner, Chancery Square Quarters, fuel, and light	72	.....	14	58
112	Frances Haywood	Court-keeper, Darlinghurst Quarters, fuel, and light	113	.....	15	98
112	Annie Rafferty	Court-cleaner, Darlinghurst Quarters, fuel, and light	72	.....	14	58
112	G. Keene	Court-keeper, Albury Quarters, fuel, and light	126	.....	30	96
112	C. E. Greening	Court-keeper, Bathurst Quarters, fuel, and light	156	.....	30	126
112	B. Hawthorne	Court-keeper, Broken Hill Living allowance	139	10	.....	149
112	J. Wallace	Court-keeper, Dubbo Quarters, fuel, and light	126	.....	30	96
112	T. M. Browne	Court-keeper, Goulburn Quarters, fuel, and light	156	.....	30	126
112	H. A. T. Schmidt	Court-keeper, Hay Living allowance Quarters, fuel, and light	126	10	30	106	
112	W. Batty	Court-keeper, Maitland Quarters, fuel, and light	117/10/-	.....	30	87/10/-
112	F. P. Chambers	Court-keeper, Newcastle Quarters, fuel, and light	130	.....	30	100
112	O. A. Thwaite	Court-cleaner, Orange Quarters, fuel, and light	80	.....	20	60
112	A. Buchanan	Court-cleaner, Parramatta Quarters, fuel, and light	82	.....	30	52
112	F. E. Delves	Court-cleaner, Singleton Quarters, fuel, and light	60	.....	20	40
112	C. H. Bartlett	Court-keeper, Grafton Quarters, fuel, and light	110	.....	30	80
112	J. Russell	Court-keeper, Tamworth Quarters, fuel, and light	117/10/-	.....	30	87/10/-
DISTRICT COURTS.							
113	M. O'Loughlin	Court-keeper, Chancery Square Quarters, fuel, and light	98	.....	26	72
113	S. Withers	District Court Bailiff, Sydney Fees, not to exceed	200	50	.....	250
113	E. Searson	District Court Bailiff, Sydney Fees, not to exceed	130	70	.....	200
113	J. Bishop	District Court Bailiff, Sydney Fees, not to exceed	130	70	.....	200
113	E. H. H. Lang	District Court Bailiff, Ballina	25	.....	.....	25
113	A. Griffiths	do Balranald	55	.....	.....	55
113	W. E. Bennett	do Bellingen	25	.....	.....	25

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	£	£	
DISTRICT COURTS—continued.							
113	J. M. Gleeson	District Court Bailiff, Bombala..	5	.....	.....	5	
113	C. Higgs	do Carcoar	40	.....	.....	40	
113	G. H. Margetts	do Casino	40	.....	.....	40	
113	J. R. Langler	do Corowa	25	.....	.....	25	
113	C. Leggatt.....	do Kiama	40	.....	.....	40	
113	H. J. Gripper	do Lithgow	40	.....	.....	40	
113	W. Harris.....	do Maclean	40	.....	.....	40	
113	J. Payten	do Milton	25	.....	.....	25	
113	J. J. Morris	do Molong	40	.....	.....	40	
113	B. Knappett.. ..	do Moruya	25	.....	.....	25	
113	A. Townsend	do Moss Vale	40	.....	.....	40	
113	A. Eastaughffe.....	do Murwillumbah	40	.....	.....	40	Fees as per scale.
113	M. O'Dwyer.....	do Murrumburrah	30	.....	.....	30	
113	Francis Oldknow.....	do Muswellbrook	35	.....	.....	35	
113	H. Shepherd.....	do Nowra	35	.....	.....	35	
113	Vacant	do Nyngan	51	.....	.....	51	
113	E. G. Cooper	do Penrith	50	.....	.....	50	
113	E. Perrot	do Temora	75	.....	.....	75	
113	J. H. Reardon	do Tumut	35	.....	.....	35	
113	C. J. W. Glover	do Warren	40	.....	.....	40	
PETTY SESSIONS.							
114	E. Tindall.....	Messenger, Water Police Office... Quarters, fuel, and light	120	25	.....	95	
120	J. W. Evans	Inspector of Weights and Mea- sures	425	.....	.....	425	
		Equipment .....	.....	130	.....	555	
114	G. Atken	Police Magistrate, Balranald ... Allowance for high cost of living.	400	.....	24	424	
115	E. A. Mahony	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Bathurst	50	.....	15	65	
		District allowance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	J. F. Kenyon	Police Magistrate, Bourke	450	.....	45	495	
		Allowance for high cost of living	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	O. A. S. Fitzpatrick	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bourke... Allowance for high cost of living	300	.....	30	330	
115	E. L. Maitland	Police Magistrate, Broken Hill ... Allowance for high cost of living	500	.....	50	550	
115	J. Watt.....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Broken Hill Allowance for high cost of living	400	.....	24	424	
115	G. R. Williams	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Broken Hill.	200	.....	12	212	
		Allowance for high cost of living	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	H. F. W. Fletcher	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Broken Hill.	125	.....	20	145	
		Allowance for high cost of living	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	D. W. Reed, jun.....	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Broken Hill.	75	.....	12	87	
		Allowance for high cost of living	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	H. T. Adams	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bre- warrina	200	.....	20	220	
		Allowance for high cost of living	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	Walterus Brown	Police Magistrate, Cobar	425	.....	.....	425	
		Allowance for high cost of living	£42 10/-	£467 10/-	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PETTY SESSIONS— <i>continued.</i>						
115	A. E. C. Burke	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cobar ... Special allowance for extra work Allowance for high cost of living	230	10 23 .....	..... ..... .....	263	
115	M. E. Soane	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Cobar Allowance for high cost of living	100	12 .....	..... .....	112	
115	C. E. Oslear	Police Magistrate, Coonamble ... Allowance for high cost of living	400	40 .....	..... .....	440	
115	E. Fischer.....	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Coon- amble Allowance for high cost of living	50	12 .....	..... .....	62	
116	J. P. Fitzgerald	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Cowra District allowance	50	15 .....	..... .....	65	
116	N. C. O'Neill	Police Magistrate, Deniliquin..... Allowance for high cost of living	475	47 10/- .....	..... .....	£522 10/-	
116	B. P. P. Kemp.....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Deniliquin Allowance for high cost of living	350	35 .....	..... .....	385	
116	W. C. Geekie	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Deniliquin Allowance for high cost of living	150	12 .....	..... .....	162	
116	C. Wenholz	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Gun- nedah District allowance	50	12 .....	..... .....	62	
117	F. H. Galbraith	Police Magistrate, Hay Allowance for high cost of living..	400	40 .....	..... .....	440	
117	J. Burnett	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay..... Allowance for high cost of living..	350	35 .....	..... .....	385	
117	Vacant	Police Magistrate, Hillston Allowance for high cost of living..	450	45 .....	..... .....	495	
117	J. Ducat	Police Magistrate, Milparinka ... Allowance for high cost of living..	350	35 .....	..... .....	385	
117	C. H. Gale	Police Magistrate, Moree Allowance for high cost of living..	400	40 .....	..... .....	440	
117	E. A. Prior	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Moree Allowance for high cost of living..	78	12 .....	..... .....	90	
118	F. W. Stevenson	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Narrandera..... Allowance for high cost of living..	65	20 .....	..... .....	85	
119	W. S. Bromhead	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Tamworth District allowance	50	15 .....	..... .....	65	
119	W. R. J. Keohan.....	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Wagga Wagga..... Allowance for high cost of living..	50	20 .....	..... .....	70	
119	H. G. Shaw	Police Magistrate, Walgett Allowance for high cost of living..	350	35 .....	..... .....	385	
119	A. O. Butler.....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Warialda Allowance for high cost of living..	280	28 .....	..... .....	308	
119	W. B. Geddes	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Warialda..... District allowance	65	12 .....	..... .....	77	
120	C. W. Thomas	Police Magistrate, Wentworth ... Allowance for high cost of living	400	40 .....	..... .....	440	
120	G. W. H. Davies	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wentworth Allowance for high cost of living..	160	12 .....	..... .....	172	
120	E. H. Page	Clerk of Petty Sessions, White Cliffs Allowance for high cost of living..	175	12 .....	..... .....	187	
120	J. W. Fletcher.....	Police Magistrate, Wilcannia..... Allowance for high cost of living	350	35 .....	..... .....	385	
120	J. W. M. Laidlaw	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wilcannia Special allowance for extra work Allowance for high cost of living..	145	30 12 .....	..... ..... .....	187	
120	G. Stevenson	Police Magistrate, Wyalong Allowance for high cost of living..	425	50 .....	..... .....	475	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.							
PRISONS DEPARTMENT.							
			£	£	£	£	
121	F. W. Neitenstein	Comptroller-General	850	.....	.....	850	No allowance.
		Member of Public Service Tender Board .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	J. Garrard	Messenger, Prison's Office	125	.....	10	115	
		Quarters, fuel, and light .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	A. H. Collis	Governor, Sydney Gaol	525	.....	125	400	
		Quarters, fuel, light, and servants .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	O. Rowley	Deputy Governor, Sydney Gaol...	300	.....	75	225	
		Quarters, fuel, light, and servants .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	T. Blake	Chief Warder, Sydney Gaol	184	.....	18	166	
		Quarters, fuel, and light .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	J. Rose	Senior Warder, Sydney Gaol	174	.....	18	156	
		Quarters, fuel, and light .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	Bridget O'Connell	Principal Female Warder, Sydney Gaol	150	.....	30	120	
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	Johanna Harbin	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ...	104	.....	30	74	
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	K. Courmane.....	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ...	104	.....	30	74	
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	J. Thompson	Gaoler, Albury	300	.....	62	238	
		Quarters, fuel, and light, and servant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	S. F. Pollack	Gaoler, Armidale	300	.....	60	240	
		Quarters, fuel, and light, and servant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	C. Graham	Governor, Bathurst Gaol	480	.....	100	380	
		Quarters, fuel, and light .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	Michael Cunninghame ...	Deputy Governor, Bathurst Gaol (With quarters, fuel, and light)	275	.....	62	213	
124	A. K. Chapman	Superintendent, Female Division, Bathurst Gaol	250	.....	47	203	
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	G. A. Dart	3rd-class Warder, Bathurst Gaol. Quarters	117	.....	6	111	
125	Vacant	3rd-class Warder, Bathurst Gaol. Quarters	129	.....	6	123	
125	Vacant	3rd-class Warder, Bathurst Gaol. Quarters	129	.....	6	123	
125	Mary T. Kelly	Principal Female Warder, Bathurst Gaol	150	.....	30	120	
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	M. Cunninghame.....	Female Warder, Bathurst Gaol... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	30	74	
125	S. Mallett.....	Female Warder, Bathurst Gaol... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	30	74	
125	A. Mortimer.....	Female Warder	70	.....	30	40	
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	T. G. Adamson.....	Governor, Berrima Gaol	320	.....	.....	320	
		(With quarters, fuel, and light.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	P. J. Fitzgibbon	Deputy Governor, Berrima Gaol Quarters, fuel, light, and servant	250	.....	70	180	
122	T. Barnett	Governor, Biloela Gaol	400	.....	110	230	
		Quarters, fuel, light, and servants .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	E. Pynor	Deputy Governor, Biloela Gaol... Quarters, fuel, light, and servant	250	.....	70	180	
122	Kate Bridgland	Superintendent, Female Division, Biloela Gaol	200	.....	75	125	
		Quarters, fuel, light, and servant	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PRISONS DEPARTMENT—continued.						
125	M. Donald	Principal Female Warder, Biloela Gaol	150				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			30	120	
125	Ellen M. Kelly	Forewoman, Biloela Gaol	110				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			30	80	
125	A. O'Sullivan	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ..	104				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			30	74	
125	A. E. Cuffe	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ...	104				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			30	74	
125	C. Dwyer	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ..	104				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			30	74	
125	E. Dalton	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ...	104				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			30	74	
125	M. McCabe	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ...	70				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			30	40	
125	L. L. Byrne	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ...	70				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			30	40	
125	D. Ahern	1st-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ...	156				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			18	138	
125	J. Balsdon	1st-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ...	156				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			18	138	
125	W. A. Kneeshaw	1st-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ...	156				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			18	138	
125	D. Owen	2nd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ...	134				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			18	116	
125	W. H. Hunt	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ...	129				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			18	111	
125	C. Cartwright	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ..	129				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			18	111	
125	S. H. Lawson	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ..	129				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			18	111	
125	Vacant	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ..	129				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			18	111	
125	G. P. Achurch	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ...	129				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			18	111	
125	J. Burgess	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ..	129				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			18	111	
125	J. E. Feirns	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ..	110				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			15	95	
125	C. Jackson	3rd-class Warder, Bourke Gaol ...	139				
		Quarters			6	133	
122	S. N. de M. Bromley	Gaoler, Broken Hill Gaol	300				
		Quarters, fuel, light, and servant			75	225	
122	J. H. Mansell	Gaoler, Deniliquin Gaol	275				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			62	213	
125	E. McBride	1st-class Warder, Deniliquin Gaol	144				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			18	126	
122	J. Boyden	Gaoler, Dubbo Gaol	300				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			62	238	
122	J. Thomson	Acting Gaoler, Forbes Gaol	174				
		(With quarters, fuel, and light).				174	
125	G. E. Chittenden	3rd-class Warder, Forbes Gaol ..	129				
		Quarters			6	123	
123	A. W. Mackay	Governor, Goulburn Gaol	380				
		(With Quarters, fuel, and light).				380	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	£	£	
PRISONS DEPARTMENT—continued.							
123	J. McKenzie	Deputy Governor, Goulburn Gaol (With Quarters, fuel, and light).	210	.....	.....	210	
125	T. Lennon.....	1st-class Warder, Goulburn Gaol Quarters, fuel, and light.....	156	.....	18	138	
125	E. Rivers	Female Warder, Goulburn Gaol... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	30	74	
123	W. Jay	Gaoler, Grafton Gaol	240	.....	.....	240	
125	T. Piper	Senior Warder, Grafton Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	174	.....	18	156	
123	S. J. Nebbett	Acting Gaoler, Hay Gaol	184	.....	18	166	
125	M. Quinn	3rd-class Warder, Hay Gaol	139	.....	6	133	
123	E. Jackson	Governor, Maitland Gaol	400	.....	84	316	
125	J. H. Scott	Senior Warder, Maitland Gaol... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	192	.....	18	174	
125	J. J. Huer	1st-class Warder, Maitland Gaol Quarters, fuel, and light.....	150	.....	18	132	
125	R. Y. Wilson	Probationary Warder, Maitland Gaol	110	.....	6	104	
125	M. Dick	Female Warder, Maitland Gaol... Quarters, fuel, and light	104	.....	15	89	
123	N. Scully	Acting Gaoler, Mudgee Gaol..... Quarters, fuel, and light	174	.....	18	156	
123	F. E. Bloxham.....	Governor, Parramatta Gaol	480	.....	125	355	
123	J. McKownc	Deputy Governor, Parramatta Gaol.....	275	.....	75	200	
125	W. B. Green	Senior Warder, Parramatta Gaol Quarters	174	.....	6	168	
124	J. Cotter	Gaoler, Tamworth Gaol	300	.....	60	240	
124	J. M. Cameron	Governor, Trial Bay Prison	400	.....	.....	400	
124	J. J. Clifford	Deputy Governor, Trial Bay Prison	275	.....	87	188	
124	M. McNamara	Clerk, Trial Bay Prison	250	.....	67	183	
125	T. V. Warren	Senior Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	186	.....	18	168	
125	R. Brace	1st-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	168	.....	15	153	
125	W. J. Sinclair	2nd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison In charge of whale boat	150	.....	15	141	
125	E. A. Garland	1st-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	156	.....	18	138	
125	C. G. Rees	2nd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	150	.....	18	132	
125	W. Heaney	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	141	15	126	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	£	£	
PRISONS DEPARTMENT—continued.							
125	C. Stokes	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	141	.....	18	123	
125	H. A. Eichler	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	141	.....	18	123	
125	N. Mackey	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	141	.....	15	126	
125	J. McMahon	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	141	.....	18	123	
125	A. Osten	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light	141	.....	18	123	
125	P. J. Kissane	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	141	.....	18	123	
125	S. Reeves	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison	141	.....	18	123	
125	C. H. Graham	Probationer Warder, Trial Bay Prison	122	.....	15	107	
125	F. J. Kelly	Probationary Warder, Trial Bay Prison	122	.....	15	107	
125	W. J. Moxham	Chief Overseer, Trial Bay Prison (With quarters, fuel, and light).	210	.....	.....	210	
125	G. Simpson	Overseer, Trial Bay Prison	170	.....	.....	170	
124	E. D'Arcy.....	Acting Gaoler, Wagga	174	.....	.....	174	
125	H. W. Waters	3rd-class Warder, Wagga Gaol ... Quarters	129	.....	6	123	
124	A. G. Leer	Gaoler, Wilcannia Gaol	295	.....	75	220	
124	J. Roper	Acting Gaoler, Wollongong	174	.....	18	156	
124	R. Goble	Gaoler, Young Gaol	300	.....	60	240	
125	H. M. Amor.....	Female Warder, Young Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	30	74	
124	G. Colvin	Acting Gaoler, Yass	174	.....	.....	174	

IX.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
<p>The Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector, District Inspectors, and Inspectors of the Department of Public Instruction, when obliged to be away from Head-quarters at night, shall be paid 22s. 6d. a day, to include cost of conveyance and all other expenses; if they can return to Head-quarters the same day, Country District Inspectors and Inspectors shall be paid 10s. per day, to include all expenses. Inspectors of the Department of Public Instruction in the Metropolitan, such positions of the sub-Metropolitan, and such other districts as the Board may determine, shall be paid actual expenses. If, on any tour, an Inspector's expenses exceed necessarily the allowance authorised, he may forward accounts, and the excess will be paid to him, subject to the Board's approval thereof. Clerks of Works shall be paid 12s. 6d. for each day of 24 hours (for any portion of a day up to 15 hours, 10d. per hour), with all cost of conveyance paid by the Government.</p> <p>Classified married male Teachers in charge of classified schools are provided with residences or an equivalent. See Schedule now with Estimates, page 143.</p>							
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			£	£	£	£	
130	E. J. Beauman	Clerk.....	190				
45		2nd Lieut., Army Medical Corps		12/10/-		202/10/-	
130	J. H. Strong	Clerk.....	300				
43		2nd Lieutenant, 1st Infantry Regiment		12/10/-		312/10/-	
130	J. S. Wigram	Architect.....	400				
40		Major, Artillery (Partially Paid)		25		425	
131	J. B. Byrne	Assistant, Blackfriars	225				
43		1st Lieut., 2nd Infantry Regiment		15		240	
131	R. S. Pearce	Teacher, Glenmore Road	276				
40		Captain, Volunteer Field Artillery		20			
		Value of quarters.....			60	236	
131	J. P. Stark	Teacher, Martinsville	148				
40		1st Lieut., Partially-paid Artillery		15		163	
131	G. A. Rourke	Assistant, Petersham	225				
43		1st Lieut., 1st Infantry Regiment		15		240	
131	C. E. Taylor	Teacher, Goonellebah	206				
40		Captain, Mounted Brigade		20			
		Value of quarters.....			35	191	
131	Wm. Byrne	Assistant, Wickham	225				
43		1st Lieut., 4th Infantry Regiment		15		240	
130	R. M. S. Wells	Assistant Architect	260				
40		Major, Artillery (Partially Paid)		25		285	
130	H. J. Jessop	Messenger.....	160			160	
130	A. H. Hadwin	Office-keeper and Cleaner	100			100	
130	Mrs. Sherlock	Do do	72			72	
131	H. Given	Caretaker and Cleaner, Fort-street Public School	193				
		Value of quarters.....			26	167	
HURLSTONE COLLEGE.							
131	J. A. Nicoll	Principal	300				
		Value of quarters.....			60	240	
131	E. M. Mallarky	Assistant	170				
		Value of quarters.....			50	120	
131	E. J. DuVernet	Matron	175				
		Value of quarters.....			50	125	
131	C. Thompson	Cook	78				
		Value of quarters			20	58	
131	A. McElhinny	Housemaid	50				
		Value of quarters and rations			20	36	
131	N. Peters	Housemaid	50				
		Value of quarters and rations			20	36	
131	Laura Lodge	Kitchen-maid	52				
		Value of quarters and rations			20	32	
131	H. Tubb	Caretaker	113				
		Value of quarters and rations			20	93	
131	Mabel Couch	Temporary Servant	52				
		Value of quarters and rations			20	32	

} With quarters.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. IX.—Public Instruction—continued.							
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.							
			£	£	£	£	
133	H. G. Smith.....	Assistant Curator, Technological Museum	275				
		Teacher of Organic Chemistry, Technical College		50		£25	
133	J. Grummitt	Caretaker and Cleaner	150				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			30	120	
133	Wm. Cornwall.....	Caretaker and Cleaner	100				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			20	80	
NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON."							
135	W. H. Mason	Commander-Superintendent	500				
		Value of quarters and rations			150	350	
135	A. P. Robilliard	Lieutenant	300				
		Value of quarters and rations			50	250	
135	E. Parbery	Second Officer	220				
		Value of quarters and rations			40	180	
135	A. Thompson	Chief Schoolmaster	240				
		Value of quarters and rations			50	190	
135	W. H. Mitchell	Second Schoolmaster	160				
		Value of quarters and rations			40	120	
135	Hilton Mitchell	Third Schoolmaster.....	120				
		Value of quarters and rations			40	80	
135	E. M. Mason.....	Clerk and Emergency Officer.....	190				
		Value of quarters and rations.....			40	150	
135	W. Shaw	Carpenter and Emergency Officer	200				
		Value of quarters and rations.....			40	160	
135	W. S. Thurston	Boatswain and Drillmaster	172				
		Value of quarters and rations			40	132	
135	J. F. Bourke.....	Bandmaster and Emergency Officer	172				
		Value of quarters and rations			40	132	
135	W. Walsh.....	1st Assistant Boatswain and Drill- master	144				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	109	
135	E. Dermody.....	2nd Assistant Boatswain and Drill- master	135				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	100	
135	C. G. Thompson	Laundryman and Stoker.....	175				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	140	
135	E. Gallagher	Seaman	131				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	96	
135	John Empson	Seaman	119				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	84	
135	H. C. Wood	Seaman	119				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	84	
135	T. W. Hodges	Seaman	119				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	84	
135	R. Gray.....	Seaman	119				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	84	
135	C. Hermanson	Seaman	137				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	102	
135	Louis De Cressac.....	Cook and Steward	143				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	108	
135	John W. Mackay	Assistant Cook and Steward	119				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	84	
135	C. W. Morris	2nd Assistant Cook and Steward	119				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	84	
135	H. J. Notson	Seaman	119				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	84	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. IX.—Public Instruction—continued.			£	£	£	£	
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.							
136	T. E. Dryhurst.....	Superintendent	350				
		Value of quarters and rations ...			100	250	
136	M. J. Thompson	Teacher	162				
		Value of rations			12	150	
136	M. A. Richardson	Assistant Teacher	150				
		Value of quarters and rations ...			50	100	
136	E. R. Kaye	Matron	120				
136	B. A. Leo	Assistant Matron.....	96				
136	M. K. Daly	Attendant.....	88				
136	H. W. Wall	Gardener, &c.	90				Quarters allowed.
136	E. Bolton	Attendant.....	82				
136	K. Lynch	Attendant.....	82				
136	E. A. Schofield	Attendant.....	50				
CARPENTERIAN REFORMATORY.							
136	F. A. Stayner	Superintendent	300				
		Value of quarters			50	250	
136	Edward Bowcher	Senior Attendant and 2nd Officer	115				
		Value of quarters and rations ...			35	80	
136	A. Tuck	Watchman	100				
		Value of quarters and rations ...			35	65	
136	Thomas Egan	Temporary Attendant	100				
		Value of quarters and rations ...			35	65	
136	C. B. Cochrane.....	Clerk and Storekeeper	125				
		Value of quarters and rations ...			35	90	
136	James Watson.....	Attendant.....	100				
		Value of quarters and rations ...			35	65	
136	F. W. Pull	Teacher of Joinery	138				
		Value of quarters and rations ...			35	103	
136	James Shirden	Orchardist	130				Quarters allowed.
136	T. Donaldson	Cook	100				
		Value of quarters and rations ..			35	65	
136	K. Critchley.....	Servant	76				
		Value of quarters and rations ...			35	41	
136	Wm. Smith	Teacher of Tailoring	100				
		Value of quarters and rations ...			35	65	
136	A. P. Humphries.....	Schoolmaster	159				
		Value of quarters and rations ...			35	124	
SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY.							
137	S. Cunynghame	Matron Superintendent	132				
		Value of quarters and rations ...			45	87	
137	Elizabeth Gyde	School-teacher	100				
		Value of quarters and rations ...			40	60	
137	M. A. Weelands	Attendant	77				
		Value of quarters and rations ...			27	50	
137	Kate McKee.....	Laundress.....	39				Allowed quarters and rations.
OBSERVATORY.							
138	H. C. Russell	Government Astronomer	800				
		Value of quarters			100	700	
138	J. H. Huddy	Messenger, Cleaner, and Carpenter	146				
		Value of quarters			26	120	
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.							
140	J. C. Pierce	Carpenter and Special Constable..	144				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			36	108	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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X.

SECRETARY FOR MINES.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
			£	£	£	£	
DEPARTMENT OF MINES.							
146	James Hebbard	Inspector of Mines	350				
		Living allowance		35			385
146	David Milne	Inspector of Mines	300				
		Living allowance		30			330
148	T. M. Chalker	Wombeyan Caves	90				
		Value of quarters			10		80
148	J. Sibbald	Wellington Caves	85				
		Value of quarters			10		75
148	H. Bradley	Yarrangobilly Caves	100				
		Value of quarters			20		80
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP.							
149	R. D. Jones	Metropolitan Inspector of Stock	240				
		Inspector under Imported Stock Act	200				440
149	George E. Mackay	Inspector of Stock, Albury	325				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		8			338
149	C. J. Vyner	Inspector of Stock, Armidale	325				
		Stationery		5			
		Fuel		2			332
149	W. Dargin	Inspector of Stock, Balranald	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		10			
		Living allowance		16/10/-			336/10/-
149	G. S. Smith	Inspector of Stock, Bathurst	250				
		Stationery		5			255
149	R. W. Dawson	Inspector of Stock, Bombala	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		13			293
149	D. W. F. Hatten	Inspector of Stock, Bourke	325				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		15			
		Living allowance		32/10/-			
		Clerical assistance		52			429/10/-
149	H. L. Mater	Inspector of Stock, Braidwood	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		7/5/-			287/5/-
149	B. Broughton	Inspector of Stock, Brewarrina	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		26			
		Living allowance		18			349
149	C. B. King	Inspector of Stock, Carcoar	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5			285

Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses at the rate of 12s. 6d. per diem when absent from head-quarters at night, and for short journeys at the rate of 6d. per mile up to 10s.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. X.—Secretary for Mines—continued.			£	£	£	£	
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.							
149	James Cotton	Inspector of Stock, Cobar	300				
		Office rent		12			
		Living allowance		30		342	
149	J. G. Stanley	Inspector of Stock, Condobolin .	275				
		Office rent		10			
		Stationery		5			
		Living allowance		27/10/-		317/10/-	
149	Chas Hudson	Inspector of Stock, Cooma	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		13		233	
149	E. May-Steers	Inspector of Stock, Coonabarabran	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Rent		13		293	
149	T. W. Medley	Inspector of Stock, Coonamble ..	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		19/10/-			
		Living allowance		25		299/10/-	
149	A. Campbell.....	Inspector of Stock, Corowa	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Fuel		2		257	
149	Joseph Weir	Inspector of Stock, Deniliquin ..	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5			
		Living allowance		30		340	
149	R. G. Dulhunty	Inspector of Stock, Dubbo	325				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		15			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5		350	
149	W. G. Dowling	Inspector of Stock, Forbes	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office cleaning		3			
		Clerical assistance		12		320	
149	M. J. St. Clair	Inspector of Stock, Glen Innes..	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		5		310	
149	J. L. Henderson	Inspector of Stock, Goulburn....	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		19/10/-			
		Office cleaning		4		278/10/-	
149	A. A. Devlin	Inspector of Stock, Casino.....	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		15/12			
		Clerical Assistance		50		370/12/-	
149	P. W. C. Palmer	Inspector of Stock, Gundagai ..	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		12/10/-			
		Office cleaning		3		270/10/-	
149	R. W. Broughton	Inspector of Stock, Hay	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Living allowance		18		323	
149	Thomas Cadell	Inspector of Stock, Hillston	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		15			
		Living allowance		27/10/-		322 10/-	
149	W. A. Mackie	Inspector of Stock, Germanton ...	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		10		315	
149	J. A. T. Rochfort	Inspector of Stock, Jerilderie ..	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		15		320	
149	James Yeo	Inspector of Stock, Moss Vale ..	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		15			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5		325	

Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses at the rate of 12s. 6d. per diem when absent from head-quarters at night, and for short journeys at the rate of 6d. per mile up to 10s.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. X.—Secretary for Mines—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.</i>							
149	W. J. Powell	Inspector of Stock, West Maitland Stationery	275	5			
		Office rent.....		26		306	
149	Joseph Wilks	Inspector of Stock, Broken Hill... Stationery	300	5			
		Office rent.....		15			
		Living allowance		30		350	
149	W. H. Lowe.....	Inspector of Stock, Merriwa Stationery	225	5			
		Office rent.....		15		245	
149	E. W. Proctor	Inspector of Stock, Mossgiel Stationery	300	5			
		Office rent.....		15			
		Living allowance		30		350	
149	E. G. Finch	Inspector of Stock, Molong Stationery	250	5			
		Office rent.....		10		265	
149	J. W. Chanter	Inspector of Stock, Moulamein .. Stationery	250	5			
		Office rent.....		10			
		Living allowance		25		290	
149	J. W. Brodie	Inspector of Stock, Murrurundi... Stationery	275	5			
		Office rent		9/15/-		289/15/-	
149	E. V. Ffrench	Inspector of Stock, Moree Stationery	275	5			
		Office cleaning		6/10/-			
		Office rent.....		26/-			
		Living allowance		27/10/-		340	
149	C. J. Crocker	Inspector of Stock, Mudgee Stationery	250	5			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5		275	
		Office rent.....		15			
149	A. H. Farrand.....	Inspector of Stock, Narrabri..... Stationery	300	5			
		Office rent.....		12/10/-			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5		322/10/-	
149	W. J. Elworthy	Inspector of Stock, Narrandera... Office rent.....	300	15		315	
149	H. E. Palmer	Inspector of Stock, Kempsey..... Stationery	250	5			
		Office rent.....		15		270	
149	T. Knox Hill	Inspector of Stock, Singleton..... Stationery	250	5			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5			
		Office rent.....		19/10/-		279/10/-	
149	W. D. Dowe.....	Inspector of Stock, Tamworth ... Stationery	325	5			
		Office rent.....		15		345	
149	P. R. Brett	Inspector of Stock, Urana Office rent.....	275	13		238	
149	Chas. Lyne	Inspector of Stock, Wagga Wagga Stationery	275	5		280	
149	R. Kirkpatrick	Inspector of Stock, Warialda..... Stationery	275	5			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5			
		Living allowance		27/10/-		312/19/-	
149	T. T. W. Mackay.....	Inspector of Stock, Wanaaring... Stationery	325	5			
		Office rent.....		20			
		Living allowance		32/10/-		382/10/-	

Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses at the rate of 12s. 6d. per diem when absent from head quarters at night and for short journeys at the rate of 6d. per mile up to 10s.

SCHEDULE OF THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Salaries	Allowances	Deductions.	Total		
No. X.—Secretary for Mines—continued.			£	£	£	£		
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.								
149	D. A. Morgan	Inspector of Stock, Wentworth Stationery Office rent Living allowance	275	5 15 27/10/-	322/10/-	Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses at the rate of 12s 6d. per diem when absent from head-quarters at night and for short journeys at the rate of 6s. per mile up to 10s.	
149	W. J. C. Tully	Inspector of Stock, Wilcannia .. Stationery... .. Office rent Living allowance	300	5 26 18	... ..	349	
149	C. W. Dargin	Inspector of Stock, Penrith .. Stationery Office rent... ..	250	5 7/10/-	... ..	262/10/-	
149	Robert Moyse	Inspector of Stock, Walgett ... Stationery Office rent Office cleaning and fuel ... Living allowance	300	5 15 5 18	... ..	343	
149	J. F. Turner	Inspector of Stock, Yass... .. Stationery... .. Office rent... ..	275	5 6	... ..	286	
149	R. Meadows	Inspector of Stock, Young .. . Stationery Office rent... .. Fuel	275	5 16/5/- 2	... ..	298/5/-	
IMPORTED AND INTRODUCED STOCK.								
149	J. D. Stewart	Veterinary Surgeon, Sydney .. . Quarters and Keep horse at Randwick Stock Quarantine	300	110	... ..	410	
HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, &c.								
151	G. Valder	Principal Value of quarters, &c.	525 ... ..	... ..	125	400	
151	E. C. Wood	Science Master... .. Value of quarters... ..	285 ... ..	... ..	40	215	
151	C. T. Musson	English Master Value of quarters	260 ... ..	... ..	40	220	
151	Catherine Richardson	Housekeeper Value of quarters	160 ... ..	... ..	60	100	
151	G. Cobb	Farm Foreman Value of quarters	146 ... ..	... ..	16	130	
151	C. R. Cassidy	Dairy Instructor Value of quarters	156 ... ..	... ..	52	104	
151	J. J. M'Cue	Bee and Poultry Expert Value of quarters	120	12	... ..	132	
151	A. Brooks	Foreman Mechanic Value of quarters	187 ... ..	... ..	10	177	
151	J. Alford	Orchardist Value of quarters	250 ... ..	... ..	10	210	
151	C. H. Ausburn	Engineer Value of quarters	150 ... ..	... ..	16	134	
151	L. M'Donald	Clerk, Murrumbidgee Farm ... Value of Quarters	160 ... ..	... ..	25	135	
151	R. W. Peacock	Manager, Coolabah Farm ... Living allowance	150	6	... ..	156	
151	C. H. Gorman	Manager, Pera Bore Farm .. . Living allowance...	200	6	... ..	206	

XI.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.							
			£	£	£	£	
158	P. B. Walker	Chief Electrician and Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs	800				
42		Director of Military Telegraphs	.....	90			
133		Meteorological Observer	.....	12	...	902	
		Member of Public Service Tender Board	.....		...	.....	No allowance.
158	W. J. Davies	Chief Inspector and Superintendent, Mail Branch	700			*700	
158	G. P. Unwin	Senior Inspector and Assistant Superintendent	550			550	
158	J. B. Bossley	Inspector	470			470	Inspectors are allowed 15/- per diem when travelling on duty, in addition to cost of conveyance by coach, &c. They are also allowed free passes by train.
158	A. Burnett	do	461			461	
158	E. J. Young	do	400			400	
158	W. H. Maguire	do	400			400	
158	E. W. Bramble	do	400			400	
158	F. P. Brewer	do	400			400	
158	W. H. Golding	do	300			300	
157	D. C. Coote	Cashier	450			450	
		Allowance for losses	.....	25		475	
158	J. Thompson	Distributor of Stamps	425			425	
		Allowance for losses	.....	25		450	
158	F. A. Kelleher	Clerk, Distributer's Branch	200			200	
		Allowance for losses	.....	11		211	
158	J. C. O'Hara	Clerk, Distributer's Branch	280			280	
43		Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment	.....	15		305	
155	J. Clarke	Inland Mail Clerk	400			400	
		Overland English Mails	.....	25		425	
158	C. Clarke	Clerk, Mail Branch	350			*350	
158	R. R. Iredale	do	325			*325	
158	E. B. Seymour	do	325			*325	
158	J. McNeilly	do	300			*300	
158	H. R. Davies	do	325			*325	
158	F. Butler	do	290			*290	
158	M. H. McDonnell	do (Shipping)	280			*280	
158	J. Robinson	do	270			270	
		Allowance for losses	.....	11		*281	
156	F. F. Falconer	Clerk and Translator	290			*290	
158	C. Brady	Clerk, Mail Branch	250			*250	
158	J. L. Stokes	do	230			*230	
158	A. McNeilly	do	230			*230	
158	S. B. Hilton	do	230			*230	
158	F. W. Rush	do	230			*230	
156	J. Middleton	Assistant Shipping Clerk	240			*240	
158	A. Briggs	Clerk, Mail Branch	200			*200	
158	R. A. Shortland	do	210			*210	
158	G. C. Warre	do	200			200	
		Allowance for losses	.....	5		*205	

* Overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of this Office in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon, either during day or night, to sort English and Foreign Mails received or despatched.
N.B.—The Military pay is dependent on attendance at all parades

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
158	R. W. Horn	Clerk, Mail Branch ..	200	..	..	*200	
158	J. C. Wheeler	do	200	..	..	*200	
158	M. J. Brady	do	180	..	..	*180	
158	A. F. de Abreu	do	180	..	..	*180	
158	H. J. Foskett	do	180	..	..	*180	
158	T. W. Baker.....	do	180	..	..	*180	
158	R. H. Millington	do	180	..	..	*180	
158	F. Mullarkey	do	150	..	..	*150	
158	J. A. Mitchell	do	160	..	..	*160	
158	A. Solomon	do	150	..	..	*150	
158	E. R. Herkes	do	140	..	..	*140	
158	J. Y. Nelson.....	Electrician	500				
43		Captain, Electrical Engineers ..		51	..	551	
158	A. A. Dircks	Assistant Electrician ..	350				
43		Lieutenant, Electrical Engineers ..		18	..	368	
158	J. Cormick	Testing Officer	250				
43		Sergeant major, Electrical Engineers ..		15	..	265	
159	J. Reeve	Clerk, Check Branch ..	150				
43		Sergeant, 1st Regiment		12	..	162	
160	J. S. Fitzmaurice	Chief Engineer, Electric Light Branch ..	350				
43		Lieutenant, Electrical Engineers ..		18	..	368	
159	A. Strachan	Clerk, Booking ..	125				
42		Sapper, P.P.S. Miners ..		7/4/-	..	132/4/-	
159	H. E. Williams	Operator ..	200				
42		Sapper, Electrical Engineers ..		7/4/-	..	207/4/-	
159	J. S. Hay	Operator ..	110				
42		Sapper, Electrical Engineers ..		7/4/-	..	117/4/-	
159	H. Bloore	Fitter, Telephone Branch ..	223				
42		Sapper, Electrical Engineers ..		7/4/-	..	230/4/-	
159	D. Berkeley	Fitter, Telephone Branch ..	125				
46		Corporal, Army Service Corps ..		7	..	132	
157	E. Lloyd	Teller, Money Order Division ..	300				
		Risk allowance		12/3/11	..	312/3/11	
157	C. T. Morris	Clerk, Money Order Division ..	250				
		Risk allowance		10/3/3	..	260/3/3	
157	W. C. Allpress	Clerk, Money Order Division ..	240				
		Risk allowance		9/15/1	..	249/15/1	
157	A. G. Day	Clerk, Money Order Division ..	240				
		Risk allowance		9/15/1	..	249/15/1	
157	H. Hilton	Clerk, Money Order Division ..	200				
		Risk allowance		8/2/7	..	208/2/7	
157	C. S. Gillham	Clerk, Money Order Division ..	250				
52		Sub-Lieutenant, N.A. Vol ..		18/15	..	268/15/0	
157	J. E. Guyot	Clerk, Money Order Division ..	210				
43		1st Lieutenant, 3rd Regt ..		15	..	225	
157	C. H. Coggins	Clerk, Money Order Division ..	190				
52		Sub Lieutenant, N.A. Vol ..		20	..	210	
157	W. L. Johnston	Clerk, Money Order Division ..	150				
40		Sergeant, B.D.F. Artillery ..		12	..	162	
158	F. Golding	Testing Officer	240				
42		Sapper, Electrical Engineers ..		6	..	246	
163	Mrs. C. Abbott.....	Officekeeper	100				
		Value of quarters ..		16	..	116	

* Overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of this Office in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon, either during day or night, to sort English and Foreign Mails received or despatched.

N.B.—The Military pay is dependent on attendance at all parades

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>						
161	A. A. S. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Aberdeen	190				
		Value of quarters.....			30	160	
161	J. Waddell	Post and Telegraph Master, Adaminaby.....	170				
		Value of quarters.....			20	150	
161	W. Lee	Post and Telegraph Master, Adamstown	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
161	A. Bellamy	Post and Telegraph Master, Adelong	220				
		Value of quarters.....			30	190	
161	Mrs. R. Long	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Albion Park	130				
		Value of quarters.....			20	110	
161	C. E. Dale.....	Postmaster, Albury.....	370				
		Value of quarters.....			50	320	
161	J. J. Curran.....	Postal Assistant, Albury.....	150				
43		Sergeant, 1st Regiment		12		162	
161	W. J. Parsons	Telegraph Officer, Albury	330				
38		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters.....			40	302	
161	C. J. Lowe	Post and Telegraph Master, Alectown.....	100				
		Value of quarters.....			20	80	
161	W. Watts.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Alexandria	190				
		Value of quarters.....			30	160	
161	E. O. Hodgson.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Alstonville	130				
		Value of quarters.....			20	110	
161	Mrs. K. M. Black	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Annandale	210				
		Value of quarters.....			40	170	
161	B. Thomas	Post and Telegraph Master, Arakoon	120				
74		Light and Signal Master		52			
		Value of quarters.....			20	152	
161	E. J. Collier.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Araluen	170				
		Value of quarters.....			20	150	
161	F. Whysall	Post and Telegraph Master, Armidale.....	350				
138		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters.....			50	312	
161	W. E. Grainger	Post and Telegraph Master, Arncliffe	150				
		Value of quarters.....			20	130	
161	R. Fetherston	Post and Telegraph Master, Ashfield	230				
		Value of quarters.....			40	190	
161	C. R. Bousfield	Post and Telegraph Master, Ballina	250				
		Value of quarters.....			40	210	
161	A. Melville	Post and Telegraph Master, Balmain	250				
		Value of quarters.....			40	210	
161	J. T. Lambert	Post and Telegraph Master, Balranald	240				
		Forage		63/17/6			
		Value of quarters.....			40		
		Living allowance		24		287/17/6	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £31 4s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

N.B.—The Military pay is dependent on attendance at all parades.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
161	P. Phillips	Operator, Balranald	130				
		Driving allowance		20	...	150	
161	W. E. Pollitt	Operator, Balranald	88				
		Driving allowance		12	...	100	
161	A. J. Cram	Supernumery Assistant	65				
		Driving allowance		6	...	71	
161	J. B. Parker	Post and Telegraph Master, Baradine	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	J. S. Roberts	Post and Telegraph Master, Barmedman	170				
		Value of quarters			20	150	
161	E. W. Connolly	Post and Telegraph Master, Barraba	210				
		Delivering telegrams		13			
		Value of quarters			30	193	
161	T. White	Post and Telegraph Master, Barrington	160				
		Value of quarters			20		
		Living allowance		20	...	160	
161	L. A. Hewitt	Post and Telegraph Master, Bateman's Bay	160				
		Porterage		6			
		Value of quarters			20	146	
161	W. G. Thompson	Postmaster, Bathurst	400				
		Value of quarters			50	350	
161	W. A. Blackstone	Telegraph Officer, Bathurst	350				
138		Meteorological Observer		12			
		Value of quarters			50	312	
161	J. W. McCutcheon	Post and Telegraph Master, Bega	270				
		Value of quarters			40	230	
161	J. C. Toose	Post and Telegraph Master, Bellbrook	210				
		Forage		31/4/0			
		Value of quarters			30	211/4/0	
161	W. G. Mason	Post and Telegraph Master, Bellingen	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
161	G. D. Williams	Post and Telegraph Master, Bemboka	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
161	Mrs. P. Fitzgerald	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Bendemeer	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
161	A. E. Thomas	Post and Telegraph Master, Berridale	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
161	A. J. Barwick	Post and Telegraph Master, Berrigan	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
161	J. W. Connelly	Post and Telegraph Master, Berrima	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
161	R. Dixon	Post and Telegraph Master, Berry	225				
		Value of quarters			30	195	
161	H. A. Weatherall	Post and Telegraph Master, Bingara	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
161	R. J. Farquharson	Post and Telegraph Master, Blackheath	200				
		Value of quarters			30	170	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £31 4s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
161	W. S. Arnott	Post and Telegraph Master, Blayney	250				
		Value of quarters			40	210	
161	W. Jackson	Post and Telegraph Master, Bodalla	170				
		Value of quarters			20	150	
161	N. J. Scouller	Post and Telegraph Master, Botany	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
161	T. J. M. Trader	Post and Telegraph Master, Bourke	400				
138		Meteorological Observer		12			
		Living allowance		40			
		Value of quarters			50	402	
162	G. H. Tunks	Postal Assistant, Bourke	200				
		Living allowance		20		220	
161	P. E. Row	Operator, Bourke	190				
		Living allowance		20		210	
161	T. B. O'Mara	Operator, Bourke	140				
		Living allowance		20		160	
161	H. O. S. Tarbolton	Operator, Bourke	125				
		Living allowance		12		137	
161	E. A. Robins	Operator, Bourke	120				
		Living allowance		12		132	
161	W. C. Percy	Operator, Bourke	101				
		Living allowance		12		113	
161	E. E. Cooper	Operator, Bourke	101				
		Living allowance		12		113	
161	E. P. Love	Operator, Bourke	101				
		Living allowance		12		113	
161	R. Spence	Supernumerary Operator, Bourke	78				
		Living allowance		7		85	
162	D. J. Williams	Supernumerary Operator, Bourke	65				
		Living allowance		20		85	
162	J. K. Bennett	Letter-carrier, Bourke	78				
		Living allowance		7		85	
162	J. W. Davies	Messenger, Bourke	52				
		Living allowance		6		58	
162	Wm. Gearing	Messenger, Bourke	39				
		Living allowance		6		45	
162	L. S. Jones	Messenger, Bourke	26				
		Living allowance		6		32	
162	P. J. King	Line-repairer, Bourke	140				
		Living allowance		10		150	
161	R. C. Wilans	Post and Telegraph Master, Broken Hill	400				
		Living allowance		40			
		Value of quarters			50	300	
161	W. R. Guest	Post and Telegraph Master, Broken Hill Railway	160				
		Living allowance		20		180	
162	S. Bastian	Letter-carrier, Broken Hill Railway	78				
		Living allowance		7		85	
162	H. H. Forder	Messenger, Broken Hill Railway	52				
		Living allowance		6		58	
163	James Baker	Postal Assistant, Broken Hill	180				
		Living allowance		12		202	

Full, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers; but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £31 4s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
162	E Gilbert	Postal Assistant, Broken Hill ... Living allowance	170 ..	20 ..	..	190	
162	J. O'Neill	Postal Assistant, Broken Hill ... Living allowance	160	12 ..	..	172	
162	W. Murnane	Postal Assistant, Broken Hill .. Living allowance	160	20 ..	..	180	
162	R. J. Bevan	Postal Assistant, Broken Hill Living allowance	150 ..	20 ..	..	170	
162	H. O. Woollett ..	Postal Assistant, Broken Hill .. Living allowance ..	110 ..	12 ..	..	122	
162	F. McAlister	Postal Assistant, Broken Hill . Living allowance ..	101 ..	20 ..	..	121	
162	J J Fairhead	Postal Assistant, Broken Hill Living allowance ..	88 ..	12 ..	..	100	
161	J. H. Spence	Operator, Broken Hill . Living allowance ..	200 ..	20 ..	..	220	
161	W. O. Grant	Operator, Broken Hill ... Living allowance ..	200 ..	12 ..	..	212	
161	F. T. Jackson ...	Operator, Broken Hill Living allowance ..	175 ..	20 ..	..	195	
161	A. H. Woollett ...	Operator, Broken Hill ... Living allowance ..	160 ..	20 ..	..	180	
161	A. Fox	Operator, Broken Hill ... Living allowance ...	130 ..	20 ..	..	150	
161	W. J. Keelty	Operator, Broken Hill . Living allowance ..	130 ..	12 .....	.....	142	
161	R. Hardcastle	Operator, Broken Hill .. Living allowance	130	20 .....	.....	150	
161	P. Elliss	Operator, Broken Hill .. Living allowance	106	12 .....	.....	118	
162	J. S. Barnes ..	Acting Supernumerary Operator, Broken Hill ... Living allowance ...	65	20 ..	..	85	
162	E. A. Hunt ..	Acting Supernumerary Operator, Broken Hill ... Living allowance ...	65	20 ..	..	85	
162	L. Rae	Line-repairer, Broken Hill .. Living allowance ..	140	10 ..	..	150	
162	J. A. Marvell	Fitter, Broken Hill ... Living allowance ..	200 ..	10 ..	..	210	
162	F. Fox ..	Letter carrier, Broken Hill ... Living allowance ...	115	6 ..	..	121	
162	J. Rogers ..	Letter carrier, Broken Hill Living allowance ..	91 ..	10 .....	.....	101	
162	W. H. Juhan ..	Letter-carrier, Broken Hill .. Living allowance ..	78	7 ..	..	85	
162	J. T. Beaven ..	Letter-carrier, Broken Hill ... Living allowance ...	65	20 ..	..	85	
162	W. Lawrie ..	Switch Attendant, Broken Hill Living allowance ..	65 ..	6 ..	..	71	
162	M. L. Pryor ..	Switch Attendant, Broken Hill Living allowance ..	52 ..	6 .....	.....	58	
162	H. J. Hanford ..	Switch Attendant, Broken Hill Living allowance ..	52	6	58	
162	C. H. R. Guppy	Switch Attendant, Broken Hill . Living allowance ..	39	6	45	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
162	A. H. Mitchell.....	Messenger, Broken Hill..... Living allowance.....	52	6 .....	..... .....	58	
162	A. Hill.....	Messenger, Broken Hill..... Living allowance.....	52	6 .....	..... .....	58	
162	F. J. Harding.....	Messenger, Broken Hill..... Living allowance.....	26	6 .....	..... .....	32	
162	W. C. Holman.....	Messenger, Broken Hill..... Living allowance.....	26	6 .....	..... .....	32	
161	C. A. Oliver.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Boggabilla..... Living allowance..... Value of quarters.....	160	20 .....	..... 20	160	
161	R. L. Studdert.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Boggabri..... Value of quarters.....	210 .....	.....	30	180	
161	A. G. Robins.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Bombala..... Value of quarters.....	250 .....	.....	40	210	
161	M. J. Sheppard.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Booligal..... Living allowance..... Value of quarters.....	180	20	30	170	
162	C. J. Taylor.....	Supernumerary Operator, Booligal Living allowance.....	65	20 .....	.....	85	
161	Mrs. B. Seymour.....	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Bowna..... Value of quarters.....	130 .....	.....	20	110	
161	J. D. Sherriff.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Bowral..... Value of quarters.....	250 .....	.....	40	210	
161	W. A. Johnston.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Bowraville..... Value of quarters.....	140 .....	.....	20	120	
161	A. Bray.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Braidwood..... Value of quarters.....	230 .....	.....	30	200	
161	J. A. Tulloch.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Branxton..... Value of quarters.....	150 .....	.....	20	130	
161	C. J. Robins.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Brewarrina..... Living allowance..... Value of quarters.....	260	26	40	246	
162	A. A. Wales.....	Supernumerary Operator, Bre- warrina..... Living allowance.....	65	20 .....	.....	85	
161	T. F. Bell.....	Operator, Brewarrina..... Living allowance.....	180	20 .....	.....	200	
162	W. C. Brown.....	Postal Assistant, Brewarrina..... Living allowance.....	100	20 .....	.....	120	
162	C. H. Robins.....	Messenger, Brewarrina..... Living allowance.....	52	6 .....	.....	58	
161	E. Adam.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Broadwater..... Value of quarters.....	200 .....	.....	30	170	
161	E. D. A. Livermore.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Brushgrove..... Value of quarters..... Porterage.....	140 13	20	133	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.						
161	J. P. Carter	Post and Telegraph Master, Bulahdelah..... Value of quarters.....	150 .....	.....	20	130	
161	J. J. O'Brien	Post and Telegraph Master, Bulyeroi..... Living allowance..... Value of quarters.....	130	20	20	130	
161	Miss L. Tobin	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Bundanoon..... Value of quarters.....	125 .....	.....	20	105	
161	E. T. Eames	Post and Telegraph Master, Bundarra..... Value of quarters.....	160 .....	.....	20	140	
161	T. L. Coughlan	Post and Telegraph Master, Bungendore..... Value of quarters.....	200 .....	.....	30	170	
161	J. H. Grill	Post and Telegraph Master, Bungwahl..... Value of quarters.....	125 .....	.....	20	105	
161	J. Creer.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Burrage..... Value of quarters.....	130 .....	.....	20	110	
161	B. V. Squire	Post and Telegraph Master, Burrawang..... Value of quarters.....	140 .....	.....	20	120	
161	D. J. Elliott	Post and Telegraph Master, Burrowa..... Value of quarters.....	225 .....	.....	30	195	
161	H. Matthews	Post and Telegraph Master, Burwood..... Value of quarters.....	250 .....	.....	40	210	
161	P. Pratt	Post and Telegraph Master, Byrock..... Living allowance..... Value of quarters.....	200	12	30	182	
162	W. J. McPherson	Operator, Byrock..... Living allowance.....	101	12	.....	113	
162	A. C. E. Fisher	Messenger, Byrock..... Living allowance.....	52	6	.....	58	
161	J. C. Flanders	Post and Telegraph Master, Byron Bay..... Value of quarters.....	150 .....	.....	20	130	
161	J. J. L. Morony	Post and Telegraph Master, Camden..... Value of quarters.....	220 .....	.....	30	190	
161	W. Wood	Post and Telegraph Master, Campbelltown..... Value of quarters.....	230 .....	.....	30	200	
161	F. Burgis	Post and Telegraph Master, Camperdown..... Value of quarters.....	225 .....	.....	30	195	
161	G. C. Walter	Post and Telegraph Master, Candelo..... Value of quarters.....	190 .....	.....	30	160	
161	T. Stokes	Post and Telegraph Master, Captain's Flat..... Value of quarters.....	150 .....	.....	20	130	
161	H. J. Rowthorn	Post and Telegraph Master, Carcoar..... Value of quarters.....	180	30	150	
161	C. D. L. gun	Post and Telegraph Master, Cargo..... Value of quarters.....	130	20	110	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.						
161	W. H. Southwick	Post and Telegraph Master, Carinda	130				
		Living allowance		20	20	130	
161	S. L. Hancock	Post and Telegraph Master, Carrithool	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
161	W. J. Gwynne	Post and Telegraph Master, Carrington	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
161	F. B. Kenane	Post and Telegraph Master, Casino	250				
		Value of quarters			40	210	
161	J. T. Miner	Post and Telegraph Master, Cassilis	170				
		Value of quarters			20	150	
161	Mrs. A. M. Ford	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Chatswood	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	A. H. C. McAulay	Post and Telegraph Master, Chatsworth Island	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
161	S. Mansfield	Post and Telegraph Master, Clarence Town	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
161	G. T. Alcorn	Post and Telegraph Master, Clifton	130				
		Porterage		12		142	
161	W. C. Rush	Post and Telegraph Master, Cobar	330				
		Living allowance		33			
		Value of quarters			40	323	
162	L. H. McGlynn	Operator, Cobar	160				
		Living allowance		12		172	
162	G. R. Rutherford	Postal Assistant, Cobar	120				
		Living allowance		12		132	
162	W. G. Stewart	Postal Assistant, Cobar	65				
		Living allowance		20		85	
162	H. R. Bilton	Super. Operator, Cobar	78				
		Living allowance		7		85	
162	R. Stewart	Letter Carrier, Cobar	78				
		Living allowance		7		85	
162	H. Vale	Line Repairer, Cobar	140				
		Living allowance		10		150	
162	R. M. Lee	Messenger, Cobar	52				
		Living allowance		6		58	
162	R. Rankin	Switch Attendant, Cobar	52				
		Living allowance		6		58	
162	S. A. Bennett	Switch Attendant, Cobar	33				
		Living allowance		6		45	
162	H. O. Budd	Switch Attendant, Cobar	26				
		Living allowance		6		32	
161	J. Horsley	Post and Telegraph Master, Cobargo	200				
		Forage		31/4/-			
		Value of quarters			30	201/4/-	
161	E. F. Dalgleish	Post and Telegraph Master, Collarenebri	180				
		Living allowance		20			
		Value of quarters			30	170	
162	E. McGauley	Super. Operator, Collarenebri	78				
		Living allowance		7		85	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
161	M. Russell	Post and Telegraph Master, Come-by-Chance	130				
		Living allowance.....		20			
		Value of quarters			20	130	
161	H. G. Kulmar	Post and Telegraph Master, Concord	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
161	W. J. Job	Post and Telegraph Master, Condobolin	240				
		Living allowance.....		24			
		Value of quarters			40	224	
162	E. A. Robinson	Operator, Condobolin	120				
		Living allowance.....		20		140	
162	D. F. Schuback	Super. Operator, Condobolin	65				
		Living allowance.....		20		85	
162	J. Perriman	Letter-carrier, Condobolin	78				
		Living allowance.....		7		85	
162	S. H. Stone	Messenger, Condobolin	52				
		Living allowance.....		10		62	
161	Mrs. E. Church	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Coogee.....	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
161	H. Brigden	Post and Telegraph Master, Coolah.....	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
161	W. Moore.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Coolamon	190				
		Value of quarters			£0	160	
161	H. J. Burton	Post and Telegraph Master, Cooma.....	270				
133		Meteorological observer		12			
		Value of quarters			40	242	
161	J. Curran	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonabarabran	190				
133		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters			30	172	
161	F. Waddups.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonamble	300				
		Living allowance.....		30			
		Value of quarters			40	290	
162	W. T. Windeyer	Operator, Coonamble	120				
		Living allowance.....		20		140	
162	G. S. McGarry.....	Postal Assistant, Coonamble	91				
		Living allowance.....		12		103	
162	R. O. West	Letter-carrier, Coonamble	78				
		Living allowance.....		10		88	
162	G. O. Medley	Messenger, Coonamble	39				
		Living allowance.....		6		45	
161	A. C. Green	Post and Telegraph Master, Cooranbong	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	G. S. Hay.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Cootamundra	330				
		Value of quarters			40	290	
161	S. Moffitt	Post and Telegraph Master, Coraki	170				
		Value of quarters			20	150	
161	J. M. Cooke	Post and Telegraph Master, Corowa	260				
		Value of quarters			40	220	
161	J. J. Molloy	Post and Telegraph Master, Cowra	270				
		Value of quarters			40	230	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
161	J. Walter	Post and Telegraph Master, Crookwell	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
161	J. R. Cabel	Post and Telegraph Master, Cudai Value of quarters	160		20	140	
161	Vacant	Post and Telegraph Master, Cudgen	130		20	110	
161	C. M. Ireland	Post and Telegraph Master, Cumnock	150		20	130	
161	W. Dowling	Post and Telegraph Master, Cundletown	140				
		Porterage		5			
		Value of quarters			20	125	
161	E. Quin	Post and Telegraph Master, Dalmorton	130		20	110	
161	S. W. Cambridge	Post and Telegraph Master, Dalton	130		20	110	
161	E. A. Bingham	Post and Telegraph Master, Dapto	140		20	120	
161	M. E. Husing	Post and Telegraph Master, Darlington	190		30	160	
161	H. L. Yates	Post and Telegraph Master, Daysdale	130		20	110	
161	J. Cox	Post and Telegraph Master, Deepwater	140		20	120	
161	J. G. Elliott	Postmaster, Deniliquin	350				
		Living allowance		35			
		Value of quarters			50	335	
162	A. Fordham	Postal Assistant, Deniliquin	160				
		Living allowance		20		180	
162	R. Buckley	Telegraph Officer, Deniliquin	350				
138		Meteorological Observer		12			
		Living allowance		35			
		Value of quarters			50	347	
162	J. Goldrick	Operator, Deniliquin	200				
		Living allowance		20		220	
162	D. F. McCarthy	Postal Assistant, Deniliquin	110				
		Living allowance		20		130	
162	S. Trass	Letter-carrier, Deniliquin	78				
		Living allowance		7		85	
162	C. C. Worner	Mail-boy, Deniliquin	65				
		Living allowance		20		85	
162	J. T. Allanson	Operator, Deniliquin	170				
		Living allowance		20		190	
162	W. Powell	Operator, Deniliquin	160				
		Living allowance		12		172	
162	L. W. Quick	Operator, Deniliquin	160				
		Living allowance		20		180	
162	E. Chapman	Operator, Deniliquin	140				
		Living allowance		20		160	
162	J. W. Murphy	Operator, Deniliquin	91				
		Living allowance		12		103	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
162	J. M. Willoughby	Super. Operator, Deniliquin	78				
		Living allowance.....		7		85	
162	J. W. Druitt.....	Line Repairer, Deniliquin	140				
		Living allowance.....		10		150	
162	W. S. Fawcett	Messenger, Deniliquin	39				
		Living allowance.....		6		45	
162	F. Moltine	Messenger, Deniliquin	26				
		Living allowance.....		6		32	
162	D. Brophy	Messenger, Deniliquin	26				
		Living allowance.....		6		32	
161	W. W. Cumming.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Denman	150				
		Value of quarters.....			20	130	
161	G. F. Schwinghammer ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Drake	170				
		Value of quarters.....			20	150	
161	P. J. H. Sewell	Post and Telegraph Master, Drummoyne	150				
		Value of quarters.....			20	130	
161	H. Curry	Post and Telegraph Master, Dubbo	300				
		Value of quarters.....			40	260	
161	L. Isaac.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Dulwich Hill	175				
		Value of quarters.....			20	155	
161	T. H. Ryan	Post and Telegraph Master, Dungog	200				
		Value of quarters.....			30	170	
161	T. Carey	Post and Telegraph Master, Dural	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
161	J. B. Douty.....	Post and Telegraph Master, East Balmain	170				
		Value of quarters.....			20	150	
161	H. T. M. Williams	Post and Telegraph Master, East Maitland	250				
43		Captain, 4th Regiment		20			
		Value of quarters.....			40	230	
161	W. G. Payne	Post and Telegraph Master, Euabalong	170				
		Living allowance.....		12			
		Value of quarters.....			20	162	
162	A. F. Graham	Operator, Eauabalong.....	65				
		Living allowance.....		20		85	
161	C. G. Kebby.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Eden	170				
		Value of quarters.....			20	150	
161	C. F. Wakely	Post and Telegraph Master, Edgecliffe	250				
		Value of quarters.....			40	210	
161	Miss B. J. Moore.....	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Elizabeth-street South	190				
		Value of quarters.....			30	160	
161	T. W. C. Young	Post and Telegraph Master, Emmaville	220				
		Value of quarters.....			30	190	
161	E. Chapman.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Enmore	280				
		Value of quarters.....			40	240	
161	J. Marshall	Post and Telegraph Master, Enngonia	130				
		Living allowance.....		20			
		Value of quarters.....			20	130	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.						
161	W. R. Bragg	Post and Telegraph Master, Erskineville	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
161	W. S. Simmons	Post and Telegraph Master, Eugowra	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	M. Follers	Post and Telegraph Master, Euriowie	130				
		Living allowance		20		150	
161	E. G. B. McColough	Post and Telegraph Master, Euston	130				
		Living allowance		26			
		Forage		63/17/6			
		Value of quarters			20	199/17/6	
162	W. W. Allan	Operator, Euston	78				
		Living allowance		12		90	
161	H. J. Dyce	Post and Telegraph Master, Fernmount	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	N. W. Clifford	Post and Telegraph Master, Finley	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	Mrs. L. Guinn	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Fivedock	110				
		Value of quarters			20	90	
161	W. S. Bellamy	Post and Telegraph Master, Forbes	300				
138		Meteorological Observer		12			
		Value of quarters			40	272	
161	T. J. Battye	Post and Telegraph Master, Ford's Bridge	130				
		Living allowance		12		142	
161	P. Aldrick	Post and Telegraph Master, Forster	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
161	Mrs. E. Done	Post and Telegraph Master, Frederickton	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
161	M. E. Burke	Post and Telegraph Master, George-street West	260				
		Value of quarters			40	220	
161	S. H. Phillips	Post and Telegraph Master, Germanton	200				
		Value of quarters			30	170	
161	Mrs. K. O'Brien	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Gerringong	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
161	H. T. Green	Post and Telegraph Master, Gilgandra	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
161	G. J. Ruwald	Post and Telegraph Master, Ginninderra	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	D. A. Rayner	Post and Telegraph Master, Gladstone	130				
		Porterage		5			
		Value of quarters			20	115	
161	Miss L. Knott	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Glebe Point	225				
		Value of quarters			40	185	
161	J. Anschau	Post and Telegraph Master, Glen Innes	290				
		Value of quarters			40	250	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £31 4s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
161	J. J. Kennedy	Post and Telegraph Master, Gloucester	130				
		Forage		26			
		Value of quarters			20	136	
161	J. D. Caldwell	Post and Telegraph Master, Goodooga	210				
		Living allowance		21			
		Value of quarters			30	201	
162	J. W. Sainsbury	Operator, Goodooga	91				
		Living allowance		6		97	
161	F. C. Gillett.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Goolagong	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	J. F. Farr.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Gosford	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
161	F. G. Davis	Postmaster, Goulburn	400				
		Value of quarters			50	350	
162 138	C. A. Middleton	Telegraph Officer, Goulburn	330				
		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters			40	302	
161	P. S. Eldershaw	Post and Telegraph Master, Grafton	300				
		Value of quarters			40	260	
161	Miss J. Higgs	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Granville	250				
		Value of quarters			40	210	
161	J. T. Fountain... ..	Post and Telegraph Master, Grenfell	250				
		Value of quarters			40	210	
161	R. Galloway.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Greta	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
161	P. D. Brown	Post and Telegraph Master, Grong Grong	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	A. J. Knight	Post and Telegraph Master, Gulargambone	170				
		Value of quarters			20	150	
161	W. Clarke.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Gulgong	250				
		Value of quarters			40	210	
161	J. H. Miller	Post and Telegraph Master, Gundagai	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
161	H. Martin.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Gunnedah	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
161	F. W. Timmis	Post and Telegraph Master, Gunning	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
161	H. L. Wheeler.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Hamilton	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
161	J. M. Drum	Post and Telegraph Master, Harden	150				
		Value of quarters.....			20	130	
161	Mrs. M. V. McCloskey ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Hartley Vale	120				
		Delivering telegrams		10		130	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
161	H. C. Carolan	Post and Telegraph Master, Harwood Island.....	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	W. Camper	Post and Telegraph Master, Hay	400				
138		Met. ological Observer.....		24			
		Living allowance.....		40			
		Value of quarters			50	414	
162	J. C. Lees.....	Postal Assistant, Hay.....	200				
		Living allowance		20		220	
162	W. J. Gunning	Postal Assistant, Hay.....	65				
		Living allowance.....		20		85	
162	H. S. Goddard.....	Operator, Hay.....	180				
		Living allowance.....		20		200	
162	J. A. Bollmann	Operator, Hay.....	140				
		Living allowance.....		12		152	
162	W. H. Percy	Super. Operator, Hay.....	78				
		Living allowance.....		7		85	
162	F. Styman	Letter-carrier, Hay.....	125				
		Living allowance.....		10		135	
162	J. Willoughby	Letter-carrier, Hay.....	120				
		Living allowance.....		10		130	
162	H. Cross	Line-repairer, Hay.....	140				
		Living allowance.....		10		150	
162	J. A. Squires	Messenger, Hay.....	26				
		Living allowance.....		6		32	
162	E. W. Bell	Messenger, Hay.....	39				
		Living allowance.....		6		45	
161	T. Horan	Post and Telegraph Master, Helensburgh	150				
		Porterage		30			
		Delivering telegrams		13			
		Value of quarters			20	173	
161	A. J. Meynink	Post and Telegraph Master, Hill End.....	200				
		Value of quarters.....			30	170	
161	W. G. Drew.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Hillgrove	200				
		Value of quarters.....			30	170	
161	P. T. Whealy	Post and Telegraph Master, Hillston	240				
		Living allowance.....		24			
		Value of quarters			40	224	
162	C. Chandler	Line-repairer, Hillston	140				
		Living allowance		10		150	
162	W. T. Budd.....	Letter-carrier, Hillston	91				
		Living allowance.....		6		97	
162	O. W. O'Connell.....	Messenger, Hillston	52				
		Living allowance.....		6		58	
162	J. P. O'Connell	Operator, Hillston	65				
		Living allowance		20		85	
161	M. Lockyer	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Hinton	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
161	C. G. A. Doutty	Post and Telegraph Master, Homebush	250				
		Value of quarters			40	210	
161	G. A. M. Carroll	Post and Telegraph Master, Hornsby Junction.....	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	

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 Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £31 4s. to £33 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
161	J. McKay.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Howlong.....	140				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		20	120	
161	W. Robertson	Post and Telegraph Master, Hungerford	130				
		Living allowance .....	.....	20	.....	150	
161	L. J. Coghlan	Post and Telegraph Master, Hunter's Hill.....	200				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		30	170	
161	F. Smythe	Post and Telegraph Master, Hurstville	150				
		Porterage .....	.....	6			
		Value of quarters .....	.....		20	136	
161	W. H. Rowland	Post and Telegraph Master, Inverell	299				
138		Meteorological Observer.....	.....	12			
		Value of quarters .....	.....		40	271	
161	F. W. Hawker	Post and Telegraph Master, Ivanhoe	170				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		20		
		Living allowance .....	.....	12	.....	162	
161	A. D. Fowler	Post and Telegraph Master, Jerilderie	270				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		40	230	
161	Mrs. H. A. Atkinson	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Jerry's Plains.....	140				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		20	120	
161	W. C. Mobbs	Post and Telegraph Master, Jones Island	130				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		20	110	
161	W. J. Holahan.....	Post and Telegraph Master, June	250				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		40	210	
161	J. B. Nugent	Post and Telegraph Master, Kangaroo Valley	140				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		20	120	
161	J. R. Nash	Post and Telegraph Master, Katoomba	250				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		40	210	
161	A. E. Marsden	Post and Telegraph Master, Kelso	170				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		20	150	
161	W. F. Davidson	Post and Telegraph Master, Kempsey.....	200				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		30	170	
161	J. W. Clinch	Post and Telegraph Master, Kiama.....	240				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		40	200	
161	H. E. Quick	Post and Telegraph Master, Kiandra	130				
138		Meteorological Observer.....	.....	12			
		Living allowance .....	.....	20			
		Value of quarters .....	.....		20	142	
161	M. H. Kelly.....	Post and Telegraph Master, King-street.....	350				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		50	300	
161	A. H. Gosbell	Post and Telegraph Master, Kogarah	180				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		30	150	
161	F. A. Leseberg	Post and Telegraph Master, Kyamba	190				
		Forage	45/12/6			
		Value of quarters		30	205/12/6	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
161	J. J. Niven	Post and Telegraph Master, Lake Cudgellico.....	130				
		Living allowance		12			
		Value of quarters			20	122	
162	W. Wallace	Postal Assistant, Lake Cudgellico	101				
		Living allowance		12		113	
161	A. H. Costin	Post and Telegraph Master, Lambton	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
161	A. Thomson	Post and Telegraph Master, Laurieton	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
161	C. E. Gibson.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Lawrence	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
161	W. Newton	Post and Telegraph Master, Lawson	170				
		Value of quarters			20	150	
161	A. T. McMillan	Post and Telegraph Master, Leichhardt	225				
		Value of quarters			40	185	
161	B. J. Martin.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Lismore	270				
		Value of quarters			40	230	
161	D. A. Thomas	Post and Telegraph Master, Lithgow	290				
		Value of quarters			40	250	
161	A. Galbraith.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Liverpool	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
161	W. J. Oswald	Post and Telegraph Master, Lochinvar	110				
		Porterage		26		136	
161	T. H. Noake.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Lockhart.....	130				
		Value of quarters.....			20	110	
161	T. McArthur	Post and Telegraph Master, Louth	160				
		Living allowance		20			
		Value of quarters			20	160	
162	H. C. Pearson	Messenger, Louth	52				
		Living allowance		6		58	
161	F. E. M. Scott	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Macksville	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
161	J. Lamy	Post and Telegraph Master, Maclcan	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
161	W. F. Burgess.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Manilla	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
161	G. U. Hosking	Post and Telegraph Master, Manly	250				
		Value of quarters			40	210	
161	J. L. Shambler.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Marengo	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
161	W. H. Day	Post and Telegraph Master, Marrickville	250				
		Value of quarters			40	210	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
161	T. E. Mulholland.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Marsdens	140		20	120	
		Value of quarters					
162	W. J. Hodge	Operator, Marsdens	65			77	
		District allowance		12			
161	H. A. Hoare.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Marulan	160			160	
		Porterage		20			
		Value of quarters			20		
161	T. Barclay	Post and Telegraph Master, Menindie.....	220			211	
		Living allowance		21			
		Value of quarters			30		
162	W. C. Street	Operator, Menindie	120			132	
		Living allowance		12			
162	A. B. Lewis	Operator, Menindie	101			113	
		Living allowance		12			
162	O. Edwards	Super. Assistant, Menindie	65			71	
		Living allowance		6			
162	A. Beattie.....	Line Repairer, Menindie	140			150	
		Living allowance		10			
161	A. N. Muir	Post and Telegraph Master, Merewether	160			140	
		Value of quarters.....			20		
161	Mrs. M. A. Isaacs	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Merimbula	125			105	
		Value of quarters.....			20		
161	W. A. Reid	Post and Telegraph Master, Merriwa	200			170	
		Value of quarters.....			30		
161	T. J. S. Dignan	Post and Telegraph Master, Miller's Point	160			140	
		Value of quarters.....			20		
161	H. L. Jenner	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Millie	130			130	
		Living allowance		20			
		Value of quarters.....			20		
162	P. Kingsford	Postal Assistant, Millie	88			100	
		Living allowance		12			
161	S. C. Francis	Post and Telegraph Master, Milthorpe	200			170	
		Value of quarters.....			30		
161	J. Dodds	Post and Telegraph Master, Milparinka	144			156	
		Living allowance		12			
161	J. T. Hackett	Post and Telegraph Master, Milton.....	220			190	
		Value of quarters.....			30		
161	J. Claxton.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Minmi.....	150			130	
		Value of quarters.....			20		
161	A. Prott	Post and Telegraph Master, Mittagong	220			190	
		Value of quarters.....			30		
161	J. N. Falconer.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Moama	160			140	
		Value of quarters.....			20		
161	A. E. South	Post and Telegraph Master, Mogil Mogil	140			140	
		Living allowance		20			
		Value of quarters.....			20		

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.						
161	B. P. Martin	Post and Telegraph Master, Molong	250				
		Value of quarters.....			40	210	
161	J. Munro	Post and Telegraph Master, Moree	299				
		Living allowance		29			
		Value of quarters.....			40	288	
162	T. A. Pryke	Operator, Moree	180				
		Living allowance		20		200	
162	T. Garaty	Operator, Moree	130				
		Living allowance		20		150	
162	Jas. O'Connor	Postal Assistant, Moree	91				
		Living allowance		20		111	
162	Isaac Greer	Supernumerary Operator, Moree	65				
		Living allowance		20		85	
162	T. A. Doherty	Letter-carrier, Moree	78				
		Living allowance		10		88	
162	W. H. Neary	Messenger, Moree	39				
		Living allowance		6		45	
162	J. R. Canvin.....	Messenger, Moree	26				
		Living allowance		6		32	
161	J. Bennett	Post and Telegraph Master, Morpeth	220				
		Value of quarters.....			30	190	
161	H. A. Lott	Post and Telegraph Master, Moruya	225				
		Value of quarters.....			30	195	
161	F. Waller.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Mosman	170				
		Value of quarters			20	150	
161	J. G. Tedder	Post and Telegraph Master, Mossgiel	175				
		Value of quarters.....			30		
		Living allowance		26		171	
162	T. Pollard.....	Messenger, Mossgiel	26				
		Living allowance		6		32	
161	J. E. Parke	Post and Telegraph Master, Moss Vale	250				
		Value of quarters.....			40	210	
161	A. E. Parker	Post and Telegraph Master, Moulamein	160				
		Living allowance		12			
		Forage		63/17/6			
		Value of quarters.....			20	215/17/6	
162	R. L. Jones	Postal Assistant, Moulamein	101				
		Living allowance		12		113	
161	E. Thompson	Post and Telegraph Master, Mount Drysdale	110				
		Living allowance		12		122	
161	J. Gray.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Mount Hope	150				
		Living allowance		12			
		Value of quarters.....			20	142	
162	W. Collins	Supernumerary Assistant, Mount Hope	65				
		Living allowance		6		71	
161	F. J. Barnett	Post and Telegraph Master, Mount Victoria	270				
138		Meteorological Observer.....					
		Value of quarters.....			40	242	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
161	O. Haydock	Post and Telegraph Master, Mudgee	330				
		Value of quarters.....			40	290	
161	C. O. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Mulwala	170				
		Value of quarters.....			20	150	
161	J. A. Keating	Post and Telegraph Master, Mundooran.....	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
161	A. Leslie	Post and Telegraph Master, Mungindi	190				
		Living allowance		20			
		Value of quarters.....			30	180	
162	A. Hudspeth	Operator, Mungindi	78				
		Living allowance		12		90	
161	F. T. South	Post and Telegraph Master, Murrumburrah	225				
		Value of quarters.....			30	195	
161	S. E. Hewett	Post and Telegraph Master, Murrurundi	225				
		Value of quarters.....			30	195	
161	W. J. Grime	Post and Telegraph Master, Murwillumbah	250				
		Value of quarters.....			40	210	
161	C. C. Paul	Post and Telegraph Master, Muswellbrook.....	290				
		Value of quarters.....			40	250	
161	A. J. Martin	Post and Telegraph Master, Nambucca Heads	150				
		Value of quarters.....			20	130	
161	F. W. Browne.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Narrabri	320				
		Value of quarters.....			40	280	
161	G. A. Gunning	Post and Telegraph Master, Narramine	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
161	H. Malone	Post and Telegraph Master, Narrandera.....	299				
		Value of quarters.....			40	259	
161	H. J. Berry	Post and Telegraph Master, Nelligen	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
161	W. J. Noble.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Nelson's Bay	120				
		Porterage		6			
		Value of quarters.....			20	106	
161	A. Wardrop.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Neutral Bay	130				
		Value of quarters.....			20	110	
161	W. J. S. Montgomery.....	Post and Telegraph Master, New Angledool	170				
		Living allowance		20			
		Value of quarters.....			20	170	
162	E. L. Coomber.....	Supernumerary Operator, New Angledool	65				
		Living allowance		20		85	
161	H. S. C. Eckley	Post and Telegraph Master, Newbridge	140				
		Porterage		10			
		Value of quarters.....			20	130	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
161	W. O'Neill	Postmaster, Newcastle	400				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	50	350	
161	G. J. Warren	Post and Telegraph Master, Newcastle West.....	240				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	200	
161	Miss M. Campbell	Post and Telegraph Mistress, New Lambton	52				
		Delivering letters, &c.....	.....	39	.....	91	
161	C. H. Hatch	Post and Telegraph Master, Newton Boyd.....	180				
		Forage .....	.....	36/10/-			
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	186/10/-	
161	J. Lee	Post and Telegraph Master, Newtown.....	370				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	50	320	
161	J. Samuel	Post and Telegraph Master, Nimitybelle	140				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	120	
161	F. C. Pelham	Post and Telegraph Master, North Botany.....	150				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	130	
161	H. McBaron.....	Post and Telegraph Master, North Broken Hill	130				
		Living allowance.....	.....	20-			
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	20	130	
162	J. Rowe	Messenger, North Broken Hill ..	39				
		Living allowance.....	.....	6	.....	45	
161	Mrs. R. L. Fitzpatrick ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, North Parramatta.....	160				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	140	
161	G. A. Reid	Post and Telegraph Master, North Sydney	330				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	290	
161	G. S. Roberts	Post and Telegraph Master, Nowra.....	250				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	210	
161	F. A. Abrams	Post and Telegraph Master, Nundle	160				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	140	
161	H. D. Edwards	Post and Telegraph Master, Nymagee	220				
		Living allowance.....	.....	21			
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	211	
162	A. Hayward	Operator, Nymagee.....	130				
		Living allowance.....	.....	20	.....	150	
162	J. S. Mullen.....	Supernumery Operator, Nymagee	65				
		Living allowance .....	.....	6	.....	71	
162	W. G. Griffiths	Messenger, Nymagee	39				
		Living allowance .....	.....	6	.....	45	
161	Vacant	Post and Telegraph Master, Nyngan	240				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	200	
161	A. Morton	Post and Telegraph Master, Oberon	150				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	130	
161	A. H. Davies	Post and Telegraph Master, Orange	350				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	50	300	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers; but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
161	A. Carroll.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Oxford-street.....	299				
		Value of quarters.....			40	259	
161	W. P. O'Neill	Post and Telegraph Master, Oxley	130				
		Living allowance.....		12			
		Value of quarters.....			20	122	
162	S. H. Slater	Messenger, Oxley.....	26				
		Living allowance.....		6		32	
161	A. T. Gale	Post and Telegraph Master, Paddington.....	299				
		Value of quarters.....			40	259	
161	J. Johnson	Post and Telegraph Master, Palmer's Island	130				
		Value of quarters.....			20	110	
161	E. J. Cornell	Post and Telegraph Master, Pambula	200				
		Value of quarters.....			30	170	
161	W. A. Lorking.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Parkes.....	299				
		Value of quarters.....			40	259	
161	T. Quirk	Post and Telegraph Master, Parramatta.....	350				
		Value of quarters.....			50	300	
161	E. M. Doust.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Paterson	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
161	J. Campey	Post and Telegraph Master, Peak Hill	200				
		Value of quarters.....			30	170	
161	F. J. Fowler.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Penrith	225				
		Value of quarters.....			30	195	
161	A. C. Atkinson	Post and Telegraph Master, Petersham	250				
		Value of quarters.....			40	210	
161	F. Burgess	Post and Telegraph Master, Picton	220				
		Value of quarters.....			30	190	
161	E. V. Blackwell	Post and Telegraph Master, Pilliga.....	190				
		Living allowance.....		20			
		Value of quarters.....			30	180	
162	A. J. Cormie	Operator, Pilliga.....	88				
		Living allowance.....		12		100	
161	J. J. Guilfoyle.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Pooncarrie	180				
		Living allowance.....		20			
		Forage		63/17/6			
		Value of quarters.....			30	233/17/6	
161	C. P. Moxham	Post and Telegraph Master, Port Macquarie	225				
		Value of quarters.....			30	195	
161	F. Lassen	Post and Telegraph Master, Pyrmont	220				
		Value of quarters.....			30	190	
161	R. Seton	Post and Telegraph Master, Queanbeyan	230				
		Value of quarters.....			40	190	
161	T. Dickson	Post and Telegraph Master, Quirindi	270				
		Value of quarters.....			40	230	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
161	J. A. Kelly	Post and Telegraph Master, Randwick	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	260	
161	L. M. J. Butler	Post and Telegraph Master, Raymond Terrace	170				
		Value of quarters.....			20	150	
161	H. Moyses	Post and Telegraph Master, Redfern	270				
		Value of quarters.....			40	230	
161	G. E. Collett	Post and Telegraph Master, Richmond	210				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	
161	H. Litchfield	Post and Telegraph Master, Robertson	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
161	A. W. Plumley	Post and Telegraph Master, Rockdale.....	190				
		Value of quarters.....			30	160	
161	W. T. Keating	Post and Telegraph Master, Rockley	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
161	J. M'Neely	Post and Telegraph Master, Rozella	200				
		Value of quarters.....			40	160	
161	T. Swan	Post and Telegraph Master, Ryde Keeping office open until 8 p.m....	160				
				10		170	
161	S. R. Millard	Post and Telegraph Master, Rylstone	200				
		Value of quarters.....			30	170	
161	E. J. Robbins	Post and Telegraph Master, St. Mary's	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
161	Mrs. M. Russell	Post and Telegraph Mistress, St. Peter's	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
161	J. S. Page.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Scone Value of quarters.....	230				
					40	190	
161	E. J. Wood	Post and Telegraph Master, Silverton	150				
		Living allowance		20			
		Value of quarters.....			20	150	
162	S. E. Bailey	Messenger, Silverton	39				
		Living allowance		6		45	
161	J. Kelf	Post and Telegraph Master, Singleton	320				
		Value of quarters.....			40	280	
161	A. Vallance	Post and Telegraph Master, Smithfield	60				
		Delivering telegrams		13		73	
161	A. J. Paine	Post and Telegraph Master, Smithtown	130				
		Value of quarters.....			20	110	
161	J. Hayes	Post and Telegraph Master, Sofala	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
161	E. A. Guillier	Post and Telegraph Master, South Broken Hill	190				
		Living allowance		20		210	
162	D. J. Doran	Letter-carrier, South Broken Hill Living allowance	78				
				7		85	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
162	J. W. Cole	Messenger, South Broken Hill ... Living allowance	52	6	.....	58	
161	H. J. Chapman.....	Post and Telegraph Master, South Grafton	220	.....	30	190	
161	J. Metcalf.....	Post and Telegraph Master, South Woodburn	190	31/4/-	.....	191/4/-	
161	J. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Stroud.....	150	.....	20	130	
161	P. E. Eslick	Post and Telegraph Master, Stuart Town	160	.....	20	140	
161	H. Robinson.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Summer Hill	280	.....	40	240	
161	L. A. Tomkinson.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Sunny Corner.....	190	.....	30	160	
161	Vacant	Post and Telegraph Master, Surry Hills.....	220	.....	30	190	
161	C. H. Powell	Post and Telegraph Master, Sutherland	130	.....	20	110	
161	W. Alexander	Post and Telegraph Master, Sutton Forest.....	160	.....	20	140	
162	W. Abercrombie	Postal Assistant, Sutton Forest... Delivering telegrams	88	10	.....	98	
161	J. Sampson	Post and Telegraph Master, Tabulam.....	175	36/10/-	.....	191/10/-	
161	W. J. Chandler	Post and Telegraph Master, Tamworth	350	.....	50	300	
161	J. Johnston	Post and Telegraph Master, Taralga	170	.....	20	150	
161	E. H. Taylor	Post and Telegraph Master, Tareutta	140	.....	20	120	
161	R. R. Graham	Post and Telegraph Master, Taree	220	.....	30	190	
161	W. Allan	Post and Telegraph Master, Tareena	190	95/1/6	.....	275/1/6	
161	J. M. Foley	Post and Telegraph Master, Temora	250	40	210	
161	G. Lobsey.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Tenterfield	270	40	230	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
161	E. J. K. Heazlett	Post and Telegraph Master, Tibooburra	175				
		Living allowance		26			
		Value of quarters			30	171	
162	J. F. Downes	Messenger, Tibooburra	39				
		Living allowance		6		45	
161	M. O'Hara	Post and Telegraph Master, Tighe's Hill	93				
		Porterage		30		123	
161	J. B. Guillier	Post and Telegraph Master, Tilpa	150				
		Living allowance		20			
		Value of quarters			20	150	
161	G. J. Stibbard	Post and Telegraph Master, Tingha	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
161	J. T. Ward	Post and Telegraph Master, Tinonee	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
161	P. A. Dunne	Post and Telegraph Master, Tocumwall	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
161	J. J. McCudden	Post and Telegraph Master, Tomingley	110				
		Value of quarters			20	90	
161	R. Finney	Post and Telegraph Master, Trangie	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
161	J. McFadden	Post and Telegraph Master, Trundle	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
161	Mrs. E. Lee	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Trunkey Creek	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	D. Bremner	Post and Telegraph Master, Tuena	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	H. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Tumberumba	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
161	A. L. Bennett	Post and Telegraph Master, Tumbulgum	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	G. D. Wooddall	Post and Telegraph Master, Tumut	250				
		Value of quarters			40	210	
161	G. T. Palmer	Post and Telegraph Master, Tweed Heads	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
161	L. Gambell	Post and Telegraph Master, Ulladulla	95				
		Porterage		15		110	
161	W. J. Loughman	Post and Telegraph Master, Ulmarra	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	W. J. L. Kyle	Post and Telegraph Master, Ultimo	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
161	H. E. Best	Post and Telegraph Master, Upper Copmanhurst	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
161	K. Mitchell	Post and Telegraph Master, Uralla Value of quarters	260 . . . . .	. . . . .	30	230	
161	F. Small	Post and Telegraph Master, Uiana Value of quarters	180 . . . . .	. . . . .	30	150	
161	H. B. Jefferson	Post and Telegraph Master, Waggga Wagga	370				
138		Meteorological Observer Value of quarters . . . . .	. . . . .	12	50	332	
161	E. T. Hudson	Post and Telegraph Master, Walbundrie Value of quarters	130 . . . . .	. . . . .	20	110	
161	D. R. Thursby	Post and Telegraph Master, Walcha Value of quarters	220 . . . . .	. . . . .	30	190	
161	J. Foley	Post and Telegraph Master, Walgett	240				
138		Living allowance Meteorological Observer Value of quarters . . . . .	. . . . .	14/8/- 24	40	238/8/-	
162	W. E. Leckie	Line repairer, Walgett Living allowance	140	10 . . . . .	. . . . .	150	
162	H. Stubbs	Operator, Walgett Living allowance	120	20 . . . . .	. . . . .	140	
162	W. S. McCrossin	Operator, Walgett Living allowance	120	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	132	
162	M. N. Crowley	Supernumerary Operator, Walgett Living allowance	65	20 . . . . .	. . . . .	85	
162	W. A. Ford	Messenger, Walgett Living allowance	39	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	45	
161	W. Mead	Post and Telegraph Master, Wallerawang Value of quarters	170 . . . . .	. . . . .	20	150	
161	W. Keohan	Post and Telegraph Master, Wallsend Plattsburg Value of quarters	225 . . . . .	. . . . .	30	195	
161	Vacant	Post and Telegraph Master, Wanaaring Living allowance Value of quarters	220	22	30	212	
162	A. Macdonald	Messenger, Wanaaring Living allowance	39	6 . . . . .	. . . . .	45	
161	W. Harris	Post and Telegraph Master, Waratah Value of quarters	190 . . . . .	. . . . .	30	160	
161	M. F. McDonough	Post and Telegraph Master, Wardell Value of quarters	140 . . . . .	. . . . .	20	120	
161	W. O. Newbery	Post and Telegraph Master, Warialda Living allowance Value of quarters	220	22	30	212	
162	P. J. Arno'd	Operator, Warialda Living allowance	101	12 . . . . .	. . . . .	113	
162	E. Young	Supernumerary Operator, Warialda Living allowance	65	20	85	
162	M. McFarlane	Line-repairer, Warialda Living allowance	140	10	150	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
161	G. W. Selff	Post and Telegraph Master, Warren	270				
		Value of quarters.....			40	230	
161	A. C. Manuel	Post and Telegraph Master, Watson's Bay	130				
		Porterage		10			
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
161	W. Walters	Post and Telegraph Master, Wattle Flat	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
161	J. Jones	Post and Telegraph Master, Wauchope.....	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
161	L. Kingsmill.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Waverley	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	
161	J. T. Molloy.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Wee Waa.....	220				
		Living allowance.....		21			
		Value of quarters.....			30	211	
162	L. Ainsworth	Supernumerary Operator, Wee Waa	78				
		Living allowance.....		7		85	
162	W. F. Harris	Messenger, Wee Waa.....	26				
		Living allowance		6		32	
161	A. Chrystal	Post and Telegraph Master, Wellington	290				
		Value of quarters.....			40	250	
161	J. E. Ballard	Post and Telegraph Master, Wentworth	280				
		Living allowance.....		28			
138		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters.....			40	280	
162	J. Keely	Postal Assistant, Wentworth.....	160				
		Living allowance.....		20		180	
162	W. Merrion	Operator, Wentworth	130				
		Living allowance		20		150	
162	J. Dingwall	Line-repairer, Wentworth	140				
		Living allowance		10		150	
162	J. Maidment	Operator, Wentworth.....	120				
		Living allowance.....		20		140	
162	J. E. Sheringham.....	Messenger, Wentworth	39				
		Living allowance.....		6		45	
161	E. A. Williams.....	Post and Telegraph Master, West Kempsey.....	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
161	W. Johnson	Post and Telegraph Master, West Maitland.....	330				
		Value of quarters.....			40	290	
161	P. Claye*	Telegraph Officer, West Maitland	350				
		Value of quarters.....			50	300	
162 43	J. P. F. McGlinn.....	Operator, West Maitland	160				
		Lieutenant, 4th Regiment		12/10/-		172/10/-	
161	G. T. J. Grace.....	Post and Telegraph Master, White Cliffs	150				
		Living allowance		20		170	
162	J. V. Hall.....	Supernumerary Operator, White Cliffs	65				
		Living allowance		20		85	

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* Deceased.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
162	W. A. P. Orr	Supernumerary Operator, White Cliffs	65				
		Living allowance		20		85	
162	A. Millard	Messenger, White Cliffs	39				
		Living allowance		6		45	
161	H. Dent	Post and Telegraph Master, Whitton	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
162	I. C. J. Mower	Operator, Whitton	110				
		Porterage		10		120	
161	W. J. Lawless	Post and Telegraph Master, Wickham	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
161	J. R. Holding	Post and Telegraph Master, Wilcannia	330				
		Living allowance		33			
138		Meteorological Observer		24			
		Value of quarters			40	347	
162	F. H. Percy	Postal Assistant, Wilcannia	160				
		Living allowance		12		172	
162	J. Mullen	Operator, Wilcannia	120				
		Living allowance		20		140	
162	A. J. McCarthy	Operator, Wilcannia	120				
		Living allowance		12		132	
162	G. W. Hancock	Operator, Wilcannia	100				
		Living allowance		20		120	
162	F. J. Jones	Line Repairer, Wilcannia	140				
		Living allowance		10		150	
162	J. H. Knight	Letter-carrier, Wilcannia	65				
		Living allowance		20		85	
162	V. I. Taylor	Messenger, Wilcannia	52				
		Living allowance		6		58	
162	J. J. Reid	Messenger, Wilcannia	39				
		Living allowance		6		45	
161	R. B. Edward	Post and Telegraph Master, William-street	299				
		Value of quarters			40	259	
161	J. A. Dick	Post and Telegraph Master, Windsor	280				
		Value of quarters			40	240	
161	J. W. Hodgins	Post and Telegraph Master, Wingham	170				
		Value of quarters			20	150	
161	J. T. Marx	Post and Telegraph Master, Wiseman's Ferry	225				
		Forage		36/10/0			
		Porterage		10			
		Value of quarters			30	241/10/	
161	J. C. J. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Wollombi	225				
		Forage		36/10/-			
		Value of quarters			30	231/10/-	
161	C. W. Pratt	Post and Telegraph Master, Wollongong	270				
		Value of quarters			40	230	
161	G. H. Rowthorne	Post and Telegraph Master, Wolumla	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>						
161	M. S. Dargin.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Woollahra	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
161	E. C. Lawrence	Post and Telegraph Master, Woolwich	50				
		Delivering correspondence and telegrams		40		90	
161	E. A. Graham	Post and Telegraph Master, Woonona	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
161	C. M. Black	Post and Telegraph Master, Wyalong.....	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
161	W. J. Stafford	Post and Telegraph Master, Wyang	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
161	E. T. Mulligan.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Yass.....	270				
		Value of quarters			40	230	
161	H. J. Lancaster	Post and Telegraph Master, Yetman	190				
		Living allowance		20			
		Forage		36/10/-			
		Value of quarters			30	216/10	
162	J. J. Brodie	Supernumerary Assistant, Yetman Living allowance	65		6		71
161	W. McNab	Post and Telegraph Master, Young.....	320				
		Value of quarters			40	280	

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1899.
(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SCHEDULE TO MILITARY AND NAVAL ALLOWANCES.

(SHOWING AMOUNT OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES VOTED FOR 1898-9, AND PROPOSED FOR 1899-1900.)

Printed under No. 14 Report from Printing Committee, 19 December, 1899.

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SCHEDULE TO MILITARY ALLOWANCES.

Rank.	Name.	Reference to Estimates.	Salary.	Allowances provided, or Cash drawn in lieu of—						Total Allowances.	Total voted for 1898-1899.	Total proposed for 1899-1900.											
				Lodging.	Forage.	Stabling.	Servant.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.				Uniform.										
HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF.			£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.								
Major-General	G. A. French ...	32	1,250	462 ^b	...	27	55 ^c	...	32	0	0 [†]	...	576	0	0	1,826	0	0	1,826	0	0		
Assistant Adjutant-General ...	H. D. Mackenzie ...	32	457	125 ^b	68	28	27	18	5	0	24	15	0	...	291	0	0	748	0	0	748	0	0
Assistant Quartermaster-General ...	J. E. D. Taunton ...	32	457	125	68	28	27	18	5	0	24	15	0	...	291	0	0	748	0	0	748	0	0
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ...	M. M. Boam ...	32	384	82	34	14	27	18	5	0	13	15	0	...	189	0	0	573	0	0	573	0	0
Garrison Sergeant-Major ...	.....	32	178	41	...	...	...	27	2	3	9	17	9	5	83	0	0	261	0	0	261	0	0
Sergeant Instructor of Musketry ...	.....	32	134	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	37	0	0	162	0	0	171	0	0	171	0	0
Assistant Superintendent, Randwick Rifle Range ...	.....	32	153	41 ^b	...	...	...	29	2	3	9	17	9	5	85	0	0	238	0	0	238	0	0
Sergeant, Rifle Range ...	.....	32	134	32 ^b	...	...	...	17	16	4	4	3	8	5	59	0	0	193	0	0	193	0	0
Markers, Rifle Range (2) ...	.....	32	125	32 ^b	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	37	0	0	162	0	0	162	0	0	162	0	0
Marker, Rifle Range ...	.....	32	134	32 ^b	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	37	0	0	171	0	0	171	0	0	171	0	0
PAY BRANCH.																							
Staff Paymaster	C. Solomon ...	33	457	102	...	...	27	18	5	0	16	15	0	...	164	0	0	598	0	0	621	0	0
ORDNANCE BRANCH.																							
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance ...	J. T. Blanchard ...	33	474 [†]	82	...	...	27	18	5	0	13	15	0	...	141	0	0	615	0	0	615	0	0
Receiver and Issuer of Stores ...	W. J. Brown ...	33	275	45	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	45	0	0	295	0	0	320	0	0	320	0	0
NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.																							
Officer Commanding Artillery Forces ...	S. C. U. Smith ...	34	730	125 ^b	68	27	55 ^c	18	5	0	24	15	0	...	318	0	0	1,048	0	0	1,048	0	0
Firemaster	W. T. Bridges ...	34	402 [§]	82 ^b	34	14	27 ^c	18	5	0	13	15	0	...	189	0	0	591	0	0	591	0	0
Quartermaster	T. H. Rouse ...	34	200	46	...	...	27	18	5	0	6	15	0	...	98	0	0	278	0	0	298	0	0
BRIGADE DIVISION FIELD ARTILLERY.																							
Officer Commanding Field Artillery Brigade ...	H. P. Airey ...	34	475 ^a	102 ^b	68	28	27 ^c	18	5	0	16	15	0	...	260	0	0	735	0	0	735	0	0
Captain and Adjutant, Field Artillery ...	H. Dangar ...	34	321	54 ^b	34	14	27 ^c	18	5	0	6	15	0	...	154	0	0	475	0	0	475	0	0
Lieutenant, Field Artillery ...	E. A. Antill ...	34	216	46 ^b	34	14	27 ^c	18	5	0	6	15	0	...	146	0	0	362	0	0	362	0	0
Lieutenant, Field Artillery ...	S. E. Christian ...	34	216	46 ^b	34	14	27 ^c	18	5	0	6	15	0	...	146	0	0	362	0	0	362	0	0
Lieutenant, Field Artillery ...	Vacant ...	34	180	46	34	14	27	18	5	0	6	15	0	...	146	0	0	326	0	0	326	0	0
1st GARRISON DIVISION.																							
Captain and Adjutant, 1st Garrison Division.	A. P. Luscombe ...	35	367 ^d	55 ^b	34	14	27	18	5	0	6	15	0	...	155	0	0	522	0	0	522	0	0

1

* Includes £137 furniture allowance, and £200 table allowance. † Light only. ‡ Includes £36 charge pay. § Includes £46 as Acting Instructor. (a) Includes £55 command pay. (b) In Quarters. (c) Servants provided from soldiers. (d) Includes £46 as Acting Staff Captain.

Schedule to Military Allowances—continued.

Rank.	Name.	Reference to Estimates.	Salary.	Allowances provided, or Cash drawn in lieu of—							Total Allowances.	Total voted for 1898-1899.	Total proposed for 1899-1900.
				Lodging.	Forage.	Stabling.	Servant.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Uniform.			
GARRISON COMPANIES-OFFICERS.													
			£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Major, 1st Garrison Division ...	F. Baynes ...	35	401 ^a	82 ^b	34	14	27 ^c	18 5 0	13 15 0	...	189 0 0	590 0 0	590 0 0
Major, 1st Garrison Division ...	P. L. Murray ...	35	401 ^a	82 ^b	34	14	27 ^c	18 5 0	13 15 0	...	189 0 0	590 0 0	590 0 0
Major, 1st Garrison Division ...	A. H. P. Savage ...	35	401 ^a	82 ^b	34	14	27 ^c	18 5 0	13 15 0	...	189 0 0	590 0 0	590 0 0
Captain, 1st Garrison Division ...	A. G. H. Morris ...	35	321	55 ^b	...	...	27 ^c	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	107 0 0	428 0 0	428 0 0
Captain, 1st Garrison Division ...	H. Le Messurier ...	35	321	55 ^b	...	...	27 ^c	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	107 0 0	428 0 0	428 0 0
Captain, 1st Garrison Division ...	A. H. Sandford ...	35	321	55 ^b	...	...	27 ^c	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	107 0 0	428 0 0	428 0 0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	R. H. L. B. Jenkins ...	35	216	46 ^b	...	...	27 ^c	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	98 0 0	314 0 0	314 0 0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	C. W. Lamb ...	35	216	46	...	...	27 ^c	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	98 0 0	314 0 0	314 0 0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	H. J. C. Taylor ...	35	216	46 ^b	...	...	27 ^c	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	98 0 0	314 0 0	314 0 0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	G. E. Bulmer ...	35	216	46 ^b	...	...	27 ^c	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	98 0 0	314 0 0	314 0 0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	J. Mair ...	35	216	46 ^b	...	...	27 ^c	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	98 0 0	314 0 0	314 0 0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	H. S. Sweetland ...	35	216	46 ^b	...	...	27 ^c	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	98 0 0	314 0 0	314 0 0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	S. S. Ryrie ...	35	180	46 ^b	...	...	27 ^c	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	98 0 0	278 0 0	278 0 0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	Q. Griffiths ...	35	180	46 ^b	...	...	27 ^c	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	98 0 0	278 0 0	278 0 0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	Vacant ...	35	180	46	...	...	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	98 0 0	278 0 0	278 0 0
STAFF OFFICE FOR ENGINEER SERVICES.													
Chief Surveyor ...	J. H. R. King ...	37	350	55 ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 0 0	405 0 0	405 0 0
Submarine Mining Storekeeper...	.....	37	183	41 ^b	...	...	...	22 2 3	9 17 9	5	78 0 0	261 0 0	261 0 0
Staff Instructor to Electricians ...	.....	37	183	41 ^b	...	...	...	22 2 3	9 17 9	5	78 0 0	261 0 0	261 0 0
Sergeant-Artificer, Electricians...	.....	37	143	32	...	...	...	26 0 0	.....	5	63 0 0	206 0 0	206 0 0
Corporal Artificers, Electricians ...	.....	37	125	26	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	31 0 0	.....	156 0 0
ENGINEERS.—No. 3 COMPANY, SUBMARINE MINERS (PERMANENT).													
Officer Commanding ...	J. H. A. Lee ...	37	399*	82 ^b	34	14	27	18 5 0	13 15 0	...	189 0 0	588 0 0	588 0 0
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (PERMANENT).													
Surgeon-Colonel and Principal Medical Officer...	W. D. C. Williams ...	38	624*	125	34	14	27	18 5 0	25 15 0	...	244 0 0	868 0 0	868 0 0
ARMY SERVICE CORPS (PERMANENT).													
Adjutant and Quartermaster ...	R. Beauman ...	38	277	46	34	14	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	146 0 0	423 0 0	423 0 0

(a) Includes £45 command pay.

(b) In quarters.

(c) Servants provided from soldiers.

* Includes £15 command pay.

Schedule to Military Allowances—continued.

Rank.	Name.	Reference to Estimates.	Salary.	Allowances provided, or Cash drawn in lieu of—							Total Allowances.	Total voted for 1898-1899.	Total proposed for 1899-1900.
				Lodging.	Forage.	Stabling.	Servant.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Uniform.			
			£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.													
Captain and Principal Veterinary Surgeon	A. P. Gribben	39	200	...	34	14	...	.....	.....	...	48 0 0	248 0 0	248 0 0
LANCERS REGIMENT.													
Adjutant and Paymaster...	G. L. Lee...	39	329	55	34	14	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	155 0 0	484 0 0	484 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-Major	.....	39	160	41 ^a	34	14 ^c	...	22 2 3	9 17 9	5	126 0 0	286 0 0	286 0 0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	.....	39	160	38	34	14	...	.....	.....	5	91 0 0	251 0 0	251 0 0
Orderly Room Clerk	.....	39	143	32	34	14	...	.....	.....	5	85 0 0	228 0 0	228 0 0
Sergeant-Instructors (4)	.....	39	143	32	34	14	...	.....	.....	5	85 0 0	228 0 0	228 0 0
MOUNTED RIFLES.													
Adjutant and Paymaster	J. M. Antill	40	329	55	34	14	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	155 0 0	484 0 0	484 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-Major	.....	40	160	41	34	14	...	29 2 3	9 17 9	5	133 0 0	293 0 0	293 0 0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	.....	40	160	38	34	14	...	.....	.....	5	91 0 0	251 0 0	251 0 0
Orderly Room Clerk	.....	40	143	32	34	14	...	.....	.....	5	85 0 0	228 0 0	228 0 0
Sergeant-Instructors (4)	.....	40	143	32	34	14	...	.....	.....	5	85 0 0	228 0 0	228 0 0
PARTIALLY-PAID ARTILLERY.													
Adjutant and Paymaster...	L. H. Kyngdon	40	321	55 ^a	34	14	27 ^b	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	155 0 0	476 0 0	476 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-Major	.....	40	178	41	...	...	...	29 2 3	9 17 9	5	85 0 0	263 0 0	263 0 0
Orderly Room Clerk	.....	40	150	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	187 0 0
PARTIALLY-PAID FIELD ENGINEERS.													
Storemen (2)	.....	42	134	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	171 0 0	171 0 0
PARTIALLY-PAID ELECTRICIANS.													
Storemen (2)	.....	43	125	29	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	34 0 0	159 0 0	159 0 0
INFANTRY—1ST REGIMENT.													
Adjutant and Paymaster...	G. C. Knight	43	370	82	34	14	27	18 5 0	13 15 0	...	189 0 0	559 0 0	559 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-Major	.....	43	160	41	...	...	...	17 2 3	9 17 9	5	73 0 0	233 0 0	233 0 0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	.....	43	160	38	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	43 0 0	203 0 0	203 0 0
Orderly Room Clerk	.....	43	153	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	187 0 0	190 0 0
Sergeant-Instructors (4)	.....	43	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Sergeant-Instructors (2)	.....	43	134	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	171 0 0	171 0 0

(a) In quarters.

(b) Servant provided from soldiers.

(c) Stabling provided.

Schedule to Military Allowances—continued.

Rank.	Name.	Reference to Estimates.	Salary.	Allowances provided, or Cash drawn in lieu of—							Total Allowances.	Total voted for 1898-1899.	Total proposed for 1899-1900										
				Lodging.	Forage.	Stabling.	Servant.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Uniform.													
			£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.								
INFANTRY—2ND REGIMENT.																							
Adjutant and Paymaster...	J. G. Legge	43	334	55	34	14	27	18	5	0	6	15	0	155	0	0	489	0	0	489	0	0	
Regimental Sergeant-Major	.....	43	160	41	...	...	...	24	2	3	9	17	9	5	80	0	0	240	0	0	240	0	0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	.....	43	160	38	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	43	0	0	43	0	0	203	0	0	203	0	0
Orderly-room Clerk	.....	43	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	37	0	0	37	0	0	180	0	0	180	0	0
Sergeant-Instructors (5)	.....	43	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	37	0	0	37	0	0	180	0	0	180	0	0
Sergeant-Instructor	.....	43	134	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	37	0	0	37	0	0	171	0	0	171	0	0
INFANTRY—3RD REGIMENT.																							
Adjutant and Paymaster	C. F. Bartlett	43	370	82	34	14	27	18	5	0	13	15	0	189	0	0	559	0	0	559	0	0	
Regimental Sergeant-Major	.....	43	160	41	...	...	...	24	2	3	9	17	9	5	80	0	0	240	0	0	240	0	0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	.....	43	160	38	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	43	0	0	43	0	0	203	0	0	203	0	0
Orderly-room Clerk	.....	43	153	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	37	0	0	37	0	0	190	0	0	190	0	0
Sergeant-Instructors (4)	.....	43	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	37	0	0	37	0	0	180	0	0	180	0	0
Sergeant-Instructors (3)	.....	43	134	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	37	0	0	37	0	0	171	0	0	171	0	0
INFANTRY—4TH REGIMENT.																							
Adjutant and Paymaster	M. A. Hilliard	43	334	55	34	14	27	18	5	0	6	15	0	155	0	0	489	0	0	489	0	0	
Regimental Sergeant-Major	.....	43	160	41	...	...	...	22	2	3	9	17	9	5	78	0	0	238	0	0	238	0	0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	.....	43	160	38	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	43	0	0	43	0	0	203	0	0	203	0	0
Orderly-room Clerk	.....	43	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	37	0	0	37	0	0	180	0	0	180	0	0
Sergeant-Instructors (4)	.....	43	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	37	0	0	37	0	0	180	0	0	180	0	0
Sergeant-Instructors (3)	.....	43	134	32	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	37	0	0	37	0	0	171	0	0	171	0	0
PARTIALLY-PAID ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.																							
Warrant Officer and Staff Instructor	J. Bond	45	178	41	...	...	...	38	2	3	9	17	9	5	94	0	0	272	0	0	272	0	0
BARRACK SECTION.																							
Barrack Sergeant	.....	46	134	32*	...	...	...	24	2	3	9	17	9	5	71	0	0	196	0	0	205	0	0
VOLUNTEERS.																							
Officer Commanding Volunteer Forces...	M. W. Bayly	48	420	102	34	14	...	18	5	0	17	15	0	186	0	0	606	0	0	606	0	0	
FIRST AUSTRALIAN HORSE.																							
Adjutant and Quartermaster	R. R. Thompson	48	262	46	34	14	27	18	5	0	6	15	0	146	0	0	378	0	0	408	0	0	
Sergeant-Major	.....	48	160	41	34	14	...	24	2	3	9	17	9	5	128	0	0	288	0	0	288	0	0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	.....	48	153	38	34	14	...	.....	.....	.....	5	91	0	0	91	0	0	244	0	0	244	0	0
Sergeant-Instructors (4)	.....	48	143	32	34	14	...	.....	.....	.....	5	85	0	0	85	0	0	228	0	0	228	0	0

* In quarters.

Schedule to Military Allowances—continued.

Rank.	Name.	Reference to Estimates.	Salary.	Allowances provided, or Cash drawn in lieu of—							Total Allowances.	Total voted for 1898-1899.	Total proposed for 1899-1900.
				Lodging.	Forage.	Stabling.	Servant.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Uniform.			
			£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5TH REGIMENT (SCOTTISH RIFLES).													
Adjutant and Quartermaster	... .. Vacant	48	334	46	34	14	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	146 0 0	405 0 0	480 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-Major	48	160	41	...	...	...	24 2 3	9 17 9	5	80 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	48	153	38	...	...	...	...	...	5	43 0 0	196 0 0	196 0 0
Orderly-room Clerk	48	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Sergeant-Instructors (2)	48	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Do do (2)	48	134	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	171 0 0	.....
6TH REGIMENT (AUSTRALIAN RIFLES).													
Lieutenant and Adjutant	... .. G. J. Grieve	49	259	46	34	14	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	146 0 0	405 0 0	405 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-Major	49	160	41	...	...	...	24 2 3	9 17 9	5	80 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	49	153	38	...	...	...	...	...	5	43 0 0	196 0 0	196 0 0
Orderly-room Clerk	49	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Sergeant-Instructors (2)	49	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Sergeant-Instructor	49	134	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	.....	171 0 0
7TH REGIMENT (ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES).													
Lieutenant and Adjutant	... .. A. Holmes	49	259	46	34	14	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	146 0 0	405 0 0	405 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-Major	49	160	41	...	...	...	24 2 3	9 17 9	5	80 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	49	153	38	...	...	...	...	...	5	43 0 0	196 0 0	196 0 0
Orderly-room Clerk	49	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Sergeant-Instructors (2)	49	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Do Instructor	49	134	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	171 0 0	.....
8TH REGIMENT (UNION).													
Lieutenant and Adjutant	... .. A. Tower	50	259	46	34	14	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	146 0 0	.....	405 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-Major	50	160	41	...	...	...	24 2 3	9 17 9	5	80 0 0	.....	240 0 0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	50	153	38	...	...	...	...	...	5	43 0 0	.....	196 0 0
Orderly-room Clerk	50	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	.....	180 0 0
Sergeant-Instructor	50	134	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	.....	171 0 0
RAILWAY CORPS.													
Sergeant-Instructor	50	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	.....
NATIONAL GUARD.													
Sergeant-Instructor	50	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0

SCHEDULE TO NAVAL ALLOWANCES.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Total Voted for 1898-9.	Total Proposed for 1899-1900.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.		
	NAVAL FORCES.							
	<i>Torpedo Defence.</i>		£	£		£	£	
52	Geo. S. Bosanquet	Officer in Charge of Torpedoes ...	280					
52		Commander Volunteer Naval Artillery		72				
		In lieu of quarters		150				
		Do rations, fuel, and light		43	.....	545	545
52	Wm. Amciss	Engineer for Torpedoes	223					
		In lieu of quarters		90				
		Do rations.....		37	.....	350	350

Chief Secretary's Department,
6th December, 1899.

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

1899.
(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING APRIL, 1899.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 3 August, 1899.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of April, 1899, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	100 0 6
Do Hong Kong Government	27 0 5
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Do British Guiana Government	16 12 10
Do Straits Settlements Government	11 7 4
Pensions to Inspectors of Stock	73 9 1
Mercantile Marine Pensions	2 4 0
Moruya River Improvements (Loans)	541 12 10
Police Superannuation Fund	5,568 3 3
Contribution towards formation and maintenance of Meteorological Station, Mount Kosciusko	100 0 0
Kuring-gai Chase—Special Grant for Improvements	250 0 0
Imported Stock	260 8 10
Expenses in connection with Royal Commission, Coal Cargoes	23 15 8
Painting Railings, Public Parks	14 3 4
Board of Health—Salaries	4 16 9
Macleay River Improvements (Loans)	1,180 7 0
Bellinger River Improvements (Loans)	46 6 11
Expenses in connection with Conference of Premiers at Melbourne in connection with the Federal Enabling Bill	16 16 0
Reorganisation of the Public Service	214 11 9
Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection, &c. ...	814 18 6
New Lambton Fire Brigade—Special Grant	30 0 0
First Australian Horse—Capitation Allowance for Uniform	625 0 0
Glebe Island Abattoirs—Salaries	212 10 0
Commission on Payment of Debentures, and Interest on Debentures in Sydney ...	27 1 7
Expenses in connection with "Costa Rica" Packet Case	4 9 0
Taxation Department—Furniture	10 0 1
Purchase of Land and Buildings at Murwillumbah, to be used as a Post-office ...	400 0 0
National Guard Band—Allowance	50 0 0
Aborigines Protection Board—Contingencies	322 11 3
Expenses in connection with holding Volunteer Camps of Instruction during Easter Holidays	103 9 2
Total	£ 11,056 12 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
11th May, 1899.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
JAMES N. BRUNKER,
For Treasurer.

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(1918-1919)

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1899.
(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING MAY, 1899.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 3 August, 1899.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of May, 1899, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	£ s. d. 104 3 9
Do Hong Kong Government	16 7 11
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Do British Guiana Government	16 12 10
Mercantile Marine Pensions	1 2 0
Pensions to Inspectors of Stock	47 17 4
Metropolitan Charities Association—Special Grant... ..	275 0 0
Analytical Branch, Medical Adviser—Salaries	1 16 8
Petty Sessions—Salaries	8 6 8
Registrar-General—Salaries	0 11 8
Fisheries Commission—Salaries	4 3 4
Lunacy—Salaries	1 5 0
Expenses in connection with Royal Commission, Coal Cargoes	29 0 0
Attorney-General—Salaries	209 6 8
Military Secretary—Salaries	8 6 8
Painting Railings, Public Parks	192 18 9
Moruya River Improvements (Loans)... ..	249 11 8
Board of Health—Salaries	20 16 8
Macleay River Improvements (Loans)	605 19 1
District Courts—Salaries	4 3 4
Bellinger River Improvements (Loans)	590 2 6
Reorganisation of the Public Service	462 14 4
Imported Stock	584 17 11
Prothonotary—Salaries	33 6 8
Expenses in connection with the Immigration Restriction Act	4 3 4
Distribution of Seed Wheat to Distressed Farmers	438 8 7
Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection, &c.... ..	1,193 13 1
Glebe Island Abattoirs—Salaries	25 0 0
Taxation Department—Furniture	4 0 0
Aborigines Protection Board—Contingencies	350 4 3
Expenses in connection with holding Volunteer Camps of Instruction during Easter Holidays	33 5 0
Anthropological Society of Australasia—Special Grant	100 0 0
East Maitland Water Brigade—Special Grant	30 0 0
Morpeth Water Brigade—Special Grant	30 0 0
The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales—Special Grant	100 0 0
Coast Hospital—Contingencies	297 17 6
Exchange on Remittances	357 2 5
To meet Expenses in connection with the Administration of the Land and Income Tax Assessment, &c.	880 12 2
Installation of Electric Light, Government House	666 16 8
Waterloo Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special Grant	50 0 0
Rookwood Fire Brigade—Special Grant	100 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Compilation of the Historical Records of N. S. Wales... ..	43 12 0
Stores and Stationery—Contingencies... ..	5,683 19 1
Expenses incurred in connection with the Australasian Federation Enabling Act of 1899	626 0 11
Maintenance of Sick Paupers	1 4 10
Total	£ 14,489 7 11

The Treasury, New South Wales,
8th June, 1899.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING JUNE, 1899.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 3 August, 1899.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of June, 1899, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	104 3 9
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Do Hong Kong Government	16 7 11
Do British Guiana Government	16 12 10
Pensions to Inspectors of Stock	47 17 4
Analytical Branch, Medical Adviser—Salaries	3 13 4
Petty Sessions—Salaries	28 6 8
Registrar-General—Salaries... ..	56 11 9
Contribution towards formation and maintenance, Meteorological Station, Mount Kosciusko, &c.	150 0 0
Lunacy—Salaries	2 10 0
Kuring-gai Chase—Special Grant for Improvements	250 0 0
Fisheries Commission—Salaries	8 6 8
Attorney-General—Salaries... ..	91 13 4
Military Secretary—Salaries	8 6 8
Board of Health—Salaries	66 13 4
Macleay River Improvements (Loans)	7 13 0
District Courts—Salaries	8 6 8
Reorganisation of the Public Service	473 6 0
Refund of Civil Service Superannuation Deductions payable to Officers who have voluntarily resigned from the Service... ..	1 14 4
Imported Stock	1,228 7 11
Prothonotary—Salaries	66 13 3
Expenses in connection with the Immigration Restriction Act	8 6 8
Distribution of Seed Wheat to Distressed Farmers	2,476 10 0
Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection, &c.	42 14 8
Glebe Island Abattoirs—Salaries	50 0 0
Taxation Department—Furniture	133 5 10
Aborigines Protection Board—Contingencies	126 4 10
Expenses in connection with holding Volunteer Camps of Instruction during Easter Holidays... ..	1,118 3 5
Coast Hospital—Contingencies	702 11 11
To meet Expenses in connection with the Administration of the Land and Income Tax Assessment, &c.... ..	3,281 4 3
Stores and Stationery—Contingencies	4,413 4 10
Expenses incurred in connection with the Australasian Federation Enabling Act of 1899	17,701 0 9
Carried forward	£ 32,695 8 7

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Brought forward	32,695 8 7
Maintenance of Sick Paupers	1,028 18 3
Department of Lands—Salaries	62 18 1
Legislative Council and Assembly—Contingencies	111 12 10
For the Purchase and Resumption of Sites for Improvement and General Maintenance of Public Parks, Recreation, Grounds, and Bathing-places	132 18 11
Centennial Park—Contingencies	297 13 2
Supplement to Schedule "B," Pensions to Widows	12 10 0
Expenses incurred by the Unemployed Advisory Board	50 0 0
Expenses incurred in the reception of His Excellency the Governor	192 0 0
Botanic Gardens—Salaries	20 0 0
Maintenance of the Naval Section of the Church of England Cemetery, Necropolis, Rookwood	5 10 0
Garden Palace Grounds—Contingencies	49 12 10
Government Domains—Contingencies	2 0 4
Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors under the Licensing Act	107 12 4
Total	£ 34,778 15 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
10th July, 1899.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

[3d.]

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING JULY, 1899.)

*Printed under No. 4 Report from Printing Committee, 24 August, 1899.*STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of July, 1899,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	167	4	2
Do Hong Kong Government	72	0	5
Do Sierra Leone Government	4	16	8
Do British Guiana Government	16	12	10
Do Straits Settlement Government	11	7	4
Advance to the Paymaster, Treasury	900	0	0
Do Attorney-General	1,200	0	0
Pensions to Inspectors of Stock	73	9	1
Mercantile Marine Pensions	6	12	0
Police Superannuation Fund	5,528	2	6
Expenses in connection with holding Volunteer Camps of Instruction during the Easter Holidays	47	17	4
Government House, Installation of Electric Light	269	7	7
Expenses incurred in connection with the Australasian Federation Enabling Act of 1899	182	2	1
Macleay River Improvements (Loans)	4	4	10
Distribution of Seed Wheat to Distressed Farmers	2,550	13	9
Interest on the uninvested Credit Balance of various Trust Accounts in temporary possession of the Government	35	12	4
Expenses incurred in the reception of "His Excellency the Governor"	24	2	10
Bellinger River Improvements (Loans)	191	13	3
Government House Furniture... ..	150	0	0
Construction of Overshot Dam at Booligal	300	0	0
Hastings River Improvements (Loans)	856	16	6
Expenses incurred by the Unemployed Advisory Board	54	10	0
Petty Sessions—Salaries	52	13	2
Minmi Ambulance Classes—Special Grant	50	0	0
Expenses in connection with Royal Commission on Tuberculosis and Diseases in Stock...	4	10	0
District Courts—Salaries	4	3	4
Board of Health—Salaries	20	16	8
Glebe Island Abattoirs—Salaries	25	0	0
Analytical Branch, Medical Adviser—Salaries	1	16	8
Registrar-General—Salaries	50	11	8
Prothonotary—Salaries	33	6	8
Attorney-General—Salaries	45	16	8
Expenses in connection with the Immigration Restriction Act	4	3	4
Department of Lands—Salaries	12	13	4
Fisheries Commission—Salaries	4	3	4
Lunacy—Salaries	1	5	0
Rations supplied to destitute persons during the winter months by means of orders through the Labour Bureau—Special Grant	2,000	0	0
Military Secretary—Salaries	4	3	4
Moruya River Improvements (Loans)	60	19	0
Railway—Cootamundra to Gundagai (Loans)	14,012	12	6
Total	£	29,036	0 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
17th August, 1899.J. VERNON,
Accountant.Approved,—
J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Treasurer.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM; DURING AUGUST, 1899.)

Printed under No. 7 Report from Printing Committee, 26 October, 1899.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of August, 1899, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	46 7 9
Do Hong Kong Government	4 9 7
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Do British Guiana Government	16 12 10
Pensions to Inspectors of Stock	47 17 4
Mercantile Marine Pensions	1 2 0
Police Superannuation Fund	116 4 6
Expenses in connection with holding Volunteer Camps of Instruction during the Easter Holidays	181 12 6
Distribution of Seed Wheat to Distressed Farmers	205 19 9
Expenses incurred in the reception of "His Excellency the Governor"	4 0 0
Government House Furniture... ..	1,532 17 9
Expenses incurred by the Unemployed Advisory Board	4 6 6
Expenses incurred in connection with the Australasian Federation Enabling Act of 1899	289 12 3
Department of Lands—Salaries	4 0 0
Military Secretary—Contingencies	47 10 0
Compensation to Robert Harding for personal injuries received through being thrown from a trolley waggon whilst carrying out overhead wiring of the Rose Bay Tramway	110 10 0
Construction of Jetty and Waiting Rooms at foot of Erskine-street, Sydney	4 4 0
Reimbursement of Legal Expenses incurred by Sergeant Alexander McKee in defending two actions in the Supreme Court brought by J. McGuinness and J. F. Riordan ...	302 6 8
Refund of Civil Service Superannuation deductions payable to officers who have voluntarily resigned from the Service... ..	5 3 2
Land Claims—Old Railway Lines (Loans)	18 5 10
Government House—Improvement to Gardens	7 2 6
Department of Mines—Salaries	3 7 2
Total	£ 2,958 8 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
14th September, 1899.J. VERNON,
Accountant.Approved,—
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

1899.
(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1899.)

Printed under No. 7 Report from Printing Committee, 26 October, 1899.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of September, 1899, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	12 12 0
Do Hong Kong Government	162 4 11
Do Sierra Leone Government	47 17 4
Do British Guiana Government	28 6 3
Pensions to Inspectors of Stock	4 16 8
Police Superannuation Fund	44 17 8
Distribution of Seed Wheat to Distressed Farmers	16 12 10
Government House Furniture	74 18 3
Expenses in connection with the Unemployed Advisory Board	20 13 4
Petty Sessions—Salaries	106 13 4
Expenses in connection with Royal Commission on Tuberculosis and Diseases in Stock	20 13 4
District Court—Salaries	8 6 8
Board of Health—Salaries	66 13 4
Glebe Island Abattoirs—Salaries	50 0 0
Analytical Branch, Medical Adviser—Salaries	3 13 4
Registrar-General—Salaries	101 3 4
Prothonotary—Salaries	22 11 7
Attorney-General—Salaries	91 13 4
Expenses in connection with the Immigration Restriction Act	8 6 8
Department of Lands—Salaries	29 6 8
Fisheries Commission—Salaries	8 6 8
Lunacy—Salaries	2 10 0
Military Secretary—Salaries	8 6 8
Department of Mines—Salaries	8 6 8
Expenses incurred in connection with the Australasian Federation Enabling Act of 1899	25 2 6
Public Instruction, Labour and Industry—Salaries	133 6 8
Master-in-Lunacy—Salaries	13 17 9
Rozelle Bay Reclamation and Roadway	19 12 6
Fort Macquarie Shelter Shed, at Horse Ferry Dock	39 15 0
Hastings River Improvements (Loans)	2,163 5 1
Payments pending Warrant on account of "Volunteer Military Forces Clothing Account"—Trust Fund	433 2 2
Total	£ 3,777 12 6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
11th October, 1899.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING OCTOBER, 1899.)

Printed under No. 12 Report from Printing Committee, 30 November, 1899.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of October, 1899,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	£ s. d.
Do Hong Kong Government	53 8 4
Do Straits Settlement Government	27 0 5
Do Sierra Leone Government	11 7 4
Do British Guiana Government	4 16 8
Pensions to Inspectors of Stock	16 12 10
Mercantile Marine Pensions	73 9 1
Macleay River Improvements (Loans)	1 2 0
Distribution of Seed Wheat to Distressed Farmers	72 16 7
Government House Furniture	175 2 2
Hastings River Improvements (Loans)	4 10 0
Expenses in connection with Unemployed Advisory Board	995 15 8
Expenses in connection with Royal Commission on Tuberculosis and Diseases in Stock	7 11 8
Prothonotary—Salaries	307 11 8
Kuring-gai Chase—Special Grant	44 1 8
Refund of Civil Service Superannuation Deductions payable to Officers who have voluntarily resigned from the Service... ..	250 0 0
Rozelle Bay Reclamation and Roadway (Loans)	99 3 9
Expenses in connection with the Coal Mines Regulation Act	42 8 6
Contribution towards maintenance of Meteorological Stations at Mount Kosciusko and Merimbula	259 14 9
Expenses of Inquiry Board late Circular Quay Accident	50 0 0
Police Superannuation Fund	10 0 0
Payments pending Warrant on account of "Expenses New South Wales Troops for South Africa"	5,512 6 9
Total	4,830 0 0
Total	£ 12,848 19 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1899.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Treasurer.

1899.
(THIRD SESSION.)
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

(SCHEDULE OF SAVINGS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1898-9.)

Printed under No. 5 Report from Printing Committee, 31 August, 1899.

No. of Item as per Appropriation Act.	Head of Appropriation.	Savings.	
		Amount.	Total.
	No. I.	£ s. d.	
	Schedule A.	385 16 7	
	Schedule C.	146 0 7	
2	Supplement to Schedule B. (Military Pensions)	15 1 6	546 18 8
	No. II.		
3	His Excellency the Governor	104 5 8	
4	Executive Council	6 3 0	
5	Legislative Council	4 15 3	
6	Legislative Assembly... ..	179 0 10	
7	Legislative Council and Assembly	0 8 6	
8	Parliamentary Library	11 3 5	
9	Parliamentary Reporting Staff	246 10 7	
10	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	124 13 0	677 0 3
	No. III.		
11	Chief Secretary	158 6 8	
12	Auditor-General	690 13 1	
15	Police	214 11 4	
	Lunacy—		
16	Institutions for the Insane generally	1,563 14 6	
17	Lunatic Patients	406 2 11	
18	Master in Lunacy	53 12 0	
19	Medical Board	27 0 0	
20	The Medical Adviser to the Government	998 13 6	
21	Coast Hospital	529 15 11	
22	Analytical Branch	200 10 10	
24	Government Statistician	311 15 8	
25	Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions	6 8 5	
26	Agent-General for the Colony	902 7 7	
27	Charitable Institutions (Government Asylums)	2,770 14 1	
28	State Children's Relief Branch	118 10 6	
29	To recoup amount paid out of the Consolidated Revenue during year 1897-8 in connection with section 10 of State Children's Relief Act of 1881... ..	42 0 8	
30	Fisheries Commission	160 14 0	
31	Fire Brigades... ..	278 5 3	
32	Re-organization of the Public Service	2 15 10	
33	Botanic Gardens	36 3 6	
34	Nursery Garden, Campbelltown	2 15 3	
37	Centennial Park	12 16 0	
38	Electoral Office	284 18 4	
	Carried forward	£ 9,773 5 10	1,223 18 11

No. of Item as per Appropriation Act.	Head of Appropriation.	Savings.	
		Amount.	Total.
No. III— <i>continued.</i>		£	s. d.
	Brought forward	9,773	5 10 1,223 18 11
Charitable Allowances :—			
39	Charitable Institutions—Aid, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, have the right of recommending the admission of Patients ...	4	18 10
40	Country and Suburban Hospitals, Building Fund—Aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions	84	13 4
44	Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—Aid, on the usual conditions	74	12 4
46	Carrington Centennial Hospital—Aid, on the usual conditions	232	10 3
47	Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—Aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	1,041	11 7
50	Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred institutions—For support of Women and Children ...	2	3 6
55	Special grants to Country and Suburban Hospitals ...	12	0 0
58	Benevolent Society of New South Wales—Special grant for unemployed relief	532	8 4
Miscellaneous Services :—			
64	Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.	148	0 8
65	Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests are not held... ..	2	10 0
66	Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, charitable relief, &c.	4	9 7
68	Animals Protection Society—Aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	59	14 6
69	New South Wales Zoological Society—Aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions	176	18 0
70	Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island—Expenses in connection with administration of	45	19 0
71	To pay Municipal Rates on Government Buildings ...	1,754	8 4
72	Wages for Gardener, and Tools and Incidental Expenses, for East Maitland Gaol Reserve... ..	1	8 2
73	Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London	239	8 3
75	To complete contracts and outstanding liabilities in connection with Immigration... ..	152	14 3
77	Freight, Insurance, carriage of goods, incidental, unforeseen, and petty expenses, &c., of Department ...	48	18 2
81	To meet rent of Government premises occupied by various sub-departments	3	16 5
82	Maintenance, &c., of Telephones	27	18 6
84	Special grants in aid of Suburban and Country Fire Brigades	70	0 0
85	Expenses in connection with revising list of Australian Fishes	200	0 0
88	Pension to Constable J. F. Alford, in addition to the Pension payable to him from the "Police Superannuation Fund," upon his retirement, through being injured in the execution of his duty... ..	0	7 6
89	Expenses in connection with and relief to Sufferers by Floods	249	14 2
90	Boundary Road, Centennial Park—Cost of construction	26	12 10
91	To meet payments to Commissioners for Railways for Railway claims, for transmission of destitute persons, &c.	32	0 1
	Carried forward	£ 15,053	2 5 1,223 18 11

No. of Item as per Appropriation Act.	Head of Appropriation.	Savings.	
		Amount.	Total.
	No. III— <i>continued.</i>	£ s. d.	
	Brought forward	15,053 2 5	1,223 18 11
	Miscellaneous Services— <i>continued</i> :—		
92	Board of International Exchange—Expenses in connection with	0 6 7	
93	Expenses in connection with Federal Conference—further sum	8 5 6	
94	Expenses in connection with Record Reign celebrations	15 11 6	
95	Expenses in connection with the late Federal Election—further sum	13 7 6	
97	Special Grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, 1896-7, portion of claims not paid during financial year	169 3 10	
98	Improvements, Dawes Point Battery Reserve	24 13 0	
99	Royal Commission on Charities—Expenses in connection with	220 5 9	
100	Royal Commission—Levien Charges—Expenses in connection with	12 0 8	
101	Expenses incurred in conducting a practical test of the Deep Sea Fisheries of the Colony	25 4 6	
103	Towards erection of Fire Station, Chatswood, on condition of balance of cost being provided by Fire Brigade Board	150 0 0	
106	Metropolitan Firemen's Association—Grant for Demonstration and Railway Fares	21 12 9	
108	Federal Constitution Bill Referendum—Expenses in connection with	9 11 0	
109	Expenses in connection with Conveyance of Representatives to People's Convention, Bathurst	0 6 7	
110	Governor Phillip Statue, Foundations—further sum...	0 10 0	
116	Municipal Rates on Government Land and Buildings in Martin-place, arrears from 1892 to 1897 inclusive	1,522 17 6	
117	Amount due to late Superintendent of Fire Brigades, W. D. Bear, being salary unpaid at date of resignation	0 13 4	
118	Cost of proceedings in Extradition Case—Frank Butler	0 2 4	
			17,247 14 9
	No. IV.		
120	Treasury	135 14 5	
121	Stamp Duties... ..	162 7 1	
123	Customs	687 12 0	
124	Gold Receivers	10 15 5	
125	Gold and Escort	6 13 4	
126	Government Printer's Department... ..	3,816 1 1	
127	Stores and Stationery	309 15 9	
128	Mercantile Explosives Department... ..	194 14 6	
129	Board of Health	4,208 7 7	
130	Glebe Island Abattoirs	756 0 7	
131	Shipping Masters	60 4 3	
	Marine Board of New South Wales :—		
132	Marine Board, Sydney	25 6 0	
133	Local Marine Board, Newcastle... ..	0 2 0	
134	Harbour Masters	0 12 7	
135	Colonial Light-houses	0 13 4	
136	Sea and River Pilots	0 13 10	
137	Boatmen	14 1 0	
138	Telegraph Stations	0 12 3	
140	Australian Coast Light-houses	286 7 0	
141	Miscellaneous	236 7 4	
142	Life Boats... ..	10 8 11	
143	Public Wharfs	98 4 5	
	Carried forward	£ 11,021 14 8	18,471 13 8

No. of Item as per Appropriation Act.	Head of Appropriation.	Savings.			
		Amount.		Total.	
	No. IV— <i>continued.</i>	£	s.	d.	
	Brought forward	11,021	14	8	18,471 13 8
	Miscellaneous Services:—				
145	Advertising for the Public Service	73	5	7	
146	For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages	10	5	4	
147	Commission on payments in England by the Govern- ment Financial Agents	2	16	11	
148	Insurance, &c., on English Shipments	102	2	9	
152	For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports, or from Wrecked Vessels, &c.	2	10	2	
155	For interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government, belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients	0	16	2	
157	To pay interest on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account	1	0	0	
158	To pay interest on the balance uninvested at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account... ..	0	8	1	
159	To pay interest on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund	3	15	0	
160	To pay interest on the uninvested balance at credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account	0	13	3	
161	Sewerage and Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings, &c., Sydney and Country Towns... ..	43	9	8	
163	To meet Legal Expenses, Treasury Department	10	11	0	
164	To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	0	17	11	
165	To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	6	12	1	
166	To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account	9	5	6	
167	To meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter ac- counted for	10	16	1	
169	To meet claims for the refund of Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates, and Wharfage and Tonnage Dues in certain cases... ..	53	18	2	
170	To meet the cost of Private Letter-boxes for Public Departments	73	2	6	
172	Expenses connected with Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	46	1	0	
173	To meet Gratuities to officers upon retirement through abolition of office	534	6	5	
174	To meet adjustments of salaries on revision by Public Service Board	903	5	11	
175	To meet increased cost of living allowance to officers stationed in remote districts	163	3	2	
176	Amount due to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund for Abatements and Compensation to retired officers, charged to that fund in 1895-96 and 1896-97	0	2	0	
177	To defray expenses in connection with the Greater Britain Exhibition to be held in 1899	2,818	17	1	
184	Proportion payable to Government of Queensland for expense of maintenance of Garrison, Thursday Island	0	1	9	
192	Passes for Competitors, Rifle Association Meetings	325	8	8	
194	Rent of Premises for Secretary to His Excellency the Admiral and Staff, as agreed upon when Naval Station was formed	200	0	0	
	Military and Naval Forces—				16,419 6 10
196	Military Secretary	288	12	1	
197	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	801	16	8	
	Naval Forces—				
198	Naval Brigade	11	19	5	
199	Volunteer Naval Artillery	60	18	8	
200	Torpedo Defence... ..	12	19	2	
201	Warlike Stores and Ammunition for Naval Forces	95	1	9	
					1,271 7 9
	Railways and Tramways—				
202	Existing Lines—Working Expenses	95	12	4	
					95 12 4
	Carried forward	£			36,258 0 7

No. of Item as per Appropriation Act.	Head of Appropriation.	Savings.	
		Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	£ s. d.	36,258 0 7
	No. V.		
203	The Attorney-General	1,793 2 5	1,793 2 5
	No. VI.		
204	Department of Lands	2,836 1 1	
205	Department of Lands—Contingencies	5,117 10 3	
206	Land Appeal Court—Contingencies	147 3 8	
207	Church and School Lands—Contingencies	183 10 9	
	Miscellaneous Services:—		
208	Public Cemeteries—Purchase and Resumption of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.	15 14 4	
209	Towards construction of Railway Siding, including cost of resuming land and for drainage, Woronora Cemetery, near Sutherland, for southern suburbs. (Re-vote of 1895)	2,409 0 0	
210	For the purchase and resumptions of sites for, and Improvement and General Maintenance of Public Parks, Recreation Grounds and Bathing-places	0 0 6	
219	For the improvement and maintenance of the Recreation Reserves between Glenbrook and Mount Victoria... ..	10 0 0	
220	Legal Expenses	900 9 5	
221	To pay compensation in connection with the resump- tion of land for roads under the Public Roads Act of 1897	206 0 6	
222	Alignment-posts for Towns	50 0 0	
224	Survey of Lands—Contingencies	1,900 15 1	
225	Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony—Contingencies	41 9 1	
226	Special Services—Labour Settlements	8 5 11	13,826 0 7
	No. VII.		
227	Department of Public Works—Establishment	23 12 6	
	Public Works and Services:—		
228	Roads and Bridges	23,522 16 6	
229	Harbours and Rivers and Dredge Service	180 15 5	
230	Government Architect	199 4 11	
231	Miscellaneous	8 6 8	
232	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	672 18 4	
233	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board	40 17 5	24,648 11 9
	No. VIII.		
234	Department of Justice	425 9 3	
235	Master in Equity	74 11 4	
236	Prothonotary and Divorce Court	318 18 7	
237	Sheriff... ..	702 2 9	
238	Bankruptcy Court	96 7 2	
239	Probate and Intestate Estates Office	87 19 1	
240	District Courts	187 16 9	
241	Coroners	477 12 7	
242	Petty Sessions	687 11 7	
243	Prisons	766 13 11	
244	Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents	1,040 16 8	
	Miscellaneous Services:—		
246	Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, News- papers, Law Books, &c.	0 1 3	
249	For expenses of Inquiries under Commission Act, 44 Vic. No. 1, and Inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act, sec. 383	75 3 11	
254	Purchase of Copies of Addison and Thompson's "Small Debts Recovery Acts" for supply to Country Courts	0 1 6	
256	To meet Legal Expenses, Justice Department... ..	4 7 4	
257	For purchase of Cox's Criminal Cases	66 4 0	5,011 17 8
	Carried forward	£	81,537 13 0

No. of Item as per Appropriation Act.	Head of Appropriation.	Savings.	
		Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	£ s. d	81,537 13 0
	No. IX.		
258	Public Instruction	52 16 0	
	Industrial Schools :—		
259	Nautical School-ship "Sobraon"	808 3 4	
260	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	39 0 1	
261	Carpenterian Reformatory	292 3 2	
262	Shaftesbury Reformatory	194 3 10	
263	Observatory	154 0 11	
264	Museum	399 0 1	
265	Public Library of New South Wales	21 6 7	
266	National Art Gallery	168 15 4	
267	Labour and Industry Branch	5,631 14 8	
	Grants in aid of Public Institutions :—		
	Sydney University :—		
268	For Additions, Repairs, and Furniture	5 15 11	
271	Matriculation and other Fees for Students of the Training Schools under the Department who are attending University Lectures	138 0 3	
276	The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia—Amount in proportion to £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	100 0 0	
277	Instruction to the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions	133 9 6	
278	In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions... ..	200 13 10	
279	In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions) in the pro- portion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings	850 2 7	
281	Miscellaneous Services :—To amount due to Department of Lands for survey of School sites	145 7 11	
			9,394 14 0
	No. X.		
282	Department of Mines	2,968 0 11	
284	Imported and Introduced Stock	118 10 0	
285	Registration of Brands	306 12 7	
286	Management of Pounds and Commons	337 11 7	
287	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring	555 1 9	
288	Agriculture	2,327 12 3	
289	School of Mines and Assay Works	69 12 5	
290	Board of Exports	155 7 0	
	Miscellaneous Services :		
291	For the purposes of Pastures and Stock Protection Act	1,209 16 10	
292	Control, marking, fencing, and improving Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, removal of obstructions and suppression of trespass, and to meet expenses in connection with the acquiring of land for the benefit of travelling stock	536 3 5	
293	To meet the cost of subsidising Agricultural, Horticul- tural, and Pastoral Societies receiving annual subscriptions (from 50 members) amounting to not less than £50, the subsidy not to exceed 10s. on every £1 awarded in prizes for Agricultural or other approved objects, and to meet the claims unpaid of duly qualified Agricultural Societies... ..	401 19 9	
295	Special Prizes to be devoted to the improvement of Agriculture	176 4 3	
296	To meet expenses in connection with the reclamation of the Sand-drift, Newcastle	163 7 6	
297	Administration of the Act for the Regulation of Coal Mines and Collieries	153 2 4	
298	Ambulance Classes	147 7 0	
299	Eradication of Prickly Pear on Water, Camping, and Travelling Stock Reserves	1,000 0 0	
	Carried forward	£ 10,626 9 7	90,932 7 0

No. of Item, as per Appropriation Act.	Head of Appropriation.	Savings.					
		Amount.	Total.				
	Brought forward	£ 10,626	s. 9	d. 7	90,932	7	0
	<i>No. X—continued.</i>						
302	Providing Four Scholarships—School of Mines ...	289	4	11			
303	Special Grant to Agricultural Societies	25	0	0			
305	Vine Diseases Act—Expenses in connection with the eradication of Phylloxera and administration of the Vine Diseases Act	0	9	0			
					10,941	3	6
	<i>No. XI.</i>						
306	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	15,616	7	10			
					15,616	7	10
	SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.						
	Interest at 3 per cent. on uninvested Funds at credit of Government Savings Bank in the Treasury, 34 Vic. No. 15.	194	5	4			
	Charges on Collections	247	5	10			
	Endowment of the Australian Museum, 17 Vic. No. 2 ...	129	15	5			
	Endowment under the Municipalities Act, 61 Vic. No. 23. Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions, 61 Vic. No. 23.	8,894	14	7			
	Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873, 36 Vic. 29.	193	10	3			
	Pensions under the District Court Judges Salaries and Pensions Act, 46 Vic. No. 16.	256	16	8			
	Commissioners of Customs, 42 Vic. No. 19	62	10	0			
	Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 43 Vic. No. 32, and 51 Vic. No. 28.	225	0	0			
	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, 55 Vic. No. 27.	67	3	2			
	Expenses of Parliamentary Witnesses, 45 Vic. No. 5 ...	82	15	0			
	Remuneration to Parliamentary Public Works Committee, 53 Vic. No. 11.	28	13	6			
	Allowances to Parliamentary Representatives, 53 Vic. No. 12.	4,217	4	0			
	Parkes Family Grant, 60 Vic. No. 3	4,090	7	3			
		291	13	4			
					18,981	14	4
	<i>Add—Special Grant to Municipalities—Revote of 1897–8</i>				136,471	12	8
					3,644	15	7
	Total Savings	£			140,116	8	3

The Treasury,
New South Wales,
23rd August, 1899.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ASSISTANT CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

(LIST OF TOWNS IN WHICH APPOINTED.)

Printed under No. 13 Report from Printing Committee, 12 December, 1899.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in accordance with Answer given to Question No. 9, Votes No. 46, Thursday, 30 November, 1899.]

SCHEDULE—Names of Towns.

Bathurst,	Grenfell,	Parkes,
Burrowa,	Gunnedah,	Parramatta,
Broken Hill,	Gundagai,	Singleton,
Cobar,	Inverell,	Tamworth,
Cooma,	Lismore,	*Taree,
Coonamble,	*Moree,	Tumut,
Cootamundra,	Mudgee,	Wagga Wagga,
Cowra,	Narrabri,	Warialda,
Deniliquin,	Narrandera,	Young.
Goulburn,	Newcastle,	
Grafton,	Orange,	

* C.P.S. is also Police Magistrate.

1899.
(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(RETURN OF CASES DEALT WITH IN THE DIVORCE COURT, 1886-1898.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 3 August, 1899.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 30th August, 1898, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “ (1) The number of cases of divorce that have been before the Court since the passing of the Divorce Act of 1892, showing each year separately.
“ (2) The number of divorces granted.
“ (3) The number refused.
“ (4) The number of marriages contracted since the passing of the above Act that have ended in divorce.
“ (5) The like information for the six years prior to 9th May, 1892.

(*Mr. Dacey.*)

RETURN of Cases dealt with in the Divorce Court, 1886-1898.

Year.	No. of Cases before the Court.	No. of Marriages Dissolved.	No. of Divorces Refused.	No. of Marriages celebrated since the Act which have ended in Divorce.
1886 (After 9th May)...	16	.....	.....	.....
1887	31	16	.....	.....
1888	47	24	1	.....
1889	61	36	1	.....
1890	63	47	5	.....
1891	61	54	2	.....
1892 { (Prior to the Act)	30	13	1	.....
{ (Subsequent to the Act)	142	44	5	30
1893	355	215	3	44
1894	411	261	11	22
1895	367	292	6	7
1896	389	275	11	5
1897	358	209	18	1
1898	366	230	12	.....
Totals...	2,697	1,716	76	109

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CASE OF RACHEL DAWSON.

(LETTER FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON, TO THE HONORABLE W. J. LYNE,
PREMIER.)*Printed under No. 14 Report from Printing Committee, 19 December, 1899.*

The Hon. W. J. Lyne, Premier, Treasurer,—

Sydney, 27 November, 1899.

Dear Sir,

As members of the Select Committee appointed by the House, last Session, to deal with the case of Rachel Dawson, we desire to lay the following facts and suggestions before you.

The Committee sat many times and examined several witnesses, some of whom had to travel long distances at considerable cost, apart from the expenses paid by the Crown; and the whole facts of the case were elicited. Unfortunately, the circumstance of the House proroguing prevented the Committee, who had practically concluded the inquiry, from drawing up and submitting their report.

We do not wish to have any further expense incurred, nor do we desire to prolong a case now practically settled.

We therefore now desire to state that, in our opinion, the aforesaid Rachel Dawson was, from a variety of causes, the victim of a miscarriage of justice; and that her act in shooting at the man Atcheson was done in self-defence, and was not premeditated.

And we further state that, in our opinion, if the whole facts as placed before the Committee had been brought before the Courts, Rachel Dawson would have been exonerated from the charge laid against her.

In conclusion, we recommend that—seeing the suffering this innocent woman was subjected to, and recognising that her health has been permanently impaired—a sum of not less than £250 should be placed on the Estimates as recompense for actual losses, and as some restitution for the wrong done her and her children.

We are yours, &c.,

RICHARD SLEATH, *Chairman.*

JOHN HAYNES.

J. B. NICHOLSON.

S. W. MOORE.

W. T. DICK.

J. CHRIS. WATSON.

1899.
(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ACTION OF MR. CHISHOLM, POLICE MAGISTRATE AT
WOLLONGONG, IN THE CASE OF MORGAN *v.* CLIFT.

(PETITION FROM THOMAS R. MORGAN, WILLIAM BROADHEAD, AND WALTER WOOLLETT, PRAYING
TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL IN ALL PROCEEDINGS BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 December, 1899.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Thomas Richard Morgan, William Broadhead, and Walter Woollett, on
behalf of themselves, and also for and on behalf of J. McKinnon, J. Hilton, K. Broadhead,
M. Sweeney, H. Lewis, R. Howson, T. Howson, W. Birch, C. Birch, J. Gibson, R. Gibson,
J. Dryden, A. Forbes, R. Brennan, G. Nichols, J. Roberts, H. Cropper, and R. Hilton, coal-
miners,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners are the persons aggrieved by the alleged miscarriage of justice arising
out of the conduct of Mr. Chisholm, Police Magistrate at Wollongong, in reference to the case of
Morgan and others against Clift and another, and upon which the Honorable House has appointed
a Select Committee.

2. That your Petitioners are all coal-miners by occupation, and it would be almost impossible for
any one of them to continuously conduct the matters of complaint before the Select Committee.

3. That your Petitioners are therefore anxious that they may be properly represented before such
Select Committee, and that the matters may be accordingly expedited.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that they may be allowed to be represented by
Counsel in all proceedings before the said Select Committee.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

THOMAS R. MORGAN.
WILLIAM BROADHEAD.
WALTER WOOLLETT.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ACTION OF MR. CHISHOLM, POLICE MAGISTRATE AT WOLLONGONG, IN THE CASE OF MORGAN *v.* CLIFT.

(PETITION FROM HENRY JOHN CHISHOLM, OF WOLLONGONG, PRAYING THAT HE MAY BE
REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL, ATTORNEY, OR IN PERSON, IN CASE OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 December, 1899.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry John Chisholm, of Wollongong, in the Colony of New
South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That on the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, your Honorable House appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the action of Mr. Chisholm, Police Magistrate at Wollongong, in connection with the case of *Morgan v. Clift*.

2. That your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the matter, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine such witnesses as may give evidence before the Select Committee.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

HENRY JOHN CHISHOLM.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

ACTION OF MR. CHISHOLM, POLICE MAGISTRATE AT
WOLLONGONG, IN THE CASE OF MORGAN v. CLIFT;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Printed under No. 17 Report from Printing Committee, 22 December, 1899.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPELGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

[1s. 6d.]

325—A

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 42. TUESDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1899.

14. ACTION OF MR. CHISHOLM, POLICE MAGISTRATE AT WOLLONGONG, IN THE CASE OF MORGAN v. CLIFT:—Mr. Holman moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the action of Mr. Chisholm, Police Magistrate at Wollongong, in connection with the case of Morgan v. Clift.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Wood, Mr. Ashton, Mr. Cook, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Jessep, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. O'Connor, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 50. WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1899.

5. ACTION OF MR. CHISHOLM, POLICE MAGISTRATE AT WOLLONGONG, IN THE CASE OF MORGAN v. CLIFT:—
- (1.) Mr. Holman presented a Petition from Henry John Chisholm, of Wollongong, representing that the House had appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon his action, as Police Magistrate, in connection with the case of Morgan v. Clift, and praying that he may be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the said Committee, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence; and to examine and cross-examine all witnesses that may give evidence before such Committee.
- Petition received.
Ordered to be referred to the Select Committee.
- (2.) Mr. Holman then presented a Petition from Thomas R. Morgan, William Broadhead, and Walter Woollett, representing that they are the persons aggrieved by the alleged miscarriage of justice arising out of the conduct of Mr. Chisholm, Police Magistrate at Wollongong, in reference to the case of Morgan and others against Clift and another, and upon which the House has appointed a Select Committee; and praying to be represented by counsel in all proceedings before such Committee.
- Petition received.
Ordered to be referred to the Select Committee.
-

VOTES No. 54. WEDNESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1899.

17. ACTION OF MR. CHISHOLM, POLICE MAGISTRATE AT WOLLONGONG:—Mr. Holman (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Chisholm, Police Magistrate at Wollongong, be permitted to sit during the sitting of the House on Tuesday, 19th December, or during any subsequent sitting of the present Session.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 58. FRIDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1899.

26. ACTION OF MR. CHISHOLM, POLICE MAGISTRATE AT WOLLONGONG, IN THE CASE OF MORGAN v. CLIFT:—Mr. Holman, 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 21st November, 1899.
- Referred by Sessional Order to the Printing Committee.
-

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1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

**ACTION OF MR. CHISHOLM, POLICE MAGISTRATE AT WOLLONGONG, IN
THE CASE OF MORGAN V. CLIFT.**

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 21st November, 1899, "*to inquire into and report upon the action of Mr. Chisholm, Police Magistrate at Wollongong, in the case of Morgan v. Clift,*" and to whom was referred on 6th December, 1899, "Petitions from Henry John Chisholm, and Thomas R. Morgan, William Broadhead, and Walter Woollett, *praying to be heard by counsel, or attorney, or in person before the Select Committee,*" and to whom was granted on 13th December, 1899, leave "*to sit during the sitting of the House on Tuesday, 19th December, or during any subsequent sitting of the present Session,*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose *See list, p. 6 evidence will be found appended hereto), find as follows:—

1. That certain proceedings were taken before Mr. Chisholm, P.M., at Bulli, on 21st December, 1898; that in the course of these proceedings, counsel for the complainants claimed a verdict on certain legal grounds; that Mr. Chisholm saw fit to overrule these grounds and give a verdict for the defendants; that proceedings were subsequently taken in the Supreme Court.
2. That Mr. Chisholm, being directed to state a case for the consideration of the Supreme Court, reported that no point of law had been taken, and that thereupon the Supreme Court declined to consider the appeal of the complainants in the first instance.
3. That the complainants were thus deprived of their right of appeal by the mistake of the Police Magistrate.
4. That this mistake was probably due to the conflicting nature of the practice of different courts; and that no suggestion is made by any witness of any conduct on Mr. Chisholm's part that is not wholly exemplary.
5. That in consequence of this error on the part of the Police Magistrate, the complainants in this case have lost wages due and costs, and are entitled to the favourable consideration of the Government.

W. A. HOLMAN,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
22nd December, 1899.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cook,	|	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Jessep,		Mr. Nicholson,
	Mr. Wood.	

Mr. Holman called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Nicholson*),—That the Chairman communicate with Mr. Chisholm, informing him that if he desires to be represented, it will be necessary to Petition the House.

Ordered,—That the Acting Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, Mr. A. B. Piddington, and Mr. A. R. Croft be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

Chairman to summon witnesses as required.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cook,		Mr. Holman.
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In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman in the Chair.		
Mr. Cook,	|	Mr. Hughes,
	Mr. Nicholson.	

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring the Petitions of Henry John Chisholm and of Thomas R. Morgan, William Broadhead, and Walter Woollett to the Committee,—read by the Clerk.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Nicholson*),—That the prayers of the Petitioners be granted.

Mr. A. Richard Croft (*Messrs. Deane and Deane*) appeared on behalf of Messrs. Morgan, Broadhead, and Woollett.

Mr. H. J. Chisholm appeared in person.

Arthur Graham Saddington (*Acting Prothonotary of the Supreme Court*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced:—Special case, *Morgan v. Clift*; Affidavit of A. R. Croft, dated 21st February, 1899; Affidavit of G. R. Lukin, dated 4th May, 1899; Second Affidavit of A. R. Croft, dated 28th July, 1899; Third Affidavit of A. R. Croft, dated 9th August, 1899.

Witness withdrew.

Thomas Richard Morgan called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next until 10 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1899.

The House continuing to sit during the time appointed for the sitting of the Committee no meeting could be held.

TUESDAY, 19 DECEMBER, 1899.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman.

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

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

	Mr. Holman in the Chair.	
Mr. Cook,	|	Mr. Hughes,
Mr. Jessep,	|	Mr. Nicholson,
	Mr. O'Conor.	

Mr. W. D. M'Intyre, Barrister-at-Law, appeared on behalf of Messrs. Morgan, Broadhead, and Woollett.

Mr. Chisholm appeared in person.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings granting leave to the Committee to sit during the sittings of the House, read by the Clerk.

Albert Bathurst Piddington, Barrister-at-Law, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Dryden, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Joseph Hilton, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Albert Cavill, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Gibson, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Broadhead, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Walter Birch, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Nicholls, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Albion Richard Croft, sworn and examined.

Chairman submitted claims for witnesses expenses.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Cook*), That the witnesses be paid at the rate of 10/- per day in addition to travelling expenses.

Witnesses' expenses were allowed as follows:—John Dryden, £3 13s. 6d.; Joseph Hilton, £3 3s. 6d.; Albert Cavill, £2 10s.; John Gibson, £2 19s.; William Broadhead, £2 9s.; Walter Birch, £2 9s.; George Nicholls, £2 10s.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 10.20 o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

	Mr. Holman in the Chair.	
Mr. Ashton,	|	Mr. Cook,
Mr. Hughes,	|	Mr. Nicholson,
	Mr. O'Conor.	

Mr. W. D. M'Intyre, Barrister-at-Law, appeared on behalf of Messrs. Morgan, Broadhead, and Woollett.

Mr. H. J. Chisholm appeared in person.

Albion Richard Croft, recalled, and further examined.

William Kessell (*Record Clerk, Department of Justice*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced correspondence between Mr. H. J. Chisholm and the Department of Justice.

Witness withdrew.

Arthur Graham Saddington, recalled, and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Thompson Phillpot (*Manager of the Bulli Colliery "B" Pit*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Alfred Amos Sykes (*Senior-sergeant of Police*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Oswald Hyde (*Lessee of the Bulli Colliery*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Fowler Cotterill (*Proprietor of the Woronora Times Newspaper*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry James Chisholm (*Police Magistrate at Wollongong*), sworn, and examined.

Mr. Chisholm then addressed the Committee.

Albion Richard Croft, recalled, and further examined.

Room cleared.

The Chairman then submitted claims for witnesses' expenses, which were awarded as follows:—W. T. Phillpot, £2 12s.; A. A. Sykes, £1 11s. 6d.; G. O. Hyde, £1 10s.; H. F. Cotterell, £3 0s. 10d.; T. R. Morgan, £4 15s.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till 8.30 p.m., This day.]

The Committee re-assembled at the hour named.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman in the Chair.

Mr. Hughes,
Mr. O'Connor,

Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Cook.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.
Same read and agreed to.
Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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1899.
(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

ACTION OF MR. CHISHOLM, POLICE MAGISTRATE AT WOLLONGONG, IN THE CASE OF MORGAN *v.* CLIFT.

THURSDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1899.

Present:—

MR. COOK, | MR. NICHOLSON,
MR. HUGHES.

W. A. HOLMAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Chisholm appeared on his own behalf.

Mr. Richard Croft, of Messrs. Deane and Deane, Solicitors, appeared for Morgan and others.

Arthur Graham Saddington called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What are you? Acting Prothonotary.
2. *Mr. Croft.*] Do you produce the special case in Morgan *v.* Clift, together with the depositions and Mr. Chisholm's report? Yes; it was filed on the 21st January, 1899. These papers include the original report on the case itself, and two subsequent reports by the magistrate.
3. Do you also produce the affidavit of A. R. Croft, dated the 21st February? Yes.
4. And the affidavit of G. H. Lukin, of the 4th May? Yes.
5. And a second affidavit by A. R. Croft, with a copy of the Bulli newspaper attached, dated 28th July? Yes.
6. And a third affidavit by Croft, of the 9th August? Yes.
7. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Have you among the papers the notice from Messrs. Deane and Deane asking me to state a case for the higher Court? No. That notice, I think, would only be given to you. It may have been annexed to some of the affidavits, but that I cannot say.
8. Do you recollect the notice—I referred to it in my report? That may be so; but the notice itself would not be with us.
9. But you recollect the notice? I cannot say that I have any recollection of that notice; it would not come before me.
10. Did you write this letter to me, dated 15th May, 1899, and enclosing two affidavits, one by Mr. Croft, and the other by Mr. Lukin:—

Morgan and others *versus* Clift and another.

Sir,

Prothonotary's Office, Supreme Court, Sydney, 15 May, 1899.

Upon this matter coming on to be heard before the Full Court on Friday last, affidavits were read on behalf of the appellant and respondent respectively, whereupon the Court directed that the affidavits referred to be forwarded for your consideration, and that the special case be returned to you, in order that you may amend same by stating, *if such be the case*, that the complainant's counsel asked, as a matter of law, for a verdict, on the ground that the defendant had not proved the output of coal, as provided for by the agreement, had been reached; and, further, whether you made any ruling on such; and also by annexing the complaint, and particulars filed in the case.

A. G.
Saddington.
7 Dec., 1899.

A. G.
Saddington.
7 Dec., 1899.

I have also to add that the Court directed the special case to be returned to you at the request of counsel, and without expressing any opinion to the accuracy or otherwise of the case as stated.

I have, therefore, the honor to forward herewith the special case herein, and the affidavits of Albion Richard Croft, sworn the 21st February, 1899, and of Gresley Windham Hall Lukin, sworn the 4th May, 1899, and to request you to be good enough to return same to me, at your earliest convenience, with the complaint and particulars annexed, and with any amendment in the direction indicated in the affidavit, which you may deem necessary.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR G. SADDINGTON,

Acting Prothonotary.

That letter, signed by you, was written in accordance with directions from the Court? Yes.

11. Was there any unreasonable delay on my part in answering that letter? No. Your answer was received on the 23rd May.

12. Are you the only authorised officer to carry out any orders or instructions issued by their Honors in appeal cases? They would either be carried out through me, or in my name—that is, during the absence of the Prothonotary himself.

13. Did you instruct Mr. Richard Croft to write to me in reference to the way in which I should forward my report? Certainly not.

14. Do you know of your own knowledge that Mr. Croft is managing clerk to Messrs. Deane and Deane? I understand he is, but I cannot say that I know it of my own knowledge.

15. Did you authorise anyone to write to me to make any suggestion, or to give any information, in reference to the directions of their Honors, when the case was first before them? No, the only letters that went to you by my direction were signed by myself. Those were the only letters of which I have any knowledge as going to yourself in connection with this case.

16. Here is a letter, the envelope of which is addressed, "Colonel Chisholm, P.M., Wollongong":—

Dear Colonel Chisholm,

12 May, 1899.

The case of Morgan and Clift came before the Full Court to-day, and was remitted back to you for further report. It is desired that the complaint should be attached to the special case, and that you should set out the point taken by Mr. Piddington, that as Hyde had not shown that the output had not been maintained, a verdict should be given for the complainants. The point was raised during Piddington's argument, but you were not asked to reserve it.

I wish to ask if you will kindly return the case as early as possible, as I would like to have the matter heard again next Friday, for the matter has been delayed so long. I saw Sam McCurley to-day. He has been away in Melbourne, and has thoroughly enjoyed himself. I have also recently come back from Victoria.

Yours, &c.,

RICHARD CROFT.

Did you instruct anybody to write to me on the 12th May, three days before your own letter was written? No.

17. *Mr. Cook.*] What is the "complaint" referred to? You might call it the statement of the case, or the summons under which the men proceeded against the defendants in this case.

18. *Chairman.*] The complaint is practically the original information? An information is rather confined to criminal cases, and a complaint has reference to civil proceedings.

19. *Mr. Croft.*] The complaint is the first document in the case? Yes; it is really like the writ or summons in an action.

20. *Mr. Cook.*] Is there anything improper in Mr. Croft sending a letter, such as that read, to the magistrate, having regard to his connection with the case? I can only give my own opinion. As far as my own opinion is concerned, I think it is improper. Mr. Chisholm is in the position of any adjudicating officer, judge or otherwise, and when he is asked to state what has occurred before him, I do not think it is proper for any of the solicitors or parties who have appeared before him to attempt to inform him in any way as to what he should state, or what he should say.

21. You have had some experience, I suppose, in these matters? Yes.

22. Have you ever known a similar case before? One or two. I remember within the last year one of the judges informing me that one of the parties to a suit had written to him in reference to some matter that was before him. It was in the case of casual conversation, and the judge expressed his opinion that it was not a proper course to adopt.

23. Why? Simply because the parties can only go before the adjudicating officer in the proper way; that is, in open Court, when the parties are present, and can be heard.

24. Would you regard a proceeding of this kind as an attempt to interfere with the ordinary course of justice? I cannot well say that, because it may be very often a matter of good taste. I know that in connection with very many magistrates' cases things have been rather more lax than they are with our judges in the Supreme Court. Formerly, for instance, it was a common thing, in connection with appeals from magistrates, for one of the parties to apply to the magistrate to make an affidavit as to what had occurred before him, and it is only within the last eighteen months or two years that the Supreme Court has expressed an opinion that that was a most improper course to adopt. So that writing to the magistrate would, perhaps, be more a matter of good taste than otherwise, although for myself, if I were to do it, I should think I had done a most improper thing, knowing what I do know.

25. Unprofessional? Unprofessional, certainly.

26. *Mr. Croft.*] Would any letter written to the magistrate on any matter in regard to the case be improper? Any letter on a case that was before him, and in which he was asked to do something.

27. Would any letter written to a magistrate during the hearing of a case, in your opinion, be considered improper? In my opinion it would be improper to write any letter to a magistrate while a case was either pending decision, or as in this case.

28. *Chairman.*] Say while any action of the magistrate was pending? Yes, because in this case the magistrate had been asked to amend the case, if necessary. Therefore, I can speak of that as a case in which his decision was pending, although, as a matter of fact, he had actually given a decision in the case; and under those circumstances I think any letter addressed to the magistrate by one of the parties would be improper.

29. *Mr. Croft.*] Any letter whatever? Any letter.

30. *Mr. Nicholson.*] Is it your opinion that no person whatever, other than the proper officials, are supposed to convey instructions or directions to a magistrate in any case pending? Certainly, because he need not take the slightest notice of anyone else.

31. *Chairman.*] Was any inquiry directed to be made by the Full Court into the question of the accuracy or otherwise of Colonel Chisholm's final statement of the case? No.

32. None at all? None whatever.

33. It is quite contrary to practice to make any such inquiry? Quite. Suppose, for instance, a magistrate sends up a case to-morrow, in which the parties may afterwards say there has been some mistake, the most the Court will do is to send the case back to the magistrate for his consideration as to whether or not the party who complains of it being inaccurate is correct. The Court themselves take the report of the officer as being final.

A. G.
Saddington.
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34. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Did I, at any time, send you an official letter enclosing a copy of the *Illawarra Mercury*, of the 19th August last? I forget just now whether it was an official letter or not; but I know that you sent me a letter with a copy of a newspaper published in the district. The letter was dated the 21st August.

Thomas Richard Morgan called in, sworn, and examined:—

35. *Mr. Croft.*] What is your occupation? I am a coal-miner.

T. R. Morgan.
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36. Were you one of the plaintiffs in a case brought on behalf of yourself and eighteen other coal-miners for wages against Messrs. Clift and Hyde? Yes; I was the plaintiff in the case.

37. What was the case brought for? For the recovery of wages.

38. To what amount? £50.

39. What was the reason you were unable to get those wages? Messrs. Clift and Hyde forfeited our wages under a certain contract we had with them, alleging that we had not maintained a minimum output of a certain quantity.

40. I believe under that agreement the men had to maintain a certain output of coal per day? Yes, 49 tons, including coal and coke.

41. If they did not do so any wages due to them could be forfeited? Yes.

42. Was there any difference at this time with the owners with regard to the safety of the mine? Yes; as to the safe working of the mine.

43. I understand that a sufficient supply of timber was not provided? Yes; that was one complaint.

44. And that a proper supervision under the Coal Mines Regulation Act had not been observed? Yes.

45. I also believe that there was an insufficient supply of rails to enable the men to work the face? Yes.

46. And that the weighing clauses of the Coal Mines Regulation Act had not been complied with? Yes, that was one of the complaints.

47. And that the mine was in an unsafe condition and an unsatisfactory condition, both as regards supervision and the supply of material and tools? Yes; want of supervision was the chief complaint. They were working the colliery almost all night with no one in charge.

48. What does that mean to the miner? If there is not proper supervision a man is likely to meet with an accident. It might not be through his own carelessness, but perhaps the mine being unsafe he would not know it.

49. There is a liability of loss of life? Yes.

50. I believe that for these reasons you were compelled, at the end of one pay fortnight, to leave the mine? The miners ceased work that day. There was not a total stoppage of work. They were hauling; coal had been filled the night before.

51. I understand you had made frequent complaints to the owners before? On many occasions we complained to Mr. Philpot, the manager.

52. On your leaving the mine, I understand that the wages were forfeited? They were forfeited when we went to work the next morning.

53. *Chairman.*] How was the forfeiture conveyed to you? By letter from the manager. He kept us waiting until 7 o'clock. I think it was on Thursday morning. He said he would have something there presently for us. We sat down, as you might be sitting here around the table, and as soon as 7 o'clock came, he pulled a letter out of the drawer, signed by Messrs. Clift and Hyde, stating that as we had not maintained the minimum output our wages were forfeited.

54. To whom was that letter addressed? To Morgan, Broadhead, and Woollet.

55. *Mr. Croft.*] I believe the case then came on in the Bulli Police Court? Yes.

56. Who appeared for the men? Mr. Piddington was counsel for the men.

57. Who was the magistrate? Mr. Chisholm.

58. How many days was the case before the Court? Three, I think.

59. You were in Court, I understand, all the time, and heard all the evidence as the principal plaintiff? Yes.

60. And you heard counsels' addresses? Yes.

61. Do you remember consulting with Mr. Piddington and myself at the close of the evidence? Yes; at the close of the defendants' evidence.

62. As to the advisability of pressing the matter any further, seeing that the defendants had failed by not producing any evidence as to justification for forfeiture? Yes. We had some witnesses to bring in reply to several of the statements made by Mr. Hyde and some of his witnesses, but Mr. Piddington said it was unnecessary to call these witnesses, that the case for the other side had totally broken down, and that he would not call any more witnesses in reply, but would ask for a verdict on the ground that the defendants had brought no evidence to prove that we had not maintained the minimum output of coal.

63. That was said in a consultation with Mr. Piddington and myself, at the close of the defendants' evidence? Yes.

64. You had listened to the defendants' evidence? Yes.

65. Was there anything in that evidence showing justification for forfeiture? No, there was not the slightest evidence of that kind. They brought no evidence at all about the output.

66. They showed no evidence that the minimum output had not been maintained? No, not the slightest.

67. As the outcome of the consultation of Mr. Piddington and myself, was he instructed to raise the point of law? Yes.

68. And the other part of the case was considered unnecessary—the other witnesses? Yes; a waste of time.

69. Did Mr. Piddington then, in his address, raise the point of law? Yes; he claimed a verdict on that point. In fact, he cited a case which he had some time previously with the Railway Commissioners of

- T. R. Morgan. New South Wales concerning a piano, or something of the kind, and then went on to state that the defendants could not appeal against the magistrate's decision, and he started to mention his costs, when
7 Dec., 1899. Mr. Chisholm put up his hand and said, "That will do, Mr. Piddington, you can put in your costs when you get the verdict."
70. Are you absolutely certain, in the first instance, that no evidence whatever was given showing justification for forfeiture? I am positively certain.
71. Are you absolutely certain as to giving instructions to Mr. Piddington to raise the point of law, on his advice? Yes.
72. Are you also absolutely certain that Mr. Piddington claimed, as a matter of law, a verdict for the plaintiffs? Yes.
73. On the ground that they had shown no justification for forfeiture, or had shown no evidence that the minimum output had not been maintained? That is so, exactly.
74. Do you remember, after the case was over, and after a verdict had been given against the men, a further conference taking place with Mr. Piddington? Yes.
75. Was the magistrate's decision on the matter then discussed? Yes.
76. And what was advised then? An appeal to the Supreme Court.
77. On what grounds? That the magistrate's decision was against the evidence.
78. And was it also on the ground that the magistrate should have given a verdict for the plaintiffs on the point raised? Yes, on the point raised by Mr. Piddington. That was the chief ground of appeal.
79. And I understand that instructions were then given to Mr. Piddington to take the necessary steps? Yes, on the evening before he left Bulli.
80. Was much time taken up by the men, and much expense incurred, outside the loss of wages, in pushing this claim? Yes; we were out of work for a considerable time during the proceedings at Bulli. We were out of work for some weeks before the case came on, and afterwards during the appeal. We were put to a considerable amount of expense—so much so that we cannot meet it.
81. I understand that the defendants have taxed their costs against you on the appeal to the Supreme Court? Yes, £47.
82. Do you remember whether the costs have been taxed for any length of time? I think it must be a couple of months since the costs were taxed.
83. Had any steps been taken up to yesterday? No.
84. Were any steps taken before the appointment of this Select Committee? No. There was no word whatever from Messrs. Clift and Hyde.
85. Then, were you suddenly surprised by having the bailiffs being put in your houses? When I came home from work yesterday my wife informed me that Mr. Boys, a sheriff's officer at Wollongong, had been there that day; that he had read a warrant and stated that unless some terms were come to between the three contractors—that is, Morgan, Broadhead, and Woollet—and Messrs. Clift and Hyde, he would take an inventory of the furniture, and everything would be sold off.
86. And this step has been taken after a long silence? Yes. In fact, he mentioned that he knew the case was coming on before a Select Committee of Parliament.
87. *Mr. Cook.*] How long were you engaged working for this company? About four months.
88. How many of you were there? Twenty-one or twenty-two.
89. And the judgment given against you applies equally to the twenty-one, I suppose? All suffer alike.
90. The twenty-one have to find the £47? No. There were only three men who signed the contract, and those three men are held liable. The other men are scattered away—some to Newcastle, and others all round the place.
91. What were the conditions of your contract? The contract was that we had to do the hewing, wheeling, and tipping, and supply a minimum output of 35 tons of clean coke and 14 tons of clean large coal per diem.
92. At how much per ton? 3s. 1d. per ton.
93. Is that the way they usually work down there at all the pits? That mine was different; it had just started, and it worked coke and coal combined, the other mines being only coal-mines.
94. You say Mr. Philpot was the manager? Yes.
95. When did the differences of opinion as to supervision begin—you were only there four months altogether? When we started working the night-shift. We had not been on night-shift above a week, I think, when we laid a complaint before Mr. Philpot.
96. What complaint did you make? There was a night-shift on, we were working there from about 5 o'clock until 1 o'clock in the morning, and there was no supervision—no one actually in charge of the mine.
97. What was the number of men employed? About twenty-one, without the wheelers.
98. And did you complain to the Department about it? No, not to the Department. I made a complaint, I believe, on one occasion to Mr. Nicholson about the matter. That was shortly before the contract was cancelled. I stated all our grievances to him, and he intended to interview the then Minister for Mines, Mr. Cook, concerning the matter; but in the meantime the contract was cancelled, and, I think, that fell through.
99. Had you any other grievance? The supply of timber and rails was very short. When we started the contract we had iron and steel rails supplied; but afterwards the managers commenced to supply us with wooden rails, which did not suit at all—made it much harder for wheeling, and worked against us in every way.
100. *Chairman.*] Were there enough rails, iron and wood, to meet the face? No. On the last day some of the men were throwing the coal about five yards, the distance from the face to the skip, and, of course, much further than that from the corners of the face to the skip.
101. *Mr. Cook.*] Did you give notice to terminate the contract? Not exactly notice. About a week or a fortnight before the termination, we sent a message to Messrs. Clift and Hyde stating that if a proper supply of rails and other material were not available within forty-eight hours, we would have to cease work. I think that was about a fortnight before the contract was cancelled.
102. What reply was made to that? He sent a fair supply after that. We had a supply then for very nearly a week—a fair amount of timber and rails.
103. Was there any complaint about Mr. Philpot at all—did he do his duty properly? The complaint was only in the matter of supervision; otherwise he was fair.

104. What do you mean by that? Well, he had not a great deal of power. That was what was the matter. Nominally he was the manager; but Mr. Hyde was the man who did all the talking part of the business, and arranged everything. If you wanted rails or anything else, you could not get them from Mr. Philpot, but you had to go to Mr. Hyde.
105. The whole relation of employer and employee was not as it is in the other collieries down there? It was not bad. I do not think it was at all bad.
106. What I mean is that the conditions were altogether different—you were contractors really? Yes; we were contractors.
107. *Chairman.*] Were the other men sub-employees of yours? No; they were in the contract. When the agreement was drawn up all hands wanted to sign it, but Hyde said, "Oh, no, just two or three of you will do; we do not want all of you"; and two or three signed, and those two or three are held responsible for everything.
108. *Mr. Cook.*] Did you all share alike? Yes; no one got a penny more than another.
109. *Mr. Croft.*] It was on the co-operative principle? Yes. We had another agreement besides that on the co-operative principle.
110. And when you left? We did not leave.
111. What occurred? We ceased work on a Wednesday, I think, asking for a proper supply of timber and rails to go on with, and we went to work the next morning with our tins, horses, and everything else, and we were just going to work as usual, and they told me the agreement was practically stopped.
112. And you would have been working yet, but they terminated the agreement? Yes; they forfeited the wages.
113. Did they refuse to pay the wages then? They refused absolutely. We had various communications from them. We even asked Mr. Croft to intercede for us. We tried to come to some settlement, and to get our wages, but nothing would do them short of forfeiture of the whole of the wages. And when we saw that negotiations were useless we had to take proceedings in Court for the recovery of what was due to us.
114. And during the proceedings in the Court you are quite clear in your recollection as to this point of law being stated? Quite positive.
115. It was not reserved? No.
116. Did Mr. Chisholm make any remark on the point stated? No. The only remark he made was when Mr. Piddington raised the point, and claimed the verdict, stating that the defendants could not appeal against the verdict, and when he then went into the question of costs, Mr. Chisholm held up his hand and said, "That will do, Mr. Piddington, you can put your costs in when you get the verdict."
117. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Chisholm deliver his verdict there and then? No. He said he could not give a verdict in the short time at his disposal then, but he would adjourn the Court for an hour or two—I think he mentioned the time, but I forget—and he would give his verdict then.
118. Did he make any comment on Mr. Piddington's speech, besides what you told us, before the adjournment? No.
119. *Mr. Cook.*] Did Mr. Piddington raise this point during his speech? Yes. He got up and said he had evidence to call in reply, but to do so would only be wasting time, as the defendants' case had entirely broken down—that they had brought no evidence to prove that we had not maintained a minimum output, and, as a matter of law, he claimed a verdict on that point.
120. What happened then? Mr. Piddington went on to say that the defendants could not appeal against the magistrate's decision, and then he went into the question of costs, and I think was going to make up his bill, when Mr. Chisholm stopped him, and said, "That will do, Mr. Piddington, you can put your costs in when you get the verdict." The magistrate then further said, after the summing up had been done, he could not give a verdict then in the short time, and that he would adjourn the Court for a certain time and give his verdict afterwards. He would have to have time, he said, to consider it.
121. So he left the Court for, say, two hours? About two hours.
122. And then came into Court again, and did what? Without making any comments whatever, he said that, in the case of Morgan and others *versus* Clift and another, the plaintiffs had not maintained their case, or something to that effect.
123. And what happened then? He dismissed the case.
124. And you all cleared out? Yes.
125. I come back again to my first question;—I want to know when this point was stated in Court—when the question was first suggested as to the reserving of any point for the higher Court? There was no point reserved. The point was taken, but not reserved.
126. But I want to know when the point was raised? The point was raised in Mr. Piddington's summing up, when he said he would not call any more evidence in reply. He then went on to claim a verdict on that point as a matter of law. As the defendants had not brought any evidence to prove we had not maintained the minimum output, he claimed that we must get a verdict on that point as a matter of law, and he cited a case that he had some time previously.
127. All that was for the benefit of the magistrate in this case;—at what time in the proceedings, and in what form, was it suggested that the case should go on to a higher Court? It was not stated.
128. *Chairman.*] That was not suggested at all—not before Mr. Chisholm? No.
129. *Mr. Chisholm.*] You have said that Mr. Piddington raised a point of law;—did he raise more than one point of law in any shape? Not at the time I have spoken of.
130. There was only one time;—did he raise any other point of law besides the one you spoke of as having been raised during his address? Only the point that he claimed the verdict on.
131. Did Mr. Piddington object to any questions asked by Mr. Lukin; that was, during the evidence? Yes, at different times.
132. And did Mr. Lukin object to any questions asked by Mr. Piddington? He did object, but I think the objections were mostly overruled.
133. Mr. Lukin represented the solicitors for the defendants? Yes.
134. I think you said that I held up my hand to Mr. Piddington and stopped him, perhaps abruptly;—you will admit that Mr. Piddington was arguing at considerable length, and that he is a good speaker? Yes.
135. Did he make use of a great many arguments? Yes.
136. Mr. Piddington then went on to speak in reference to the costs, and the time you and your other complainants had been out of work, and of the hardships you had suffered in connection with your costs;—

T. R. Morgan. do you recollect my using words to this effect: "Pardon me, Mr. Piddington, I have not made my mind yet, and I think you are a little bit early in your remarks as to costs"; do you recollect my using words similar to those? Not the first part.

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137. You said that I, the adjudicating magistrate, abruptly stopped Mr. Piddington when he was speaking about costs, and said to him, "That will do, you have not got costs yet," or some words to that effect? I would not say you abruptly stopped him.

138. You have no reason to suppose in any way that I have any unkind feeling towards you and the other complainants? No. I think you made a mistake—that is all.

139. But have you any reason to suppose that I have any unkind feeling towards yourself and the other two complainants? No. I do not know that you ever saw us before, or ever heard of us, in fact.

140. Do you think I gave the case due care and consideration? No, I do not.

141. *Chairman.*] You mean to say you judge that from the result, I suppose? Yes.

142. That is not what Mr. Chisholm means. He refers to his conduct during the trial;—did he, during the hearing of the case, give it every care and attention? Yes, his conduct was all right.

143. *Mr. Chisholm.*] When Mr. Piddington had finished his address, do you recollect my saying something to this effect: "I have gone over the evidence taken four or five times, and I will adjourn this case for two hours, when I shall be able to re-peruse the depositions taken to-day"? Yes, I recollect you saying you could not give a verdict then, as the time was too short; that you would have to look over several matters; that you would have to adjourn the Court for a time, and give a verdict afterwards.

144. Do you recollect my stating, when I dismissed the case, that I had given the case every consideration, and that I found the complainants had not sustained their case, and consequently I dismissed it, or words to that effect? Yes. I have mentioned before that you stated the plaintiffs had not sustained their case.

145. Do you remember Mr. Lukin, who appeared for Clift and Hyde, raising any point of law? During the evidence he raised a lot of minor points.

146. Do you recollect Mr. Lukin submitting any of his points in writing? Yes; that the Bench, as constituted, was not qualified to hear the case, or something to that effect.

147. Did you hear me ask Mr. Lukin to submit his point in writing? Yes.

148. Do you recollect Mr. Lukin raising any other point? I could not remember any particular one, unless it was brought to my mind, but he raised several points during the hearing of the case.

149. Do you recollect his putting any of his points in writing? One particular point he put in writing; that was in the early part of the case.

150. Do you recollect Mr. Piddington asking a question which was objected to by Mr. Lukin, and Mr. Piddington putting that question in writing? He did write something out, I believe. I do not know if it was a question, or what it was, but he handed a note to the Bench during the hearing of the case.

151. Did you hear Mr. Lukin or Mr. Piddington, before they commenced their address, make complimentary remarks to the Bench? Yes; as a matter of courtesy to the Bench. Each was striving for a verdict, and I suppose flattered you up as much as possible.

152. Did Mr. Piddington make any complimentary remarks? Yes.

153. *Mr. Cook.*] Did he say anything as to Mr. Chisholm's conduct in the case? Yes.

154. *Mr. Nicholson.*] Of what did the lack of supervision consist? In working a night-shift without having a man in charge of the colliery.

155. How many men were on the night-shift? About eight.

156. You said you made some statement on this subject to me with a view of my submitting the matter to Mr. Cook, who was then Minister for Mines;—do you recollect exactly what you said to me—what you complained of in that particular instance? I might not recollect the exact words.

157. Was it not to the effect that the mine was not inspected by the foreman in the interval between the two shifts? That was part of it.

158. And I asked you then how much time intervened between the first shift and the second shift following, and you said that, as a rule, you met them at the tunnel mouth;—was not that so? You may have said so; but I do not recollect.

159. That reply being made to me again on a subsequent occasion, over at the railway bridge, did I not then say, "You could not expect two inspections of the mine for what was practically deemed within the provisions of the Act one shift," and consequently that it was useless for me to ask Mr. Cook about it? No; you did not say anything of the sort. On the occasion you mention I may not have been there at all.

160. Another matter you complained of was that the weighing clauses of the Act were not carried out;—was there not some special arrangement in that agreement in regard to the weighing of the coal—in other words, did you not accept the weight given by the railway station-master, and was not that agreed upon in the first instance? No; the weight returned by the Railway Commissioners.

161. Do you remember the words used by Mr. Piddington in Court? Yes, perfectly well.

162. When he finished his address to the Bench? Yes.

163. Will you kindly state them? I will do so as nearly as I can, without undertaking to quote the exact words. In his opening remarks he stated that it had been his intention to call other witnesses in reply to the statements made by the defendants; but their case having completely broken down, it would only be a waste of time for him to do so, and he went on to claim a verdict on the point of law which he then raised—that as the defendants had forfeited our wages under a certain clause of the agreement, they must bring proof that we had violated that clause, and that as they had brought no evidence whatever that the minimum output had not been maintained, we must, as a matter of law, get a verdict for the full amount, with costs.

164. *Mr. Croft.*] I understand that this is the notice of cancellation of the contract and the forfeiture of wages:

Bulli Pass Mine, 18 November, 1898.

To Messrs. Thomas R. Morgan, Walter Woollet, and William Broadhead,—

On behalf of Messrs. Clift and Hyde, I hereby give you notice that, as you have failed to supply the required quantity of coke and coal, according to your contract dated the 26th August, 1898, the agreement is now cancelled, and all moneys due are forfeited, in accordance with clause 21 of the agreement.

Yours faithfully,

W. E. PHILPOT,

Manager.

Is that a copy of the notice you received? Yes; it was received on the last day we went to work.

165. Clause 21 of the agreement referred to is, I presume, the minimum output clause? Yes. T. R. Morgan.
 166. Did you receive that notice sitting round the table, as you have said? Yes.
 167. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Do you recollect Mr. Piddington making use of these words: "There is no question of law involved"? No. 7 Dec., 1899.
 168. Do you recollect Mr. Piddington making use of these words, a little while after—perhaps a sentence or so after—when addressing the Bench: "Your decision is as imperative as that of the Privy Council"? Yes, in regard to the defendants—that they could not appeal against it. I think I told you before that he said they could not appeal against your decision.
 169. *Mr. Cook.*] It is stated that both Mr. Piddington and Mr. Lukin were taking various points during the evidence; as you put it, they did the usual legal squabbling;—each of them put down his points in writing, I suppose? No.
 170. Neither of them? One gentleman would ask a question, and the other one would get up and take a point, and appeal to his Worship on that point whether the other lawyer was in error in putting the question in the manner he did.
 171. But had those points to be written down at any time during the evidence? No.
 172. Never? No; they were only small points.
 173. *Chairman.*] You did not see anything written down? No.

WEDNESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1899.

Present:—

MR. COOK,
MR. JESSEP,

MR. HUGHES,
MR. NICHOLSON,

MR. O'CONNOR.

W. A. HOLMAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. W. D. McIntyre, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for Messrs. Morgan, Broadhead, and Woollett.
Mr. Chisholm appeared on his own behalf.

Albert Bathurst Piddington called in, sworn, and examined:—

174. *Chairman.*] You understand that the scope of this inquiry is to ascertain the action of Mr. Chisholm, P.M., in the case of Morgan and Others v. Clift, heard at Wollongong? Yes. A. B. Piddington.
 175. I understand you appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs in that case? Yes. 20 Dec., 1899.
 176. You are no longer interested in the case in any way? No.
 177. Do you wish to say anything as to your position as a witness before the Committee? I have already informed the Committee that I should prefer to be excused from giving evidence, but I am willing to do so if the Committee desire it; and I understand they have expressed a wish that I should give evidence. I have attended solely upon the subpoena issued to me by the Committee.
 178. The desire of the Committee is to narrow this inquiry down to one point—to ascertain whether, in the case in which you appeared as counsel, a claim was made for a verdict on the part of the men suing for wages on a ground of law;—was that so? Yes.
 179. Would you tell the Committee briefly what that legal ground was? I presume the Committee has already heard that under the agreement between the complainants and the defendants the defendants had a right to forfeit the men's wages in the event of there being such a cessation of work that the minimum output stipulated for by the agreement could not be maintained. The Committee, I presume, also know that in the course of the case, it was proved that the defendants had sent to the complainants a letter cancelling the contract and forfeiting the wages due, on the ground that the minimum output had not been maintained. At a certain stage in the defendant's case it became apparent that the defendants could not prove this allegation as to the failure of the minimum output, and from that point onwards I declined to cross-examine any of the defendants' witnesses, having formed the opinion that, in the absence of proof by the defendants that the minimum output had not been maintained, there must of necessity be a verdict for the complainants as a matter of law. Other witnesses were called: I did not cross-examine them, and at the close of the case counsel for the defendants addressed the Bench first.
 180. At the close of the defendants' case, did you call any witnesses in rebuttal of defendants' evidence? No; so far as my recollection serves me, we presented no case in reply, because, in my view, right or wrong, there was nothing to reply to. At the close of the evidence the defendants' counsel addressed the Bench, and I replied, and almost the whole of my reply was based upon the position that, as a matter of law, the defendants had failed to give any evidence, having failed to prove that the minimum output had not been complied with, and there must be a verdict for the complainants.
 181. Did you consult with Mr. Morgan or any of the other complainants in the course of that part of the case, or before the close of the case? I think Mr. Morgan was sitting by me at one time when the manager, Mr. Philpot, was examined. It was on Mr. Philpot's failing to prove non-compliance with the minimum output that I desisted from cross-examination, and, if I remember rightly, I explained to Mr. Morgan then, as I would naturally do to a client, how it was that I was not cross-examining him. I am not quite sure of that, but I think it took place, and that would be the only thing in the nature of a consultation which I had with the clients. During the adjournment I spoke to some of the complainants, and told them that now there must be a verdict for the complainants, because the case for the defendants had broken down.
 182. *Mr. O'Connor.*] When you speak of an adjournment, do you mean that the case was adjourned by Mr. Chisholm? No; I refer to the luncheon adjournment on the last day. I have a recollection of driving up from the Court-house to the hotel and telling some of the complainants—I do not recollect who were in the buggy with me—that now the defence had broken down on that point, and we must have a verdict.
 183. *Chairman.*] You are quite clear that the whole tenor of your address to the Bench was based upon that contention. There is, I suppose, in your mind no room for mistake on that point? Absolutely none, so far as the raising of the question of law is concerned.

- A. B. Piddington.
20 Dec., 1899.
184. I understand that your speech was practically a contention that the law gave your clients the verdict? Absolutely so. I did, in my speech to the Bench, make some remarks about other parts of the case, but those were remarks such as counsel occasionally make so that one's client may not think a part of the case is being neglected, and in certain other matters that had been warmly in dispute between the parties, for the satisfaction of the clients, I spoke on their behalf. But the whole basis of my address was a claim for a verdict as a matter of law—that the complainants had proved their case, the defendants had proved no defence, and we were entitled to a verdict. I think it only fair to Mr. Chisholm to say that it would be impossible to speak too highly of the courtesy and consideration which he showed to both sides, and the attention he gave to the case. I should like to add, also, that I did not ask him to note this question of law, of which I have spoken, as a question of law. I did not ask him to reserve it in the sense in which that term is used with regard to reserving points under the District Courts Act and under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.
185. *Mr. McIntyre.*] But you knew it was not necessary for the point to be reserved? Yes; and the Full Court expressed that opinion. That was the ground really of the Full Court's reference of the case back to Mr. Chisholm—to see whether any point of law had been taken, Mr. Chisholm's original statement at the end of the case being that no point of law had been reserved. We admitted that before the Full Court, and the Full Court desired information as to whether any point of law had been taken. It is not necessary, under the Justices Appeal Act, and never has been so held, that it should be reserved. It is necessary under the District Courts Act and under the Criminal Law Amendment Act to call upon the judge to reserve or note the point, otherwise you cannot raise it afterwards on appeal. But there is no such provision in the Justices Appeal Act.
186. *Mr. O'Connor.*] So that I think we may take it that your argument at the end of the case was that, even on the facts, you were entitled to a verdict; but, if you failed on the facts, you were entitled to a verdict as a matter of law;—was that so? It was rather a case where no facts were in dispute, and, there being no facts in dispute, as a matter of law we had proved our case. The other side had proved no case, and we were entitled to a verdict. It was a case similar in principle to a case where you ask for a nonsuit on the ground of no evidence. There was no evidence.
187. *Mr. McIntyre.*] There was no evidence as to the output of coal? There was no evidence for the defence. That is what it practically came to.
188. The only ground on which they could cancel the wages of the men already earned? Just so.
189. There was an amount of £66 16s. in dispute? Yes, and we had proved that.
190. But under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, section 39, you could only sue for £50? Yes.
191. The defence put in was "never indebted," I understand? Yes.
192. You proved that you had won the coal, and that there was this £60 odd owing, and the other side never made any reply as to the output of coal? Just so.
193. And never denied that the money was earned? That is so.
194. When you appeared before the Full Court, you say that on the first occasion they sent the case back to Mr. Chisholm because he then stated that no point was reserved? Yes.
195. And asked him as to whether any point of law had been taken? Yes.
196. His reply to that was that no point had been taken? Not the first time. His first reply to the Full Court's reference was that he saw no reason to amend his statement of the case.
197. Then, on the second occasion, he said no point had been taken? The Full Court then returned it to Mr. Chisholm with a request for a direct answer, whether any point of law had been taken. He then reported that no point of law had been taken.
198. The magistrate having reported that no point was taken, could you proceed further? No.
199. Why? The Full Court held that the magistrate's report was conclusive as to the question whether any point of law had been taken, and that under the existing decisions of the Court no appeal could be heard on a point which had not been taken.
200. And that the magistrate's answer to that was final? Just so—that no affidavits and no evidence or statements could be heard at all.
201. I should like to ask you, as a matter of interest to the Committee, whether that is the law in England? No.
202. What is the procedure there? In England you are at liberty to argue under the Justices' Appeal Act, which is identical in terms with our own, any ground of law which arises upon the whole case stated.
203. That would cover an instance where the plaintiff had proved his case on the evidence before the Court, and there had been no evidence refuting it? Of course; that would then be a question of law. It may possibly be of interest to the Committee to point out with regard to the curious conflict between the English practice and our own, that our practice was decided by the case of *Hayes v. Fuller*, reported in 3, *Weekly Notes*, and in that case the Court followed an English case which, at the time it was cited to the Court, had been overruled in England. If I remember rightly, at that period there were decisions of at least twelve English Judges against the case, which our Court followed as a precedent, it not being pointed out to them that that case had been overruled.
204. Take the Crown Land Appeal Court;—do you know that there, when a special case is stated to the Full Court, you argue it before the Court, whether a point of law has arisen or not? I think so; but I do not remember as to that particular jurisdiction in that respect.
205. *Mr. O'Connor.*] I suppose your argument was a very lengthy one? No; I think it was very short. I think I spoke for about quarter of an hour, the case having lasted for three days.
206. It seems to me, so far as I can gather, that the whole conflict is that Mr. Chisholm was under the impression, when he was asked by the Full Court whether you took the point, that you should specially have asked him to note it? Of course I cannot say what Mr. Chisholm's impressions were.
207. And you as a lawyer thought that was not necessary? The Full Court said so.
208. But you are quite clear that Mr. Chisholm's conduct was everything that one expects from a magistrate? Absolutely so.
209. There was no prejudice exhibited by him? Absolutely none.
210. *Mr. McIntyre.*] Although you say that Mr. Chisholm was in no way discourteous, or anything like that, you say you took the point that, when a special case was asked for, that point was not stated for the Full Court, and, by that not being done, the men lost the wages they had earned, and the expenses to which they had been put? They were shut out of their right of appeal. It does not follow that if they had been allowed their right of appeal on the question of law, they would necessarily have succeeded on the

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the appeal. The Full Court might have decided the question of law against the men, but we never came to that. The Court, however, intimated at an earlier stage that if that point had been taken, it must have been successful.

211. *Chairman.*] Was that said by the Court in your hearing? Yes, that is to say, it was just said briefly. I think by His Honor the Chief Justice, and I think it was Mr. Justice Owen who concurred in that view. In connection with that, I may mention that I pointed out to the Magistrate in my address that the onus was on the defendants to prove that we had not complied with the minimum output, that the onus was not upon us to prove that we had complied, and the Full Court intimated that that was the law; but it must be understood that that was only an intimation from the Court, and that actual argument on the question was never reached.

212. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Were points of law taken by the other side, and handed to Mr. Chisholm in writing? Yes.

213. Did Mr. Chisholm intimate at the beginning that he would like the points of law to be handed up in writing? Not that I remember.

214. But points of law were handed up in writing by the other side? Yes.

215. *Mr. McIntyre.*] These points you speak of were taken during your address? Yes; that constitutes the difference. A man cannot stop his address to hand up points of law in writing.

216. The Magistrate was there to note the point if he desired it? Yes; I do not say that a counsel could not hand up points of law in writing during his address, but it would be a very inconvenient practice.

217. You referred to the question of a non-suit;—if you apply for a non-suit before a judge, he takes a note of each point as you go along—he himself, without any request of any sort from counsel? Yes; as a rule counsel would distinctly state his point, but he would not hand it up in writing, unless it were perhaps an important case, and there was a great wish to avoid any miscarriage.

218. *Mr. O'Connor.*] But in the case of a non-suit, counsel would be very careful to see that the point was noted by the Court? Yes.

219. And although he would not give it in writing to the judge, he would know that it was in writing, and would not proceed, until he did know it was in writing? I do not say he would know it was in writing. He would expect the judge to do his duty, of course.

220. *Mr. McIntyre.*] And the same thing would apply here;—you would expect a magistrate to do his duty? Yes.

221. *Mr. Chisholm.*] You were kind enough to say that I gave this case every care and attention? Yes.

222. Do you recollect that after the addresses of counsel were heard I said that as the case was a very important one, and the evidence very voluminous, I should like to go over the case again and reperuse the depositions? Yes, I remember that.

223. That I had perused the depositions previously, and that I also wanted to peruse the evidence taken on that day and previous days? Yes, I remember that perfectly.

224. And that I would adjourn the Court until 6 o'clock? Yes.

225. And then on the Court reassembling I made one or two remarks, and the case was dismissed? Yes.

226. Did you see Mr. Cotterel taking notes in shorthand at the table when you and Mr. Lukin were addressing the Bench? I cannot answer as to the exact time when I was addressing the Bench; but someone was there taking shorthand notes, and I think he was introduced to me as Mr. Cotterel. Whoever it was who was taking shorthand notes was introduced to me.

227. I think you said that the whole of the argument you addressed to the Bench you considered was a point of law? Yes, with the exception of some fringes to the argument that I brought in for my clients' satisfaction; but which really had then nothing to do with the case.

228. Do you recollect, in the course of your remarks, Mr. Lukin interrupting you? I might recollect if you told me what the subject was. Interruptions in the course of a speech are so common.

229. You were making some remarks with reference to a portion of the evidence, and Mr. Lukin said, I think, that you were misinterpreting the evidence, or corrected you slightly? I do not remember any particular interjection.

230. I take it from you that your point of law was in line with the argument you addressed to the Bench? Yes.

231. With the exception of one or two matters? Yes.

232. Do you recollect if Mr. Lukin raised one or more points of law on the first day? I think on the second day also. I am not quite certain, but I recollect the circumstance. He raised a question of law with regard to the sufficiency of the plaint as giving you jurisdiction.

233. And I asked for the points in writing, and he showed them to you for your perusal? That is so, with regard, at any rate, to one of them.

234. You recollect that? Yes.

235. *Mr. Cook.*] What is the difference between reserving a point and taking a point? When you take a point of law you may do it in the course of argument; but the difference between that and reserving a point is that in reserving a point of law you specifically ask the judge or the magistrate to note the point of law that you are taking, and his so noting it constitutes reserving the point—you ask him to reserve the point.

236. What is the distinction that gives a value to the reserving of a point more than to the taking of a point? In reserving a point you specifically ask the presiding judge or magistrate to note the point of law that you are taking. Very often in the course of a case counsel will take a point of law, and on its being decided against him will go no further with it. In the District Court Jurisdiction and in the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, it is necessary that you should ask the judge to make a note of the point of law that you are raising, and unless you do so you cannot avail yourself afterwards of that point of law upon appeal. Under the Justices Appeal Act that is not necessary.

237. But it comes to the same thing in the end, does it not? No; for this reason: In my address to Mr. Chisholm I might have taken other points of law, but if Mr. Chisholm had been a District Court Judge, trying a District Court case, they would have been of no earthly use to me on appeal, unless to the taking of the point of law I had superadded a request to the judge to note that I had taken that point of law. That is what constitutes the difference. It may be that that is the mistake that Mr. Chisholm fell into, and accounts for the whole thing. I do not express any opinion upon that, but that is the distinction, and it is a very important one.

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238. *Mr. McIntyre.*] In the case stated by Mr. Chisholm to the Full Court, were any grounds given for the determination? No; nor did Mr. Chisholm give any grounds in giving his decision. He simply announced that the case of the complainants had not been sufficiently supported, and must therefore be dismissed.

239. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Have you any recollection of in any way drawing my particular attention to it being a point of law in any shape or form? I certainly did not say whether or not. What I was arguing was a question of law, or a flight of rhetoric, but it was a question of law all right. I certainly did not say to you, "I ask your worship to note this as question of law."

240. You give me credit for taking particular care in the adjudication of the case? Yes; I have already said so. If I may be permitted to say so, what occurred to me as a reflection on hearing the Magistrate's decision was this: that the Magistrate had been misled by the length and details of the conflict between the company and the men as to the supplying of material, and did not see that when the defence broke down as to the question of our non-compliance with the minimum output, all this previous evidence went by the board, and did not matter. The reason why we started our case with what was really a case in rebuttal was that I was afraid that if we left our case to be given as a case in rebuttal, the Magistrate might rule against us as a question of procedure that we could not give that evidence in reply; and I knew that under the Act the Magistrate's decision as to a question of mere procedure would be conclusive. Therefore, I was afraid that if the Magistrate decided not to hear us in reply, and we did not state what was really our case in rebuttal, we would be shut out from doing so altogether. We therefore put it forward in the first instance, and they answered it in the first instance, and the evidence was all but completed as a case of rebuttal, the necessity for which disappeared when the case for the defence disappeared. I formed the opinion at the time that the Magistrate gave his decision on the case in rebuttal—on the conflict of evidence on the case in rebuttal as between the company and the men on the question of the materials supplied. I thought it not unnatural, after so many days of evidence; but still I thought I had made it pretty clear in my address that the other side had not proved their case.

241. You say that pretty well all your argument was a point of law;—suppose I had been asked to state what the point of law was, would it have been possible for me to recollect the line of argument you had used, so that I could state it in my statement of the case to the Full Court? I think so. I notice that in the English cases the magistrates do that. At the end of their statement of the case they sum up the arguments addressed to them. I suppose they do it as they go along. They note the main arguments addressed to them, and they say, "It was contended by counsel that so and so," evidently a summary of counsel's contentions in their addresses.

242. It was on the 15th May that your exact point of law was first submitted to me, on a sworn affidavit by Mr. Richard Croft? Yes, and Mr. Lukin's affidavit bears it out.

243. Do you know that Mr. Lukin's affidavit denies the affidavit of Mr. Croft? No; Mr. Lukin's affidavit, in my opinion, comes to the same thing, though he phrases it in different words. I was perfectly prepared to go to the Full Court on Mr. Lukin's affidavit.

244. It was on the 15th May that I first received what were supposed to be the exact words? Of course, I cannot say that that was the first time. That may have been the first time you got the reference from the Full Court; but, so far as I know, the matter may have been privately discussed on all sides and come to your ears in that way. Or you may have read the report in the newspaper published at the time.

245. *Chairman.*] First of all, as adviser to the men, did you advise them to appeal to the Full Court? Yes. If I recollect rightly I wrote from the Mountains, during the vacation, to the solicitors for the men and advised that they would be absolutely safe on the point of law that had been taken. In fact, the night after the decision was given by the Magistrate, I told that to the men themselves.

246. You had no doubt in advising them that way;—and you had no doubt as to the facts of the proceedings in Mr. Chisholm's Court? No.

247. And you thought at the time, I understand, that such an appeal to the Full Court was almost bound to be successful? My advice was that it was bound to be successful. I gave that advice, of course, with the reservation that every lawyer would always give on any question of law.

248. Still, in that opinion you were supported by the remarks of some of the Judges of the Supreme Court afterwards? Yes; but those remarks, as I have already stated, were not given as an absolute judgment after argument, but were simply made in the course of argument. These intimations of the opinion of the Court were uttered as a sort of matter of course—that if that point were taken there was an end of it; so at least I took them to mean.

249. *Mr. McIntyre.*] You have already said that these affidavits were refused by the Full Court—they would not look at them? They only looked at them for the purpose of deciding whether they should send the case back to the Magistrate for his statement.

250. I am referring to the affidavits of Mr. Croft and Mr. Lukin? The Court refused to look at them for the purpose of ascertaining whether any point had been taken, but they consented to look at them in order to see whether they should take this step of sending the case back to the Magistrate, and after looking at them they decided to take that step and send the case back, and they sent the affidavits for the information of the Magistrate, leaving him absolutely master to say whether any point of law had been taken or not.

John Dryden called in, sworn, and examined:—

J. Dryden.
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251. *Mr. McIntyre.*] I believe you are a miner by occupation? Yes.

252. You were one of the complainants in the case of Morgan and others against Clift, heard at Bulli, on 15th December last year? Yes.

253. And you were present in Court during the hearing of the case? I was.

254. Do you remember Mr. Piddington's address to Mr. Chisholm? I do, well.

255. Do you remember on that occasion his taking any point? The point I heard Mr. Piddington raise was that he claimed a verdict for the plaintiffs, seeing that the defendants had not proved that we had not maintained the minimum output of coal, and that the defendants had not brought any railway official forward to prove by the railway weights that we had not maintained the minimum output under the contract.

256. You were to take the railway weights? Yes.

257. Was there any evidence in regard to the output of coal during the hearing of the case? None whatever.

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258. A verdict was given against you? Yes.
259. Then there was an appeal, I believe? There was.
260. Do you remember the amount of costs the complainants had to pay with regard to that appeal? The costs amounted to £48. The barristers' costs amounted to 50 guineas, and I think the solicitors' costs came to about £20. The case at Bulli occupied three days, and it was before the Full Court more than once.
261. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Did you men pay these costs? Yes; in fact, we were pretty well compelled to pay these costs because our places were pretty well mortgaged to that extent that we will have to pay.
262. And did you think you would get 50 guineas costs out of the other side if you won? Undoubtedly we did. We thought we would get our costs if we gained the case in the Full Court.
263. I am talking of the trial at Bulli? I mean the two cases.
264. *Chairman.*] You mean 50 guineas altogether? Yes, for the barristers' fees.
265. *Mr. McIntyre.*] How many days were you at the Court at Bulli? Three days.
266. How long were you out of work altogether? From the 20th November until the 26th or 27th of December.
267. Over a month? Yes; waiting to see if we could not get our money.
268. The reason I ask the question is in consequence of the 39th section of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which says:—
- The Justices are entitled to give a verdict not exceeding £50, together with all costs incurred and damage sustained by the complainant in prosecuting the claim.
- The Court is entitled to give damages as well, and you say you were out of work for over a month? About a month altogether, pending this case.
269. *Mr. Chisholm.*] You said you were one of the complainants in the case heard at Bulli;—is that correct? We had three trustees, whom we had nominated to act as our representatives.
270. But were you one of the complainants in the case heard at the Bulli Petty Sessions Court? Certainly I was, because the money was due to me. I was a shareholder with others, and the three complainants were our representatives.
271. I am not asking whether you were a shareholder;—I am asking you whether you were one of the complainants—Morgan, Broadhead, and Woollett? I was not one of those. The summons had to be taken out in their name.
272. You were not one of those three? No.
273. Would you kindly repeat what the point was that was raised by Mr. Piddington? He said he claimed a verdict from your Worship, seeing that the defendants had not proved by the evidence of railway officials or anyone else that we had not maintained the minimum output according to agreement.
274. Do you know whether Mr. Piddington raised more than one point? That was the point he raised in his address to you. I did not hear him raise any other point.
275. Do you recollect whether Mr. Lukin, who appeared for the defendants, raised any point of law? I could not say. The reason I remember the point raised by Mr. Piddington was because I was one of the prominent parties in consulting a barrister in regard to appealing.
276. You say you do not recollect if Mr. Lukin raised any point of law at all? He raised some formal objections during the case, and asked you to note them down, but I cannot say as to any point raised in the course of his address to the Bench.
277. You recollect his raising a point of law;—did he write it out or not? He did not.
278. Did Mr. Piddington object to any questions which were asked by Mr. Lukin? Not in my presence.
279. Were you there all the time? I was there from the time I was called as a witness, but there were witnesses who preceded me, and I could not be answerable for what was done before I was called.
280. But after you were called? I do not recollect any objection being raised.
281. I mean objections to questions? No.
282. You were in Court all the time after you were examined? Yes. I never left the Court after I was examined.
283. Do you recollect whether Mr. Lukin objected to any question asked by Mr. Piddington? No; not after I was called.
284. *Chairman.*] On the first, second, or third day? I think it was on the third day. I was one of the last witnesses.
285. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Do you know if Mr. Lukin asked for costs when the case was over? No.
286. Were you one of the sureties? Yes, unfortunately.
287. You have a slight personal interest in this case? Undoubtedly. I had a personal interest in the appeal.
288. But you were not one of the three complainants? I was not one of the trustees. There are twenty-one of us in it.
289. Did Mr. Richard Croft ever suggest to you that it would be a good thing if a Committee of the House were appointed to inquire into this matter? No; in fact it was I who suggested it to them in "Dixon's Hotel."
290. Can you tell me any of the other arguments which were used by Mr. Piddington? Yes. One of the arguments he used was that it was of no use of him cross-examining. He emphasised that, and said that he had not cross-examined the defendants' witnesses in regard to a shortage in rails and other material, because he claimed a verdict on the point that there had been no evidence as to the minimum output.
291. What were you paid a ton for the coal? Three shillings and a penny per ton.
292. I suppose if you got 20 tons, that at 3s. 1d. would be £3 1s. 8d.? Yes.
293. Was anything deducted from the wages you were paid;—anything deducted from that 3s. 1d. per ton? No; there was nothing deducted by the employers.
294. Who were you employers? Those for whom we contracted—Messrs. Hyde and Clift.
295. They employed you? Yes; they employed us? They consented to my working there along with the rest.
296. Were not Messrs. Morgan, Woollett, and Broadhead your employers? No; I was as much their employer as they were mine. It was a company affair.

- J. Dryden: 297. From whom did you receive the money? We appointed two men, Broadhead and Morgan, to receive the money and divide it out.
 20 Dec., 1899. 298. Was anything deducted from your wages? We paid the wheelers. We let the wheeling by contract, and we paid for it out of the wages.
 299. Was there anything else? There would be powder to pay for, and also tallow, and there would be the picks to pay for.
 300. You say that Messrs. Hyde and Clift were your employers? Undoubtedly.
 301. *Mr. McIntyre.*] You say that Messrs. Morgan, Broadhead, and Wollett, the three complainants in the case, were trustees for you and others? Yes.
 302. That is to say, that the three of them were the trustees for a co-operative company? Yes.

Joseph Hilton called in, sworn, and examined:—

- J. Hilton. 303. *Mr. McIntyre.*] You were one of the men interested in the wages which were claimed in a case before Mr. Chisholm in December, 1898? Yes.
 20 Dec., 1899. 304. Do you remember when Mr. Piddington was addressing the Court? Yes.
 305. Do you remember Mr. Piddington making any claim to the Bench? Yes.
 306. What was it? Mr. Piddington, in summing up the case, pointed out to the magistrate that the defendants, Hyde and Clift, had omitted to produce any evidence relating to the reason for forfeiting the money. He also pointed out to the magistrate that the law required proof by evidence, and a mere assertion would not do; and that, as the defendants had failed to produce any evidence to substantiate their claim to a forfeiture of the moneys, he claimed, as a matter of law, a verdict on behalf of Broadhead, Morgan, and Wollett. He commented very much upon that aspect of the question.
 307. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Are you personally interested in this case? Well, I have an interest in it.
 308. You are one of the sureties, are you not? Yes.
 309. Were you present all the time when Mr. Lukin and Mr. Piddington were addressing the Bench? Yes, I was in Court all that day from the commencement.
 310. Do you recollect Mr. Lukin at any time raising any points of law? Yes, I remember Mr. Lukin, at the commencement of the proceedings, objecting to the jurisdiction of the Court, and the magistrate overruled that objection.
 311. You were not one of the complainants in the case;—the complainants were Morgan, Woollett, and Broadhead, were they not? Yes, they were the principals in the case.
 312. They were the parties to the case which was brought before me at the Bulli Petty Sessions? Yes.
 313. You got so much a ton for the coal you won, did you not—3s. 1d. per ton? Yes, that is the amount.
 314. Did you get that amount in full;—suppose you won 20 tons at 3s. 1d., did you get £3 1s. 8d.? The principals got that amount in full.
 315. But you yourself? That requires an explanation. Messrs. Morgan, Broadhead, and Woollett were the principals in the contract; but, of course, they necessarily required more men to work the mine, and there were some seventeen or eighteen of us whom they engaged on equal conditions with themselves, equally participating.
 316. These seventeen or eighteen others had nothing to do with the case which was before me? They had in this way: that, as the wages were forfeited against them, they also suffered.
 317. I mean when the case was before me there were only three of them—Morgan, Wollett, and Broadhead? They were the only three parties to the case.
 318. *Chairman.*] You were not a party to the case yourself? No.
 319. Your name did not appear as a party to the case? No.
 320. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Do you recollect any of the arguments used by Mr. Lukin? No; except the argument in which he objected to the jurisdiction of the Court to try the case.
 321. I mean, do you recollect any of the arguments he used when addressing the Bench before Mr. Piddington's address? I do not recollect any of the arguments. It was a mere statement of the case. There was no argument brought up by Mr. Lukin.
 322. *Chairman.*] Were you called as a witness before Mr. Chisholm? Yes.
 323. Did you appear on the first, second, or third day? I think it was on the second day.
 324. How is it that you recollect Mr. Piddington taking this point, but you do not recollect any point taken by Mr. Lukin;—can you account for that? Yes, I can account for it in this way: the point Mr. Lukin took was at the commencement of the proceedings, before witnesses were ordered out of Court.
 325. But I mean, in the course of the two speeches,—you heard both of them? Yes.
 326. You say you remember Mr. Piddington saying certain things in his speech, but you do not remember anything similar said by Mr. Lukin? No, because it appeared to me to be just a straightforward statement of the case.
 327. Was the contention put forward by Mr. Piddington in the course of his speech one that a layman like yourself could understand;—could you understand it? Very well. It has been commented on very much. It has been a topic of general conversation.
 328. That is since;—are you sure you are not recollecting that general conversation since, or does your recollection go back to the incident itself? I recollect what actually took place in Court. Since then it has been a matter of public astonishment, a general topic of conversation.

Albert Cavill called in, sworn, and examined:—

- A. Cavill. 329. *Mr. McIntyre.*] What are you? A miner.
 20 Dec., 1899. 330. You have nothing at all to do with the case of Morgan and others *v.* Clift? Nothing whatever.
 331. You are not interested in any way? No.
 332. Do you remember the case being on in Bulli on December 15th, or somewhere about that time, in 1898? I remember the case somewhere about then. I could not say as to that particular date.
 333. Do you remember Mr. Piddington addressing the magistrate? I do.

A Cavill.
20 Dec., 1899.

334. Do you remember his making any claim, or anything like that, and if so, state what it was? He said he had some more witnesses to call, but he did not think it was necessary, as in his opinion the case for the defence had completely broken down, inasmuch as they had failed to bring any evidence to show that the minimum output of coal had not been put out on the date in question; and he went on to recite something about a piano in some similar case in which a verdict had been given on some similar point. He also went into the question of costs, and Mr. Chisholm stopped him at that, and said it would be time enough to go into the question of costs when he had got the verdict, or something to that effect.
335. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Were you there during the whole of the trial? I cannot say that I was there during the whole of the three days.
336. But while Mr. Lukin and Mr. Piddington were addressing me? Yes, during both addresses.
337. Can you recollect any of the arguments Mr. Lukin made use of? I could not recollect any in particular.
338. Did Mr. Piddington make use of a great many arguments before the Bench? He spoke for a considerable time; I could not say how long.
339. *Mr. O'Connor.*] When did Mr. Piddington make these remarks;—what time in the case? When he was giving his address—after the evidence had all been taken, and when he addressed the Bench after Mr. Lukin.
340. You recollect these things very clearly? I recollect that point.
341. How long ago is it since it took place? I cannot remember exactly. I should say about twelve months.
342. I suppose you have had a talk over this thing with people down there? I have had a talk with nobody.
343. Never mentioned it? No.
344. Why do you recollect it so particularly; what reason had you;—you had no interest in it? When Mr. Piddington raised the point it seemed so plain to me that the point was a clear one, that that is how I came to recollect it; and when I saw in the paper that Mr. Chisholm had said the point had not been raised I thought then that I remembered the point having been raised.
345. What paper did you see it in? I could not say. In fact, I could not say whether I read it or heard it, but I either read it or heard it.
346. But you say you did not have a conversation with anyone, so you could not have heard it, and you must have read it? I may have had a conversation with somebody about the case.
347. I asked you if you had talked this case over with anyone down there? I may have talked it over with several men at the time the case was going on, but afterwards I do not know that I did.
348. Why should you not talk it over, you had no interest in it? I had the same liberty as any other man to talk over a case of the kind.
349. I am aware of that; I ask you, did you or did you not from the time the case was decided talk it over with any of the men down there? I may have talked about the case when it was going on.
350. I said after the case was over? Well, immediately after the case was over, I might have done so.
351. Within a week? Yes, within a week.
352. You talked it over? I might have done so; I do not say I did.
353. Was not this case a subject of great interest? Certainly it was.
354. Do you not know that other people were discussing it? Certainly.
355. And you did not discuss it at all? I do not say that I did not discuss it at the time.
356. I do not ask whether you discussed it at the time;—I mean any time after? I might have discussed it after with other miners, and talked about the case.
357. You repeat pretty nearly the very words Mr. Piddington said, do you not? I do not know what Mr. Piddington said. I have never spoken to him.
358. But you brought out the words just exactly as a legal man would do;—did he make use of the words, "inasmuch as" for instance? I do not say I repeated the words Mr. Piddington said in the Court at all.
359. *Mr. McIntyre.*] Have you seen Mr. Piddington? No. I have never spoken to Mr. Piddington that I am aware of.
360. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Do you recollect if Mr. Piddington said this, "The defendants did not prove that on the day the men knocked off there was not 49 tons sent out of the mine, and they were not entitled to forfeit, because they could only forfeit if the minimum quantity had not been maintained"? I could not state that those were the words Mr. Piddington used. I did not take a note of what he said, and I cannot recollect the exact words.
361. *Chairman.*] This case, I suppose, has been the subject of very general interest in the locality since? Yes.
362. And a good deal of conversation has gone on about it? Yes, amongst the miners.
363. In some of which you perhaps have taken part yourself? Exactly.
364. The point Mr. O'Connor raised is this: Is what you recollect, and what you tell us now a recollection of what took place in the Court, or a recollection of something that somebody had said to you, or that you have said to somebody since, in which the incidents may have got twisted. There is no suggestion that you are consciously and knowingly deceiving the Committee; but when men talk a thing over they get fixed in a story which may have grown up little by little, and afterwards believe that those were the incidents which took place;—do you think that that is at all likely in your own case? No; I am perfectly positive on that point. How I came to remember it so well was because when Mr. Piddington raised the point it seemed so clear to me that the point was a vital one that, I believe, he would win the case on the point.
365. *Mr. Jessep.*] And you do not rely on conversations you may have had since? No; I am perfectly positive on the point. I remember it so well, because when Mr. Piddington raised it it seemed to me so clear that I thought it was a clear case for the men.
366. *Chairman.*] We have had previous evidence to indicate that that was practically the bulk of Mr. Piddington's address;—was that your recollection? Yes, he seemed to go on that point.
367. Do you remember whether he reviewed the evidence he had brought forward in his own case in the course of his speech to Mr. Chisholm? I cannot remember that.
368. *Mr. Jessep.*] Do you remember whether the point was taken before the Court adjourned or after it reassembled? As far as I can remember, I believe it was before the adjournment; but I would not be positive.

- A. Cavill.
20 Dec., 1899.
369. You ought to be clear on that;—I presume you attended the Court after the adjournment? I attended the Court on the last day.
370. You were there in the early part of the day, and also when the Court reassembled in the afternoon? Yes.
371. Your memory being so clear as to the particular point of law, surely you ought to be able to fix the time when it was raised—whether it was in the morning or in the afternoon? I could not say for certain now.
372. Think again? It is no good thinking; I cannot say positively. I would not like to say unless I was sure.
373. *Mr. McIntyre.*] When did Mr. Piddington start his address? I could not say.
374. *Mr. Jessop.*] Can you say whether the address was made after the Court reassembled or before? No, I could not remember any time; I would not be sure.
375. You cannot remember when Mr. Piddington gave his address—whether it was in the morning or the afternoon? No, I could not say.
376. You can remember so distinctly that the point was taken, and yet you do not know whether it was taken in the morning or the afternoon? I could not remember now. You must remember that it was a long time ago, and I did not have a great deal of interest in the case. I can remember the point being raised; but I am not going to say at what time of the day it was raised, because I am not sure.
377. You are quite certain it was raised? Yes, I am positive.

John Gibson called in, sworn, and examined:—

- J. Gibson.
20 Dec., 1899.
378. *Chairman.*] What are you? A coal-miner.
379. Where do you reside? At Thirroul.
380. Do you remember the case of Morgan and others *v.* Clift, tried before Mr. Chisholm, at Bulli, last year? Yes.
381. Were you a party to that case? Yes.
382. Were you one of the two others besides Morgan? No; but I was one of them who were working.
383. Were you a witness in the case? Yes.
384. Therefore you were present in the Court? Yes; but not all the time.
385. What time? The latter part of the trial.
386. On one day? About a day and a half.
387. Were you in the Court the whole of that time? Pretty nearly.
388. Did you hear the addresses of counsel? Yes.
389. Did you listen to Mr. Piddington's address attentively? Yes.
390. Do you remember the general nature of the address? Yes; but I could not give the exact words.
391. What did Mr. Piddington contend? He contended that the other side had not shown sufficient evidence that we had not maintained the minimum out-put, and therefore the case should be ours.
392. Did he review the evidence that had been adduced on your side in his speech to the magistrate;—did he go into an analysis of the evidence called on your side? No, not particularly.
393. Did he speak long? It was not a long address at all.
394. *Mr. Jessop.*] How long? I do not think it lasted half an hour. I could not say exactly.
395. *Chairman.*] You were there, and you were a party, and you were keenly interested, I suppose? Yes.
396. And your recollection of the address of Mr. Piddington is fresh? Yes, it is fresh, I being, as I say, interested in the case; still it is a long time ago.
397. Have you had any conversation with anybody about it since? No, not in particular.
398. I mean in a general way; has it been discussed down there? As we have been talking about it among ourselves, most likely it has cropped up.
399. Did you hear Mr. Piddington quote any case in support of his contention? Yes; he quoted a case about a piano; something about a piano, but I could not state the exact words he used.
400. Were you present in Court at any time when Mr. Lukin raised a point of law? I do not remember that.
401. Did you hear him challenge the jurisdiction of Mr. Chisholm, saying that his Worship had no jurisdiction to try the case? I did not hear that in the Court, but I heard it outside.
402. Did you hear Mr. Lukin's address? Yes.
403. Did he raise any arguments in the course of his address? I could not remember what arguments he raised.
404. *Mr. Chisholm.*] You were not one of the complainants in the case? No.
405. *Chairman.*] Do you remember what time of day it was when Mr. Piddington addressed the Bench? It was pretty late in the day. I could not say exactly what time.
406. Was it after dinner or before? After dinner.
407. What happened at the conclusion of Mr. Piddington's speech? Mr. Chisholm said he would have to take time to consider his verdict. He said he could not give a verdict straight away, or something to that effect.
408. And what then;—did he take time? Yes; the Court adjourned for a time.
409. And when did it reassemble? In about an hour or two hours, I would not like to say which.
410. And what did Mr. Chisholm do when it reassembled? He gave his verdict.
411. On the reassembling of the Court, did either Mr. Piddington or Mr. Lukin make a speech? I do not remember.
412. He gave his verdict? Yes.
413. Did Mr. Chisholm make a speech? Yes; he said a few words.
414. I mean did he accompany his verdict with any reasons? He said the plaintiffs had not sustained their case.
415. Did he say in what particular they had not sustained it? No, not that I heard.
416. You were there, and you would have heard it if he had said it? I think so.
417. But you cannot be quite certain on that point? No.

William Broadhead called in, sworn, and examined:—

W.
Broadhead.
20 Dec., 1899.

418. *Chairman.*] What are you? A miner, residing at Thirroul.
 419. Do you remember the case of Morgan and others v. Clift, tried before Mr. Chisholm? Yes.
 420. Were you a party to that case? Yes.
 421. You were one of the three complainants? Yes.
 422. Were you present in the Court the whole of the time? Yes.
 423. And you heard all the witnesses examined and the whole of the proceedings? Yes.
 424. Do you remember counsel's addresses? Yes.
 425. Do you remember Mr. Piddington addressing the Bench? Yes.
 426. He addressed the Bench on behalf of your side? Yes.
 427. Do you remember the general tone of the speech he delivered and the contention he made? Yes, I do.
 428. Can you put that before the Committee briefly? In the summing up Mr. Piddington said he claimed the case, seeing that the defendants, Clift and Hyde, had failed to adduce any evidence whatever to show that they were justified in stopping our wages, and that they had not produced any evidence whatever to show that the minimum output had not been maintained.
 429. Have you any knowledge as to what the nature of that evidence would have been, or should have been, if it had been called;—how would Clift and Hyde proved anything about the output;—what witnesses would they have called? No, I cannot say.
 430. You cannot imagine how they might have proved that? Mr. Piddington said they had not actually called the men who weighed the coal. He cited a case something about a piano in support of his argument; but Mr. Lukin said that had nothing to do with the case, and he said, "I will show it has; I want facts." He quoted about the Piano, and the buying and the selling it.
 431. You do not remember what bearing that case had on yours? He said they had to produce the man who actually sold it, the man who carted it away, the railway official who sent it away from the station, the man who carted it from the station, and the man who received it; and he said they had failed to produce the man who actually weighed our coal.
 432. Was it a long speech? Pretty long.
 433. Did it last an hour? No; I do not think it lasted longer than half an hour.
 434. Were you a witness in the case? Yes.
 435. Did Mr. Piddington review the evidence you had given in Court at any length? No.
 436. Did Mr. Lukin, the counsel for the other side? Yes; Mr. Lukin mentioned my name several times.
 437. I do not mean yours specially, but the general evidence called on your side? Yes; he reviewed the evidence.
 438. Have you any recollection of Mr. Lukin's speech? I could not call it to mind.
 439. You were present at the beginning of the proceeding? Yes.
 440. Do you remember Mr. Lukin raising any legal point at the beginning? Yes.
 441. What was the nature of it? He said that the Court could not sit in the first place, and Mr. Piddington pointed out —
 442. There was a controversy? Yes.
 443. Do you happen to recollect if anything was handed in in writing to the magistrate? No, I do not remember anything being handed in in writing.
 444. You do not remember Mr. Lukin raising any point, and asking the magistrate to note it, or noting it himself? I remember Mr. Lukin raising a point, but I could not say exactly what it was.

Walter Birch called in, sworn, and examined:—

W. Birch.
20 Dec., 1899.

445. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a miner, residing at Thirroul.
 446. Were you one of the co-operative company that undertook to work Messrs. Clift and Hyde's mine? I was.
 447. Do you remember the case that was brought against Messrs. Clift and Hyde for wages? Yes.
 448. Were you present as a witness in the course of that case? Yes.
 449. Were you summoned as a witness? I was not summoned as a witness, but I was there.
 450. Did you give evidence on the first, second, or third day? I could not say on which day I gave evidence.
 451. Were you present from the time you gave your evidence until the end of the proceedings? Yes.
 452. Did you hear counsel on both sides address Mr. Chisholm? Yes.
 453. Did you hear Mr. Piddington's speech? Yes.
 454. Have you any recollection of the general tenor of that speech? I can remember Mr. Piddington addressing the Bench. He said that the case was clear for the complainants, as the defendants had failed to bring any evidence to prove that the minimum output of coal had not been maintained.
 455. Did Mr. Piddington speak at great length;—did he speak for an hour, or an hour and a half? He did not speak very long. I could not say how long.
 456. Did he say much else;—did he raise other points? I think he mostly dwelt on the one point; he depended solely on it, I think.
 457. Is your memory clear about the incident? Yes, it is very clear on the one point.
 458. Has your memory been refreshed by hearing that point discussed in conversation since? No, I remembered it quite well in the Court, and I have remembered it ever since.
 459. You were not present before you were called as a witness—not in the earlier stages of the trial? No, not in the Court.
 460. You saw Mr. Chisholm's conduct on the Bench? Yes.
 461. Was there any lack of care, attention, or courtesy on his part? No, I do not think so.
 462. You had nothing to complain of in Mr. Chisholm's demeanour? No.
 463. *Mr. Chisholm.*] You were not one of the three complainants in this case—Broadhead, Morgan, and Wollett;—there were three parties, Broadhead, Woollett, and Morgan, and you were one of the witnesses? Yes.
 464. Do you happen to recollect anything Mr. Lukin stated in his address or in his arguments? No. I cannot say that I took notice of anything only this point.

- W. Birch.
20 Dec., 1899.
465. *Mr. Jessep.*] You say you thought the address of Mr. Piddington was a very short one;—do you think it lasted half an hour? I do not think so.
466. You say that what you remember of his address dealt more particularly with the point which he raised? Yes.
467. That appeared, then, in your mind to be the whole sum and substance of his address? Well, yes, that was most of it, in my opinion.
468. About what time did he take that point;—was it in the morning or in the afternoon? It was the afternoon.
469. You are quite clear about that? Yes, as near as my memory serves me.
470. The magistrate adjourned the Court? Yes.
471. Do you remember what he gave as his reason for adjourning the Court? Only to consider his verdict, I suppose. That is what I understood.
472. Mr. Chisholm having given his verdict, did Mr. Piddington further press his point, or give notice of his intention to press it? I cannot say. I cannot remember.
473. You do not remember Mr. Piddington saying anything after the verdict? No.
474. Since then you have had sundry conversations with your fellow miners regarding the decision of the magistrate? Very little; I do not remember any.
475. I mean casually chatting round the camp fire? No.
476. This being a very vital question affecting the employees, do you not remember taking part in any conversation about it? No; I live a good bit away and do not get a chance.
477. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Have you seen an account of this address of Mr. Piddington's in the local paper? No.
478. Do you know if one of the local papers gave a full account of the address? I heard so.
479. Are you personally interested in this matter? To a certain extent I am.
480. You are one of the sureties, I think? No, my brother is.
481. *Chairman.*] Your wages were concerned, originally? Yes.
482. Do you bear your share of the costs, or do they fall upon the bondsmen? I only get my wages.

George Nichols called in, sworn, and examined:—

- G. Nichols.
20 Dec., 1899.
483. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a miner residing at Woonoona.
484. Do you remember the case of Morgan and others v. Clift, tried before Mr. Chisholm about fifteen months ago? Yes.
485. Were you a party in any way to that case? I was working in the mine. I was one of the contractors.
486. Were you a witness in the case? I was to be a witness, but I was not called.
487. Being a witness, I suppose you were kept outside the Court during the proceedings, while the evidence was being taken? Yes, while the complainants' case was on.
488. While the defendants' case was on you were allowed into the Court? Yes.
489. Were you present in Court when counsel on both sides addressed the Bench? Yes.
490. Did you hear Mr. Piddington and Mr. Lukin speak? Yes.
491. Do you remember what time in the day it was when they spoke? I do not remember what time in the day it was. It was on the third day of the hearing.
492. Was it before dinner or after? I would not be positive. I believe it was after dinner, as far as I remember.
493. The case was approaching its conclusion, and you think it was after dinner on the third day? Yes, early in the afternoon.
494. You heard Mr. Piddington address the Bench? Yes, after the closing of the defendants' case.
495. What was the general contention that he urged in addressing Mr. Chisholm? Mr. Piddington raised the point that the other side had not brought any evidence to show that the minimum output was not maintained.
496. Did he say how they might have shown it? Did he say that they might have taken such and such a course, and that would have proved the minimum output to have been maintained? I do not remember his saying that.
497. Do you happen to know of any way by which they could have proved that the minimum output had been maintained, or brought any light at all on the output? No, I do not.
498. Do you know if any witnesses could have been called? No, I do not know that they could have been.
499. Suppose you wanted to prove anything about the output, what steps would you have taken to prove that before Mr. Chisholm;—whom would you have called as a witness? I do not know, unless the Railway Commissioners could have proved it.
500. The coal would have been weighed when it was sent on to the trucks? Yes, it was weighed on the Government weighbridge.
501. And they might have called an officer in charge of the weighbridge? Yes.
502. You think that might have been done? Yes.
503. You are a practical coal-miner, and know how these things are managed? Yes.
504. That was not done, at all events? No.
505. Did Mr. Piddington make a long speech? Fairly long; I should say a quarter of an hour or more.
506. Was this contention of Mr. Piddington about the failure in the evidence mentioned incidentally, or was that the central idea of the speech? I take it to have been the essential idea of the speech—the main point.
507. Were you in the Court the whole of the last day? Not the whole of the last day.
508. Did you notice whether Mr. Piddington was cross-examining the defendant's witnesses on that day? Mr. Piddington did cross-examine witnesses when their case was going on.
509. Did you notice whether he cross-examined them all? No; he did not cross-examine them all as far as I recollect. He said he was satisfied.
510. Whom did he say that to? He said it in the Court.
511. To Mr. Chisholm? Yes.

512. Did you hear Mr. Lukin address the Court? Yes.
513. Did you hear him raise any legal point of the same nature in the course of his speech? I did not hear him raise anything to substantiate against Mr. Piddington's point.
514. But Mr. Lukin spoke first;—did he make any claim? I am not positive whether Mr. Lukin or Mr. Piddington addressed the Bench first.
515. You only speak as far as your memory goes? That is all.

J. Nichols.
20 Dec., 1899

Albion Richard Croft called in, sworn, and examined:—

516. *Chairman.*] What are you? Manager for Deane and Deane, solicitors.
517. They were the solicitors for Morgan and others in the case Morgan and others v. Clift? We were consulted by the men.
518. I believe you had charge of the case personally? Yes; and I attended at Bulli as well and instructed Mr. Piddington.
519. You were present throughout the whole of the proceedings, I suppose? Yes; I do not think I was out of Court at any time.
520. During the proceedings, did you consult with Mr. Piddington, the barrister who appeared for the men? Yes; on several occasions, and especially on one occasion.
521. What occasion was that? It was towards the close of the defendant's case. Mr. Piddington pointed out to me that no evidence whatever had been shown to justify the forfeiture, and I saw myself the failure on the part of the defendants.
522. Did that lead to any change of tactics in Mr. Piddington's conduct of the case? Certainly; he asked me then whether it would not be just as well, as it was an absolute certainty, to change our tactics, and, instead of cross-examining at length, or calling evidence in rebuttal, to claim the verdict on the failure of the defendants to justify the forfeiture.
523. This was some time before his address to the Bench? Yes. This led up to a subsequent raising of the point by Mr. Piddington.
524. Then you heard him address the Bench? I believe the luncheon adjournment intervened shortly afterwards, and we further discussed the matter in the luncheon adjournment. I asked him then to go through the evidence we had taken, to see that there was no slip whatever before changing our tactics. I was anxious for cross-examination myself, but we came to the conclusion that there was absolutely no evidence, and that we must win. That was Mr. Piddington's opinion, and it was the opinion I fell in with after checking the evidence with him.
525. Then you heard Mr. Piddington's address? After the luncheon Mr. Lukin addressed the Bench and then Mr. Piddington.
526. About Mr. Lukin's address. That has been described to us several times as a mere statement, a comment upon the evidence, without any particular legal arguments. You, of course, listened to it as a trained man? Mr. Lukin raised no legal position except the legal position which would be suggested by the evidence—that is, he raised no legal point. He said, "So-and-So swore as to an insufficient supply of skips and rails, and So-and-So has completely answered it by such and such evidence." But in no sense of the word was his address more than an analysis of the evidence.
527. And did he not bring up the question of the reason the defendants had for forfeiting the wages;—did not he justify the forfeiture in the course of his speech? No; as far as my knowledge is concerned, he entirely left the question of forfeiture.
528. *Mr. Cook.*] He went on the assumption that the case had not been made out, and, therefore, there was no occasion for rebuttal? Yes.
529. *Chairman.*] That was granted, I suppose. The only question was whether there was justification for the failure of output on the part of the men? Yes.
530. *Mr. McIntyre.*] Mr. Lukin had actually moved for a nonsuit at the end of complainant's case? Yes, there was a question of nonsuit.
531. And at the end of complainant's case Mr. Lukin moved for a non-suit, and that was refused? Yes.
532. *Chairman.*] You listened, of course, to Mr. Piddington's speech very attentively? Yes; the matter had formed the subject of a very close conversation between myself and Mr. Piddington. Naturally, I was adverse to Mr. Piddington, with a view to drawing him out and seeing how sound he stood in regard to the matter. We had made a thorough analysis of the evidence, and when Mr. Piddington came to address the Bench I was particularly interested to see how he would frame the objection.
533. You heard the different witnesses describe his speech, do you think their descriptions fairly accurate so far as they go? Yes, in a lay sense, and a practical sense—as to how it would strike the men.
534. Did he then base his claim for a verdict on this question as to the omission of proof on the part of the defendants? Yes. I think he went into the question of refuting the evidence—I mean as to the skips, and as to the want of safety of the mine endangering the men's lives—he went into that question, and he said that when the defendants came to the crux of the matter they failed; that it was admitted that the money was earned, and that there was absolutely no evidence to justify the forfeiture. He, therefore, claimed as a matter of law, that defendants having absolutely failed—and Mr. Piddington uses strong phrases—when the crux of the matter came on, and the whole case breaking down, there must be a verdict for the men as a matter of law. He said the men had sued for wages. They had shown that the wages had been earned. The owners had admitted that the men had earned these wages; and yet when it came to the crux of the matter to justify the forfeiture they did not call the slightest evidence. And then—I forget about the piano incident, but I think he did instance some case of a piano—he referred to the evidence the defendants could have got to complete their case, and that was the returns of the Railway Commissioners; that they could have brought the railway clerk with the weights, and other evidence like that. He pointed out to the magistrate the failure on the part of the defendants, and how that failure could have been remedied. He went into the question of costs. Mr. Piddington was so well satisfied over the matter that he said, "Now, in regard to the damages the men have suffered," and the magistrate then made the remark that it would be just as well to let the matter of costs stand over until we had secured a verdict. I would not like to say that the magistrate had then made up his mind, because he took an hour or so to consider his verdict, but he thought that after the verdict was given would be a more

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- more fitting time for the question of costs to be inquired into. I do not want to have this remark put in as suggesting he had prejudged the matter.
535. *Mr. McIntyre.*] It was proved that there was a sum of £66 6s. owing for wages? The amount of wages earned, and admitted to be earned, was £66 16s.
536. You sued for £50 in consequence of section 39 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which limits a claim to £50? Yes. And then we reserved the right to bring an action for the balance in the Small Debts Court. But, of course, the decision has stopped us from getting that as well.
537. What were the costs of the defendants on the case before the Full Court? They have gone into something like £49.
538. There was something said here to-day about the costs of your own side at Bulli and here in Sydney? They would run into about £45 or £50.
539. *Chairman.*] Does that represent the entire costs? Pretty well. The Full Court costs have not been made up. But Mr. Piddington's fees are not large, and the men being working men we have reduced the costs as much as possible, and they have not been taxed.
540. *Mr. McIntyre.*] You made an affidavit on this matter, which is before the Committee, in which you swore this:—

I have read the observations by the Police Magistrate at the conclusion of the case stated by him for the opinion of this honorable Court. With reference to the paragraph in the said observations that the Police Magistrate is not aware of any points of law having been reserved by the counsel for the complainants. I desire to state respectfully, for the information of this honorable Court, that Mr. Piddington in his reply on behalf of the complainants took the point that as it was admitted that the complainants had earned the amount claimed, and there was no evidence to show that the defendants were justified in declaring forfeit the sum admitted to be due, there must be a verdict for the amount claimed as a matter of law.

Yes, I swore that affidavit, and that affidavit went down to Mr. Chisholm.

541. Then there was an affidavit sworn by Mr. Lukin to this effect:—

With reference to the point in the said affidavit, alleged to have been taken by Mr. Piddington in his reply on behalf of the complainants, I say it is true that he contended that there was no evidence to show that the defendants were justified in declaring in forfeit the sum claimed to be due by the complainants; but I deny that it was ever admitted by the defendants that the complainants had earned the amount claimed by them, or that the complainants' counsel ever contended that there must be a verdict for the amount claimed as a matter of law.

Yes. I may mention that the affidavit of Mr. Lukin went down to the Police Magistrate along with mine.

542. When the case was referred back to Mr. Chisholm, those two affidavits went with it? In the report that Mr. Chisholm sent to the Full Court he made no comment upon them whatever. He simply said he had nothing further to add to his first report.

543. And that first report was that there was no point reserved? Yes.

544. The Full Court said that that was not what was desired, and they then asked the magistrate to state Yes or No; was a point taken? Yes. The magistrate in sending up his first report gave the incomplete report that no point of law was reserved.

545. He made no reference to any point taken? No.

546. The Full Court asked him to state that; these two affidavits were sent down, and a report came back that it was not? Yes.

547. When were they sent down? They were sent down before the second report of the magistrate.

548. That second report being that he saw nothing to add to his previous report? Yes; but he made no reference whatever to the affidavits.

549. Did you write a letter to Mr. Chisholm on the 28th July, 1899? That was after the second report. Mr. Chisholm sent in a report on his first report, saying that he had nothing further to add, and made no comments whatever on the affidavits. The Full Court considered it was not a satisfactory answer, and that he should be asked to say yes or no definitely, whether any point of law was taken or not, and Mr. Justice Stephen, one of the Judges on the Bench, said that, following the course usually adopted by the District Court, the solicitors for the men might write to the magistrate, asking him to hear counsel, or to hear evidence as to whether the point of law was taken. The Judge pointed out that on different occasions questions like this might crop up, and that the District Court Judges had carried out a practice of hearing counsel. Then, on that suggestion, and simultaneously with the sending back of the case to Mr. Chisholm for the third time, I wrote this letter on behalf of the firm:—

His Worship, Colonel Chisholm, P.M., Wollongong,—

Sir,

28 July, 1899.

The Full Court to-day decided to remit the case herein to you for further report and consideration. His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen suggested to the parties (the other Judges not dissenting) that they might take the course frequently taken in the District Court, of appearing before you, and addressing you as to the points taken (if any). We have, therefore, the honor to request that you will hear Mr. Piddington, counsel for the plaintiffs, with that object. Will you kindly advise us what day will be the most convenient for you, when we can attend. Will you kindly also advise the other side of the date, so as to enable them also to be present.

We have, &c.,
DEANE AND DEANE.

550. You received a reply, enclosing a letter from Messrs. Allen and Allen? The office received a reply from Mr. Chisholm, saying that he had written to Allen and Allen, and after receiving a letter from them he refused our request.

551. Was that letter forwarded to you? Copy of that letter was supplied to me by Allen and Allen on demand.

552. Was this the letter?

Morgan and others v. Clift and another.

Colonel Chisholm, Wollongong,—

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 31 July, 1899.

We are in receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, enclosing letter received from Messrs. Deane and Deane, for which we are obliged. We are very much surprised that Messrs. Deane and Deane should have approached you in this way without in the least degree consulting us, as they should have done at the hearing of the special case on Friday, but when the Full Court decided to remit the case to you, Mr. Justice Stephen made a remark that it might facilitate matters if both parties were to appear before you. The other Judges—namely, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Owen—evidently did not think this would be advisable, for they refrained from expressing any approval of Mr. Justice Stephen's suggestion. So far as our clients and ourselves are concerned, we are quite willing to leave in your hands the question as to whether or not Mr. Piddington did take any point of law at the hearing without wasting your time in argument on the matter.

For surely it must be a waste of time, as your last reply to the Full Court stated clearly, to our mind, that you were quite satisfied that no such point of law was taken. That being so, no amount of argument can alter the fact. It is clear that the plaintiffs are not entitled to be heard as a matter of right, their claim having been adjudicated upon, and there being no authority of any kind to necessitate your hearing them. They can only be heard as an act of grace on your part and with our consent; and as we consider further argument will be a complete waste of time and money, we cannot concur in any such proceeding. If by any chance, however, you should not be of our opinion, we have no objection to the plaintiff's counsel being heard, on condition that we have a similar hearing, and that the plaintiffs, before being heard, pay to us the defendants' costs and counsels' fee—say, £15 15s.—in connection with the argument before you. At the same time, we do not think you should be troubled further in the matter. We return Messrs. Deane and Deane's letter.

A. R. Croft.
20 Dec., 1899.

Yours, &c.,

ALLEN, ALLEN, AND HEMSLEY.

—? Yes.

553. And upon that you received a refusal from Mr. Chisholm to hear you? Yes.

FRIDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1899.

Present:—

MR. ASHTON,
MR. COOK,

MR. HUGHES,
MR. NICHOLSON,

MR. O'CONNOR.

W. A. HOLMAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Albion Richard Croft further examined:—

554. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Did you advise Morgan and others to commence proceedings against Clift and Hyde? They got the advice from the office.

A. R. Croft.

555. Did you personally advise them, without any reference to Deane and Deane? No.

22 Dec., 1899.

556. You represented the firm of Deane and Deane at the Court at Bulli? Yes.

557. And you assisted Mr. Piddington in conducting the case? Yes.

558. *Mr. McIntyre.*] You instructed Mr. Piddington? Yes.

559. *Mr. Chisholm.*] I think you will admit that the case caused a considerable amount of interest in the district? Yes.

560. Were you in Court when Mr. Piddington addressed the Bench? Yes.

561. Do you say that Mr. Piddington raised a point of law? Unquestionably so.

562. And your statement of the point of law, as given in your evidence in answer to a question by the Chairman, you say is correct? Absolutely correct.

563. Those were the points raised by Mr. Piddington? Those may not be the exact words; but the points were of that nature. The points, roughly, were that, as it was admitted that the men had earned their wages in the first place, and that as there was no proof of forfeiture, there must be a verdict for the complainants as a matter of law.

564. *Mr. McIntyre.*] It amounted to a question of onus of proof? Yes.

565. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Did you notice Mr. Cottrell, the editor of *Woronora Times*, taking shorthand notes of Mr. Piddington's address? Yes; I saw him writing shorthand. I do not know whether he took shorthand notes all the time. Some matters he did not take down. He would wait a moment, and then suddenly, when Mr. Piddington referred to some matter of interest, you would see the pencil taking down what Mr. Piddington said.

566. Were you watching him all the time? Not closely. At particular times I noticed he was not taking down a *verbatim* report.

567. Do you say that the report published in the *Woronora Times* of the 7th January, which you referred to in your affidavit of the 28th July, is correct? It is practically correct—in the ordinary lay sense, in the way a reporter would fix up a matter to make it readable. It is practically the way Mr. Piddington took the point.

568. In your affidavit of 21st February, 1899, you say that the point taken by Mr. Piddington was in these words: "As it was admitted that the complainants had earned the amount claimed, and as there was no evidence to show that the defendants were justified in declaring forfeit the sum admitted to be due, there must be a verdict for the amount claimed as a matter of law";—is that correct? Yes; that is the point that was taken. I do not say those were the exact words used by Mr. Piddington.

569. You cannot say, I suppose, of your own knowledge, that that affidavit was sent on to me? Yes; I can say it was sent on to you, for I saw a letter from you admitting that you had received the letter of myself and that of Mr. Lukin.

570. When this case was dismissed on the 21st December, did you inform Messrs. Deane and Deane of the result of it? Yes.

571. You are aware that I received from Messrs. Deane and Deane a notice to state a case? Yes; I dictated the letter, as far as I remember.

572. I think that is the document? [*Document handed to witness.*] Yes; it is a formal request for you to state a case.

573. *Mr. McIntyre.*] In compliance with the Act? Yes; and on the consultation we had with Mr. Piddington about the point that was raised. That was the first step to be taken.

574. As required by the Act? Yes.

575. Do you admit that the first intimation I received of the actual point supposed to have been raised by Mr. Piddington was on the 21st February, 1899, which is the date of your affidavit? No; I say that the first intimation we received was in the Court, when Mr. Piddington raised the point.

576. Did you learn for the first time on 21st February that the complainants were dissatisfied with my decision? No; I learnt that on the day of the finding. I think I told one of the police officers there that we were going to appeal, and I think it was generally known before you left for Wollongong that we were going to appeal.

577. Was it mentioned in Court before the Court rose? It was not formally mentioned to you.

578. Did either Mr. Piddington or yourself mention that you intended to appeal? No; no formal intimation was given to you, although I cannot understand anything else but that you must have had an impression on the matter.

- A .R. Croft. 579. Were you in attendance at the Full Court while the case was being argued? Yes; I think on all occasions.
- 22 Dec., 1899. 580. Did you report to Messrs. Deane and Deane the result of each sitting? Naturally I would.
581. To which Mr. Deane? It would be Mr. Henry Deane: He was himself in Court on several occasions.
582. Did Mr. Henry Deane, or any member of the firm of Deane and Deane, give you instructions to communicate to me the result of the proceedings at any of the sittings of the Full Court? No.
583. Did you do so? I believe I wrote you a letter which was produced at the last sitting of the Committee.
584. In your letter of the 12th May you refer to a point of law taken by Mr. Piddington? Yes.
585. Was that another of Mr. Piddington's points that you only found out on the 12th May? That was a general reference to the position taken up by Mr. Piddington. It would not have been proper for me to put into your mouth the exact words of the point, and I simply put it in a general sense. It would have been an unfair letter had I advised you how to report to the Supreme Court. The object really was to give you notice again on the point. It was to point out to you that we admitted that no point of law was reserved, and what we referred to was the point taken by Mr. Piddington. At that time no idea whatever existed in my mind that you would report that no point of law was taken. I thought you were only confused as to the reserving of a point and the taking of a point, and that seems to be confirmed by the fact that you make no mention of points taken in your first report. It was a very friendly letter, and there was no intention to mislead.
586. Will you listen to this: "It is desired that the plaint should be attached to the special case"? That is in fairness to the defendants. The defendants themselves made an application to have the plaint attached, and in that letter I advise you on the two matters.
587. You go on to say: "And that you should set out the point taken by Mr. Piddington that as Hyde had not shown that the output had not been maintained, a verdict should be given for the complainants;"—is not that a direct suggestion to me what I should state in my report to the Supreme Court? No, it is not a suggestion; and I think you know it is not, from the friendly terms on which we were at that time, and subsequently. You met me subsequently at Bulli, and had luncheon with me, and said, "I received your letter, Croft, but I was very busy at the time, otherwise I would have answered it."
588. *Chairman.*] Was your letter written before Colonel Chisholm sent in his second report? Yes. I wanted to point out to His Worship that I agreed with him that no point of law was reserved, and that it was desired that the point taken should be stated. It is not a suggestion, it is an application.
589. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Then I am to take it that that letter was written to me in a friendly way? Yes; and as an application to you to state the point of law.
590. And you do not consider it a suggestion? No. We were entitled at the end of the trial to ask you to state the point taken, and surely it could be done by letter afterwards.
591. Did you send a copy of this letter, which you say was written in a friendly way, to the solicitors for the other side, Messrs. Allen and Allen? No.
592. Why not? It was not required. It was an application on behalf of the plaintiffs. I might just as well have sent them a private letter which you wrote to me.
593. *Mr. Cook.*] Did Colonel Chisholm write to you concerning this case? Yes; but not in any sense improperly.
594. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Did you hear Mr. McIntyre at the last sitting of the Committee read a letter by Messrs. Deane and Deane, of the 28th July? Yes; a letter was sent to you.
595. Did you write a letter to the *Illawarra Mercury*, which was published on the 19th August, 1889? Yes.
596. The words "managing clerk" do not appear to that letter;—is that an omission or not? It is purely a private letter from me, and I do not think it charges you with unfairness.
597. You still say you had no personal interest in this matter? Yes.
598. You say, in your letter to the *Illawarra Mercury*, Mr. Piddington refrained from cross-examining the witnesses, and in his address to the magistrate relied upon the important ground that the defendants had failed to prove any right to forfeiture, that being a legal essential, and one which went to the whole of the case? Yes.
599. Is that another point which you say was taken by Mr. Piddington? No; that would be the same point.
600. Have you in any way promised Messrs. Morgan, Wollet, and Broadhead in a financial way to assist them in this matter? No.
601. Do you recollect if Mr. Piddington, when addressing the Bench, made use of these words: "There is no question of law involved"? No. He may have used those words in regard to the skips and the supply of rails, which was an unimportant matter. There was a conflict of evidence about the supply of skips and rails, and as to the safety of the men, the owners bringing forward some men who said the mine was perfectly safe, and the complainants bringing forward other men who said the mine was not safe, and that no skips or timber were supplied. Mr. Piddington, in regard to that portion of the case, might have said, "There is a conflict of evidence here; there is no question of law involved." Then he went on to say: "When we come to the crux of the matter, we find that the owners admit that the men earned their wages, and yet they do not give any evidence whatever as to forfeiture, and therefore, as a matter of law, a verdict must be given for the men."
602. Did Mr. Lukin or Mr. Piddington, when addressing the Bench, use these words, or words to this effect: "Your Worship's decision is as imperative as that of the Privy Council"? I think I heard Mr. Piddington say something in regard to the question of facts—that your decision on the facts was absolutely final.
603. Did you at any time say that you were sorry that "you would have to crush the old Colonel"—meaning me, I presume? No, I did not. In fact, I had expressed a high opinion about you on all occasions, for certain reasons. I said I thought you had made a mistake in this matter.
604. Did you hear Mr. Piddington in any way ask the Bench to note any point of law that was raised? No. He emphasised the matter so much that I thought there was no need for it. Had he only mentioned the matter once, as a matter of fairness to the presiding magistrate, he might have said, "Will you take a note of it?" But he kept on repeating it.

605. There is a point of law, which you state Mr. Piddington raised, in your letter to me of the 12th May; there is another point of law, or points of law, which you refer to in your affidavit of the 28th July; and there is also another point of law, mentioned in your letter to the *Illawarra Mercury*;—do you contend that all these points of law were referred to by Mr. Piddington? My answer to that is that there was only one point of law taken. It may be described differently in my letters, but it is the same point; there was only one point.

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606. You heard Mr. Piddington say in his evidence that, with the exception of one or two minor matters the whole of his argument was a point of law? Yes; that the men having earned their wages, and there being no evidence to show why they should be forfeited, a verdict must be given for the men.

607. Would you kindly look at your affidavit of the 28th July? Yes; it says:—

The following is the report of the manner in which Mr. Piddington, as shown by the said *Illawarra Times*, raised the said point:—The whole matter lay in a very small compass. Much had been said in counsel's address about breaches; but he (Mr. Piddington) would point out that the plaintiff's case was not simply that they were claiming for coal won, but that the defendants were not entitled to forfeit. The defendants did not prove that on the day the men knocked off there was not 49 tons sent out of the mine, and they were not entitled to forfeit, because they could only forfeit if the minimum quantity had not been maintained. The defendants do not dispute that 322 tons 13 cwt. had been won; but they say they are entitled to forfeit it. We have not got to prove our case; they have to prove they had the right to forfeit. When it came to the crux of the whole case they broke down obviously in not calling the evidence they could easily have called. Philpot, the manager of the mine, admits that the men came up to the mine to work. He says that plainly in his evidence.

608. Those are the points which you say were raised by Mr. Piddington? Practically, and that appears so from the shorthand notes of the newspaper reporter.

609. You are not a barrister or solicitor? No.

610. Are you aware that before appearing before this Committee, Messrs. Morgan and others and myself had to petition the Assembly to be allowed to appear? Yes; a petition was lodged on behalf of the men.

611. Can you say how it was that you appeared before this Committee on the first day? In the absence of counsel.

612. You got permission? Yes.

613. Was that permission given to you before the Committee opened its proceedings? Yes; permission was granted under the petition.

614. Did you ever say to Morgan and others that you would see that none of them were put to any expense as to their costs in this case? No.

615. Did you ever tell anyone the object you had in getting this Committee? I did not get this Committee.

616. Did you ever mention the object of it to anybody? Certainly not.

617. Did you ever tell any one that if this Committee found in your favour a sum of money would be placed on the Estimates to reimburse the men their costs? No.

618. You swear that? Yes.

619. You say distinctly that you never told any one that if this Committee found in favour of the men a sum of money would be placed on the estimates to reimburse them for their costs? Do you mean outside of our own clients?

620. I do not wish you to say anything as to what took place between you and your clients, but any other person? No; the matter has not been discussed outside our clients.

621. You never mentioned it to anybody else? Certainly not; it would be purely a legal matter. The matter may have been discussed in a legal sense, but not to a third party.

622. When the case came on before the Supreme Court, about the 28th July, were you present? Yes; I think I was present on all occasions. I might have been absent at different times in the proceedings, but a member of the firm would be present if I were not present.

623. You admit that the letter of the 28th July was from Deane and Deane? Yes.

624. Was that letter written in consequence of information you furnished Deane and Deane, or were they present themselves? I could not say. At any rate, the letter was written from the office.

625. Was it written from information furnished by you, if Deane and Deane were not present? The letter was sent by a member of the firm. It is not likely they would send it, unless they had some information.

626. Was the information conveyed to them by you, or did you report it? I dictate letters to a clerk, who writes them out, and then takes them to one of the members of the firm, and he says, "Whom does this letter come from?" and the clerk would say, "It comes from Mr. Croft," and without calling me to testify to the fact, the member of the firm would sign it.

627. Do you contend that the statement in that letter of 28th July is a correct statement of what transpired in the Court? Yes.

628. Did you send a copy of that to Messrs. Allen and Allen? No; there was no necessity. I acted under the advice of counsel in the matter. The letter was drafted by Mr. Piddington.

629. *Mr. McIntyre.*] In the report of the case in the *Woronora Times*, from which Mr. Chisholm quoted, does not this also appear: "They gave evidence of 322 tons 13 cwt., and it was for defendants to show that plaintiffs were wrong; he did not propose to go into the evidence as to the rails and skips?" Yes; that is the way Mr. Piddington raised the point. He repeated the point.

630. The report also says: "Although the case had lasted three days, the defendants failed to prove a minimum output; therefore the case, in his opinion, absolutely failed?" Yes.

631. Therefore, in the newspaper report to which Colonel Chisholm referred, that point is stated once fully, and twice shortly? Yes; as I said in my evidence it was repeated.

William Kessell called in, sworn, and examined:—

632. *Chairman.*] What are you? Record Clerk in the Justice Department.

633. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Do you produce any papers in this case? Yes; I produce correspondence between yourself and the Department.

W. Kessell.
22 Dec., 1899.

Arthur

Arthur Graham Saddington recalled, and further examined:—

A. G.
Saddington.
22 Dec., 1899.

634. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Did you authorise the letter of Messrs. Deane and Deane of the 28th July to be written to me? No.
635. Did you write to me about that date, conveying the instructions or directions of their Honors? Yes; on the 29th July.
636. Were the instructions conveyed in your letter to me similar to the suggestion contained in the letter of Messrs. Deane and Deane of the 28th July? No. The following is a copy of my letter to you:—

Morgan and others v. Clift and another.

Sir,

Prothonotary's Office, Supreme Court, 29 July, 1899.

This matter again came before the Court yesterday, when the Judges were unable, as the case appears before them, to ascertain what was the matter for their determination.

Kindly state definitely on the case, which I return to you for that purpose, either that counsel for the complainant did not take any point of law at the trial before you, or that counsel did take a point of law. If any point of law was taken, then state what such point was, and what you decided with reference to it.

I have, &c.,

H. J. Chisholm, Esquire, Police Magistrate, Wollongong.

ARTHUR G. SADDINGTON,
Acting Prothonotary.

637. Being the adjudicating magistrate in the case, and there being an appeal to the Supreme Court, if I had followed out the suggestions contained in the letter of Messrs. Deane and Deane of 28th July, what position would I have stood in with reference to your office;—am I not supposed to carry out all instructions and directions of the Full Court? Certainly.

638. If I had carried out the suggestion in the letter, would I have been carrying out the instructions of their Honors the Judges? Yes, you might, because although the Full Court does not make any suggestion with reference to calling the parties before you, there would be no objection to your doing so, if you so decided.

639. Should I be justified in taking upon myself the responsibility of doing that? Certainly. If you felt any doubt in the matter at all, and wished to hear what both parties had to say as to what took place before you, you would be perfectly entitled to request both parties to attend before you.

640. *Mr. McIntyre.*] In your evidence before the Committee at the first sitting you were asked (question 26): "Would any letter written to the magistrate on any matter in regard to the case be improper?" To which you replied: "Any letter on a case that is before him, and in which he was asked to do something"; and then you were asked: "Would any letter written to a magistrate during the hearing of a case, in your opinion, be considered improper?" To which you replied: "In my opinion it would be improper to write any letter to a magistrate while a case was either pending decision, or as in this case"—do you happen to know of the case "*Ex parte* Burke, 19, Law Reports, 370," where a letter was written by a party in the case to the magistrate, pointing out his defence, and that there was no admitted set-off, that he had no jurisdiction, and that the man was in the hospital, and the Chief Justice said the magistrate should have acted upon that letter? I do not know the case. There may be circumstances under which it would be proper to write to the magistrate.

641. Do you know that it is done every day in the week in asking for adjournments? No, nor would the circumstances be similar to those in the present case. I specially confined myself in the answer quoted to cases that were "either pending decision, or as in this case"—that is, where a decision has been given, and the magistrate is asked to state a special case as to his decision.

642. Do you know anything about the Land Appeal Court? No.

643. Do you know that the point is argued there before the Court, whether it has been taken or whether it has not been taken? Yes, in the presence of both parties. I was asked as to a letter written by one of the parties to the magistrate.

644. Asking for a hearing? No, not asking for a hearing. I still maintain that the letter about which I was asked was a most improper letter.

645. You say nothing about the letter asking for a hearing? I never saw that letter till this morning.

646. You say you do not know the case of *ex parte* Burke, where a letter was written to the magistrate, and which case was considerably stronger than this? Might I ask whether, in that case, the parties were before the Court?

647. No, only one party, and the other party wrote to the magistrate pointing out his defence, and the Chief Justice said the magistrate should have acted on the letter, and granted an adjournment? That is an entirely different case. Here, both parties have been before the Court, and the magistrate has given a decision. Subsequently one of the parties, without any reference to the other, writes to the magistrate with reference to his decision, after he had been requested to state a special case.

648. Who has the carriage of the special case? The magistrate has to prepare the special case.

649. Who has the carriage of the special case—the party who is appealing? Yes.

650. Then, in this case, the letter was written by the persons who were appealing? It is not a letter asking for a special case to be stated. It is written after the case came before the Court, and after the Court directed the case to be sent back to the magistrate. Neither of the parties was entitled to be before the magistrate, unless he had asked for both.

651. Do you know the Justices' Appeal Act;—do you know it is the duty of a magistrate to state the grounds of his decision? Yes.

652. Were any grounds for the decision given in this special case? So far as they could be given.

653. Were they given? Yes.

654. Will you show me in the special case where there are "any grounds of such determination," to use the words in the Act? The document speaks for itself. On the special case Mr. Chisholm sets out certain statements. Then he says, "I determined that the matter hereinbefore stated was insufficient to support the plaint," and then he said, "The question for the opinion of the said Court is whether my determination was erroneous in point of law." That is what I meant.

William Thomas Philpot called in, sworn, and examined:—

655. *Chairman.*] You are manager of the Bulli Pass Mine? Yes.
 656. You remember the case of Morgan and others v. Clift, heard at Bulli? Yes.
 657. Were you at that time manager for Messrs. Clift and Hyde? Yes.
 658. Were you present in the Court during the proceedings? Yes.
 659. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Were you present when Mr. Piddington addressed the Bench? Yes.
 660. Did you admit at any time that the complainants had earned the amount claimed? The men earned more that fortnight, according to my pay-sheets.
 661. *Chairman.*] Your pay-sheets showed there was more earned? Yes.
 662. We understand it was the contention of your company—I do not mean the contention in Court—that this money had been forfeited, because the men had not kept up a certain output? They forfeited this money on account of breaking the contract.
 663. That was the reason you did not pay the money? Yes.
 664. Did you at any time hear Mr. Piddington, in any part of his speech when addressing the Bench, raise any point of law? No; I did not.
 665. Did you hear him draw the attention of the Bench to any point? No.
 666. Did he make use of a good many arguments in his address? He made use of arguments.
 667. Do I understand you to say, then, that at no time in Mr. Piddington's address did he raise any point of law? That is my understanding.
 668. *Mr. McIntyre.*] Do you remember Mr. Piddington saying this:—

The whole matter lay in a very small compass. Much had been said in counsel's address about breaches, but he (Mr. Piddington) would point out that the plaintiff's case was not simply that they were claiming for coal won, but that the defendants were not entitled to forfeit. The defendants did not prove that on the day the men knocked off there was not 49 tons sent out of the mine, and they were not entitled to forfeit, because they could only forfeit if the minimum quantity had not been maintained.

—? I heard something about that.

669. You do not think that is a point of law;—you do not know whether it is, or it is not? I am not a lawyer.
 670. *Chairman.*] You saw Colonel Chisholm's conduct of the case through a large portion of it? Through the portion of my own evidence, and for some little time afterwards, before I was called away.
 671. During the time you were in Court you had opportunities of noticing Colonel Chisholm's behaviour as the presiding magistrate;—did anything occur to suggest to you that he was not giving sufficient attention to the case? No; I think he acted the part of a gentleman, so far as I noticed.
 672. And you really have no knowledge of the legal bearing of the case except just what passed current in the district;—I mean to say, you never studied the Mining Law, or anything of that kind;—you would not really know whether it was a point of law or not? I do not care for law; I never thought much about it.

Alfred Amos Sykes called in, sworn, and examined:—

673. *Chairman.*] You are senior-sergeant of police stationed at Wollongong? Yes.
 674. It is part of your duty, I suppose, to attend Court when cases are on? It is.
 675. Were you in Court during the case of Morgan and others v. Clift, heard about fifteen months ago? Yes; at Bulli on the 21st December, 1898—that was the last day.
 676. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Were you present when Mr. Piddington addressed the Bench? Yes; I was present throughout the whole of his address.
 677. And also when Mr. Lukin addressed the Bench? Yes.
 678. Could you hear Mr. Piddington all the time? Yes, quite plainly.
 679. Did you hear him at any time raise any point of law? No.
 680. Did he, at any time, draw my attention to a point of law? No. On the contrary, Mr. Piddington said, and reiterated the statement, that there was no question of law involved. His words were: "There is no question of law involved, or of the admissibility or otherwise of evidence. The case has been proved by the defendants themselves, as they have failed to prove the minimum output."
 681. In any case where you may have raised a point in Court, have you noticed what course I have pursued as a rule? In cases I have conducted before you myself, and in many other cases conducted before you by leading solicitors from Sydney and elsewhere, when a point of law has been raised, the invariable practice has been for the solicitor to write the point on paper and hand it to you, or for the solicitor himself to ask it to be noted on the depositions. In the case of Mr. Piddington neither course was followed. He neither asked you to note it on the depositions as a point of law, nor did he hand it up to you on paper. That is the course invariably followed in country police courts.
 682. Did Mr. Piddington, in addressing the Bench, use many arguments? Yes, a great number.
 683. Are you able to recollect all the arguments he used? I could not recollect the whole of them, but I could recollect the crux of his argument. His principal contention was that "defendant having failed to prove the minimum output, I submit that your Worship must return a verdict for complainants, as your decision on the point would be as imperative as that of the Privy Council," or words to that effect. He also said that, as it had been admitted that complainants had earned the amount of money claimed, and as the defendants had not brought forward any evidence to show that they were justified in forfeiting the amount of wages admitted to be due, His Worship must return a verdict for complainants. That is what he said in the course of his argument, but he did not ask it to be noted as a point of law.
 684. From your recollection, these were the arguments used by Mr. Piddington? Yes.
 685. Have you had any experience in cases before me? Yes, I have had a great deal of experience—I suppose, in some of the most important cases in the calendar.
 686. Suppose, for argument, that a solicitor was on his feet addressing the Bench, and he raised a point of law as he went along, and asked me to note it, is it my practice to note that at once as counsel is going on with his address? Yes, always; in fact, Mr. Piddington complimented you several times.
 687. *Mr. McIntyre.*] You remember the answer you gave—that, as the men had proved their wages were due, as it had been admitted, and as the defendants had not proved any right to forfeiture, therefore there must be a verdict for the complainants? Yes.

- A. A. Sykes. 688. You did not think that was a point of law? No, I did not.
 689. *Chairman.*] That seemed to you a legal argument? I took it as a legal argument in support of his case, and not as a point of law to be noted in the depositions.
 22 Dec., 1899. 690. *Mr. McIntyre.*] You never had any experience of these appeals to the Supreme Court under the Justices Appeal Act? Not many.
 691. You know, at any rate, from your experience, that it is not necessary to ask for a point to be noted? I do not know that as a fact.
 692. Do you know whether this is a point of law—that there is no evidence to justify the conviction? I do not.
 693. Suppose you prosecute me for a certain thing, can I go to the Full Court on the ground that there was no evidence to support the conviction? Yes, certainly.
 694. That is a point of law? Yes.
 695. That is more in your line than contract cases? Yes.
 696. *Chairman.*] I suppose you were in attendance in Court all the time? Yes; I was there on the three days.
 697. During that time, was there anything that you noticed in the behaviour of Colonel Chisholm, the Presiding Magistrate, to suggest that he was showing bias? Nothing whatever.
 698. Or inattention? Nothing whatever. He bestowed the greatest care upon the case throughout.
 699. You are quite clear on that point? Quite clear.

George Oswald Hyde called in, sworn, and examined:—

- G. O. Hyde. 700. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? A lessee of the Bulli Pass Colliery.
 22 Dec., 1899. 701. Where do you reside? In Sydney.
 702. Do you remember the case brought by Morgan and others against yourself and Mr. Cliff, tried at Bulli, before Mr. Chisholm about fifteen months ago? Yes.
 703. Were you in Court during the proceedings? Yes, all the time.
 704. I suppose you were instructing your solicitor, and so on? Yes.
 705. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Did Mr. Piddington, when addressing the Bench, make use of many arguments? His address was very short when compared with Mr. Lukin's—something about a fourth or a fifth of the time.
 706. Did he use many arguments in his address? They were fairly limited; but not very much to the point, I thought.
 707. Did Mr. Piddington at any time, either casually or in a specific manner, ask the Bench to note any point of law? No; absolutely no.
 708. Mr. Lukin was representing your firm? Yes.
 709. Do you recollect any line of argument that Mr. Piddington used? I cannot, at this time, call to mind everything that was said, or even any particular point—that is, to put it in the way Mr. Piddington did. There was no point made that I noticed during the whole of his argument. I did not follow his argument, because he did not make any point.*
 710. Do you recollect Mr. Piddington making use of these words: That “the complainants had earned the amount claimed, and there was no evidence that the defendants were justified in declaring forfeit the sum admitted to be due”? I do not remember the last part. I know he made some statement to the effect that the men had earned what they claimed. He used that in a general way.
 711. *Mr. Cook.*] You do not remember much about it? I remember everything he said in a way; but it is utterly impossible to remember what a counsel says when he is trying to put in an argument like that, with nothing to go upon. To explain what I mean by that, I may say that you often hear people talking and making a long oration without any special point. It may to an extent, perhaps, carry weight; but, so far as Mr. Piddington's argument is concerned, I was not able to follow any particular point.
 712. Then you do not recollect specially what Mr. Piddington said? No; it would be difficult for anybody to remember it. I could not remember it. It would be utterly impossible to do so unless it was taken down in shorthand.
 713. If a number of witnesses say they heard it, you think, I suppose, they have better memories than you? Undoubtedly. I know there was no point made by Mr. Piddington at any time during the whole case.
 714. Do you remember any of the points Mr. Lukin made? Yes.
 715. I suppose they were all good? He made three, and I know that when he made them he was asked to put them down in writing before they would be listened to; but no such thing occurred with Mr. Piddington.
 716. *Mr. McIntyre.*] That was during the hearing, before the addresses? Yes.
 717. Did you hear Mr. Piddington say this: “The defendants did not prove that on the day the men knocked off there was not 49 tons sent out of the mine, and they were not entitled to forfeit, because they could only forfeit if the minimum quantity had not been maintained”? He made some reference like that.
 718. You would not say whether he did or did not;—you cannot remember it? But I know he did. He made some reference like that.
 719. But did he say that, or did he not? He made a reference something like that. It was to that effect.
 720. Do you say that is not a point of law? It was never intended so.
 721. Do you know what Mr. Piddington intended? I should imagine, if he wanted to make a point, he would have said so straight out, and drawn attention to it.
 722. Did he not say that straight out to the Bench? Yes; in an ordinary way, in the same way as he made the other statements right through. That was part of his speech, and if that part of his speech was a point, the rest of his speech would also be a point.
 723. Did you hear him say this: “They gave evidence of 322 tons 13 cwt., and it was for defendants to show that plaintiffs were wrong; he did not propose to go into the evidence as to the rails and skips”;—and then did he say this at the conclusion: “Although the case had lasted three days, the defendants failed failed failed”

* NOTE (on revision):—I did follow his argument; but he did not make any point.

- failed to prove a minimum output; therefore the case, in his opinion, absolutely failed"? No; he said that we ought to have brought certificates from the Railway Commissioners, or something of that sort. G. O. Hyde.
22 Dec., 1899.
724. Do you admit that the wages were earned? No.
725. That is, that the amount of coal the men said was taken out of the mine was not taken out? It was not the right quantity.
726. There was less? No, there was more taken out, only it was reduced to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the lower Court. They earned a little more.
727. *Chairman.*] You hold that that was subject to forfeiture? Yes.
728. But you do not deny that the work was done? Not at all.
729. And if untoward circumstances had not happened the money would have been due ———? On Friday they would have taken their money as usual.
730. *Mr. McIntyre*] But you thought, as a matter of law, that you were entitled to forfeit the whole lot? Undoubtedly. It was specially provided for in the agreement.
731. *Mr. Cook.*] The men had left your colliery at this time;—it was after you discharged them that they made this claim? Some considerable time afterwards.
732. You not only did not pay them their money, but you discharged them as well? No, they discharged themselves. The contract provided for one month's notice, and yet, in the face of that provision, they gave us twenty-four hours' notice, and jumped down upon us for an increase of 3d. per ton, because they knew that, having a Government contract, we should be put in a hole. It was specially provided in the contract that their wages would be forfeited as liquidated damages in the case of any stoppage. They knocked off on the morning of the 16th, and never went to work, and not 1 ton of coal was hewed on the whole of that day; so that under the contract they did not maintain the output.
733. Does that mean that you discharged them after they left? No; they had already discharged themselves, and I notified them that the contract was at an end in consequence of a breach in its provisions on their part.
734. You discharged them after they had left—that is the plain English of it? We gave them a notice to that effect. They had absolutely left. They demanded an extra price, and they came back next morning to know whether they were going to get that extra price.
735. Did they intimate to you that they had left? They absolutely did leave. The whole of them went away. They gave us notice to that effect. The provision was a certain price, with a month's notice on either side. They gave us notice that they must have an extra 3d. next morning by 7 o'clock, or they would not come to work, and they did not come to work.
736. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Can you state positively that Mr. Piddington in his address to the Bench used these words: "The defendants did not prove that on the day the men knocked off, there was not 49 tons sent out of the mine, and they were not entitled to forfeit, because they could only forfeit if the minimum quantity had not been maintained"? I would not swear he used exactly those words. He said something about the Railway Commissioners, and about getting a certificate.
737. *Chairman.*] Did you consult with Mr. Lukin, your solicitor, before the case went into Court, about the management of the case on your side? Yes.
738. Did he point out to you, or did you point out to him the desirability of proving what was the output each day;—did that question arise between you and Mr. Lukin in consultation? No; there was the one day's absolute breach.
739. Had you got it in your mind that it was desirable to bring evidence on the point? No; there was the one day's output. We consulted our solicitors, and they said that if one day's output was not maintained, we could break the contract. We were obliged to supply so much every day, and there was a demand from the men for an extra price at twenty-four hours' notice.
740. *Mr. Cook.*] What do you mean by being obliged to supply so much every day? We had to supply the tramways with so much coke each day.
741. And would you forfeit your contract if you did not supply each day? It would be liable to forfeiture. It specifies so many tons per day.
742. Do you say there is a clause in the agreement that they could absolutely forfeit your contract if 35 tons were not supplied every day? It is liable to be forfeited. If the Commissioners wished to do so they could do so.
743. Thirty-five tons every day? More or less—about that.
744. You see you pounced down on these men for a day's lapse;—are you subject to the same forfeiture? We are liable to it.
745. Have you got a copy of your agreement with the Commissioners? We have a copy, but I have not got it with me.
746. Is there no strike clause in your contract? No.
747. And you say that in the contract it is specified that if you fail in any one day to produce 35 tons, the contract will be forfeited? No; it does not say that. It says that there is so much to be supplied for the whole year, to be divided *pro rata* per day.
748. As long as you get the whole amount in during the year? No; that would not do at all. We had to supply a *pro rata* proportion each day. They send us down the trucks for that quantity each day, and we send the coke away.
749. Supposing you supply 50 tons one day, you will only have to supply 20 tons the next day,—is that it? No; we have to make it regular. We could not do that, because we should have to have a different number of men every day. The contract does not go into details, except that it says a certain quantity must be supplied throughout the year, to be delivered in a *pro rata* proportion daily.
750. Then, as a matter of fact, you are under no fear of having your contract forfeited, owing to a little trouble on one day? Yes, we are, undoubtedly. As a matter of fact, owing to that breach of contract on the part of the men, we lost a large proportion of the supply of coke, which had to come from other mines.
751. But that was not owing to the one day? It was owing to one day alone. If the miners had gone on working, and this breach on their part had not occurred, we would not have lost that supply of coke.
752. Suppose you had discussed the matter with the men, and as a result had come to some arrangement? I would do it again to-morrow, and if I lived for fifty years I would do it.

G. O. Hyde. 753. It would have been no interference with your contract? It might have been. We could not take upon ourselves to say it would not have been an interference, and we must not run those risks. We had to make provision for a certain supply.

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754. Suppose you lost the horses on some night and could not work for a day? We should have to put up with the consequences.

755. Would there be any fear of your losing the contract, do you think? I do not think so, under circumstances like that.

756. As a matter of fact there is actually no fear of your losing your contract for one day's cessation of work? There may or may not be; but we are losing money all the time.

757. Notice was given to these men, I understand, on the morning of the day after they had been working;—they worked the day before they were discharged? No, they did not; they did not work at all that day.

758. Who took the coal out? There was no coal hewn on that day.

759. Was there any coal brought out of the mine? Coal was brought out; but it was brought out by the wheelers and not by the hewers.

760. How much? What they had hewn the day before.

761. *Chairman.*] These men knocked off work on the 16th? They knocked off on the evening of the 15th.

762. On the 16th they did not work? No.

763. When was it they told you they wanted an extra 3d.? On the 15th—the day before they knocked off.

764. On the evening of that day? Yes.

765. Was there much bad feeling before the discharge of the men? Not that I know of; not at all.

766. Did you have any quarrel with them, or anything of the sort? No; the only trouble seemed to emanate after the whole thing was out. They began to find trouble then that had never occurred, and we had never heard of before. Statements were made and published in the paper about all sorts of extraordinary things that had never been even mentioned before—about a shortage of timber and a shortage of rails.

767. May not these troubles have been mentioned to your manager? No; because I, myself, would always be referred to.

768. *Mr. Cook.*] Had these men, in your judgment, a good contract? Yes, a very good one.

769. What motive would you suggest for their extraordinary conduct? That is best known to themselves, unless it was to jump the 3d. when they saw us in a hole, with a chance of losing the contract, and thinking perhaps that we would give the extra price without any question. It is often done.

770. But men do not usually jeopardise their own position for the sake of an extra 3d.? I have seen every strike that has occurred in Newcastle, and I know how they do jeopardise their positions. They are quite prepared to do it at any time.

771. You have had a lot to do with strikes? I have been in Newcastle ever since there was a strike. Being connected with the coal trade, I have naturally gone through them all.

772. You have taken a very keen interest at strike times? No, only in our own mine.

773. Did you ever take men up to the mines during strike time;—did you ever organise men to work to take the place of strikers? Yes.

774. You have done that frequently? No.

775. More than once? One or twice; but perhaps not as often as the average colliery proprietor in Newcastle.

776. You never had much sympathy with strikes? I have had more sympathy with the working man than many of those who profess so much.

777. You do not believe in strikes? I do not believe in them at all.

778. Have you ever known one where the men have been in the right, either at Newcastle or down south? Occasionally.

779. Did, or did not, the men work on the day preceding their discharge? They did not. They did not hew 1 lb. of coal on that day.

780. And about how much was taken out of the mine? Only the coal that was hewn the day before was hauled out.

781. *Mr. McIntyre.*] How much would that be? Very little. It was a small proportion—what was left; it might be a dozen or fifteen skips.

782. *Mr. Cook.*] Did the men intimate to you that they were going to leave? They gave us notice that unless they were paid an extra 3d. per ton by 7 o'clock the morning afterwards —

783. *Mr. McIntyre.*] Was that in writing? Yes.

784. Have you got it? No, not with me. I believe it was handed in in evidence.

Henry Fowler Cotterell called in, sworn, and examined:—

H. F.
Cotterell.
22 Dec., 1899.

785. *Chairman.*] You are the proprietor of the *Woronora Times*, published at Bulli? Yes.

786. Do you reside at Bulli? Yes.

787. You were present in the Court, I understand, when the case of Morgan and others *v.* Clift was heard before Mr. Chisholm? Yes.

788. You were reporting for the paper? Yes.

789. Did you follow the whole of the proceedings? No, I cannot say I did. I shared the work with my contemporary, the *Illawarra Mercury*. Owing to the length of the case we took turn and turn about. But I was present during the counsels' addresses.

790. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Did you take shorthand notes of the addresses of Mr. Piddington and Mr. Lukin? Yes, of both.

791. Have you those notes with you? I have.

792. *Mr. McIntyre.*] Is the report published in your paper a faithful transcript? It is only a digest, and not a verbatim report.

793. It gives the substance of the addresses? Yes.

794. *Mr. Chisholm.*] What experience have you had in shorthand? About sixteen years' experience.

795. Had you any difficulty in following Mr. Piddington's address? No.

796. Did you take a correct note of his address? Yes, I think so.

797.

797. Was Mr. Piddington a long while addressing the Court? Not so long as I anticipated. Mr. Lukin spoke longer.
798. You took notes of Mr. Lukin's address also? Yes, fully.
799. Did Mr. Piddington make use of many arguments in the course of his address? Yes. I do not think he quoted authorities.
800. Do you recollect my calling upon you and asking you for a copy of your paper which contained a report of Mr. Piddington's address.
801. Did you have a copy of it left? No.
802. Do you recollect reading over to me your notes of Mr. Piddington's address? Yes.
803. Did I ask you if you would furnish me with a transcript of your notes? Yes.
804. Did you furnish me with a transcript? I did.
805. Did you send it by post or hand it to me personally? I think it was sent by post.
806. Would you look at this envelope? Yes, that is in my handwriting. It is addressed to you.
807. What is the date on that envelope? May 22nd. That would be about the time I posted it.
808. Looking at the enclosures, are the pages numbered? Yes.
809. Are the pages numbered from 2 to 11 inclusive in your own handwriting? Yes.
810. Will you look on page 8 and see what words are written in the last few lines? "There is no question of law involved."
811. Were those words used by Mr. Piddington? Yes; I have the words in my shorthand notes.
812. Will you look at page 9 of the transcript and read the words written in lines 6, 7, and 8? Yes. "Your Worship's decision is as imperative as that of the Privy Council." I queried the word "imperative" and I since find that it should have been "impregnable," according to the shorthand outline in my notes.
813. Will you look at page 11 and read what the transcript says? It says, "Note subsequently handed by Piddington to press as the crux of his plaint." Mr. Piddington dictated this to me on the steps of the Court-house, and I wrote it down.
814. Can you explain how it was you wrote those words? It was for the purpose of wiring in a concise form the crux of the case to the *Daily Telegraph*. The words are these: "My contention is that they (the defendants) did not prove that on the day we knocked off work there was not 49 tons sent out of the mine, and they were not entitled to forfeit, because they could only forfeit if the minimum output of 49 tons was not maintained."
815. *Chairman.*] That was Mr. Piddington's statement of his contention to you? Yes.
816. *Mr. Chisholm.*] You say you posted your transcript of notes to me on 22nd May? Yes.
817. There is an affidavit before the Committee by Mr. Richard Croft, in which he says he asked you to sign an affidavit in the case;—did he hand you the document to sign? Yes; on the night of the federal banquet at Bulli.
818. Did you read what was written in the document? Next day I did.
819. Did you sign the document and get it sworn? No.
820. Will you tell the Committee why you did not sign this document which Mr. Croft wanted you to sign as an affidavit? For the simple reason that it referred to the published report as an exact transcript of my notes, and I knew very well that I had not transcribed my notes word for word, but only to suit the quantity of type and the space at my disposal.
821. Did you return the document to Mr. Croft? Yes, and I also took legal advice. I did not want to get mixed up with affidavits or anything of the sort, and I was advised not to sign it.
822. Mr. Croft, in his affidavit, states, "The reason Mr. Cotterell did not sign it was that he required payment for a transcript of the full report of all the arguments, which was necessary for, or relevant to, this appeal";—is that correct? No; I do not think it is correct. I should certainly have required payment if I had transcribed the notes, but that was not the whole and sole reason.
823. Did you furnish a transcript of a full report of all the arguments used for your paper? No; in some respects the published report and the transcript vary.
824. Does the part on page 11 of the transcript appear in the newspaper? I do not think so. That was simply given by Mr. Piddington as a matter of courtesy to a perplexed reporter.
825. *Mr. Ashton.*] Who did not understand what the argument was? After taking turn and turn about in a case lasting over three or four days.
826. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Would that statement, published in your paper—"The defendants did not prove"—be a correct report of what Mr. Piddington said? Yes; because he uses those words in more than one instance, and the sentence is almost word for word with the note he gave me on the Court-house steps.
827. Have I had any conversation with you in reference to the case? No; in fact, you declined, when I saw you in Wollongong, to do so.
828. If Mr. Piddington had submitted any point of law to me, would it have appeared on your notes? It would have appeared in my notes if he had submitted it in the way that I have usually seen points submitted at that and other Courts.
829. *Chairman.*] You mean if he had handed in a written objection you would have noted that? Yes.
830. *Mr. Chisholm.*] Did you take down the remarks I made? I did.
831. Will you kindly read them? You said: "I would like to go through the papers. It is a very lengthy case, and it is the first instance in this district which has occurred since the Mines Act came into operation, and I would like to go through the depositions at length. The evidence has been very lengthy throughout. You have threshed it out on both sides. I should certainly like to go through the whole of the papers again, and be prepared to give my decision a little later on." You also said: "It has been a tax on the attention of all concerned in the matter"; also, "It has been a great tax on myself, especially having had also to act as deposition clerk in the matter."
832. *Mr. McIntyre.*] You gave Mr. Croft the reason for not swearing that affidavit, did you not? I gave him a reason.
833. You gave him the real reason? There was more than one reason.
834. But you gave him the real reason in the letter you wrote to him;—is not this the reason: "I am unable to make the affidavit as requested, as I was not present throughout the hearing of all the Bulli B Pit case; I shall be glad to furnish a full transcript of my shorthand notes of counsels' addresses, and take an affidavit on that at the usual fee"? Yes; that is not refusing to give a transcript on account of not being paid.

H. F.
Cotterell.

22 Dec., 1899.

H. F.
Cotterell.
22 Dec., 1899.

835. Will you look at page 2 of the transcript where it says: "They have to prove they had a right to forfeit, and when it comes to the crux of the whole case they break down obviously in not calling the evidence they so easily could"? Yes.

836. When you speak about a point of law, your idea is that it should be written out and handed up to the magistrate? Or the Bench asked to note it on the depositions.

837. This is a faithful report, is it not: "The defendants do not dispute the 322 tons 13 cwt. had been won; but they say they are entitled to forfeit. We have not got to prove our case; they have to prove they had the right to forfeit. When it came to the crux of the whole case they broke down obviously in not calling the evidence they could easily have called"? Yes; that is a true report.

838. And then, at the end of Mr. Piddington's address to the Bench, did he not say this: "Although the case has lasted three days, the defendants failed to prove a minimum output; therefore the case, in his opinion, absolutely failed"? Yes; but a reporter taking a report of a case, and of counsel speaking like that, would not consider that these were points being raised, and I would not take the liberty to say so in the paper.

839. *Chairman.*] You would not describe those as points of law? No.

840. *Mr. McIntyre.*] You do not regard the contention that there is no evidence in support of a case as a point of law? No.*

Henry John Chisholm sworn and examined:—

H. J.
Chisholm.
22 Dec., 1899.

841. *Chairman.*] What are you? Police Magistrate for the police district of Wollongong, also visiting Kiama and the various minor Courts in those two districts.

842. You were the presiding magistrate in the case of Morgan and others *v.* Clift? Yes.

843. Do you desire to make a statement to the Committee? This case of Morgan and others *v.* Clift was finally decided by me at the Court of Petty Sessions, Bulli, on Wednesday, 21st December, 1898. The complainants sued the defendants, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act for the sum of £50 for wages. The case was dismissed by me, and the defendants did not apply for any costs. A few days after the case was dismissed I received a notice from Messrs. Deane and Deane to state a case, and in answer to that notice I drew attention of the case to the Supreme Court. On the 13th May, 1899, I first became aware of the exact point of law said to be taken by Mr. Piddington. That information was furnished to me by Mr. Croft in his letter of 12th May last. On the 15th May the Prothonotary wrote to me and enclosed in his letter two affidavits, one by Mr. Croft and one by Mr. Lukin. In that letter of 15th May I was asked a certain question, namely: "If such be the case that the complainants' counsel asked as a matter of law for a verdict on the ground that the defendants had not proved the output of coal as provided for by the agreement had been reached," and I was further asked whether I had made any ruling on such point. In answer to that letter from the Prothonotary, I replied as follows: "After reading the affidavits of Albion Richard Croft, Esq., of 21st February, and Gresley Wyndham Hall Lukin, Esq., of the 4th May instant, I do not, after consideration, think it necessary to make any amendment." After that the Prothonotary wrote me the letter which was read this morning, dated 29th July, and that letter I answered as follows: "*In re* Morgan and others *v.* Clift and another, I now further state that no point of law was raised by the complainants' counsel, Mr. Piddington, at any time whilst the case was being heard before me." That was dated the 2nd August. Those are the naked facts of the case, so far as I am concerned. With reference to the points of law said to have been raised by Mr. Piddington, there is no doubt he raised several arguments as mentioned in the transcript of Mr. Cotterell's notes. I do not deny that he made use of every one of them. But Mr. Piddington in his evidence said that his whole line of argument was one point of law, and I certainly did not look upon those arguments as a point of law. My invariable practice is this: Where a solicitor addressing the Bench has any point of law, I ask him to submit the point of law in writing, and after it has been perused by the other side it is handed to me, and I place it with the depositions. If a solicitor or counsel is addressing the Bench, and raises some strong point in argument, and says to the Bench, "I wish to draw your particular attention to this point, as I consider it is a point of law, and wish you to be kind enough to note it," or words to that effect, I generally jot it down, and note it with the papers, and I afterwards consider it. If the case is one requiring serious consideration on my part, I adjourn it for the purpose of looking up the point. Mr. McIntyre referred to a case to-day. I should look up such a case as that, for instance, and study it, and afterwards rule either for or against. But in this case, I can safely say that I never in any way thought Mr. Piddington raised a point of law. If Mr. Piddington, when addressing the Bench, had hinted in any way that he wanted any of these points to be considered, I must necessarily have considered them. For instance, take this particular sentence, "The defendants did not prove that on the day the men knocked off there was not 49 tons sent out of the mine, and they were not entitled to forfeit, because they could not forfeit if the minimum quantity had not been maintained." If Mr. Piddington had said, "I contend that as a matter of law," I should have given that special sentence of his every consideration, and I would have given my decision on that particular point. If Mr. Piddington raised the point, there must of necessity have been a question of law involved, and that would have necessitated a reply on the other side. If Mr. Piddington had taken any particular point, and asked me to note it as a point of law, I should have been bound to have given that point every consideration, even if he had not asked that it should be reserved. I was not aware of the special point said to have been raised until I received the letter from the Prothonotary and the letter from Mr. Croft. If Mr. Piddington had stated the point referred to in the affidavit of Mr. Croft as a point of law, I would have been bound to take notice of it, and consider it, and if he had referred to any case, as mentioned by one witness, I would certainly have asked him to have given me the particulars of the case for reference. I never for one moment thought that in any possible way Mr. Piddington had raised a point of law, otherwise I certainly would have considered it. My practice in all cases is to make a note on all points of law, and if counsel refers to any books, I adjourn the case until next day, look up the point of law referred to, and then give my decision. After it was all over, I wrote a letter to the Department, enclosing a printed letter which I thought reflected on me as a magistrate. I sent this to my own Minister for his information, naturally imagining that he would cause an inquiry. He asked me afterwards to report the circumstances of the case, and I reported the matter fully from the start to the finish. There is not one word in my report that is not conscientiously true.

844. *Chairman.*] How long have you been on the Bench? Since July, 1887.

845.

*NOTE (on revision):—This question I take to mean, "You do not consider that the contentions of counsel for plaintiffs were raised in support of a point of law?" If this is the question in effect, my answer is, "No." The question and answer of "No" makes me say the contrary of what I intended.

H. J.
Chisholm.

22 Dec., 1899.

845. Have you had many appeals against your decisions in that time? Not appeals; but I have had some prohibitions.

846. Then, really, you have had no personal acquaintance with the machinery of the Appeal Court? This is the first appeal case I ever had.

847. I understand that an appeal can only be lodged against the decision of a magistrate or inferior Court on the legal aspect of a case—that is to say, on the ground that the presiding officer in the lower Court has misinterpreted the law;—you cannot appeal on the ground that the evidence was untruthful, and, consequently, the verdict was erroneous, or anything of that kind? If the evidence was straight against the decision of the magistrate, I should think a person would be justified in appealing.

848. Has he any right of appeal on such a ground;—when an appeal is sought for to a higher Court on legal grounds, would it not strike you that the grounds of an alleged wrongful decision you gave must be either on questions of fact, or questions of law, and that if your decision was wrong, but not wrong in a matter of fact—if no matter of fact entered into the dispute at all—the allegation of the appellants would be that your decision was wrong in law;—does not that seem to you to be a reasonable way of looking at it? In this particular instance, I really did not know what the allegations were. I did not know what I had to report on. I took it that it meant that my decision was erroneous. I was not aware that they had raised a point of law. Of course if they had raised a point of law, they would have been entitled to appeal.

849. Suppose Mr. Piddington says, “I must have a verdict, because there is no evidence of such and such a character,”—is not that a legal contention;—what he says in fact is, “The law of New South Wales says I must have a verdict”? But you have the evidence before you.

850. And from that evidence the law is that you must bring such-and-such a verdict? From that evidence you must form your conclusions.

851. But it is only under the direction of the law that you must form conclusions from the evidence;—if the law directed otherwise, we might form our conclusions entirely from imagination? If counsel had contended that there was really any point of law at issue, he would have been perfectly justified in appealing.

852. But is not that one of the most fundamental points of law—that the decision must follow the evidence; and where there is no evidence, there can be no decision? But I based my decision on the evidence before me entirely.

853. *Mr. Cook.*] You have heard the point alleged to have been stated by Mr. Piddington referred to by nearly every witness—your own witnesses as well as others? Yes.

854. They have all stated that such a point was stated? Yes.

855. Your own witnesses also have said that these words were used—these arguments were advanced? Yes.

856. You do not raise any question as to the statements—you believe the point to have been stated? I believe the evidence given, so far as the arguments are concerned, that these statements were contained in the arguments.

857. If it is shown incontestably that the mere stating of an argument, even in an incidental way, in Court, is enough on which to argue an appeal before the higher Court, then I understand you are in the position of having misapprehended the whole question;—is not that what it comes to? I do not see it in that light. First of all, I was asked to state if a point of law had been taken. That was in the letter from the Prothonotary.

858. But it all hinges upon the question of what is taking a point of law? Mr. Piddington stated that his whole argument was one point of law. If he had stated to the Bench that there were one or two points which he would like me to take a note of —

859. That would be reserving a point, would it not? In some cases counsel has taken a point, and then said, “I will not ask you to reserve it.” But even if I were not asked to reserve a point, if a point was taken, I should consider it just the same.

860. That is, if the points were stated in that categorical way? Yes.

861. You admit that the words were stated in Court, but your view of the matter is that they were not stated in the sense that they were taken as points of law to be argued in a higher Court? That is just it.

862. That was your impression? Yes.

863. And you were still under that impression when you wrote your last report to the Supreme Court? Most decidedly.

864. After what has taken place before the Committee, and after the evidence of the Prothonotary, is that still your opinion; has what you have heard during the course of this inquiry induced you to alter your opinion;—you still do not think that putting an argument in that incidental way during the course of a fairly long address is taking a point of law? No; I think the point should have been properly stated, and submitted to the Bench.

865. That was an important case? A very important case.

866. An unusually important case? It was the first case of the kind in the district.

867. Is it a usual thing, in a very important case, for you to dismiss it without saying one word in the way of reasons? I adjourned the case for two hours in order to have time to consider it.

868. And then you came into Court, and gave your decision without one word? I gave my decision, I think, in these words: “The case has given me some anxiety, and after a careful perusal of the evidence taken, I cannot see that the plaintiffs’ case has been sustained; and, therefore, I dismiss the complaint.”

869. *Mr. Ashton.*] As to the practice in Magistrates’ Courts in regard to points of law, which are the foundations of subsequent appeals, is it usual to have those reduced to writing in order that the magistrate and counsel may agree as to the precise nature of the point? Unfortunately for myself, I am seldom in any other Court. I am rather methodical myself, and I like to have everything so that you can come at it without any difficulty. Some points of law were raised by Mr. Lukin, and I asked him to state them in writing, so that there could be no mistake hereafter.

870. *Mr. McIntyre.*] You heard the manager of the mine say to-day that he admitted that more than the quantity of coal that was proved before you was taken out of the mine by these men? I think he stated something like that.

871. Before you the men proved that they took out 322 tons, or something like that? That is a question for the magistrate after consideration.

872. Mr. Lukin moved for a nonsuit, did he not? I think he did.

873.

- H. J. Chisholm.
22 Dec., 1899.
873. Therefore, if you had been discontented with the complainants' case as it stood, you would have non-suited them? Yes.
874. So that, as it stood, you were content with it? Yes; I thought I would go on with it.
875. Did you decide on the question of the right to forfeit;—did the question of forfeiture ever arise in your mind? Yes, it did.
876. Did you think that at law you were entitled to forfeit the whole amount of the wages? According to the evidence before me I thought so.
877. Supposing the right to forfeit had been proved conclusively, could you have taken the whole of the wages away from the men—that is, give a verdict for the defendants;—is that your idea of the law? Yes, I think I could.
878. You said if you had known these questions were raised as a point of law, you would have sent the point on in the special case? Certainly.
879. Did you know that if you had sent the point along and submitted it to the Full Court, it was not a point of law, but a point of fact, and they would have decided that first before they heard the special case—did you know that? No; I cannot say I did. It is the first appeal case I ever had.
880. In the case of prohibitions you have not to state a case? No.
881. The affidavits of Mr. Croft and Mr. Lukin would have been received by the Full Court, and you would not have been consulted in the matter? Yes.
882. But under this particular Act you have to state the points? Yes.
883. Did you take a note of any point made by Mr. Piddington in his speech? I did jot down two or three points; but what they were I could not say. They would not appear with the depositions. My invariable practice is to jot down anything as the address of the counsel goes on—anything that strikes me as a very strong point.
884. You say you have not had experience in other courts? No.

Albion Richard Croft recalled and further examined:—

- A. R. Croft.
22 Dec., 1899.
885. *Chairman.*] Do you wish to add anything to your previous evidence? Yes; I desire to refer to a printed letter appearing in the *Illawarra Mercury* of 19th August, 1899, signed by me and having reference to the Bulli pit case. It has been pointed out to me that a certain paragraph in that letter is considered to have a personal reflection on Mr. Chisholm as a Police Magistrate. The paragraph reads as follows: "The principle, too, that a magistrate's statement must be taken as correct in face of all testimony is also severely commented upon as inducing justices fearful of a reversal of their decision to adopt a course of conduct against which the most truthful evidence and the most skilful advocacy cannot prevail." I wish to state that in writing that paragraph I had no desire to cast any reflection on Mr. Chisholm's conduct; but meant the paragraph to have a general reference to the law with reference to other magistrates. I unreservedly think that Mr. Chisholm conscientiously conducted this case to the best of his ability, and that the omission in the report of the point taken by Mr. Piddington was not through any wrong conduct in any sense of the word; and if the paragraph can have that construction placed upon it, I am sorry, and I apologise.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONVICTIONS AGAINST FRUIT-VENDORS AND OTHERS FOR SUNDAY TRADING.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 19 October, 1899.

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 19th July, 1899, praying that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing the number of convictions obtained during the years 1897 and 1898 respectively, against fruit-vendors and others, instituted by the police under the various Police Acts, for Sunday trading, which returns are not specified by the Clerks of Petty Sessions in the returns sent to the Government Statistician.”

(Mr. Copeland.)

RETURN of number of convictions obtained against fruit-vendors and others in cases instituted by the police under the various Police Acts, for Sunday trading during the years 1897 and 1898.

Number of convictions in 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of convictions in 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

2.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CLAIM OF MR. THEOPHILUS STEPHENS—
CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Printed under No. 13 Report from Printing Committee, 12 December, 1899.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1899.

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[3d.]

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 42. TUESDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1899.

9. CLAIM OF MR. THEOPHILUS STEPHENS—CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT:—Mr. E. M. Clark moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the claim of Mr. Theophilus Stephens against the Crown Law Department.
 - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Wood, Mr. Lee, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Whiddon, Mr. McGowen, Mr. Richards, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Howarth, and the Mover.
 - (3.) That the Report, Minutes of Proceedings, and Evidence of the Select Committee of Session 1896, together with all papers referred thereto, be referred to such Committee.
- Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 47. THURSDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1899.

7. CLAIM OF MR. THEOPHILUS STEPHENS—CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT:—Mr. E. M. Clark, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 21st November, 1897.
Referred by Sessional Order to the Printing Committee.
-

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1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

CLAIM OF MR. THEOPHILUS STEPHENS—CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 21st November, 1899, “to inquire into and report upon the claim of Mr. Theophilus Stephens against the Crown Law Department,” and to whom was referred, on the same date, “the Report, Minutes of Proceedings, and Evidence of the Select Committee of Session 1896, together with all papers referred thereto,”—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having considered the evidence and papers referred, find—

1. That the action against Mr. Stephens for £3,000 damages was the direct outcome of the Crown prosecution of Louis Sugarman. Mr. Stephens immediately gave notice to the Attorney-General, and claimed protection from the Crown, which was refused.
2. That the Attorney-General informed Mr. Stephens by letter that he, Mr. Stephens, could not be held responsible for what the Crown did. The Crown prosecuted, and bound Mr. Stephens over to appear as a witness only.
3. That the police took the entire responsibility of the criminal prosecution of Louis Sugarman.
4. That the police have no similar action against a witness following a Crown indictment where the witness had to pay the costs of such action.
5. That Mr. Stephens laid no information against Louis Sugarman, or anyone else, but simply reported the robbery.

Your Committee therefore recommend Mr. Stephens' claim to the favourable consideration of the Government.

EDWARD M. CLARK,
Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
30th November, 1899.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Hughes,
Mr. Richards.

Mr. E. M. Clark called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, and referring the Report, Minutes of Proceedings, and Evidence of the Select Committee of Session 1896, together with all papers referred thereto,—read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the papers referred before the Committee.

Committee deliberated.

Adjourned till Thursday, next at 2:30 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. E. M. Clark in the Chair.

Mr. Lee, | Mr. McGowen.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read, amended, and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONS.

(REPORT ON, FOR THE YEAR 1898.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 10 August, 1899.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney, 31 July, 1899.

I have the honor to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for 1898 upon the Prisons Department of New South Wales.

2. The Report is presented at a somewhat later date than usual, owing partly to the work involved in collecting, after the close of the year, material for the compilation of the revised statistical tables. But the chief cause of the delay was the desire to include in this Report some account of the working of the new restricted association system, which was only recently practically completed by the extension of the system to Parramatta Gaol. The new method has brought about some radical changes in the treatment of prisoners, and it has, therefore, been thought desirable to furnish an account of its operations, together with extracts from the opinions of a number of experienced persons, including chaplains, magistrates, and other prison workers, who, having carefully observed the working of the new departure at the various gaols, are in a position to pronounce as to its probable effects upon crime and criminals. Consequent upon the change of system arises the question as to whether some modifications might not be made of the existing rule, which requires prisoners serving sentences of 3 years and upwards to pass the first 9 months in separate confinement, and it is accordingly proposed to submit for your consideration some suggestions on the subject. A paper explaining what has been done in the way of restricting the contaminating association of prisoners, and at the same time of avoiding an undue isolation, has been included as Appendix VI.

3. The Appendices are seven in number. No. I contains reports from the officers in charge of the various gaols, and also an interesting statement by the librarian on the condition of the prison libraries. No. II deals with the industrial and labour matters. Appendix III contains statistics relating to health and lunacy. No. IV is composed of fourteen tables concerning prisoners and expenditure. No. V deals with the staff and its distribution. Appendix VI has already been referred to, and Appendix VII contains particulars relating to changes in certain regulations. The statistical tables have been rearranged and added to, and they exhibit generally the operations of the year.

4. The number of prisoners of all kinds on the last day of 1898 was 2,081, as compared with 2,260 on the 31st December, 1897, showing a decrease of 179, although the general population of the Colony rose from 1,323,460 to 1,346,240. As the accompanying chart will show, not for many years has the prison population been so low. On the last day of 1884, out of every 373 of the general population 1 was in gaol; on the same date in 1898 there was only 1 out of every 646. With a general population at the close of 1884 of 921,129 there was a prison population of 2,466, while with a general population of 1,346,240 at the end of 1898 the number of prisoners had fallen to 2,081, an actual decrease of 385 and a relative decrease of 1,523.

*117—A

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[1,535 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing S.L. (labour and material), £128 3s. 8d].

5. The ages of those confined showed that 307 were under 25 ; 498 between 25 and 30 ; 669 between 30 and 40 ; 348 between 40 and 50 ; 165 between 50 and 60 ; while the remaining 94 were 60 years and upwards. As in the two preceding years, about 56 per cent. of the total prisoners were between 25 and 40.

6. Omitting prisoners sentenced to imprisonment only, and those awaiting trial or under remand, there were 1,669 under sentence, as compared with 1,852 in the preceding year. Of the 1,669 under sentence, 663 (12 females) were serving terms 3 years and upwards, and 1,006 (119 females) less than 3 years. While 90 per cent. of the females were serving sentences not exceeding 6 months, only 34 per cent. of the males were so serving.

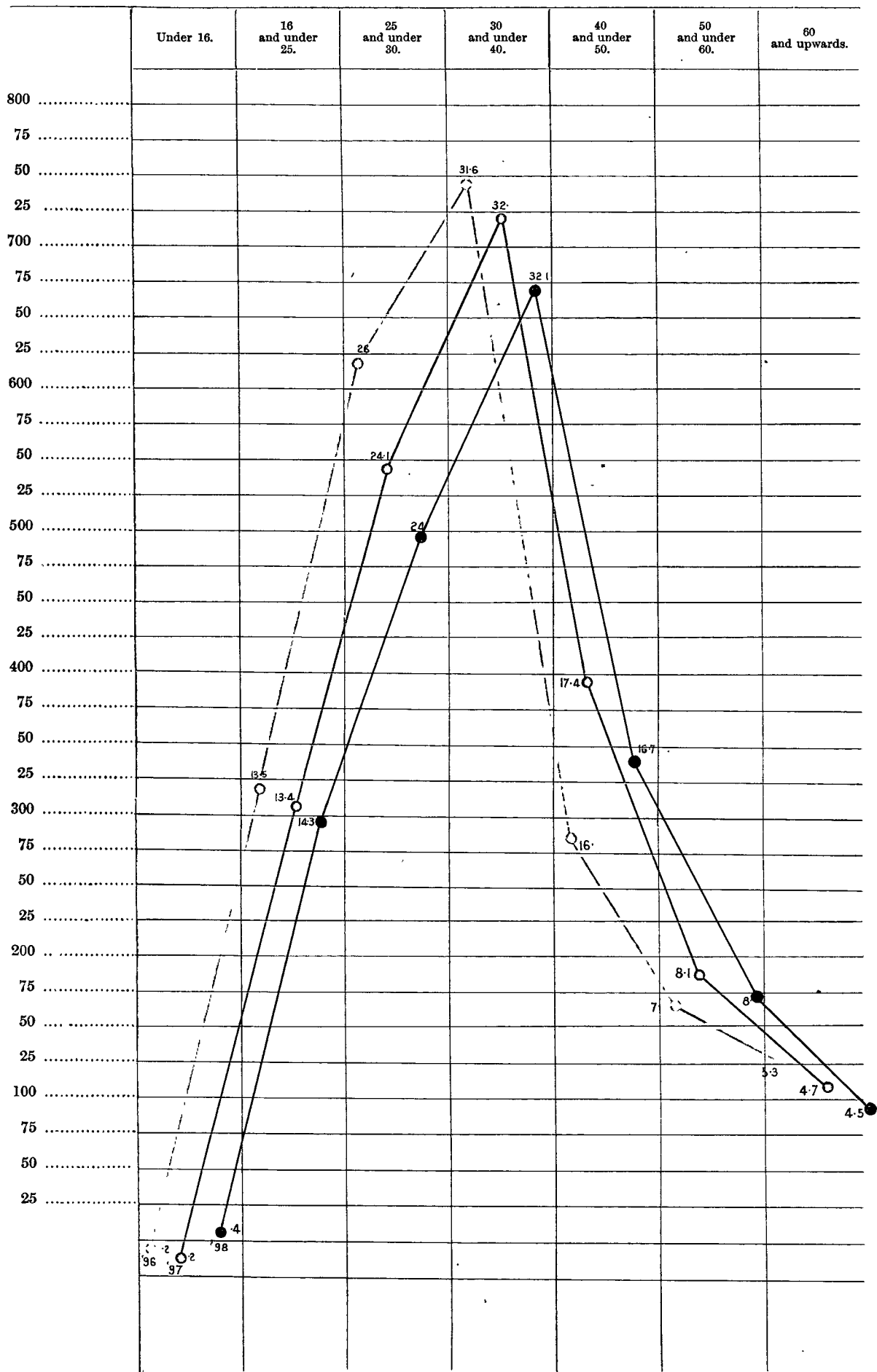
7. The entries and discharges were 15,066 and 15,245, as compared with 14,737 and 14,834 in 1897. It must be understood that these figures include a number of persons who, having been convicted more than once during the year, are consequently counted more than once. Under existing conditions habitual drunkards and vagrants continue to come and go, and so swell the prison returns. Very little good is done under the present system of awarding repeated short sentences to these people, as they are not in gaol long enough to do more than cleanse and patch them up in readiness for further troubles on discharge. Although there were 15,066 entries in gaol in 1898, only 12,538 of that number were received under sentence. Of these, 10,928, or 87 per cent., served periods not exceeding 3 months, while no less than 5,910, or nearly half, received sentences of a week and under. The continual inflow and outflow of this large stream of short-sentenced prisoners seriously embarrasses the prison administration, especially as regards the metropolitan district, where the available gaol accommodation is neither large enough nor properly fitted to deal with such persons. The erection of a penitentiary has been proposed to deal with this class of offenders, and is now under the consideration of the Public Works Committee.

8. For drunkenness, and drunkenness associated with some other offence, 3,169 persons were received into the two metropolitan gaols, and it is improbable that much good was effected by so treating them. With your approval, Long Island, beautifully situated on the Hawkesbury, has been set apart for the purposes of an inebriate asylum as a first step towards reforming existing methods of dealing with habitual drunkards. With an asylum for habitual inebriates and a penitentiary for casual drunkards, effective means would be provided for treating these unfortunates on curative and rational lines. A casual drunkard by coming too many times to the penitentiary in a given period would be liable to be sent to the asylum for prolonged treatment, or until a Board of experts discharged him conditionally or absolutely.

9. The number of females in gaol at the close of the year was 187, a decrease of 56 on the figures for 1897. Altogether 2,725 females were received at various times under sentences during 1898, but these figures include prisoners who, having been repeatedly convicted during the year, are consequently counted more than once, and so apparently swell the number of individual convictions. The greater portion of the female gaol population are of the prostitute class, and they are chiefly congregated at Biloela, while ordinary short-sentenced women are kept at Darlinghurst, and those with long terms at Bathurst. Biloela is, however, utterly unsuitable as a prison, and the arrangements as regards the other two establishments are neither satisfactory nor economical. Proposals have been laid before you for the construction of a prison for females on humane and modern principles, and have been referred to the Public Works Committee for consideration. The establishment of such a gaol would undoubtedly lead to beneficial results, which it is quite out of the question to effect by present methods, while the concentration of the prisoners in one establishment would result in greater economy and efficiency in management. The prison would offer opportunities for segregating the different classes of female inmates, which would undoubtedly make for reform where reform was at all possible.

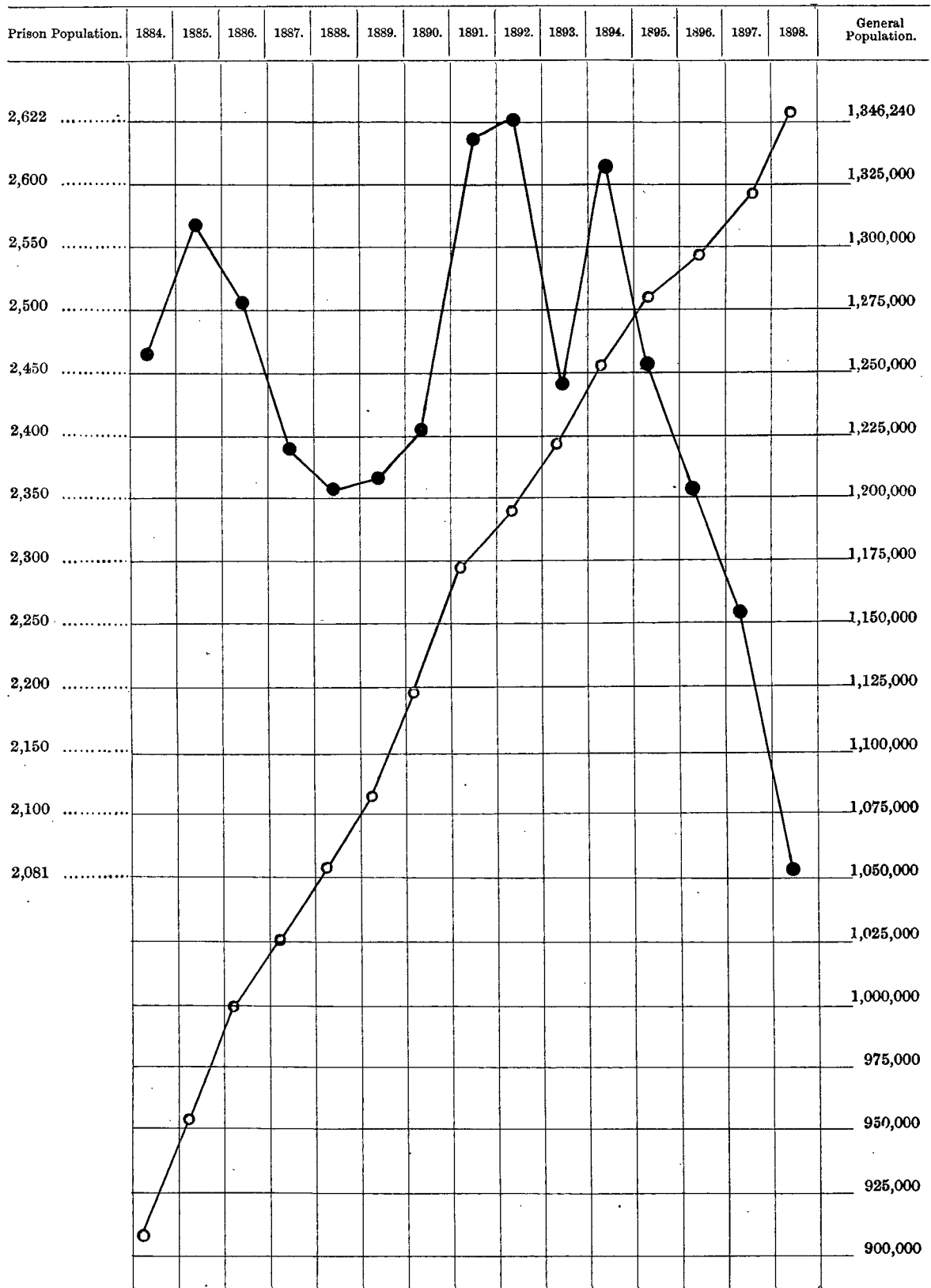
10. Exclusive of 63 debtors whose nationalities were not ascertained, 8,939 of those received into gaol were born out of the Colony. Out of 15,003 persons committed to prison, only 6,064, or 40 per cent., were natives of New South Wales. Of the remainder, 1,877 came from the other Australasian Colonies (912 from Victoria, as compared

CHART showing Ages of Prisoners in Gaol on the 31st December, for 1896, 1897, and 1898.



NOTE.—The figures on the left show the number of prisoners. The blue line is for 1896, the red for 1897, and the black for 1898. It will be observed that in each of the three years the largest number of prisoners was within the same age periods. The figures in red give the percentage of each age period to the total population at the end of the year.

CHART showing General Population and Prison Population for each year from, and inclusive of, 1884 to the year ended the 31st December, 1898.



Explanatory Notes.

Figures to the left give the prison population; those on the right the general population. Red line shows the growth of the general population; the black line shows the variation in the prison population. The population in both cases is taken as on the 31st December in each year.

On the last day of 1884 out of every 373 of the general population 1 was in gaol.

 " " 1894 " 480 " " 1 "

 " " 1897 " 535 " " 1 "

 " " 1898 " 646 " " 1 "

31st December, 1894—general population, 1,251,450; gaol population, 2,604.

31st December, 1898— " " 1,346,240; " " 2,081.

From these figures it will be seen that during the last four years the gaol population has decreased actually by 523, and relatively as regards the general population by 720.

compared with 272 received into the prisons of that Colony who were born in New South Wales), 2,728 were born in England, 2,120 in Ireland, 831 in Scotland, and 1,383 were of other nationalities. It is to be regretted that there is no law in this Colony, such as exists in some of the other provinces, to prevent the influx of criminals, as included in the foregoing figures are some of the worst and most dangerous recidivists, who inflict themselves upon New South Wales after being hunted out of the neighbouring colonies.

11. Six hundred and fifty-eight prisoners were received under sentence from the higher courts as compared with 792 during the preceding year, a decrease of 134. The rate per 100,000 of the general population was 59.8 for 1897, as compared with 48.8 for the year under review, a satisfactory drop of 11 per cent. It has been generally agreed by authorities that the increase or decrease of crime in a community may fairly be gauged by comparing the number of persons convicted of indictable offences with the general population. The decrease in such convictions during the past twenty years has been continuous, and it has been especially marked of late years, the number for 1898 being actually less than for 1878, while the general population has nearly doubled. The average length of sentence passed was somewhat higher than in the preceding year, being 1 year 9 months 16 days, as compared with 1 year 8 months 29 days, but there was a decrease of 24 in the number of persons sentenced to terms of 3 years and upwards.

12. The number of persons received into prison on summary conviction was 11,677, as compared with 11,519 for the preceding year, but the proportion per 100,000 of the general population was lower. In my last Annual Report attention was drawn to the large number of persons who were sent to gaol by reason of their inability to pay the fines inflicted upon them. Such a course is really punishing them for their poverty rather than for any offence which they may have committed. During the year, now reported upon, there has been an increase in the number of persons so dealt with. Out of 11,677 received upon summary conviction no less than 8,402, or 71.9 per cent., were imprisoned in default. This really means that nearly 3 out of every 4 persons received under sentence on summary conviction were in prison because they were too poor to pay whatever fines had been inflicted by the lower courts. The matter of introducing remedial legislation in the direction of accepting payment of fines by instalments, or of part payment with a proportional reduction of imprisonment, is now engaging your attention.

13. As in former years, the great majority of the prisoners conformed to the regulations, and misconduct was confined to the incorrigibly idle or vicious. Only 859 individuals out of 19,324 prisoners during the year were punished, which shows that 95 per cent. of all those under treatment received no punishment. In view of the condition of change prevailing at the prisons in consequence of the alterations in system, which very naturally may have led to some restlessness, this record is a satisfactory one.

14. The report of the Director of Labour shows an extension of the prison industries of a remunerative character. The comparatively low physique of the majority of prisoners, and the difficulty of providing within the walls of a gaol useful remunerative employment which will not clash with free labour, are great drawbacks to the industrial branch of the establishment. Then, again, as fully two-thirds of the total received were sentenced for periods not exceeding one month, little useful employment could be found for them. Despite disadvantages, however, fair progress has been made, and in manufactures the increase in earnings was £2,359. The estimated value of the work done in the ordinary service of the prison, such as cooking, cleaning, washing, painting, &c., was £24,270, and this continually found active employment for a large number of those confined. But, apart from this, the prisoners earned (labour only) £21,480 in manufactures, agricultural work, and in general building operations. The gross value of the manufactures alone for the various Government Departments, including boots and shoes (over 14,000 pairs), clothing, leggings, uniforms, brushware, tinsmithery, upholstery, amounted to £24,027, of which £10,838 represented the value of labour only. Considerable progress was made in extending agricultural operations in connection with the utilisation of the waste grounds attached to the various prisons. Hard, healthy work of this character in the open air is at once remunerative and wholesome, and much good from every point of view

has

has been the result of the introduction of this form of labour. Some of the gaols are already able to grow sufficient vegetables for their own consumption and also to supply other establishments of the Department, thereby effecting a saving in expenditure as well as providing other advantages. It is also in contemplation to establish bakeries in certain of the larger prisons, and this will not only afford useful occupation for the prisoners, but will tend to economy, and also to remove certain disadvantages inseparable from the present system. Earnings paid to prisoners on discharge amounted to £1,703, while a further sum of £1,095 was expended in various indulgences allowed them as incentives to good conduct and industry while under sentence.

15. The health of the prisoners has been very good, and the cases admitted to hospital were 118 less than during the preceding year. No suicides took place, and exclusive of 1 execution, the deaths amounted to 20 (1 female). Computed on the daily average prison population, the deaths were at the rate of 8.95 per thousand, as compared with 10.8 the death-rate per thousand of the general population. Although the gaol death-rate is very much below that of the general population, it would be much lower were it not for the inconvenient practice that prevails of sending persons to gaol really for medical treatment where, for various reasons, hospitals or asylums are not available. In nearly all of the 20 cases death was attributable to diseases which originated prior to entering gaol. The average period of imprisonment of those who died was only eighteen days prior to death, while eleven had been in gaol for periods not exceeding a week. The youngest age at time of death was 27, a man with no prison history, who died from softening of the brain on the third day after admission, and the oldest was a man 84 years, not previously in gaol, who was received in a dying condition, and who succumbed to senile decay on the second day after admission. Eight were over 60 years, and the average age at death was 51. In addition to the deaths from natural causes, 1 execution took place.

16. Another embarrassing work cast upon the Department is the custody of certain insane prisoners or of prisoners suspected of being insane. Table E shows, exclusive of Governor's pleasure detenus and those remaining under observation from the preceding year, that 531 cases of lunacy or suspected lunacy were dealt with in prison during 1898. Attention has been drawn to this matter in previous Reports, so that there is no occasion to go over the ground again to any extent. In my last Report, mention was made that a Board had been appointed at the instance of the Minister of Justice to see what could be done in the way of improving the present procedure. After much discussion the Board arrived at certain conclusions which were presented for your consideration. The following extracts are taken from the Report :—

- “(a) The existing system of dealing with lunatics in gaol is unsatisfactory.
- “(b) It is undesirable to confine a prisoner suspected of insanity in the observation ward of a gaol for prolonged periods.
- “(c) The present plan of confining each insane or suspected insane prisoner with two sane prisoners in a cell at night should be discontinued. The Inspector-General of the Insane should be desired to advise respecting the general treatment of prisoners under observation.
- “(d) A building, other than is now provided, is necessary for the treatment of insane prisoners; it should consist of two distinct divisions—one for prisoners who have been legally certified to be insane, the other for prisoners who are suspected of insanity but who have not been certified.
- “(e) Such building should not form part of any existing gaol.
- “(f) The Crown Law Officers should be requested to advise on the legislation which would be necessary to give effect to the foregoing.

“But, with respect to the building referred to under (d) and (e), while two of us think it should be under the sole control of the Inspector-General of the Insane, the latter thinks it should be so only if it be a separate establishment not attached to any existing hospital for the insane; and, otherwise, that it should take the form of an annexe to an existing gaol, and be under the sole control of the Comptroller-General of Prisons.

(Signed) “J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Chief Medical Officer of the Government.
 “FRED. W. NEITENSTEIN, Comptroller General of Prisons.
 “ERIC SINCLAIR, Inspector-General of the Insane.”

One very great improvement has already taken place so far as the treatment of lunatics in gaol is concerned. Their supervision at night in the Darlinghurst and Parramatta observation wards is no longer entrusted to other prisoners. Until quite recently each person under observation was locked in his cell at night with two sane prisoners, but, with the consent of the Lunacy authorities, this practice has now been abandoned, with good results from every point of view. But whether prisons should be used for the care and custody of lunatics, or of those suspected of insanity, or of those ordered to be detained during the Governor's pleasure, has still to be decided. As a prison officer, I feel very averse to being entrusted with the charge of these unfortunates who cannot receive, amidst gaol surroundings, the treatment they require. The present system seems to me to be as unfair to the prison administration as it is to the prisoner concerned.

17. At the close of the year there were in all 58 gaols, made up as follows:—principal gaols, 7; intermediate prison, Trial Bay, 1; minor gaols of the first class, 10; minor gaols of the second class, 5; and police gaols, 35. During the year the lock-up gaols at Campbelltown, Queanbeyan, and Windsor were closed, and similar places were established at Narrandera and Wyalong. The Mudgee Gaol was reduced, and a substantial saving in expenditure thereby effected. This made the fifth gaol so treated, and after the close of the year a similar course was pursued with respect to the prison at Hay. Long-sentenced prisoners cannot be properly treated at establishments such as these, and none but local persons under short periods of detention are now confined in them. The reduction of the six prisons situated respectively at Wollongong, Yass, Forbes, Wagga Wagga, Mudgee, and Hay has not only led to increased efficiency in administration, but has resulted in a saving in expenditure at the rate of £3,841 per annum, or about 60 per cent. of the former cost.

The cellular accommodation has increased from 2,165 to 2,220, in consequence of the division of some of the associated cells at Darlinghurst and Parramatta. But the accommodation at the metropolitan gaols is too limited to admit of each prisoner having a separate cell to himself. Until the new penitentiary is constructed it will be impossible to carry out, as regards the short-sentenced prisoners convicted at the city courts, the system of restricted association as applied to the country prisons.

18. Particulars in connection with the expenditure are given in Table 12. Salaries show a decrease, and contingencies an increase upon the preceding year, but comparing the salaries of 1895 with those of 1898, a very great saving is shown. The condition of change which has characterised this Department during the past three years has hitherto made it impossible to accurately forecast the probable expenditure for any one year. The reorganisation disclosed the fact that there were a great many more officers than were required, and the process of relieving the establishment of the superfluous staff occupied much time, as the retrenchment was carried out in a gradual manner so as not to inflict hardship on those whose services were not required. Situations, as they became vacant, were not filled, and this has led to a large saving.

On the other hand, the concessions made to the staff have cost a considerable sum, but they were fair and reasonable in their nature, and, by removing certain well-founded grievances, they increased the comfort and efficiency of the staff and the attractiveness of the Service. Amongst these concessions were—

- (a) The extension of annual leave to all warders on the permanent staff.
- (b) The concession of an extra week's leave per annum to all passing the senior warders' examination.
- (c) A reduction of 50 per cent. in the amounts charged warders for quarters (tantamount to an increase of pay).
- (d) Extra living allowance to warders stationed in certain districts.
- (e) The allowance of sick-leave on pay—formerly sick warders had to pay for substitutes.
- (f) Free issue of uniforms and boots to overseers, foreman, and others. (Warders already get clothing at the public expense.)
- (g) Refreshments to warders on night-watch.

(h)

- (h) Extra pay to warders showing proficiency in connection with the treatment of young offenders.
 - (i) Reduction in hours of duty in connection with new restricted association system, the reorganisation of night duties, &c.
 - (j) Increase in the number of warders in the higher grades above the rank of third class.
 - (k) Cash allowance in lieu of prisoner servants to officers, tantamount to an increase in pay.
- (The deductions for quarters, &c., made from the salaries of the various officers, have been reduced by nearly £2,000.)

Most of the foregoing concessions to the staff have considerably detracted from the savings effected by the operation of retrenchment, but, in round numbers, it may safely be estimated that the normal expenditure of the Department is now at the rate of about £18,000 per annum less than it was a few years ago.

The appropriation for the financial year ended the 30th June, 1896, was	...	£117,707
For the current year	... ..	98,125
Showing a saving of	... ..	19,582

In the future, under existing circumstances, the sum required for the maintenance of the Prisons' Department should not exceed £99,000; but the future will, no doubt, see a reduction in the number of prisoners, as a consequence of the changes which are gradually being brought into effect, and this will lead to a corresponding reduction in expenditure.

19. With a view to increasing the efficiency of the warders' staff, a stock of books, comprising educational and criminological works, was sent to each of the more important prisons, for the use of the officers generally. These libraries will be added to from time to time, and every facility will be given to warders desiring to improve their knowledge of their profession. A system of examination was brought into operation during the year, providing for the passing of an educational test before admission to the Service, with a further examination before the end of a twelve months' probation. A further examination is provided for before promotion can take place from the lower to the upper divisions, and, in order to give some immediate benefit to deserving officers who have qualified for the upper grades, where no promotion can at once take place, the successful candidates wear a distinctive badge as part of their uniform, which carries with it extra annual leave. Up to the present, 53 candidates have successfully passed, viz.: 28 the senior warder's, and 25 the probationer's examination. It is gratifying to observe that the Service is now attracting a better educated class of men than hitherto, and the status and morale of the officers are consequently improving. Specimens of the test-papers are included in the Appendix. The tests have so far been made comparatively easy, but, as time goes on, they will become more difficult, in order to ensure a theoretical as well as a practical knowledge of their profession on the part of the superior grades.

20. A new regulation was brought into operation at the commencement of the year, having for its object the separation of the various classes of prisoners awaiting trial. Wherever the circumstances of a particular prison admit, such persons who have been previously convicted are kept apart from those who are in gaol for the first time. In addition, convicted prisoners awaiting trial on further charges are kept separately. This tends to prevent the very objectionable association which used to take place, and, at the same time, offers no obstacle to the preparation of defence.

21. The new rules, defining the treatment of seventh class prisoners, or those under 25 years of age, continued to work well. The increased exercise and diet allowed, and the regular daily physical drill and bathing, which form prominent features of the amended routine, have improved those so treated both physically and morally. Since the close of the year, permission was obtained to light the cells occupied by these young men to a reasonable hour, so as to afford them opportunities to read wholesome and improving books. Every encouragement is held out to them to communicate with their parents, or relatives, and, toward the latter portion of their sentences, the rules relating to correspondence and visiting are considerably relaxed, so as to encourage as much as possible efforts

efforts on the part of friends or guardians to assist them on discharge. In a memo. issued by me on the 6th April, to Governors and Visiting Officers, the new regulation was thus explained :—

“The very careful attention of officers in charge of gaols is invited to the two proposed additional paragraphs to Regulation 34, which, in all probability, will come into operation on 1st May proximo. An intelligent interest and a ready effort to carry out the terms of the regulation are expected from every officer. Much will depend on the tact and energy displayed, and the Comptroller-General hopes that these will be shown in a marked degree. On the entry of a seventh-class prisoner into gaol, you should use every endeavour to ascertain the address of his parents or relatives, and, in those cases where the addresses are not in the vicinity of the gaol, you should report the fact to this office, so that the prisoners may be transferred to the nearest gaol before liberation.

“As regards paragraph 24, the physical exercises will be seen in the Handbook of Drill. Provision has been made for the granting of a monetary allowance, not exceeding 9d. per diem, to the drilling officers. Should, however, only one physical drill be given during the day, the rate will be 6d. per diem. Payment will only be made for the actual days when the routine of drill is carried out, and when at least six prisoners are exercised. The allowance will be restricted to such of the second and third class warders only as may be able to satisfy the Comptroller-General as to their ability in this direction, and who may be selected by him. In this connection, the officers in charge will submit, for the Comptroller-General's approval, the names of the warders whom they consider best adapted for the work. They will also select the prisoners to undergo the physical drill, after having consulted with the Visiting Surgeon in reference to the matter. The names of the prisoners need not be furnished to this office unless any special cases come under notice.

“It is confidently hoped that the provisions of paragraph 25 will tend towards the reformation of those prisoners who come under its operation. It applies only to well-conducted seventh-class prisoners, who have served three months and upwards. A sample of a suitable communication to be forwarded to the parents or guardians of such prisoners is attached, and some days (not less than seven) preceding the date when they become due for discharge these memoranda should be sent. It will be observed from the terms of the regulation that, only in those cases where the parents or guardians are of good repute, is the privilege of letter-writing and daily visits, during the last seven days of the sentence, to be encouraged. In cases where such persons are known to be of ill-repute, such action must not be taken, as the object of the regulation would be defeated if such were allowed. A delicate responsibility is placed on the officers in charge in this matter, which they must be prepared to bear. It is not expected that any great difficulties will present themselves. Common sense and tact must, however, be exercised. In those cases where arrangements have been made for the prisoners to be met, they may be released on the day preceding the date of discharge, but in no instance must a prisoner be so liberated unless his parents or relatives are present to receive him. In their absence, he must be detained until the following morning, and released at the usual hour.”

The system has now been extended, with modifications, to the treatment of long-sentenced prisoners under 25.

22. On the 25th April a very important new rule came into operation extending the remission system to short-sentenced prisoners. Up to the date named no remission of sentence could be earned by prisoners serving periods not exceeding 12 months. This practically shut out the great majority from any hope that by good conduct their sentence would be lessened, and good order amongst short-sentenced prisoners was not promoted by this somewhat illogical restriction. There seemed to be no particular reason why the major offender, receiving a long sentence for presumably a very serious crime, should be able to shorten his sentence by good conduct, while a minor offender, with a sentence not exceeding a year, should be debarred from doing so. As the old rule stood, the prisoner with a 14 months' sentence could get out of gaol sooner than one serving a 12 months' period. The new regulation provided that remissions should be earnable by all prisoners serving over 6 months on varying scales according as they were first or second offenders, and by first offenders serving sentences of over 3 months. This inducement to good behaviour and industry has been attended with beneficial results,
and

and there is every reason to be satisfied with the effect of the new rule, which extends the remission system in a much more liberal manner than is believed to be the case elsewhere. A further extra special remission was also allowed for good conduct and industry to prisoners confined in gaols where the restricted association system operated, provided they had been convicted prior to such system being brought into force.

23. Goulburn Gaol, as a prison for the special treatment of first offenders, continues to do good work. With the methods employed there the risks of contamination by association are largely reduced, and a satisfactory measure of reform may be hoped for. The intermediate prison at Trial Bay provided useful hard work for the class of prisoners it contains, and there was little abuse of the large measure of liberty allowed them. At the instance of the Public Service Board, who held an inquiry at the establishment touching the condition of friction which had obtained for so long a time owing to supervision being exercised by two different Departments, the control of the prison, works, and breakwater was vested in the Prisons Department. Since then the establishment has worked smoothly and without friction.

24. Many important alterations to buildings have been made or are being carried out. At Darlinghurst large bath, reception, and dressing rooms are being erected for the use of prisoners on arrival; associated cells are being subdivided so as to prevent, as much as possible, prisoners being together at night; a new observation ward is being constructed; quarters are being fitted up to accommodate single warders, and in other directions much work is being done to improve sanitary conditions. At Parramatta Gaol the new wing is hastening to completion. A wall has been built enclosing the ground under cultivation, thus allowing of a large number of men to be employed safely at outdoor work; improvements have been effected in the workshops, and a very complete system of exercise yards is now in process of construction, which will largely add to the efficiency of the new method for treating prisoners. A complete electric lighting plant and power-house, &c, are also in course of construction at this gaol. At other prisons extensive repairs and alterations are being carried out largely by prison labour, and electric lighting plants are being installed at the principal establishments. Within a comparatively short time the lighting of cells at night has been extended to 1,272 additional cells, and prisoners can now occupy their attention with sound and improving literature to a reasonable hour at night. At present the majority of the cells at Darlinghurst are not provided with lights, but arrangements are being made to affect this very necessary measure. Amongst other improvements at gaols generally have been the partitioning off of baths so as to secure privacy, and a further setting apart of special baths for the use of diseased persons. Comfortable cottages have been built for the accommodation of the warders at Trial Bay, and the quarters for single warders at Biloela have been greatly improved.

25. Some important changes in the treatment of female prisoners took place, which not only improved the classification, but enabled the staff to be reduced. Long-sentenced women were sent to Bathurst; those of the prostitute and vagrant class under short sentences were kept at Biloela; and Darlinghurst Gaol was reserved for those serving sentences of under 6 months, not of the prostitute class, and also for trial and remand women. These classes were subdivided into (a) those previously convicted and (b) those who had not been sentenced before.

So far as it has gone, this change in procedure has been an improvement on former methods, but Biloela, where the bulk of the female prisoners are confined, is a most unsatisfactory place. The women are congregated there in undesirable association, because the buildings and structural arrangements do not permit of classification; and these drawbacks, together with the surroundings of the place, render it most unsuitable for the purpose to which it is applied. A new prison for females, on up-to-date principles, has been proposed, and, until some such place is provided, the treatment of female prisoners generally will always be more or less unsatisfactory and expensive. The concentration of the women—outside of the few short-sentenced country prisoners who would be treated locally—in one properly-equipped prison designed to allow of the absolute segregation of the various classes would not only lessen the present expenditure, which has to provide for several gaols, but would materially conduce to the reformation of these prisoners for whom reform would be possible.

26. The warders' staff has generally done good work. But there are still men who cannot accommodate themselves to the new conditions. Such persons take little interest in their work, will not avail themselves of the opportunities afforded, to improve themselves in a knowledge of their profession, and are ever ready to conjure up grievances, one of which is that seniority without ability is not a sufficient reason for promotion. Out of consideration for their long service, too much notice is not taken of their grumblings, and they are allowed to retain their employment, but in process of time they will be gradually weeded out, to the benefit of the Service.

The great majority, however, are as intelligent, smart, and loyal a body of officers as could be desired. Their work is performed in a humane and sympathetic way, which promises well for the future. With the care taken to prevent the admission of illiterate persons to the ranks, and the facilities and inducements held out to qualify for the higher grades, the time is fast approaching when it will be possible to properly fill vacancies, as they occur, in the most important positions without going outside the Prison Service.

Details of the promotions, discharges, &c., will be found in Appendix V. Amongst the dismissals were several old officials, one with thirty years' service, who were detected in trafficking with prisoners. On the other hand, 47 deserving men received well-earned promotion.

27. A number of changes and promotions took place amongst the higher positions. Mr. Bloxham was appointed Governor of Parramatta Gaol, vice Captain Barnett, transferred to Biloela. Mr. C. Graham, an old and valued servant of the Department, was promoted to the charge of Bathurst Gaol, vice Mr. Stace, retired on pension. Mr. Jackson was moved to Maitland, vice Mr. Graham, Mr. Adamson was promoted to the Governorship of Berrima Gaol, vice Mr. Kiernan, retired on pension, and Mr. Goble was promoted to the charge of Young Gaol, vice Mr. Adamson. Captain Horne, R.N., retired from the superintendence of Trial Bay through ill-health, under the provisions of the Public Service Act, and was succeeded by Mr. Cameron. Captain Mackay became Governor of Goulburn Gaol in succession to Mr. Bloxham, and an exchange took place between Messrs. Pollack and Jay, the Gaolers at Grafton and Armidale respectively. The principal executive officers of the various gaols have upon the whole discharged their duties admirably. This is especially true as regards those in charge of the more important prisons, who have rendered valuable assistance, particularly in the delicate operations attendant upon the change in system of treating prisoners. At one or two of the smaller and less important gaols, however, those in charge have not given as much satisfaction as could be desired. The long distances at which these places are situated from head-quarters has rendered supervision somewhat difficult, and this has brought about a certain amount of carelessness. The numerous changes in routine and system brought about of late are now getting into easy working order, and this will admit of a more frequent visitation to some of the more remotely-situated establishments in the future.

28. Wherever practicable, prisoner servants have been withdrawn from the domestic service of the governors and others, and a monetary allowance made instead, and it is intended to abolish the system of allowing prisoner servants altogether. The practice has always prevailed, but it is none the less an undesirable one, and is obviously attended by many disadvantages. The partial abolition of this old feature of prison routine has already put an end to some objectionable practices which did not conduce to discipline.

29. It is to be regretted that there exists no complete and comprehensive system for dealing with discharged prisoners. I am aware and appreciative of the good work done by existing agencies, but something more systematic is needed. An organisation of a national far-reaching nature is required which would, as a matter of course, touch in some measure every prisoner on discharge. A general council in Sydney, with local branches in the different country districts, would find much scope for useful reformatory work. Up to a certain point the prison administration can effect some good, but its opportunities cease at the gaol gates. There can be no doubt that many of our prisoners sincerely mean to lead new and better lives in the future, but nearly everything is against them on leaving prison. The public regard them with suspicion, and the

the want of a helping hand extended in a broad and liberal spirit sours them and renders them only too ready to yield to temptation. In my Report for 1896 this subject was dealt with at some length, and a scheme laid down in detail for establishing an organisation for dealing with discharged prisoners in a practical and comprehensive way. I again draw attention to the subject at this particular juncture because I am convinced that such a plan is the indispensable complement of any reformatory method of treating our criminals. The prison system is not so much to blame as is popularly imagined when men and women return to gaol. The fault lies very much with the apathy of society in neglecting its duty towards these misguided and often friendless people.

30. The Howard Association, the Director of the Elmira Reformatory, and the heads of a number of prison and reformatory organisations continue to afford me the benefit of their advice, and enable me to keep in touch with the latest doings in work of this character. My grateful thanks are due to them for their kindness. The office staff at head-quarters has, without exception, afforded me every assistance, and deserve commendation. As in former years, I have to place on record my sincere appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. S. McCauley, the Deputy Comptroller and Inspector of Prisons, to whose tactful ability many of the difficulties inseparable from the change in system were successfully overcome.

I have, &c.,
FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,
Comptroller-General.

APPENDIX I.

REPORTS from Officers in charge of the following gaols :—

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Darlinghurst Gaol. | 9. Albury Gaol. | 17. Mudgee Gaol. |
| 2. Goulburn Gaol. | 10. Armidale Gaol. | 18. Tamworth Gaol. |
| 3. Parramatta Gaol. | 11. Broken Hill Gaol. | 19. Wagga Wagga Gaol. |
| 4. Bathurst Gaol. | 12. Deniliquin Gaol. | 20. Wilcannia Gaol. |
| 5. Berrima Gaol. | 13. Dubbo Gaol. | 21. Wollongong Gaol. |
| 6. Biloela Gaol. | 14. Forbes Gaol. | 22. Yass Gaol. |
| 7. Maitland Gaol. | 15. Grafton Gaol. | 23. Young Gaol. |
| 8. Trial Bay Prison. | 16. Hay Gaol. | 24. Report of the Librarian. |

I.—DARLINGHURST GAOL.

Extract from the Governor's Report.

I have the honor to submit my report for the year 1898. The number of prisoners received during the year was 5,036 males, and 958 females—making a total of 6,034. The discharges and transfers were 5,073 males, 1,021 females—total 6,094, leaving 384 males and 18 females—total 402 prisoners in gaol on the 31st December, 1898.

The conduct of prisoners on the whole has been good. The granting of remissions to well-conducted prisoners serving sentences from upwards of 3 months to 12 months as provided for under new regulation, will be an incentive to good behaviour on the part of those who previously received no reward for good conduct. Letters have been written to the relatives of 17 seventh-class prisoners, in accordance with your instructions contained in circular memo. of the 6th April last—and in 8 cases the prisoners were, in accordance with the new regulation, discharged to the care of parents the day before they were due for release.

The trades of bootmaking and bookbinding were transferred to Parramatta Gaol in the early part of the year, and the tailors' shop enlarged here. The concentration of trades in the gaol is bound to give better results than when the work is spread among various gaols.

New looms have been added to the mat-shop, so as to keep pace with increasing orders for mats and matting. The end of mat-shop has been boarded off, and mat-store altered so as to give increased accommodation. When the looms are fully manned this will be an important industry.

A new printing plant has been erected in what was formerly the painters' shop.

Requisitions for material for manufacturing purposes have been more promptly dealt with during last year than formerly, and the prisoners have consequently been kept constantly employed at remunerative work.

The work of dividing the cells by prison labour was commenced on the 1st September. "A" wing was finished at the end of the year, and a start has been made in "E" wing. The work is laborious, and has been done in a creditable manner. The new doors, bolts, &c., made in the blacksmiths' shop fit much better than those which have been in use. The cells and walls of wings have been scraped and painted. The water-mains have been cleaned out by the Water and Sewerage Board; the pipes were in a very bad condition. A channel was cut to carry electric cables to court-house. In connection with lighting the courts from the gaol, 154 tons of coal were received as consideration. A meter has now been affixed, so that an accurate charge can be arrived at in future. The commutator of dynamo was recently repaired.

The contractor for alterations in the female division commenced the work in November, and has made good progress.

Advantage was taken of the small number in the hospital to thoroughly clean and renovate the interior.

In common with other institutions, there was a slight epidemic of measles and influenza, but the general health of the prisoners has been very good.

At an examination to qualify for rank of senior warder, 11 officers presented themselves, of whom 6 passed.

Ball practice has been carried out at the rear of the workshops with the Morris aiming tube, with fair results.

Prison-grown vegetables have been received during the year from other gaols, and corresponding quantities have been omitted from the requisition on contractors for supplies. The rations supplied had frequently to be rejected, and better articles were demanded from the contractor, who sent in fresh supplies.

The superintendent of the female division was transferred to Bathurst Gaol, and staff here reduced to one principal, and three female warders, consequent upon the removal of long-sentenced prisoners to other gaols.

The female staff has been reduced from eleven to four during the past eighteen months. A junior clerk was appointed during the year, and a 1st-class warder was taken from the office and placed at legitimate work, thus permitting the transfer of an officer.

The Comptroller-General visited the gaol on twenty-eight different occasions, and the Deputy Comptroller twenty-nine during the year.

Mr. Ridley, Inspector of Public Accounts, examined the gaol books on the 2nd November, and reported that accounts had been satisfactorily kept.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The cost of the gaol for the year was £20,374 11s. 2d., compared with £20,921 13s. 10d. for the previous year.

It will be seen from the labour return that there has been a slight advance in the value of labour for manufactures, and also buildings—and a decrease for ordinary prison service as compared with the preceding year. This is satisfactory, especially as the daily average number in gaol was much less.

I may add that part of cost charged to the establishment is for services connected with other places. All escorts from other gaols to Trial Bay Prison are taken up here, and the prisoners clothed. Prisoners sentenced in Sydney have to be clothed before transfer to serve their sentences in other gaols, and the pay of officers sent on detached duty elsewhere was debited to this gaol.

There has been an increase of £83 for officers' clothing; this is accounted for by a number of officers being clothed here before transfer to other gaols.

Thirty-three probationers were appointed; 26 warders were transferred to other gaols; 7 resignations, including one overseer; 3 dismissals, inclusive of a foreman; and one warder died during the year; also, a senior warder retired on pension.

The increase under heading of stationery is caused by a large quantity of printing for the Comptroller-General of Prisons, and forms, &c., sent to other gaols being debited to Darlinghurst.

There has been a saving of £107 in the gas account for the year.

The physical drill for 7th-class prisoners has been continuously carried out during the year. The advantage to those undergoing it is obvious. The larrikin loses his slouching gait, improves physically, and becomes more orderly under the discipline.

In these days of compulsory education, few prisoners are received who are not up to the standard required in gaol schools; still there are men who had to be taught to read and write, and are now able to communicate with their friends without any assistance.

The liberal supply of books for the prison library is much appreciated by the majority of prisoners.

Great care has been taken to insist upon the observance of decency in bathing. Screens have been provided between each bath.

RETURN

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£	s.	d.
In manufactures—						
Blacksmithing.....	1	.....	1	70	8	0
Bookbinding.....	3.5	.....	3.5	163	4	4
Brushmaking.....	11	.....	11	763	9	1
Carpentry.....	1.2	.....	1.2	52	14	4
Matmaking.....	59.1	.....	59.1	934	9	0
Needlework.....	.....	10.5	10.5	90	3	0
Painting.....	.7	.....	.7	24	17	5
Printing.....	2.6	.....	2.6	166	2	5
Shoemaking.....	8.7	.....	8.7	246	10	0
Tailoring.....	29	.....	29	912	11	1
Do (separate treatment).....	60.3	.....	60.3	588	2	10
Tinsmithing.....	7.9	.....	7.9	37	10	0
Turnery.....	.7	.....	.7	109	16	4
Upholstery.....	1.8	.....	1.8	33	4	3
Totals.....	187.5	10.5	198	4,193	2	1
In buildings—						
Blacksmithing.....	6	.....	6	543	10	2
Carpentry.....	3	.....	3	132	0	8
Labouring.....	16.2	.....	16.2	454	8	2
Masonry.....	3	.....	3	269	0	2
Painting.....	2.3	.....	2.3	96	9	9
Totals.....	30.5	.....	30.5	1,495	8	11
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—						
Barbering.....	2	.....	2	56	2	0
Cooking and assisting.....	16.2	.....	16.2	454	8	2
Cleaning and sweeping.....	39.4	8.7	48.1	1,349	4	1
Hospital and O.B.S. (attendants).....	8.1	1.8	9.9	277	13	11
Messengers and servants.....	9	4	13	364	13	0
School and store assistants.....	8.7	.....	8.7	244	0	8
Washing and gardening.....	13.6	3	16.6	465	12	7
Writing.....	7.5	.....	7.5	210	7	6
Blacksmithing (repairs).....	3	.....	3	297	17	11
Carpentry do.....	1.3	.....	1.3	60	19	2
Labouring.....	20.7	.....	20.7	580	12	8
Needlework (repairs).....	.....	3.7	3.7	92	6	9
Painting.....	.3	.....	.3	13	16	2
Shoemaking (repairs).....	1.2	.....	1.2	50	0	4
Tailoring do.....	3	.....	3	94	3	5
Tinsmithing do.....	1.8	.....	1.8	65	0	0
Totals.....	135.8	21.2	157	4,676	18	4
Non-effectives—						
Sick and under observation.....	33.9	4.6	38.5	.....	.....	.....
Under punishment.....	1.2	.5	1.7	.....	.....	.....
Awaiting Visiting Justice.....	1.4	.....	1.4	.....	.....	.....
Unemployed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Awaiting trial and remand.....	37.9	5.5	43.4	.....	.....	.....
Debtors.....	1.4	.8	2.2	.....	.....	.....
Others omitted.....	16.5	3	19.5	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	92.3	14.4	106.7	.....	.....	.....
Grand totals.....	446.1	46.1	492.2	10,365	9	4

ARTHUR H. COLLIS,
Governor.

2.—GOULBURN GAOL.

Extract from the Governor's Report.

The principal features in an important year in the history of this prison may be summarised as follows:—

1. The setting apart of this gaol as one for first offenders.
2. The introduction of a system of restricted association amongst prisoners.
3. Reduced number of gaol punishments through its operation in removing primary causes that lead to gaol troubles.
4. Decrease in daily average number of prisoners, while at same time an increase of labour value for work done.
5. Altered conditions in treatment of 7th-class prisoners—physical drill, &c.
6. Additional remissions in certain cases.
7. Increased agricultural work.

Having thus briefly alluded to the principal features of the year, it perhaps may not be out of place to embody the report of 1st November, which treats fully the working of the restricted association system, with comparative results.

There is but little to add further in this connection except to—at this latter stage—confirm the report which reads as follows:—“On the 16th June, 1898, the new system was initiated—this gaol being selected by you as the first of the large gaols in which to try it. Prisoners under the old system were classified as far as possible in yards, &c., and efforts made to keep apart certain undesirable prisoners, and to prevent them from exercising baneful influences over others not so deep in crime. To some extent this may have been more or less successful, and was doubtless beneficial so far as it could go; but they dined together and they were associated in their yards together from rising hour (6.15 a.m. in summer, and 6.30 a.m. in winter) until breakfast was over and work begun at 8 a.m. Again so, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and once more for tea from 4 p.m. until lockup at 5 o'clock. They had also Saturday afternoons and Sundays and holidays in the yards together. It has been particularly noticeable to me, during my limited experience, that when a prisoner left his “separate” treatment behind him, and entered into the general ruck of gaol life, he was in many cases diffident, nervous, and more or less ashamed; seeming often to feel the change in a twofold sense—pleasure at leaving the treatment he had undergone for nine months and degradation at having to mix with others he conceived to be much worse than himself—practically entering gaol again. With astonishing rapidity such feelings, I have observed, disappear, and an almost hail-fellow-well-met and confidential feeling towards their normal antithesis spring up, perhaps never to be obliterate

Restricted Association—The restricted association system, initiated under your personal supervision on 16th June of this year here, started a new era in prison life. Every detail having been placed in order, and all in readiness, all yards were dismantled—tables, forms, lockers, shelves, boxes, and everything of the kind were removed, leaving nothing but skeleton sheds and lavatories in each. The sweeping away of these old friends was keenly felt by many old hands, but the effect was marked. Many who were inclined, perhaps, to have resented the introduction of the new system, when they saw what had happened, at once grasped the situation, and practically offered no opposition, and with but few exceptions there has not been any since. They are marched to their yards, in which they have ten minutes for sanitary purposes—washing, cleaning boots, &c., their time being thus occupied until they fall in for roll call. Each prisoner answers to his number—names have ceased now to be used, so that any prisoner may, if he desires, preserve his identity thus far intact from other prisoners, reducing the chances of possible blackmail in the future. He then marches to his cell direct, taking in his meal with him in the mess can with which each is provided, and which keeps the meal quite hot. Cocoa for the evening meal, for prisoners serving over twelve months, in lieu of hominy, if desired, has been introduced, and is much appreciated by many. Everyone by this means gets what he is entitled to, and not what bullying prisoners ruled that he should have, as may have been the case previously in the yards. Indulgences are also similarly effected, whereas by the old system some prisoners were made to contribute something towards those not entitled to it. For this, and other reasons, the worse class of criminals and many old hands do not appreciate the change, the better class and those who desire to make efforts to reform, or to improve themselves, value it, though they feel the real imprisonment more, as so much of their time now is in the cell. The many hours they previously had in the yards to sit or wander about, or get themselves or others into trouble, have been reduced, as shown, to a few minutes. Exercise on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, sufficient for health purposes, is provided under special rules as to its conduct, and is confined to marching in an orderly manner round the large exercise yards. On the Sunday the privilege of walking in company with an approved companion is allowed, and rational conversation permitted during the term, which is one hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon. The latter hour is not compulsory, and some prefer to remain with their books and slates in their cells. Letter writing for those due to write is carried out on Saturdays as far as possible, and this, with choir practice and Divine Services, helps to make a break for well conducted prisoners. The field of literature has been considerably enlarged, and besides educational works of many kinds, such first class fiction as may be found in the writings of Dickens, Thackeray, Lytton, Scott, and other standard authors is highly appreciated, and with the provision made for electric light in the cells forms part of the system. Well conducted prisoners in the general class are allowed light from dark up to 8.30 p.m. This largely compensates for the longer confinement, while at the same time it may have the desired moral effect, which in the future should prove of some value to society. Books, slates, and lights as companions have, so to speak, taken the place of the undesirable companionship of persons perhaps steeped in crime. One feature appears to me to be definable, *ie*, that the worse the criminal of certain types the less he likes the treatment. Company, the lower the better, is what his nature seeks—to drag down others to his own level is his aim, and ambition seldom raises him to a higher plane. It is said that there are good grounds for thinking that many old criminals are leaving the Colony, when they get the opportunity, for places where they do not hope to meet with the restricted association system. Several have intimated such intentions here. Another feature is that prisoners do not now appear to fraternise so much with one another as in the old way, and unwholesome friendships apparently are not being formed to the extent they were. Punishments for prison offences, which principally germinated in the yards formerly, have become less in number and importance, with corresponding saving in the keep of prisoners, as their sentences are not prolonged. "Extra special remission," approved for certain well conducted prisoners who were sentenced prior to the new system coming into effect, has also much reduced the term of many sentences.

Warders Staff—In connection with the warders staff their hours of duty have been improved, and all greatly appreciate the change. At meal time now they have ample leisure to take their meals, many going to their homes for them. They are dismissed from day duty now at 5 p.m., instead of, as formerly, at nearly, 6 p.m.

The system is working in the smoothest possible manner and without hitch of any kind, and may be said to have done so from the outset.

Prisoners received, discharged, &c.—Total number received for year, 325 males, 22 females. Total number discharged for year, 284 males, 26 females. Daily average number, 218. Largest number on one day, 253, on the 2nd December, 1898. Lowest number on one day, 182, on 27th February.

Earnings—Labour value for the year, £4,690. A comparison here with the previous year shows very satisfactory results. Thus, while in 1897 the daily average number of prisoners was 251, with a labour value of £4,528, it is for this year 33 prisoners daily average less, and £162 labour more. From this it may be reasonably assumed that from a combination of circumstances prisoners have worked better, and it might also be suggested that the overseers and other officers have been alive to their duties, getting increased value from prison labour, while at the same time the important fact remains that punishments have decreased under the new system.

Indulgences—Indulgences, too, have been reduced considerably, and have had, in every instance, to be honestly earned by good conduct, and by the output of a standard quality and quantity of work.

Gratuity—Gratuity for 1897, £157 13s 9d, bonus, £102 2s 8d; 1898, gratuity, £113 18s 4d, bonus, £77 4s 2d, special gratuity, 1897, £1 6s 6d, 1898, £2 5s 9d. Total—1897, £261 2s. 11d., 1898, £193 8s 3d.

Value of Indulgences—Value of indulgences for 1897 was £250 9s 3d, while that for 1898, £169 12s 11d.

Conduct—Conduct and punishments under the restricted association system number 41 from 16th June to 31st December, as against 59 for same period previous year, under the old system in yards.

It is gratifying to note that though the daily average for the year in the hospital is 9.29, as against 8.47 for the previous year, the number represented is only 71, as against 101 for 1897. It is also worthy of comment that notwithstanding the measles epidemic, the prevalence of typhoid in this city, influenza, &c., there has only been one prisoner seized with the fever, and none with measles. The health of the prisoners has been remarkably good, and all possible sanitary precautions are taken with a view to keeping it so.

Surplus fat—Surplus fat has recently, on a suggestion of the Deputy Comptroller, been collected and is being made into soap. During the year a large quantity of soap, superior to that purchased in the usual way, will be turned out for gaol use.

Library—The number of books in the library has been increased from 1,263 in 1896, and 1,375 in 1897, to 1,592 in this year, and it is to be said that prisoners appreciate the boon considerably. Comparatively few have sought to obtain books from friends outside—a custom that has been discouraged in view of the improved selection provided for their use and benefit.

Agriculture—This work has proved of the greatest value, both to certain prisoners who may be trusted outside the walls, and also financially to the Department. The advantage, too, of having the best of fresh vegetables, grown by themselves, for daily consumption is a considerable one, and one the prisoners know how to value. There is at the present time about 7 acres thoroughly well trenched and cultivated, and, notwithstanding the many drawbacks of poor soil, extremely bad seasons, grasshopper and other plagues, there has been about 15 tons weight consumed from October, 1897, to October, 1898, and 12 tons for the year ending 31st December, 1898. The latter three months of the year and the present prospects are of a discouraging nature owing to the want of rain.

Buildings

Buildings, improvements, &c.—The electric power-house, consisting of boiler-room in centre, dynamo and engine-room on one side and fitting-shop on the other, has added an ornamental and useful building inside the walls. The electric-light plant is working smoothly in every way and gives complete satisfaction.

Asphalting, top-dressing yards, and general repairs have been done as found requisite, and the condition generally of the gaol and grounds is good. Tanks for the special use of the hospital and dispensary have been made and erected by prison labour, and are of much service. The bathroom has been improved by subdividing the baths. Every bath is now private so far as each prisoner is concerned, with a half-screen in front, the whole being under complete supervision of the warden in charge. Improvements have been effected in the cook-house, but further ones are contemplated in connection with the new plant. Alterations in the female prison are now under consideration, and the building hitherto known as the female hospital is now in use as the general dormitory, and will be continued in future as the female prison, as only local cases will be sent to this gaol and one female warden left in charge.

Principal visits.—Following are amongst the principal visits recorded for the year:—Comptroller-General, 13th to 15th January, 26th March, 27th May, 13th to 20th, 24th, and 26th June, 20th July; Deputy Comptroller of Prisons, 3rd to 5th May, 13th August, 5th and 6th October, 23rd November; the Chief Justice, 16th April; Minister Public Instruction, 8th February; Treasury Inspector, Mr. D. Miller, 30th September; Chief Medical Officer, 21st July; Government Architect, 26th April; Director of Labour, 4th and 5th May.

Annual Labour Return.—Details under this head will be found in form below.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures—				£ s. d.
Blacksmiths.....	·1	.....	·1	8 5 9
Bookbinders.....	1·	.....	1·	52 13 2
Carpenters.....	8·6	.....	8·6	292 16 1
Hatmakers.....	9·8	.....	9·8	56 12 0
Do (separate treatment).....	22·9	.....	22·9	27 19 3
Knitting and needlework.....	.....	3·8	3·8	6 7 9
Printers.....	1·4	.....	1·4	85 11 8
Shoemakers.....	19·7	.....	19·7	324 12 0
Do (separate treatment).....	5·2	.....	5·2	32 9 6
Tailors.....	18·9	.....	18·9	352 1 4
Do (separate treatment).....	8·2	.....	8·2	31 16 11
Tinsmiths.....	1·6	.....	1·6	93 16 6
Totals.....	97·4	3·8	101·2	1,365 1 11
In buildings—				
Blacksmiths.....	·1	.....	·1	12 13 3
Bricklayers.....	2·3	.....	2·3	152 13 0
Carpenters.....	1·	.....	1·	44 4 11
Painters.....	1·6	.....	1·6	99 9 7
Tinsmiths, plumbing and gasfitting.....	·8	.....	·8	42 10 0
Totals.....	5·8	.....	5·8	351 10 9
Employed working for Police—				
Labourers.....	2·	.....	2·	56 2 0
Totals.....	2·	.....	2·	56 2 0
Employed in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Barbers.....	1·3	.....	1·3	36 9 6
Bathmen.....	1·	.....	1·	28 1 0
Cooks and assistants.....	10·3	.....	10·3	288 13 4
Closet-cleaners.....	4·1	.....	4·1	115 0 1
Gardeners (flower garden).....	1·	.....	1·	28 1 0
Grooms.....	·9	.....	·9	25 4 10
Hospital attendants.....	3·	.....	3·	84 3 0
Labourers—Ordinary farm, cartmen.....	24·2	.....	24·2	678 16 2
Lunatic-keepers.....	·2	.....	·2	5 12 2
Messengers.....	2·	.....	2·	56 2 0
Pumping.....	·6	.....	·6	16 16 7
Storeman (gaol store).....	1·	.....	1·	28 1 0
Servants.....	.....	7	7	19 12 8
Sweepers and cleaners.....	26·5	.....	26·5	743 6 6
Washing.....	4·3	1·4	5·7	159 17 8
Wood and coal gang.....	4·8	.....	4·8	134 12 9
Writers.....	3·	.....	3·	84 3 0
Repairs—Bookbinders.....	·8	.....	·8	60 15 1
Do Blacksmiths.....	1·7	.....	1·7	111 0 2
Do Carpenters.....	1·9	.....	1·9	77 12 9
Do Tailors.....	1·7	.....	1·7	31 5 6
Do Tinsmiths.....	1·1	.....	1·1	60 12 7
Do Shoemakers.....	1·	.....	1·	42 19 11
Totals.....	96·4	2·1	98·5	2,917 4 3
Non-effectives—				
Sick and incapables.....	5·1	.....	5·1	.....
Under punishment.....	·7	·2	·9	.....
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand.....	2·6	·2	2·8	.....
Others omitted.....	2·3	.....	2·3	.....
Totals.....	10·7	·4	11·1	.....
Grand totals.....	212·3	6·3	218·6	4,689 18 11

F. E. BLOXHAM,
Governor.
3.—

3.—PARRAMATTA GAOL.

Extract from the Governor's Report.

The warders have given satisfaction in the execution of their various duties respectively.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been very good, and a marked decrease in the punishment record may be noted.

The occupation of the prisoners may be classified as follows :—

Agricultural labour, stonecutting and setting, blacksmithing, carpentering, shoemaking, tin-smithing, bookbinding, cabbage-tree plaiting and hatmaking, painting, asphaltting, brushmaking, and, beyond these trades, the usual work necessary in connection with the prison.

Considerable progress has been made in the buildings of the gaol, and much improvement effected in the cell accommodation.

The associated cells in Nos. 2 and 3 wings, having been divided into single cells, are now ready for occupation.

The new building (No. 6 wing) has been completed with the exception of the required iron-work, and it is anticipated this wing will be open for reception of prisoners in the course of a few months.

The agricultural works have received special and careful attention, resulting in the development of a cultivated area of about 5 acres, which has supplied during the past year 16 tons 15 cwt. of vegetables for prisoners' use, 16 bushels of corn, and 6 cwt. of hay, notwithstanding the difficulties attending a dry season.

The newly-amended regulations providing for the treatment of 7th-class prisoners have met with decidedly good results.

The daily drill has proved beneficial in many ways, and the evident desire to excel in the exercises is conducive both to health and proper observance of the general discipline.

Arrangements were made for regular school attendance, and opportunities are now more frequently afforded to this class of prisoners for corresponding with relatives and friends.

The privilege of special communication within seven days' expiry of sentences has resulted in many of these prisoners being handed over to their parents on the day before they become due for discharge by servitude. This provision is much valued by parents and friends of prisoners.

The Comptroller-General visited the gaol on nine different occasions during the year. On the 18th March the former Governor, Mr. Barnett, was transferred to Biloela, and the general management of this gaol was conducted under the supervision and direction of Mr. McCauley, Deputy Comptroller of Prisons, and subsequently by Mr. Graham until June, when the deputy governor remained in charge of the establishment, and put into practical effect many important improvements suggested by the Deputy Comptroller. The Deputy Comptroller also visited the gaol on twenty-two other occasions.

The alteration in the staff during the year has been as follows :—

The retirement of Chief Warder Brown from his position, which has not since been filled ; the promotion of 1st class to senior warder, 1 ; from 2nd class to 1st class warder, 2 ; from 3rd class to 2nd class, 3. Transfers, 6. Dismissals, 1. Resignations, 1.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Average.	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
In manufactures—		£ s. d.
Shoemakers and separate	25·2	722 19 2
Bookbinders	5·	338 4 8
Tailors and separate	30·8	380 14 7
Hatmakers and separate—7th class, &c.....	42·	52 6 0
Tinsmiths	2·4	133 14 7
Brushmakers	2·8	112 1 0
Carpenters	1·1	59 4 9
Total	109·3	1,799 4 9
In buildings—		
Masons.....	10·	777 5 11
Labourers	42·8	1,637 17 6
Outside workmen	7·3	242 17 8
Carpenters	3·3	273 10 5
Blacksmiths	6·3	439 13 10
Painters	4·2	207 4 0
Total	73·9	3,578 9 4
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—		
Writers	5·3	148 13 3
Bathmen	1·	28 1 0
Gardeners	3·8	106 11 8
Cooks	16·	448 16 0
Barbers	2·	56 2 0
Lunatic-keepers	3·	84 3 0
Washer-men.....	9·3	260 17 3
Hospital attendants	3·	84 3 0
Store assistants	1·	28 1 0
School and library	2·	56 2 0
Messengers	1·	28 1 0
Sweepers and cleaners	20·3	569 8 3
Servants	2·5	70 2 6
Nightmen	2·	84 3 0
Total	73·2	2,053 4 11
Non-effectives—		
Sick, observation, &c.	25·6	.....
Under punishment	1·4	.....
Unemployed .....	.....	.....
Awaiting trial and remand	3·5	.....
Others omitted	9·9	.....
Total	40·4	.....
Grand Totals.....	296·8	7,430 19 0

O. ROWLEY,
Deputy Governor,
4.

4.—BATHURST GAOL.

Extract from the Governor's Report.

The Comptroller General of Prisons visited the gaol, accompanied by the Minister of Justice and Minister of Mines, on the 18th of February. The Comptroller-General of Prisons also visited on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of April, 14th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th of August.

The Deputy Comptroller visited on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 23rd and 24th of May, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of August, 14th of September, 28th, 29th, and 30th of November.

The conduct of prisoners, with a few exceptions, has been good.

Employment has been found for the prisoners at the following industries, viz. :—

Bootmaking, tailoring, hatmaking, bookbinding, stonecutting, blacksmithing, painting, tinsmithing, carpentering, marble-polishing, gardening, and washing, in addition to the ordinary service of the prison.

A new industry was commenced during the year in the manufacture of leggings for the mounted police; 600 pairs have been made and delivered. I believe the Inspector-General of Police is well pleased with the way the work has been turned out. I have received another order for 700 pairs.

Towards the end of the year, a number of long-sentenced women were transferred from Darlinghurst; they are all behaving well, and working satisfactorily. I expect under the new arrangement with Mrs. Chapman as superintendent that plenty of needlework will be turned out.

Electric Light.—The whole of the wings, hospital, female warders' quarters, offices and gateway has been fitted up. The light has been used in the male prisoners' cells since the 22nd of August, and has worked well; recently all the outside lamps have been erected, and are now lit up till 8.30 p m.

During the year, there has been a yield of potatoes, cabbages, turnips, carrots, onions, parsnips, and pumpkins, weighing 16,409 lb., and of oaten hay 25 cwt. I have also growing now, potatoes, pumpkins, cabbages, parsnips, Swede turnips, carrots, white turnips, and onions, which I estimate at 4 tons, besides a quantity of corn for the horses, estimated at 40 bushels; 50s. per month for the past two months has been saved in forage.

Treatment of Prisoners.—The restricted association treatment was initiated here on the 22nd of August last by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, the Deputy Comptroller being present.

The system may now fairly be adjudged to be successful. Since the commencement there has been a daily average of 140 prisoners under treatment, ten only being punished.

The treatment has had a very marked improvement on the discipline of the prisoners, as compared with the old system; they are more obedient and cheerful, there is less chance of contamination, they appreciate the concession of being allowed better reading than hitherto, the light in their cells at night, and the comfort of having their meals by themselves. Some of the prisoners, very old convicts, have told me the new rule is a revelation to them, and that the bulk of them prefer the new rule. I have no doubt the system has done a vast amount of good by the abolition of the yarding system, and the association in cells at night.

The warders are pleased also; they enjoy fifty minutes for meals, whereas before they did not get more than half that time; they also finish their duty three-quarters of an hour earlier than under the old system, and get extra leave on Sundays in turn. I am pleased to report that the staff has rendered me loyal assistance in carrying out their duties.

Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Acting-Justice O'Connor recently visited the prison, and saw the whole system in operation, including meal times; the former gentleman expressed his surprise to me at the good order and discipline of the prisoners. The latter remarked: "I have carefully gone through the gaol, under the guidance of the governor, and have seen the new system in operation. I am exceedingly pleased with the quiet, orderly, and smooth working of everything, and the marked absence of sullen and discontented manner in the prisoners. The new system is, I trust, going to turn out a complete success."

Punishments.—These have fallen off considerably since the new treatment came into force.

Expenditure.—There is an increase on the previous year of £450; this has been caused in making furniture and utensils for the new system. A saving of £256 in salaries as compared with 1897.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures—				£ s. d.
Tailoring	15 6	..	15 6	428 11 11
Do separate treatment	6 9	..	6 9	12 3 6
Shoemaking	14 4	..	14 4	136 2 6
Do separate treatment	6 9	..	6 9	9 12 1
Hatmaking	6 7	..	6 7	24 10 0
Do separate treatment	28 9	..	28 9	23 9 0
Needlework .. . . . . .	..	4 4	4 4	28 16 10
Bookbinding	3 2	..	3 2	176 4 6
Tinsmithing	3 1	..	3 1	162 11 7
Marble masonry	8 1	..	8 1	182 19 9
Marble sawing	10 0	..	10 0	279 13 6
Total	103 8	4 4	108 2	1,464 15 2
In buildings—				
Bricklaying and plastering	4 3	..	4 3	293 9 6
Stonecutting and masonry	3 3	..	3 3	173 10 2
Carpentry	4 7	..	4 7	313 1 10
Blacksmithing	4 0	..	4 0	293 17 9
Asphalting and tar-paving	4 1	..	4 1	152 3 7
Painting	4 5	..	4 5	259 18 7
Total	24 9		24 9	1,486 1 5

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison.				£ s. d.
Cooking and assisting	9	.....	9	252 9 0
Sweeping and cleaning	16·7	2·5	19·2	538 11 2
Washing	5	1	6	168 6 0
Gardening	1	.....	1	28 1 0
Fireman	1	.....	1	28 1 0
Lamplighting	1·3	.....	1·3	36 9 4
Lunatic-keepers	·9	·1	1	28 1 0
Barbering	·9	.....	·9	25 4 11
Messengers	·9	.....	·9	25 4 11
Writers	2·7	.....	2·7	75 14 8
Schoolroom assistant.....	·4	.....	·4	11 4 5
Working outside	7·1	.....	7·1	199 3 1
Labouring	6·9	.....	6·9	193 10 11
Closet and drain cleaning.....	3·9	.....	3·9	109 7 11
Bathman	·8	.....	·8	22 8 10
Coalman	1	.....	1	28 1 0
Store assistant	·7	.....	·7	19 12 8
Servants .....	.....	2·5	2·5	70 2 6
Jobbing and cleaning	14·1	.....	14·1	395 10 1
Shoemaking (repairs).....	1	.....	1	46 6 3
Tailoring do	2	.....	2	71 0 10
Tinsmithing do	1	.....	1	25 8 7
Hospital attendants	1·9	.....	1·9	53 5 11
Total.....	80·2	6·1	86·3	2,451 6 0
Non-effectives—				
Sick and under observation.....	6·7	·3	7	.....
Under punishment.....	1·6	.....	1·6	.....
Unemployed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Awaiting trial and remand	2·4	.....	2·4	.....
Others omitted	2·9	·7	3·6	.....
Total.....	13·6	1	14·6	.....
Grand Totals	222·5	11·5	234	5,402 2 7

CHARLES GRAHAM,
Governor.

5.—BERRIMA GAOL.

Extract from the Governor's Report.

I have the honour to report that the conduct and industry of the prisoners during the past year have been good. "B" and "C" division prisoners are drilled in a few elementary exercises every week-day evening, and in consequence better discipline is now maintained. "A" division prisoners have been employed tailoring, and their work has been of good quality. "B" and "C" division prisoners have been engaged in the following trades:—Tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, tinwork, plumbing, painting, and the ordinary prison occupations.

The prisoners have proved their appreciation of the recent additions to the prison library by the number of books they read.

The system of restricted association and the numbering of prisoners continues to work remarkably well in all details.

Mr. Justice Owen and Mr. Justice Walker quite recently visited the gaol, and had the entire new system of restricted association explained to them; they expressed their approval of the new treatment, and added in writing that they were "much pleased with everything they saw, and, as far as they could judge, the management of the prisoners was excellent, and they felt sure that the regulations, allowing lights in the cells, and the additions to the library of selected works of fiction, such as Dickens' works, would be a great boon to the prisoners, and conduce to their good behaviour in prison and the hope of their character being influenced for good." His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney also visited, and had the new system explained to him. He was pleased to write the following as his opinion:—"I desire to express a cordial appreciation of the new regulations allowing of lights, and reading and feeding in the cells, and of the restricted association system, and a strong hope that much good will result from this endeavour to 'humanise' prison treatment. I was pleased with all I saw in the prison."

The provisions have been good, and regularly supplied.

The new governor's residence outside the prison walls was completed during the early part of the year, and is now in occupation.

Mr. Thomas Kiernan, the ex-governor, retired on a pension on the 30th June, and I succeeded him on the 27th July.

The officers have, as a general rule, discharged their duties in a satisfactory manner. They are decidedly a sober, steady lot of men. They now enjoy a clear and uninterrupted fifty minutes for breakfast, and fifty-five minutes for dinner—and they go home to the latter meal, which is a very great advantage to them. The warders now enjoy annual leave—a monthly day off duty, as well as an occasional Sunday off duty. They are also allowed sick pay under the regulations.

The new system of night watch still works very satisfactorily. The use of the detector clocks proves that the work is well and faithfully performed.

Certain repairs and improvements to the buildings have been approved of, and will be carried out as soon as funds are available.

Passed senior warders' examination: 2nd-class Warder O'Brien; 1st-class Warder Cowley.

Visits of Inspection.—The Comptroller-General of Prisons on the 13th January and 27th May; the Deputy Comptroller and Inspector of Prisons on the 3rd, 10th, 11th, and 12th May, 4th October, and 24th November.

RETURN

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures—				£ s. d.
Tailors.....	29·3	.....	29·3	124 11 3
Knitters.....	3·4	.....	3·4	4 4 8
Shoemakers.....	3·8	.....	3·8	45 1 1
Totals.....	36·5	.....	36·5	173 17 0
In buildings—				£ s. d.
Carpenters.....	1·6	.....	1·6	110 1 4
Painters and assistants.....	1·1	.....	1·1	38 11 4
Tinsmiths.....	.....	.....	.....	58 10 0
Bricklayers.....	1·	.....	1·	1 12 6
Totals.....	3·7	.....	3·7	208 15 2
Employed in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Cooking and fireman.....	4·	.....	4·	112 4 0
Sweepers.....	6·	.....	6·	168 6 0
Bathman.....	1·	.....	1·	28 1 0
Barbers.....	·2	.....	·2	5 12 2
Water-closet and drain cleaners.....	2·	.....	2·	56 2 0
Writers.....	·7	.....	·7	19 12 8
Washing.....	2·	.....	2·	56 2 0
Working outside.....	2·3	.....	2·3	64 10 4
Wood gang.....	2·2	.....	2·2	61 14 2
Messenger and lamplighter.....	1·	.....	1·	28 1 0
Otherwise employed.....	3·3	.....	3·3	92 11 4
Totals.....	24·7	.....	24·7	692 16 8
Non-effectives—				
Sick.....	·4	.....	·4	.....
Under Punishment.....	·7	.....	·7	.....
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debtors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others omitted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1·8	.....	1·8	.....
Grand Totals.....	66·7	.....	66·7	1,075 8 10

T. G. ADAMSON,
Governor.

6.—BILOELA GAOL.

Extract from the Governor's Report.

I took charge in March last, and since that time have endeavoured to improve the prison, but, on account of its faulty construction as compared with more modern gaols, and the intention to close it as a prison at an early period, I have fallen far short of what I could have wished to have effected in other circumstances.

A thorough system of sewerage was effected, and all the water-closets and urinals connected with patent and most approved water-flushings attached to each.

The whole of the gaol has been improved by painting outside, and painting and lime-washing inside, and now presents a cleanly and smart appearance.

The house and land formerly occupied by the Sheriff have been proclaimed gaol property, and the house has been converted into two barrack quarters for the male and female unmarried warders, and are now occupied by them. The house has been thoroughly renovated throughout. In addition to the dining and bed rooms, a spacious recreation-room has been set apart in each of the quarters, and suitable furniture has been requisitioned for. The quarters are roomy, healthy, and most comfortable.

The land has been tilled as a vegetable garden for the use of the prison, and with good results, about three tons of vegetables, of the value of £45, and consisting of potatoes, turnips, and parsnips, having been raised.

A reclamation wall is being erected by prison labour in front of the gaol gate and leading to the wharf, for the purpose of improving the entrance by tree-planting and widening the causeway to the gaol.

The industries inside the gaol have largely increased, and consist of quarrying, shoemaking, tailoring, cabbage-tree hat-making, carpentering, and shrinking and rolling cloth, tweed, flannel, &c., for Government stores, and needlework in the female division, with sufficient blacksmithing and tinsmithing work for our own repairs, and the usual necessary labour of sweeping and cleaning the gaol.

The lavatories in the male and female divisions have been extended and added to, and the roads inside, and the square thoroughly tar-paved and improved.

The old kitchen has been converted into a discharge ward by prison labour, and the boilers, &c., removed, and the former discharge ward utilised as a receiving ward.

The Comptroller-General visited the gaol seven times, viz., 3rd January, 2nd and 22nd February, 11th March, 17th August, 13th October, and 1st December; and the Deputy Comptroller of Prisons twelve times, as follows:—27th January, 22nd March, 25th and 26th April, 31st May, 1st June, 9th and 30th August, 12th and 21st October, 12th and 16th December.

The drill of both officers and prisoners has been carried out in accordance with the rules laid down, and shows a marked improvement.

The number of prisoners received during the year was—males, 1,294; females, 1,782; and the discharges—males, 1,285; females, 1,809. The number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 31st December, 1898, was—males, 125; females, 111.

The

The quantity of bedding and clothing in the store is sufficient for all requirements. The rations are supplied of good quality, and are punctually delivered, with very few exceptions. The conduct of the officers has been good, with the exceptions already mentioned. The health of the prisoners has been good, only two deaths occurred during the year—a good record I venture to add, seeing the class of prisoners confined here. The regulations and general orders have been strictly complied with.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1893.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures—				£ s. d.
Needlework		65·3	65·3	429 17 4
Hatmaking	10·2		10·2	22 1 0
Tailoring	1·		1·	45 17 6
Shoemaking	2·		2·	54 9 11
Shrinking cloth	1·		1·	84 14 3
Picking oakum	17 6	16·0	33·6	8 1 10
Total.....	31·2	81·9	113·1	645 1 10
In buildings—				
Carpentry.....	2·		2·	133 18 6
Painting.....	1·4		1·4	94 2 11
Blacksmithing.....	·8		·8	79 7 4
Masonry and stonecutting.....	1·3		1·3	88 3 7
Quarrying	6·6		6·6	185 2 7
Total.....	12·1	.....	12·1	580 14 11
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Cooking	9·7		9·7	272 1 8
Sweeping and cleaning.....	18·3	13·4	31·7	889 3 8
Washing for resident officers		7·	7·	196 7 0
Washing blankets, &c.	2·8	4·	6·8	190 14 10
Gardening	4·6		4 6	129 0 7
Hospital attendants	1·	1·	2·	56 2 0
Messengers	1·		1·	28 1 0
Barbering.....	·7		·7	19 12 8
Servants		4·4	4·4	123 8 5
Labouring	6·5		6·5	182 6 6
Tailoring (repairs).....	2·9		2·9	81 6 10
Tinsmithing.....	·7		·7	19 12 8
Bathman	1·		1·	28 1 0
Total.....	49·2	29·8	79·	2,215 18 10
Non-effectives—				
Sick	2·	4·7	6·7	.....
Under punishment.....	·5	·1	·6	.....
Unemployed .....				.....
Remand	·1		·1	.....
Others omitted	14·5	12·9	27·4	.....
Total.....	17·1	17·7	34·8	
Grand Totals	109·6	129·4	239·	3,441 15 7

THOS. BARNETT,
Governor.

7.—MAITLAND GAOL.

Extract from the Governor's Report.

Official visits of inspection were:—Comptroller-General, 27th, 28th, and 29th September, 2nd October, and 5th November; Deputy Comptroller and Inspector of Prisons, 18th, 19th, and 20th March, 6th to 13th June, 26th and 27th June, 16th July, 26th and 27th September.

Conduct of officers good, with a few exceptions, which were reported to you and dealt with; others have been cautioned, and have benefited thereby; as a whole, they have performed their duty efficiently and in a satisfactory manner.

Prisoners.—The number of prisoners received and discharged during the year were:—Receptions, males, 855; females, 71; total, 926. Discharges, males, 877; females, 79; total, 956. In gaol on 31st December, males, 82; females, 4; total, 86.

One death occurred during the year, verdict of the jury at the Coroner's inquest was natural causes, to wit, Bright's disease.

Employment of Prisoners.—Male division, prisoners have been kept fully employed under the following heads:—Bootmaking, tailoring, bookbinding, and hatmaking; those in the building trades have been actively engaged in keeping buildings in repair, stonecutting for new buildings, assisting in the erection of boiler-house, laying cement foundation in No. 2 yard, and cementing dividing wall of extension, and in the ordinary service of the prison.

Restricted Association.—The new system of restricted association was initiated by you on the 28th September, and has now been in operation for three months; its effect on the conduct of the prisoners is most marked, and having closely observed its workings since its inception, I feel every confidence in saying that its effect on the moral well-being and reformation of prisoners is a very great advance on the old system; not only is the discipline more perfect, but the prisoners themselves realise the advantages of the system, and consequently are more contented, and go about their work much more cheerfully. The warders also appreciate the change, as they are now enabled to go home for their meals, three-quarter-hour for breakfast, and the same for dinner; then, again, their duty ceases when on day duty at 5 p.m., instead of 5·30; and when on night duty they only perform forty eight hours per week of seven days.

Expenditure.—There is a decrease of £50 3s. 1d. in salaries, and an increase of £201 13s. 6d. for contingencies upon the previous year; this increase is accounted for by the higher price paid the contractor for provisions than in the previous year, and the cost of cell furniture for the new system.

RETURN

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures—				
Shoemakers	4·6	.....	4·6	£ s. d. 113 13 4
Bookbinders.....	2·5	.....	2·5	127 13 5
Tailors	3·1	.....	3·1	53 11 2
Lithographers	1·	.....	1·	26 6 2
Hatmakers	10·5	.....	10·5	15 16 5
Needlework .....	.....	2·5	2·5	33 8 1
Tinsmiths .....	.....	.....	.....	45 12 10
Blacksmiths .....	.....	.....	.....	1 3 6
Totals	22·4	2·5	24·9	417 4 11
In buildings—				
Masons	3·	.....	3·	184 6 0
Stonecutters	1·8	.....	1·8	108 18 10
Labourers	8·1	.....	8·1	270 8 0
Carpenters	3·1	.....	3·1	179 10 4
Painters.....	1·3	.....	1·3	65 6 10
Blacksmiths	1·5	.....	1·5	74 6 0
Plumbers	·3	.....	·3	17 11 6
Totals..	19·1	.....	19·1	900 7 6
Employment at other institutions—				
Gardening, court-house reserve.....	·2	.....	·2	5 12 2
Totals.....	·2	.....	·2	5 12 2
Employed in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Cooks and assistants.....	8·1	.....	8·1	227 4 2
Washing	3·1	1·6	4·7	131 16 8
Sweepers and cleaners	28·8	·7	29·5	827 9 6
Hospital attendants, servants, &c.....	5·4	1·1	6·5	182 6 6
Gardeners, gaol reserve.....	2·6	.....	2·6	72 18 7
Tailoring, repairs.....	5·9	·4	6·3	176 1 10
Repairing prison utensils.....	·6	.....	·6	32 19 0
Barber, writer, and school assistant.....	2·1	.....	2·1	58 18 1
Totals.....	56·6	3·8	60·4	1,709 14 4
Non-effectives—				
Sick and observation.....	2·8	·1	2·9	.....
Under punishment	1·	.....	1·	.....
Unemployed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Awaiting trial and remand.....	7·5	·3	7·8	.....
Others omitted	6·7	·8	7·5	.....
Totals.....	18·	1·2	19·2	.....
Grand Totals.....	116·3	7·5	123·8	3,032 18 11

EDWARD JACKSON,
Governor.

8.—TRIAL BAY PRISON.

— Extract from the Governor's Report.

Conduct of Staff.—The conduct of the present staff is satisfactory, and discipline is well maintained.

Prisoners received, discharged, &c.—

Total number of prisoners received during year	...	...	...	97
" " " discharged	...	...	...	92
" " " transferred	...	...	...	6
" " " escaped	...	...	...	2
Highest number in prison on any one day	...	...	...	121
Lowest	...	...	...	104
Number in prison on last day of year	...	...	...	109

Health of Prisoners.—The general health has been good. The hospital surroundings are rendered cheerful to prisoners by the introduction of flowers, plants, &c., where our limited supply allows.

Daily average of patients has been	...	...	...	2·227
Total patients dealt with during year	...	...	...	147

Conduct of Prisoners.—The prisoners are all very orderly at muster, and their general behaviour is most satisfactory.

Punishments.—During the year fifteen prisoners have been punished. Seventeen punishments awarded, and the total number of offences amount to thirty-two. All the offences have been of a minor description, no serious breaches having occurred.

Library.—Prisoners here do not avail themselves so largely of this privilege as might be expected, the reason of this being that they are permitted to subscribe to daily papers, of which concession they take full advantage.

A good deal of painting has been done and minor repairs and improvements have been carried out in connection with the various buildings within the reserve. The visiting officers' quarters and the chief overseer's residence are now being painted, this being a work of urgency. The additions to the clerk of works' quarters are also in hand. Generally, the buildings are in fair condition, with the exception of the roofing; this in most cases is becoming perished, and will require renewing shortly, but as it is proposed to recover with tiles, the matter may possibly stand over.

Agricultural

Agricultural Work.—This at present is a dead letter. With the approval of the Comptroller-General, however, I propose to utilise a piece of land as a vegetable garden. This could be made to produce, with proper working, a good supply of vegetables for prison use; the soil is very rich and can be easily irrigated. This would be the nucleus for future gardening operations.

Peg Clock System.—The telltale-clock system works well in this prison. During the latter part of the year two clocks have been in use, one being carried by the officer in charge of the watch, who pegs all outside stations, the other by officer on No. 2 post, who takes all stations inside the main building. This works excellently, and, in a prison such as this, where the inmates are not under lock and key at night, is, I think, a most necessary precaution.

Officers' Drill.—At this prison the opportunities for the exercise of officers are not so frequent as at other establishments, the rule here being half an hour twice a month. It was, however, found on inspection that there was considerable room for improvement; it was therefore decided that these drills should be doubled; the effect has been a marked change for the better in the way the different evolutions are executed, and also in the general deportment and efficiency of the officers themselves.

Staff.—The staff has been increased by the transfer of three officers from the Harbours and Rivers Department to the Prisons Department, and the appointment of a clerk of works. This office was created when the dual control was abolished, the officer having full charge of works under the direction of the late Superintendent. Conditions have now altered, the office becoming somewhat superfluous. The only work at present requiring the attention of this officer being the supervision of the construction of the warders' cottages.

Divine Service.—The visiting clergymen of the Church of England and Roman Catholic Church frequently hold service for the prisoners; these services are generally attended well by the adherents. A choir has been formed, which adds to the attractiveness of the services.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons visited the prison on the 27th of February.

The Deputy Comptroller of Prisons (Mr. S. McCauley) visited on two occasions during the year; on the first occasion, 6th July, he superintended all matters in connection with the handing over of the works, stores, plant, and material from the Works Department to the Prisons Department; this was satisfactorily completed on 13th July. On his second visit, lasting from 5th to 10th September, he made inquiries and investigated matters generally.

Examinations.—On 6th September last the Deputy Comptroller conducted an examination for promotion to grade of senior warder. The following officers presented themselves for, and successfully passed the examination, viz., 1st-class Warder R. Brace, 2nd-class Warders A. E. Garland and W. J. Sinclair.

Works.—Various changes have been made in the general administration of this prison during the year. Mr. Conolly was appointed clerk of works, and under his direction the work proceeded until the end of October, when the Superintendent, Captain Horne, retired, and my appointment was gazetted. I assumed control of prison and works on Friday, 4th November. Since then a number of improvements to insure better working and expedite progress have presented themselves; these are being gradually introduced.

The first and most important alteration found to be necessary was the regrading of the different service lines, so that the loaded trucks could be run out with a minimum amount of assistance. Hitherto a great deal of horse-power has been needlessly expended because of faulty gradients. This regrading is now in hand, and a very large amount of work is entailed to have all the lines regularly graded, so that each one will have a fall towards the objective point. The main line is now completed and the result is most satisfactory. Practically all the horse assistance now required is sufficient to overcome initial friction and generate a momentum to ensure the trucks running from quarry-head to breakwater-tip. Such progress is being made with the branch lines that by the end of January the whole system should be in good working order. When complete, horse-haulage should be considerably lessened, thus prolonging the useful life of the animal, probably lessening the number required, and, consequently, reducing the cost of working.

Wharf.—A service wharf was completed in June last, and this is found to be of great benefit—allowing of a direct service between head-quarters and the prison. Supplies are delivered direct, the road carriage from Jerseyville now being unnecessary. To make the wharf safe for craft to lie at in all weathers, outside moorings are required; authority to have these placed has been obtained, and the work to be carried out by the Harbours and Rivers Department.

Warders' Cottages.—The cottages for married warders are now being erected. The contractor has most of the material on ground, and work is being pushed ahead vigorously. They should be ready for occupation by contract date or shortly after.

H. M. PRISON, TRIAL BAY.

Return of Receipts, Discharges, Work Performed, and Cost of Prison during 1898.

Number of modified servitude prisoners confined on 1st January, 1898	112	
Number received during the year	97	
Number discharged during the year (including 6 transfers and 2 escapees)	100	
Number confined in prison on 31st December, 1898	109	
Daily average number confined during the year.....	111.9	
Quantity of stone put in the Breakwater 1st January to 31st December, 1898		Breakwater, 22,362 tons Mole & Wharf, 10,970 tons
Daily average number of prisoners employed at above work		Breakwater & Quarries, 76 Other Works, 6.5
Daily average number of prisoners employed in the Prison Service only	29.5	
Value of work of prisoners employed in the Prison Service—1st July to 31st December, 1898	£413 14s. 9d.	
Amount paid to prisoners on discharge, earned while at other gaols.....	£186 13s. 9d.	
Amount paid as rewards to prisoners released from prison during the past year	£1,329 3s. 6d.	
Number of officers on the strength of staff (excluding those not in receipt of salaries)	32	
Amount of salaries paid to officers during 1898 (includes allowances and officers' rations)	£4,157 11s. 2d.	Prison Vote
	£297 10s. 7d.	Loan Vote
Amount paid as contingencies (embracing all other expenses)	£2,194 17s. 5d.	
Cost per annum of each prisoner (excluding gratuities)	£71 5s. 6d.	
Number of prisoners to officers	3.3	

J. M. CAMERON, Governor.

9.—ALBURY GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

Prisoners are chiefly employed at bookbinding, hatmaking, tailoring, making prison clothing. Work for others is found in the garden, gaol reserve, at police station, and woodcutting, cooking prisoners' food, sweeping and cleaning. All are kept fully engaged. I note a great improvement in the smartness of prisoners since "drill" has been added to the gaol routine. It is seen in the marching, saluting, and general bearing of the men, and I consider the practice a distinct advantage to everybody concerned. A more important change is that of restricted association, which was inaugurated in this gaol on the 15th of August. At the outset prisoners were disposed to resent the innovation, and it was evident that they regarded it in anything but a friendly spirit, but its benefits soon became apparent, and the men show by their improvement in conduct and by their additional self-respect the wisdom of the new regulation.

With one exception, the warders have discharged their duties efficiently.

The new tell-tale or peg clock came into use on the 22nd of November. It imposes increased alertness upon warders, and so far there has been no slip of duty in this connection.

The gaol was connected with the telephone exchange on the 30th August. The returns showing the large item for furnishing are accounted for by the necessities of the scheme for restricted association.

The Comptroller-General visited the gaol on the 22nd July, and the Deputy Comptroller-General on the 2nd of November, again on the 13th and 14th December.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures—				£ s. d.
Shoemakers	4	.....	4	7 16 6
Bookbinders	1	.....	1	55 6 6
Tailors	5	.....	5	11 1 1
Needlework	7	1	8	5 10 6
Hatmakers	2	.....	2	8 15 0
Total	4.6	.1	4.7	88 9 7
In buildings—				
Blacksmiths and bricklayers	1	.....	1	5 13 4
Painters	4	.....	4	28 0 0
Carpenters	1	.....	1	9 10 0
Total .....	.6	.....	.6	43 3 4
Working for police	2	.....	2	5 12 2
Total .....	.2	.....	.2	5 12 2
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Labourers	3.3	.....	3.3	92 11 3
Cooks	2	.....	2	56 2 0
Sweepers and cleaners	5.2	.9	6.1	171 2 1
Hospital attendants	1	.....	1	28 1 0
Woodcutters, &c.	4.3	.....	4.3	120 12 4
Total	15.8	.9	16.7	468 8 8
Non-effectives—				
Sick and observation	1	1	2	.....
Under punishment	1	.....	1	.....
Awaiting Visiting Justice .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	1.2	.....	1.2	.....
Debtors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exempt	1	.....	1	.....
Others omitted	2.2	.9	3.1	.....
Total	3.7	1	4.7	.....
Grand Totals	24.9	2	26.9	605 13 9

JAS. THOMPSON,
Gaoler.

10.—ARMIDALE GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

My appointment to this gaol dates from the 1st September, and I took charge on the 9th September, 1898.

The buildings are only in fair order; several repairs and additions have been approved of during the year, but not yet effected.

The sanitary condition of the gaol has been improved by a D trap to drain, and the erection of two air-vents to carry off sewer-gas.

Approval has been given for connecting the town water supply to the gaol, but as yet the pipes have not been laid, and for drinking and cleaning purposes water has to be purchased from the contractor.

The

The land under cultivation is not very fertile, and the prevailing dry weather precludes the possibility of favourable returns from the crop now sown, but the product of the grounds has been sufficient to supply the prisoners with vegetables throughout the year, besides allowing of 50 bags of potatoes, and 140 lb. eschalots being provided to Tamworth and Maitland Gaols. The prisoners apply themselves with satisfactory promptitude and diligence to this class of work, as instanced by the fact that not a single punishment has been recorded through the year against prisoners while engaged in agricultural work.

Work has been found for the whole of the sentenced prisoners.

Visits of inspection were made at the gaol, by the Comptroller-General on 3rd March, 22nd and 23rd October; by the Deputy Comptroller on 4th January and 8th June.

Prior to the Comptroller's extended October visit he directed that the new system of restricted association be brought into operation in the gaol, and at the time of his visit, and up to the present, the altered conditions appear to be appreciated alike by officers and prisoners.

Prisoners allowed to mix together cannot muster sufficient courage or resolution to break aloof from old associations; but when under restricted association they are forced apart, they welcome the change, which is proved, and is evidenced by the fact that in this gaol the conduct of those prisoners subjected to it has been particularly good since the inauguration of the system on 3rd October, 1898.

The stock of clothing and bedding has been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been of good quality, and regularly delivered.

The health of prisoners has been good.

The rules laid down by Regulations and General Orders for the government of the gaol have been fairly complied with.

There has been an increase of £152 15s. 6d. in expenditure for year, by retiring allowance of three months' salary to ex-Warder MacNevin, medical comforts to prisoners in hospital, cell furniture on account of the restricted association system coming into operation, gratuities, indulgences, and discharge clothing to long-sentenced prisoners, mostly received from other gaols, and by removal expenses of officers.

Two warders have been dismissed, and one retired during the year. The general discipline of the present staff is good.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures--				£ s. d.
Bookbinders	2	.....	2	120 6 10
Carpenters	2	.....	2	14 0 0
Tailors	3	2	5	33 1 2
Totals	2.5	2	2.7	167 8 0
In buildings--				
Painters	3	.....	3	14 5 0
Totals	3	.....	3	14 5 0
Work for Police Department--				
Working outside labourers .....	.4	.....	.4	11 4 5
Sailmakers	1	.....	1	2 16 1
Woodcutters	1.1	.....	1.1	30 17 1
Totals	1.6	.....	1.6	44 17 7
Employed in the ordinary service of the prison--				
Carpenters (repairs) .....	.1	.....	.1	2 19 8
Cooks	1.7	.....	1.7	47 13 8
Hospital attendant .....	.8	.....	.8	22 8 10
Labourers outside gaol	2.6	.....	2.6	72 18 7
Lunatic-keepers .....	.5	1	.6	16 16 7
Labourers inside gaol	1.1	.....	1.1	30 17 1
Servants .....	.....	.5	.5	14 0 6
Shoemakers (repairs) .....	.2	.....	.2	5 12 2
Sweepers and cleaners	1.9	.8	2.7	75 14 8
Tinsmiths (repairs) .....	.1	.....	.1	2 16 1
Tailors and needlework (repairs) .....	.6	.1	.7	19 12 8
Washing .....	.....	.1	.1	2 16 1
Yardsman and barber .....	.8	.....	.8	22 8 10
Totals	10.4	1.6	12	336 15 5
Non-effectives--				
Sick and in hospital	1.3	.....	1.3	.....
Under punishment, and awaiting Visiting Justice .....	.4	.....	.4	.....
Unemployed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exempt from work .....	.4	.1	.5	.....
Awaiting trial and remand	1.5	.1	1.6	.....
Others omitted	4.1	.4	4.5	.....
Totals	7.7	.6	8.3	.....
Grand totals	22.5	2.4	24.9	563 6 0

S. F. POLLACK,
Gaoler.

II.—BROKEN HILL GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

In June an alteration was made in the cell doors by which the trap-doors can be secured half open, thereby improving the ventilation of the cells in hot weather.

The employment of the prisoners in the gaol consisted of sewing gaol clothing. All the requirements of this gaol in that way have been supplied. Also of cleaning and keeping the gaol in order, which entails much steady work. The industry of the prisoners at their various occupations has been remarkable, and speaks well for the effects of drill and discipline vigorously applied. Most of them perform their work to the best of their ability, and the exceptions are easily observed and corrected.

The conduct of the warders has been good except in a few instances. Compliance with the letter of the regulation has been insisted on rigidly in all cases.

The cost of the gaol has been remarkably nearly equal to that of the previous year. The clothing of prisoners, bedding, &c., show a decrease of nearly £20. During the previous year these things were put on a good footing, in which condition they are more easily sustained. The fuel, light, and cleaning item shows a large increase. In this connection the essential article, water, costs much; none is used except for cleaning and domestic purposes, the gardening being done with the waste or bilge water. The almost total absence of rain-water rendered recourse necessary to the water supply, which is expensive.

The supply of stores has been ample and reasonably punctual.

The supply of rations and extras has been very satisfactory, both as to quality and service.

No escapes or attempts to escape have occurred.

The gaol was visited by the Comptroller-General of Prisons on 28th July, and by Messrs. Barling and Wilson, members of the Public Service Board, on 8th December.

All the Regulations and General Orders have, I think, been fairly complied with.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
				£ s. d.
In manufactures—				
Tailoring	1·9	·9	2·8	78 10 9
Total	1·9	·9	2·8	78 10 9
In buildings—				
Carpenters (jobbing).....	·2	.....	·2	14 5 7
Total	·2	.....	·2	14 5 7
Working for police and court-house.....	2·1	.....	2·1	58 18 1
Total	2·1	.....	2·1	58 18 1
Employed in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Working outside.....	2·3	.....	2·3	64 10 3
Cooks	1·7	.....	1·7	47 13 8
Wood and water gang	2·	.....	2·	56 2 0
Barbers	·1	.....	·1	2 16 1
Yardsmen.....	1·4	.....	1·4	39 5 5
Lamp-trimmer.....	·9	.....	·9	25 4 11
Sweepers and cleaners	3·8	1·2	5·	140 5 0
Washing	·5	·5	1·	28 1 0
Servants .....	.....	1·	1·	28 1 0
Lunatic-keepers	·3	·2	·5	14 0 6
Total	13·	2·9	15·9	445 19 10
Non-effectives—				
Under punishment.....	·5	.....	·5	.....
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	1·	.....	1·	.....
Lunatics	·1	·1	·2	.....
Others omitted.....	3·7	·7	4·4	.....
Total	5·3	·8	6·1	.....
Grand Totals	22·5	4·6	27·1	597 14 3

J. McKENZIE,
Gaoler.

12.—DENILQUIN GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

During the year one warder was fined and transferred for misbehaviour, and another fined for neglect of duty. With these exceptions the conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The cost of salaries during 1898 amounted to £986 17s. 7d., as against £938 11s. 1d. for the previous year, the increase being due to the retirement of 1st-class Warder Beaven, who received three months' leave of absence on full pay; and to a district allowance of £10 per annum being paid to each warder from 1st July.

The conduct of prisoners was good, with the exception of one man, who was transferred to another gaol for gross breaches of prison discipline.

The system of "restricted association" was introduced on 6th August, and has proved very successful. Owing to the limited cell accommodation at disposal, it is not possible to provide a separate cell for each male prisoner when the number exceeds fourteen. A reference to the return appended hereto discloses that the average number of male prisoners for 1898 slightly exceeds nineteen. Under these circumstances I desire to press upon your attention the absolute necessity of providing additional cell accommodation, so that the system may be carried out thoroughly.

I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the great advantages seventh-class prisoners now derive under the new regulation which provides for physical drill, and a more liberal diet. The improvement in the prisoners subjected to this treatment is most marked. The Visiting Surgeon and myself are strongly of the opinion that it is one of the most desirable alterations that could have been effected.

Prisoners were kept employed making cabbage-tree hats, making and repairing prison clothing, painting, bricklaying, gardening, woodcutting at police barracks, and general gaol labour.

For the first time we have succeeded not only in making sufficient clothing for our own use, but in making hats and clothing for Darlinghurst Gaol.

Alterations and repairs carried out are:—

Erection of bath-room for female prisoners, extension of tower platform—20 feet, officers' closet removed and re-erected in a more suitable position, tuck-pointing walls of prison, laying 156 square yards of brick paving in labour yard and approach thereto, painting outside fence of gaoler's quarters and old court-house, and painting interior of female prison.

The return from the garden is in excess of the previous year—2,130 lb of vegetables being supplied to prisoners, effecting a saving of £9 19s. 4d.

The buildings are in good repair.

The contractor's supplies have been good, and have been punctually delivered.

The gaol was visited by the Comptroller-General of Prisons on 2nd August.

The rules laid down by Regulations and General Orders for the government of prisons have been strictly complied with.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
In manufactures—				£ s. d.	
Hatmakers.....	2·5	.....	2·5	9 5 6
Tailors	·8	.....	·8	22 8 9
Total.....	3·3	.....	3·3	31 14 3
In buildings—					
Carpenters.....	} ·1	.....	·1	{ 1 12 8
Bricklayers			{ 0 9 4
Painters.....		.....				{ 13 10 8
Total	·1	.....	·1	15 12 8
Employment at other institutions—					
Police barracks	1·3	.....	1·3	36 9 4
Total.....	1·3	.....	1·3	36 9 4
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—					
Cook and delegate.....	2·	.....	2·	56 2 0
Sweepers and cleaners.....	2·	.....	2·	56 2 0
Labourers.....	2·2	.....	2·2	61 14 2
Shoemakers.....	} ·1	.....	·1	{ 0 7 4
Barbers.....				{ 2 16 1
Woodcutters.....		1·4				.....	1·4	39 5 4
Working outside.....	·4	.....	·4	11 4 4
Gardening.....	·5	.....	·5	14 0 6
Sewing .....	.....	1·5	1·5	42 1 6
7th Class—Sewing and plaiting.....	1·6	.....	1·6	44 17 7
Total.....	10·2	1·5	11·7	328 10 10	
Non-effectives—					
Sick and observation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under punishment.....	·2	.....	·2	.....
Awaiting Visiting Justice.....	·4	.....	·4	.....
Unemployed—					
Awaiting trial and remand	1·7	·2	1·9	.....
Debtors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exempt	·2	.....	·2	.....
Others omitted.....	1·8	·3	2·1	.....
Total	4·3	·5	4·8	.....
Grand Totals.....	19·2	2·	21·2	412 7 1	

J. H. MANSELL,
Gaoler.

13.—

13.—DUBBO GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

The conduct of the warders has been generally good.
 Prisoners have been employed at the following work :—Tailoring, matmaking, bookbinding, painting, cabbage-tree hatmaking, and woodcutting.
 The buildings are in good repair.
 The whole of the yards, sheds, hospital, cook-house, verandah, and verandah to gaoler's quarters have been repainted.
 The clothing and bedding have been sufficient to meet all requirements.
 The contractors' supplies have been good, and punctually delivered.
 The Director of Prison Labour visited the gaol 10th May, 1898.
 The Deputy-Comptroller of Prisons visited the gaol 19th May, 1898.
 The rules laid down by Regulations and General Orders have been complied with to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 Vegetables on small piece of ground grown and used for hospital.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures—				£ s. d.
Bookbinders	4	.....	4	38 13 10
Shoemakers	2	.....	2	5 5 0
Tailors	13	.....	13	19 5 3
Carpenters	1	.....	1	6 0 1
Tinsmiths				0 8 0
Hatmakers	3	.....	3	8 4 6
Woodcutters (private)	5	.....	5	13 16 2
Needlework .....	.....	9	9	15 6 8
Matmakers	4	.....	4	11 3 9
Total.....	32	9	41	118 3 3
In buildings—				
Painters	2	.....	2	12 11 0
Total.....	2	.....	2	12 11 0
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
7th class—Jobbing	6	.....	6	16 16 7
Washing	1	8	18	50 9 9
Labourers	46	.....	46	129 0 7
Woodcutters	38	.....	38	106 11 9
Tinsmiths	3	.....	3	8 8 3
Storeman	9	.....	9	25 4 10
Nightmen.....	19	.....	19	53 5 10
Water gang	16	.....	16	44 17 7
Sweepers	39	17	56	157 1 7
Cooks	2	.....	2	56 2 0
Hospital attendants	1	.....	1	28 1 0
Barbers.....	9	.....	9	25 4 10
Lunatic-keepers	8	.....	8	22 8 9
Gardeners.....	9	.....	9	25 4 10
Servants .....	.....	5	5	14 0 6
Carpenters	5	.....	5	14 0 6
Total.....	247	3	277	776 19 2
Non-effectives—				
Sick	8	.....	8	.....
Under punishment.....	3	.....	3	.....
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	32	1	33	.....
Others omitted	6	8	68	.....
Total.....	103	9	112	.....
Grand Totals	384	48	432	907 14 5

JAMES BOYDEN,
Gaoler.

14.—FORBES GAOL.

Extract from the Acting Gaoler's Report.

During the year tenders were called for the erection of new bath-room and closets, raising boundary wall in labour yard, general repairs and painting acting gaoler's quarters, general repairs and painting to gaol. The tender of Messrs. Muller & Byrne, Forbes, being accepted, the contractors commenced work on the 20th October last, and expect to have their contract finished in about three weeks.

Gaol visited and inspected by Comptroller-General of Prisons, 8th October, 1898.

The conduct of subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of prisoners has been good.

The prisoners, who are all under short sentences, are employed in the following trades and works :—Carpentering, painting, tinsmiths, shoemaking (repairs), tailors (repairs), sweeping and cleaning, cooks, woodcutting, and general labouring.

The condition of the prison buildings is good.

The

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store is quite sufficient to meet all requirements. Electric bell has been erected from front entrance door at guard-room to corridor in wing. The contractors' supplies have been good, and punctually delivered. The rules laid down for the government of the gaol have been complied with. The new system of restricted association was brought into operation on the 1st of October last, and is working very satisfactorily; it prevents all bullying by old offenders. The better disposed class of prisoners prefer it to the old system.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In buildings—				£ s. d.
Carpenters	} .1	.....	} .1	3 3 4
Painters				7 6 0
Tinsmiths.....				5 2 8
Total.....	.1	.....	.1	15 12 0
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Working outside .....	.7	.....	.7	19 12 8
Cooks	} .9	.6	} 1.5	25 4 10
Servants				16 16 7
Sweepers and cleaners.....	1.	.....	1.	28 1 0
Woodcutters	1.1	.....	1.1	30 17 1
Shoemakers (repairs)	} .2	.....	} .2	0 6 0
Tailors (repairs)				2 16 4
Otherwise employed				5 12 2
Total	3.9	.6	4.5	129 6 8
Non-effectives—				
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand.....	1.1	.....	1.1	.....
Others omitted	1.3	.1	1.4	.....
Total	2.4	.1	2.5	.....
Grand Totals	6.4	.7	7.1	144 18 8

JOHN THOMPSON,
Acting Gaoler.

15.—GRAFTON GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

The Deputy Comptroller-General inspected the gaol and agricultural area, and examined the warders as to their educational acquirements, on the 10th June.

I received over the complete charge of Grafton Gaol from the late gaoler, Mr. Pollack, and Mrs. Jay assumed the duties of matron on 6th September last, Mr. and Mrs. Pollack leaving for Armidale on that date.

About 4 acres of ground have been under cultivation during the year, from which have been grown maize, potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables, the value of which is recorded in the agricultural return. The credit from this source is £31 13s. 10d. greater than that of the preceding year, and would have been still greater but for the lengthened drought, which caused a partial failure of the potato crop.

An addition of 2 acres 1 rood and 30 perches has been made to the gaol reserve, *vide Government Gazette* of 16th November, 1898. This portion of land should produce better results when fenced in and cultivated, during dry seasons, than that now under cultivation, as it lies much lower.

The following alterations and improvements have been made to the gaol:—

By contract—(a) Tower platform extended so as to connect the two towers at the rear of the gaol, thus giving the tower sentry command of Nos. 1, 2, and hospital yards, and also of the flank and rear walls of the gaol, both inside and outside.

(b) An opening has been cut into each of forty-three cells, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch glass placed therein, and gas laid on.

(c) All the stonework, both inside and outside gaol, has received either a coat of cement wash or duresco.

The greater part of the wood and iron work has received one, and the main gates two coats of paint.

The Deputy Comptroller-General again inspected the gaol and agricultural area, examined the warders as to their educational acquirements, interviewed prisoners on 27th October, and personally inaugurated the modified restricted association system on the following day—28th October.

The prisoners have been fully employed in tailoring, cabbage-tree hatmaking, woodcutting for gaol and police, agricultural and the general work of the gaol.

Both officers and prisoners have been drilled, in conformity with instruction laid down in Time-table for Modified Restricted Association System, and Prisons' Handbook of Drill, the result being a marked improvement in their general demeanour and an instinctive alacrity in the carrying out of orders, &c.

The bedding and clothing have been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and were delivered, generally speaking, with punctuality.

The conduct of the officers has been good, and their duties have been well and intelligently carried out.

The following appointments to Grafton Gaol were confirmed from dates as under:—

Rev. Archdeacon Moxon, as C. of E. chaplain, 29th November.

Rev. R. Fairbrother, as assistant C. of E. chaplain, from date of commencing duty, viz., 14th May.

Mrs. Amelia Jay, as matron, 2nd December.

The

The undermentioned probationary warders were transferred to this gaol on 24th October :—
Samuel Willis, vice 3rd-class Warder T. Ransome (on leave pending discharge, and who died at Grafton 12th November, 1898).

Daniel Murphy, vice 3rd-class Warder W. H. Barnier, resigned 30th September, 1898.

The conduct of the prisoners, with a few exceptions, has been good.

The modified restricted association system continues to work well; the details of mustering, locking up and unlocking, marching, exercising, &c., are carried out quietly, smartly, and without bustle. The majority of the prisoners appreciate the present system, while few prefer the old state of things.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures—				£ s. d.
Tailoring and needlework.....	1·	.....	1·	8 3 4
Hatmakers	1·1	.....	1·1	} 20 13 0
Do (separate treatment)	3·	.....	3·	
Total.....	5·1	.....	5·1	28 16 4
In buildings—				
Carpenters and painters	·2	.....	·2	11 19 8
Total	·2	.....	·2	11 19 8
Employed working for police—				
Grinding tools, &c.....	} ·6	.....	·6	0 12 4
Cutting firewood.....				16 16 7
Total.....	·6	.....	·6	17 8 11
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Cook and delegate	2·	.....	2·	56 2 0
Sweepers, cleaners, messenger	4·	.....	4·	112 4 0
Labourers employed cutting firewood, pump- ing water, and general work	8·1	.....	8·1	227 4 1
Working outside and cultivating	3·1	.....	3·1	86 19 1
Repairs to prisoners' clothing	·4	.....	·4	11 4 5
Lunatic-keepers	·1	·1	·2	5 12 2
Servant.....	.....	·4	·4	11 4 4
Total.....	17·7	·5	18·2	510 10 1
Non-effectives—				
Sick and observation.....	·1	.....	·1	.....
Under punishment.....	·3	.....	·3	.....
Awaiting Visiting Justice	·2	.....	·2	.....
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial.....	·5	.....	·5	.....
Remand and transit	·3	.....	·3	.....
Exempt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others omitted	·9	.....	·9	.....
Total.....	2·3	.....	2·3	.....
Grand Totals	25·9	·5	26·4	568 15 0

W. JAY, Gaoler.

16.—HAY GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners, with a few exceptions, has been very good.

The labour on which the prisoners have been employed is as follows :—

Bricklayers—Pointing gaol wall and laying floor in one cell.

Painters—Painting gaoler's quarters and gaol generally.

Tailors—Making and repairing prisoners' clothing.

Shoemakers—Repairing warders' and prisoners' boots and shoes.

Carpenters—Making furniture for cells, and general repairs.

Hatmakers—Making cabbage-tree hats.

Labourers—Cutting firewood for gaol and police, working in gaol garden, sweeping and cleaning gaol generally, and cooking prisoners' food.

The buildings are in good order and clean.

The repairs and alterations effected during the year are :—

Grill over inner entrance gate covered. Gas laid on to kitchen and hospital. Bath-room erected in female yard, and the platform of the N. W. tower extended 30 feet towards the east. This latter addition has given the warder on duty on that tower much more control over the prisoners both in the exercise-yard and the wood-heap.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and punctually delivered.

The rules laid down by Regulations and General Orders for the government of the prison have been strictly carried out.

The cells have been fitted with the necessary furniture (viz., tables and stools). The modified treatment has been carried out as far as practicable, and with evident satisfaction to the prisoners.

The lighting of the gaol has been (with the Comptroller-General's permission) reduced by discontinuing the lighting of two of the lamps, which will make a material reduction in the expense of lighting.

200 feet of piping have been laid down for the purpose of watering vegetable garden. The vegetables, with the exception of the potatoes, have given a good return.

In

In reading Mr. J. L. Thompson's (Government Agricultural Instructor) remarks at Largs, I am satisfied that this ground should grow anything if the proper treatment were only known. With some of the potatoes from this crop I will be able to give (when the time comes) Mr. Thompson's suggestions a trial.

I have at present a very promising crop of pumpkins which should yield a good return.

The increase noticeable in the officers' salaries for the year is accounted for by an increment allowed to meet the extra cost of living in this district.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons visited the gaol on the 3rd and 4th of June.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures—				£ s. d.
Hatmaking.....	1·2	.....	1·2	34 0 2
Tailoring.....	·5	.....	·5	17 10 0
Carpentry.....	·1	.....	·1	4 8 0
Total.....	1·8	.....	1·8	55 18 2
In buildings—				
Painters.....	·1	.....	·1	3 4 0
Bricklayers.....	·1	.....	·1	1 4 0
Total.....	·2	.....	·2	4 8 0
Working for police.....	·4	.....	·4	11 4 5
Total.....	·4	.....	·4	11 4 5
Employment in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Cooking.....	1·	.....	1·	28 1 0
Sweeping and cleaning.....	2·	.....	2·	56 2 0
Servants.....	·3	·7	1·	28 1 0
Woodcutters.....	2·2	.....	2·2	61 14 2
Working outside.....	2·6	.....	2·6	72 18 7
Repairing boots and shoes.....	·1	.....	·1	3 5 0
Repairing prisoners' clothing.....	·3	·3	·6	16 16 7
Total.....	8·5	1·	9·5	266 18 4
Non-effectives—				
Sick and observation.....	·1	.....	·1	.....
Under punishment.....	·1	.....	·1	.....
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand.....	·6	.....	·6	.....
Others omitted.....	1·8	·2	2·	.....
Total.....	2·6	·2	2·8	.....
Grand totals.....	13·5	1·2	14·7	338 8 11

P. PHELAN,
Gaoler.

17.—MUDGEE GAOL.

Extract from the Acting Gaoler's Report.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good with one exception; one third-class warder was reported for gross misconduct and dismissed the Service.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good during the past year.

The prisoners have been employed during the year at carpentering, tailoring, painting, whitewashing, and agricultural work in connection with the gaol, but in consequence of the bad season little result was obtained from the latter work; the men have also been employed in sweeping and cleaning, cutting firewood for the post and telegraph office, lock-up, police barracks, and chopping wood for the gaol.

The new system of restricted association of prisoners was adopted in this gaol on the 17th of October last; it has been carried out since that date without any disturbance, and is now working smoothly; it is found to be of much benefit to well-conducted prisoners, as they are afforded an opportunity to reform without being contaminated by association with more hardened criminals.

As there were no seventh-class prisoners confined here for any time, no drilling of prisoners was carried out.

The prison buildings are in good order and repair, and no improvements or alterations have taken place except a 6-foot galvanised iron fence, which has been erected at the end of the male labour yard to prevent prisoners approaching the northern end of the outer gaol wall.

The gaol drain, which was the subject of so much correspondence, was filled in and made secure by prison labour.

There were some great changes in the staff during the year. Warder Lawson was transferred from Mudgee to Biloela, and Warder Leadley from Biloela to Mudgee; Warder Eagan from Darlinghurst to Mudgee, *vice* a warder dismissed the Service. The gaoler, Mr. Cotter, and matron were transferred to Tamworth Gaol on the reduction of the staff at Mudgee; Warders Quinn to Tamworth, Ison to Tenterfield, and Eagan to Armidale Gaols. Senior Warder Scully was placed in charge of the gaol as acting gaoler. The gaol is now working smoothly with the reduced staff of acting gaoler and two third-class warders.

The gaol was visited from headquarters by the Comptroller-General and Deputy Comptroller on the 15th October, 6th and 29th December, on inspection.

The quantity of bedding and clothing is sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies are good, and punctually delivered.

The Rules and General Orders for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures—				£ s. d.
Carpenters	·6	.....	·6	50 8 0
Tailors	·2	.....	·2	16 12 0
Totals	·8	.....	·8	67 0 0
In buildings--				
Painters	·2	.....	·2	14 6 0
Whitewashers.....	·1	.....	·1	5 6 4
Totals	·3	.....	·3	19 12 4
Working for Police and other Government Departments—				
Woodcutters	·4	.....	·4	11 4 4
Totals	·4	.....	·4	11 4 4
Employed in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Woodcutters	2·	.....	2·	56 2 0
Cooks	1·	.....	1·	28 1 0
Cleaning and jobbing, prison yards and buildings	2·	·7	2·7	75 14 8
Hospital attendants	·6	.....	·6	16 16 7
Gardening	·7	.....	·7	19 12 8
Totals	6·3	·7	7·	196 6 11
Non-effective—				
Sick	·1	.....	·1	.....
Unemployed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Awaiting trial and remand	1·1	.....	1·1	.....
Others omitted	1·8	·1	1·9	.....
Totals	3·	·1	3·1	.....
Grand Totals	10·8	·8	11·6	294 3 7

NICHOLAS SCULLY,
Acting Gaoler.

18.—TAMWORTH GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

The twenty cells which had been in course of erection are now completed, and the gaol appears to be in a secure state.

The gaol was visited by the Comptroller-General of Prisons on the 7th November, by the Deputy Comptroller on the 7th June, and by the Director of Labour on the 25th May.

The principal occupation of the hard-labour prisoners has been trenching and preparing ground for growing vegetables, building twenty additional cells, pumping water, cutting up firewood for the gaol and police, painting, and repairing prison clothes.

The conduct of officers has been good with one exception, who was fined ten days' pay for misconduct.

The gaoler, Mr. M. Coonan, was on leave, and retired at the end of the year on pension.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good with few exceptions. No escapes or attempts to escape took place during the year.

The gaol buildings are now in a state of preservation, having all been painted and repaired, and the outer wall has also been painted recently.

The clothing, bedding, and stores have been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and punctually delivered.

Vegetables have been supplied from the gaol garden to the prisoners for about six months.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures—				£ s. d.
Tailoring	1·2	·1	1·3	22 14 4
Tinsmiths.....	·5	.....	·5	2 4 6
Totals	1·7	·1	1·8	24 18 10
In buildings—				
Bricklayers	·8	.....	·8	48 4 4
Carpenters	1·2	.....	1·2	64 2 8
Blacksmiths.....	·4	.....	·4	15 14 8
Plasterers.....	1·3	.....	1·3	61 1 0
Labourers.....	4·6	.....	4·6	133 5 8
Painters	·9	.....	·9	24 2 6
Totals	9·2	.....	9·2	346 10 10
Working for police.....	·5	.....	·5	14 0 6
Totals	·5	.....	·5	14 0 6

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Employed in the ordinary service of the prison—				£ s. d.
Cooks	2·	.....	2·	56 2 0
Messengers	·6	.....	·6	16 16 7
Shoemakers (repairs)	·7	.....	·7	19 12 8
Working outside	4·4	.....	4·4	123 8 5
Tub and yard men	2·2	.....	2·2	61 14 2
Woodcutters	2·7	.....	2·7	75 14 8
Hospital attendant	1·	.....	1·	28 1 0
Lunatic-keepers	·2	.....	·2	5 12 2
Sweeper and barber	2·	.....	2·	56 2 0
Servants .....	.....	·4	·4	11 4 5
Otherwise employed	2·1	·2	2·3	64 10 4
Totals	17·9	·6	18·5	518 18 5
Non-effectives—				
Sick	1·6	·1	1·7	.....
Unemployed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Awaiting trial and remand	1·7	·1	1·8	.....
Others omitted	2·8	·5	3·3	.....
Totals	6·1	·7	6·8	.....
Grand Totals	35·4	1·4	36·8	904 8 7

JOHN COTTER,
Gaoler.

19.—WAGGA WAGGA GAOL.

Extract from the Acting Gaoler's Report.

The general conduct of officers has been good.

The general conduct of the prisoners, with one exception, has been good.

The prisoners were employed making up prison clothing, sweeping and cleaning, cooking prisoners' rations, cutting firewood, pumping water, and working for police, &c.

Buildings are in fair order. A new weather-shed was erected in the male yard by Colonial Architect's Department.

Clothing and bedding were sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractor's supplies have been good, and punctually delivered.

The regulations and general orders have been complied with.

A restricted association of prisoners was inaugurated on the 17th of October, and is working most satisfactorily.

Official inspection by the Comptroller-General of Prisons on the 21st and 22nd of July, and by the Deputy Comptroller and Inspector of Prisons on the 2nd of November.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures				£ s. d.
Carpenters	·1	.....	·1	3 10 0
Tailors	·1	.....	·1	3 0 0
Totals	·2	.....	·2	6 10 0
In buildings—				
Painter	·1	.....	·1	2 16 0
Totals	·1	.....	·1	2 16 0
Working for police—				
Working for police	·2	.....	·2	5 12 2
Totals	·2	.....	·2	5 12 2
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Tinsmiths	·1	.....	·1	1 5 8
Sweepers and cleaners	1·6	·1	1·7	47 13 8
Cooks	1·	.....	1·	28 1 0
Woodcutters	1·1	.....	1·1	30 17 1
Totals	3·8	·1	3·9	107 17 5
Non-effectives—				
Unemployed				
Trial and remand	2·9	.....	2·9	.....
Others omitted	4·6	·1	4·7	.....
Totals	7·5	·1	7·6	.....
Grand Totals	11·8	·2	12·	122 15 7

E. D'ARCY,
Acting Gaoler.

20.—WILCANNIA GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

No promotions have taken place among the staff during the year, neither has there been any punishments; their conduct has been very good.

The gaol buildings are in good order, the cracked arch and wall are now undergoing repairs and will be complete in a month.

The conduct of the prisoners has also been good, and they have been constantly employed at woodcutting, painting, repairing shoes, tailoring, and usual routine gaol work.

The concession to short-sentenced prisoners of allowing them remission, and the extra allowance of books, will tend to still further improve the conduct and discipline, which, with the system of having meals in the cells, I consider a decided success.

No escapes, nor attempts to escape, have taken place.

The clothing, bedding, and stores have been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and punctually delivered.

To the best of my knowledge and ability the Regulations and General Orders have been complied with.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures—				£ s. d.
Tailors	·2	.....	·2	18 4 0
Totals.....	·2	.....	·2	18 4 0
In buildings—				
Carpenters	·1	.....	·1	4 2 4
Painters	·1	.....	·1	11 10 0
Totals.....	·2	.....	·2	15 12 4
Working outside—				
Cleaning court-house	·3	.....	·3	8 8 3
Totals.....	·3	.....	·3	8 8 3
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Washing	1·	.....	1·	28 1 0
Cooking	1·	.....	1·	28 1 0
Sweeping and cleaning	2·1	.....	2·1	58 18 1
Gardening, &c.....	·9	.....	·9	25 4 10
Woodcutters	4·9	.....	4·9	137 8 11
Lamptrimmer	1·	.....	1·	28 1 0
Tailoring—repairs.....	·5	.....	·5	14 0 6
Totals.....	11·4	.....	11·4	319 15 4
Non-effectives—				
Sick	·2	.....	·2	.....
Under punishment.....	·1	.....	·1	.....
Unemployed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trial and remand	1·2	.....	1·2	.....
Others omitted.....	2·3	.....	2·3	.....
Totals.....	3·8	.....	3·8	.....
Grand Totals.....	15·9	.....	15·9	361 19 11

ARTHUR G. LEER,
Gaoler.

21.—WOLLONGONG GAOL.

Extract from the Acting Gaoler's Report.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good—no punishments having been awarded during the year.

The prisoners have been employed at painting, carpentry, plumbing, making hammocks, cabbage-tree hats, also flannel shirts, and repairing clothing, &c.

Grey clothing, also dowlas trousers, have been made from material cut and sent from Darlinghurst Gaol.

The new system of prisoners taking their meals in their cells, also non-association during Sundays and holidays, was commenced in May and has worked smoothly, the prisoners appreciating the change. Gas was fitted in all the cells in June; the light allowed at night has been beneficial to the prisoners, affording them the opportunity of improving themselves in reading, &c.

All surplus furniture has been removed to Darlinghurst.

The gaol buildings are in good order.

Clothing and bedding were sufficient to meet all requirements.

Rations supplied by the contractor have been punctually delivered, and of good quality.

Regulations and general orders have been complied with.

Official Inspection.—The gaol was inspected by the Comptroller-General of Prisons on the 16th and 17th May; Inspector of Prisons on the 18th January, 24th February, 13th and 14th October.

RETURN

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In Manufactures—				£ s. d.
Tailoring	·6	.....	·6	{ 2 0 4
Needlework				{ 1 9 4
Totals.....	·6	.....	·6	3 9 8
In Buildings—				
Painters.....	·1	.....	·1	{ 7 18 8
Plumbers.....				{ 0 9 4
Carpenters.....				{ 1 8 0
Totals.....	·1	.....	·1	9 16 0
Employment in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Cooks.....	·9	.....	·9	25 4 9
Sweepers and cleaners.....	1·6	.....	1·6	44 17 7
Labourers.....	2·2	.....	2·2	61 14 2
Totals.....	4·7	.....	4·7	131 16 6
Non-effectives—				
Unemployed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Awaiting trial and remand.....	1·3	.....	1·3	.....
Debtors.....	·1	.....	·1	.....
Others omitted.....	1·4	·3	1·7	.....
Totals..	2·8	·3	3·1	.....
Grand Totals.....	8·2	·3	8·5	145 2 2

J. ROPER,
Acting Gaoler.

22.—YASS GAOL.

Extract from the Acting Gaoler's Report.

The conduct of the officers has been good with the exception of one who was fined.
The conduct of the prisoners has also been good.

The buildings are all in good repair and have been painted throughout during the year by prison labour.

The quantity of bedding and clothing in store is sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been of good quality, and punctually delivered.

There has been no alteration in the staff, or promotions during the year, and no change in the duty, excepting that the warder comes on duty at 6·25 a.m., instead of 7 a.m., as formerly, this change was necessary owing to the new time-table for bell-ringing for restricted association.

The new system of restricted association came into operation at this gaol in May last, and has so far worked very satisfactorily.

There has been a decrease in the expenditure as compared with 1897, the expenditure for that year being £398 2s. 10d., as against £388 19s. 1d. for 1898, making a reduction of £9 3s. 9d., which was caused through less gratuity being paid away, and having no removal expenses of officers to pay.

The prisoners were kept fully employed during the year at painting, carpentering, wood-cutting, sweeping and cleaning, and agricultural work.

The early part of the year was very unfavourable for agricultural work, owing to the drought. The autumn crop of potatoes, pumpkins, etc., was a failure, but the early potatoes sown in August, 224 lb. of seed produced 660 lb. of potatoes. There is at present under cultivation $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of pumpkins and vegetable marrow, which look very well and only need rain to ensure a good crop.

The Comptroller-General visited the gaol on 15th January and 27th May, and the Deputy-Comptroller on the 3rd November.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In Buildings—				£ s. d.
Carpenters	·1	.....	·1	5 0 0
Painters	·1	.....	·1	13 0 0
Totals	·2	.....	·2	18 0 0
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Sweepers and cleaners.....	·1	·2	1·2	33 13 2
Cooks	·9	.....	·9	25 4 10
Agricultural work.....	·4	.....	·4	11 4 5
Wood-cutters	·3	.....	·3	8 8 4
Totals	2·6	·2	2·8	78 10 9
Non-effectives—				
Sick .....	.....	·1	·1	.....
Unemployed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Awaiting trial and remand	·5	.....	·5	.....
Others omitted	·6	.....	·6	.....
Totals	1·1	·1	1·2	.....
Grand Totals	3·9	·3	4·2	96 10 9

G. COLVIN,
Acting Gaoler.

23.—YOUNG GAOL.

Extract from Gaoler's Report.

I arrived here from Goulburn Gaol and took temporary charge of the gaol, on the 26th July, 1898, and was gazetted gaoler 19th August, 1898, vice Mr. Adamson, promoted and transferred to Berrima Gaol. I found everything correct and in very good order.

The conduct of the staff during the year has been very good.

Refreshments have been supplied to the officers on night guard since May last, and are much appreciated by them. A peg or tell-tale clock was introduced here on 30th March. This is a great factor in keeping the night officer always on the alert, he having to peg the clock every fifteen minutes.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, with two exceptions.

The system of restricted association of prisoners is working very satisfactorily. All prisoners have a liberal supply of reading matter to occupy their time when in the cells, and as they are now called by numbers instead of their names, they can leave the gaol, on completion of their sentences, with very small risk of being recognised by their former fellow prisoners.

The prisoners are given a few movements in drill every evening, except Sundays and holidays. This tends to improve their bearing, giving them a smarter appearance. The health of the prisoners, on the whole, has been very good. Two male prisoners died during the year, one from congestion of the lungs, the other of heart disease; they were both very sick when received into gaol.

The sanitary arrangements, drains, etc., are in a very satisfactory condition.

The prisoners have been employed at hatmaking, tailoring, repairing clothing, boots, and utensils, agricultural work, and services of the prison.

Agricultural work has not been very satisfactory on account of the continuous dry weather. About 12 cwt. of chaff was supplied to Goulburn Gaol, and about 1 cwt. of vegetables for gaol consumption. The hot climate and scarcity of water are the two great drawbacks in growing vegetables here.

During the year, the following additions and repairs have been effected by free labour, at the gaoler's quarters.—New kitchen, wash-house, and an additional room have been erected; the old plaster ceilings, which were cracking and falling down, have been removed and boards substituted; new concrete floor to front verandah, and the whole painted and cleaned throughout. A new main gate has been erected; spy holes made in each cell door to enable the officer on duty to examine the cells when prisoners are locked in for meals, and on Sundays and holidays. The following repairs have been done by prison labour.—Main gateway, lodge room, walls and ceiling kalsomined; female warders' quarters painted; pumps and several joints of cooking apparatus repaired; chains attached to fan lights in the upper corridor of wing to prevent their falling too low.

The rations have been regularly supplied and of good quality.

The Deputy-Comptroller visited the gaol on 6th May, and 7th October. The Director of Labour visited 6th May.

The regulations and general orders, as laid down for the government of prisons, have been carried out to the best of my ability.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1898.

Description of Employment	Daily Average Number of Prisoners			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males	Females.	Total.	
In Manufactures—				£ s. d.
Bootmakers	·7	·	·7	11 6 0
Hatmakers	2 5	·	2 5	32 15 6
Carpenters	·2	·	·2	17 5 4
Harpackers	·1	·	·1	0 8 1
Tinsmiths	·1	·	·1	2 2 8
Tailors	2 3	·6	2·9	26 17 1
Totals	5 9	·6	6·5	90 14 8
In Buildings—				
Painters	·6	·	·6	41 15 4
Bricklayers	1	·	·1	2 16 0
Totals	·7	·	·7	44 11 4
Working for Police—				
Working outside	·3	·	·3	8 8 3
Totals	·3	·	·3	8 8 3
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Pumping water	2	·	2	56 2 0
Working outside	2	·	2	56 2 0
Wood cutters	2	·	2	56 2 0
Cooks	2	·	2	56 2 0
Hospital attendants	·9	·	·9	25 4 10
Sweepers	3	1	4	112 4 0
Labourers	5 9	·	5 9	165 9 10
Bath and barber	1	·	1	28 1 0
Totals	18 8	1	19 8	555 7 8
Non-effectives				
Under punishment	·1	·	·1	·
Sick	·8	·	·8	·
Unemployed	·	·	·	·
Trial and remand	2·8	·	2·8	·
Others omitted	6 4	·4	6 8	·
Totals	10 1	·4	10·5	·
Grand Totals	35·8	2	37 8	699 1 11

R. GOBLE,
Gaoler.
24.—

DARLINGHURST GAOL.

24.—*Report of the Librarian for the Year 1898.*

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the following report on the working of the prison library at Darlinghurst:—

I found on my appointment to the position of Librarian in February, 1897, that most of the books for the use of the prisoners were of an antiquated description, considerably out of date, and neither interesting nor attractive. That was my impression at the time, and I brought it under your notice in a report dated 1st May, 1897.

There was at that time not a single new book in stock, and with the exception of some old books that had been discarded from other gaols, there was absolutely no stock at all.

In accordance with your instructions, I then placed myself in communication with the officers in charge of country gaols, with a view of getting particulars as to the other prison libraries.

Matters were not any better—in fact not so good—in the other gaols, as the following extracts will show.

One gaoler in reply, referring to the library books, stated—“They have all been in use between twenty and thirty years, with perhaps two or three exceptions, and are now almost useless.” Another officer reported that most of the books were in good repair through not having been used, and explained that they contained “such heavy and uninteresting reading, it is for this reason prisoners will not undertake to read them.”

The outlook was not encouraging, but the remedy was near at hand. The removal of the prohibition, by the prison authorities, against standard novels and modern literature was the beginning of a new era in the history of prison life of this Colony. Since then the work carried out has been of a progressive character, as I shall endeavour to show.

With the restriction removed, and £100 from the Government just then available, no time was lost in purchasing a fine collection of standard novels—the works of Dickens, Scott, and Thackeray—also a large number of magazines, travels, and other useful works.

Immediately after this purchase there was a general distribution, new books being supplied to all the principal and minor gaols.

In November following all the large gaols had a supplementary supply, which practically exhausted the stock of newly purchased books.

That the distribution was on a liberal scale will be seen from the fact that at that stage 1,700 new books had been put in circulation.

There has been at various times since then a further expenditure of £350.

With that money we have been fortunate in securing a fine assortment of magazines, such as Chamber's Journal, Cassell's Family Magazine, Cornhill, Harper's Monthly, &c., also histories, biographies, travels, and standard novels by approved authors.

Technical works, having reference to industries connected with the gaol, and numerous works of an educational character, have been provided. Of these Cassell's New Popular Educator is most in request. It is, as its name implies, a comprehensive educational work, embracing a wide range of useful subjects, and the articles are set forth so clearly that it is particularly suitable for prisoners in gaol anxious to improve themselves. It would be of advantage to have this publication in all important gaols.

Altogether, since December 1897, 5,881 books have been purchased; of these 1,326 have been distributed, leaving a balance of 4,555 volumes on hand.

In consequence of the growth and development of this branch of your Department, better facilities for storage are required.

With the introduction of the restricted association system into the principal gaols, such as Goulburn, Bathurst, Maitland, and Parramatta, there has always been a timely supply of the best obtainable books. The prisoners concerned have manifested satisfaction at such a liberal concession. By having within their reach after working hours literature of the first class, they seem now to realise thoroughly that the libraries are maintained with the intention of benefiting them mentally and morally, and are not, in any sense, part of their punishment.

Supplemental to the granting of a better class of books, is the concession of light in the cells, for without the latter, the former would, to a certain extent, fail in its effect. Concurrent, these must have a wonderfully humanising influence. In those gaols where lights are available, library books are issued three times a week.

Preparations are being made for the introduction of the restricted-association system in Darlinghurst. The electric light is being laid on in C wing for the benefit of the 7th-class prisoners. As most of these are lads, who are not, under any circumstances, allowed to associate with older criminals, good results may reasonably be expected. Lights are allowed until 8 p.m., but in cases of misconduct will be withdrawn altogether.

In view of the requirements of other gaols, and the prospect of a change of system, large additions have not been made lately to the general library for the use of prisoners confined in Darlinghurst. Old and tattered books have been withdrawn, and others, not so badly damaged, have been kept in repair. I have had every book in the library neatly numbered according to the catalogue, so that, as a whole, they present a more attractive and uniform appearance.

There are 1,941 volumes on issue. Exclusive of the 4,555 recently purchased books, there are 14,000 volumes in all the prison libraries.

In your annual report for 1896, a proposal was made by you that libraries should be established in all the large gaols for the use of officers desirous of becoming better acquainted with prison management. The system has now been put into practice. Libraries containing standard penological works, general orders, prison reports, text books for examination, &c., have been established in the principal gaols. In Darlinghurst a very comfortable room has been set apart for the purpose. Fifty-three books have been received from you. The system must surely commend itself to the officers concerned, for they will now have every opportunity of improving themselves, and of qualifying for advancement.

As the library will be available at night, it will be a special boon to the single officers resident on the prison premises.

WM. MCCREARY,
Librarian.

APPENDIX II.

Labour and Industry.

Report of the Director of Labour.

Summary (No. 1) showing the value of work performed by prisoners at the different gaols in the Colony during the year 1898.

Summary (No. 2) showing the earnings of the various trades at the established gaols during the year 1898.

NEW SOUTH WALES PRISONS—INDUSTRIAL LABOUR BRANCH.

The Director of Labour's Annual Report.

THE new business introduced into the Department during 1897 has enabled us to provide ample remunerative employment for all the prisoners under sentence in the gaols.

From the labour returns submitted by the officers in charge of the various gaols, it will be seen that, under the heading of manufactures, the prisoners' earnings, for the year 1898, show an increase of £2,359 10s. 9d. as compared with the year 1897, the principal increases appear in the following branches, viz :—Bootmakers, brushmakers, carpenters, matmakers, tailors, tinsmiths, and upholsterers. The following lines account for the increases in the respective industries :—Bootmaking, 2,000 pairs boots; bluchers, 200 pairs (constables); 1,526 pairs boots, cloth (lunatics); 4,661 pairs boots, leather (lunatics); 4,217 pairs boots, elastic sides; 1,184 pairs slippers, cloth; 1,554 pairs shoes, bag-leather; 600 pairs leggings, &c., for the Lunacy, Charities, Police, and Military Departments. The brush-making industry at Darlinghurst and Parramatta shows an increase of 2,551 brooms and brushes, made in 1898 over the number made in 1897, the numbers being 20,107 in the year 1898, and 17,556 in the year 1897.

Among other lines the carpenters have made :—86 barrows, 165 book-rests, 78 stretchers, 31 tables and forms, 12 easels and black-boards, 200 inventories, 11 boxes with fitted compartments, 30 coal trays, 12 ship's buckets, &c., for the Public Works, Sheriff's, Military, Weights and Measures Departments, &c.

In the matmaking branch we have made 14,546 yards of matting and 2,138 mats, being an increase of 171 yards matting, and 584 mats over the preceding year; we have lately been supplying office rugs for the Public Service Tender Board.

In tailoring and needlework the principal lines supplied were 1,334 tweed jumpers, 725 dungaree jumpers, 59 quilted rugs, 362 tweed coats, 200 corduroy coats, 200 seamen's bags, 100 tunics, and 50 pairs trousers (constables), 5,000 shirts, 1,000 pairs drawers, 1,500 hospital shirts, 224 costumes, 3,000 pairs mole trousers, 1,500 pairs corduroy trousers, &c., for Lunacy, Charities, and Police Departments.

The tinsmiths have been busily engaged upon work for the Public Service generally, the principal lines executed being 1,500 buckets, 600 closet-tubs, 100 washing-tubs, 60 watering-cans, 200 baking-trays, 60 coal-scuttles, 50 rubbish-bins, 240 vanes, 1,000 pints, 500 quarts, 700 meat-dishes, 300 basins, 100 tea-pots, 50 tea-urns, 25 tureens, 100 soup-cans, 50 billy-cans, 540 outfit-boxes, 600 dust-pans, 60 stable-lanterns, &c.

The upholsterers have supplied 180 mattresses, 368 pillows, 1,160 stamping pads, 227 produce-bags, 400 bed-ticks, 1,000 pillow-ticks, for Police, Post and Telegraph, and Health Departments.

The gross value of articles manufactured amounts to £24,027 12s. 11d., the value of material used being £13,189 7s. 9d., and the value of prisoners' labour £10,838 5s. 2d.

The total amount of the prisoners' earnings for the year under review—apart from the domestic service of the prisons—is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Manufactures	10,838	5	2
Buildings	9,190	4	1
Agricultural Work	500	0	0
Trial Bay Breakwater	952	10	0
Wharf, Roads, &c.			
Total	£21,480	19	3

In considering this amount, it might be remembered that the daily average number of prisoners in gaol for 1898 was 91 less than the number for 1897.

The question of concentrating the trades in some gaols had been under consideration for some time, and during the year effect was given to a proposal in this direction, and female prisoners are now chiefly relegated to Bathurst or Biloela gaols, according to their classification. Upon this change taking place, I was instructed by the Comptroller-General to provide suitable employment for the female prisoners in the gaols named; this I did by arranging for and placing a large order for under-clothing for the charitable institutions with Bathurst Gaol, and orders for shirts, and Aborigines' dresses, with Biloela Gaol.

The bootmaking and bookbinding industries, formerly carried on in Darlinghurst, were amalgamated with similar industries at Parramatta Gaol, and the tailoring being in like manner removed from Parramatta and amalgamated with the tailoring at Darlinghurst Gaol. We have thus two overseers in charge of the tailoring branch at Darlinghurst, and two overseers in charge of bootmaking and bookbinding branch at Parramatta. The result of these changes has been very satisfactory, the amount of work done being in excess of former years, and the quality of the work improved, owing to the better supervision exercised.

Our manufactures were seriously hampered during the earlier part of the year, owing to the want of materials for manufacturing purposes consequent upon the failure of certain Government contractors to supply to contract time. This resulted in delaying the completion of many of our orders, and the cancellation of others. It is confidently expected that, with the creation of the Public Service Tender Board Department, troubles of this kind with contractors will cease.

We have now large orders on hand for all classes of work represented in our Department, including a large order for printing. During the year, the Government Printer has again come to our assistance by handing over to us a second-hand Dryden perfecting machine, which we have erected in the room formerly used by the painters at Darlinghurst.

The prisoners in the minor gaols have been constantly employed sewing prison clothing, and upon agricultural work. During the year 166,622 lb. of vegetables were grown upon land attached to country gaols, notwithstanding the severe drought prevailing. This land, prior to 1897, was not generally used for departmental purposes.

A separate return shows the value of prisoners labour in Darlinghurst Gaol.

The

The wood and galvanised-iron ceilings have been removed from A, B, and E wings' passages, and have been replaced by iron grills. This improves the ventilation and security. The wings have been re-painted inside and outside, and the outside walls re-pointed. The asphalt pavements have been repaired and re-tarred, cement pavement has been laid down in front of the coal-house; electric light cable has been laid from the engine-house to the court-house; a pit under the printing press has been bricked and cemented, and all the cells in A wing have been subdivided.

WM. URQUHART,
Director of Labour.

SUMMARY (No. 1) of the Value of Work performed by Prisoners at the different Gaols in the Colony during the year 1898.

Prison.	In Manufactures.		In Buildings.	Working outside for Police and other Government Departments.	Employment in the ordinary Prison Service.	Total.
	For Gaols.	For other Government Departments, &c.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Darlinghurst	1,961 4 5	2,231 17 8	1,495 8 11		4,676 18 4	10,365 9 4
Goulburn	888 15 2	476 6 9	351 10 9	56 2 0	2,917 4 3	4,689 18 11
Parramatta	1,158 3 10	641 0 11	3,578 9 4		2,053 4 11	7,430 19 0
Bathurst	1,135 18 10	328 16 4	1,486 1 5		2,451 6 0	5,402 2 7
Maitland	267 18 7	149 6 4	900 7 6	5 12 2	1,709 14 4	3,032 18 11
Berrima	103 10 6	70 6 6	208 15 2		692 16 8	1,075 8 10
Biloela	296 9 1	348 12 9	580 14 11		2,215 18 10	3,441 15 7
Trial Bay					413 14 9	413 14 9
Albury	88 7 7	0 2 0	43 3 4	5 12 2	468 8 8	605 13 9
Armidale	30 1 4	137 6 8	14 5 0	44 17 7	336 15 5	563 6 0
Broken Hill	78 0 9	0 10 0	14 5 7	58 18 1	445 19 10	597 14 3
Deniliquin	31 14 3		15 12 8	36 9 4	328 10 10	412 7 1
Dubbo	108 8 0	9 15 3	12 11 0		776 19 2	907 13 5
Forbes			15 12 0		129 6 8	144 18 8
Grafton	28 16 4		11 19 8	17 8 11	510 10 1	568 15 0
Hay	55 18 2		4 8 0	11 4 5	266 18 4	338 8 11
Mudgee	64 12 4	2 7 8	19 12 4	11 4 4	196 6 11	294 3 7
Tamworth	24 18 10		346 10 10	14 0 6	518 18 5	904 8 7
Wagga Wagga	6 10 0		216 0 0	5 12 2	107 17 5	122 15 7
Wilcannia	18 4 0		15 12 4	8 8 3	319 15 4	361 19 11
Wollongong	3 9 8		9 16 0		131 16 6	145 2 2
Yass			18 0 0		78 10 9	96 10 9
Young	90 14 8		44 11 4	8 8 3	555 7 8	699 1 11
Balranald				0 16 6	25 0 6	25 17 0
Bega				0 18 4	36 0 6	36 18 10
Bingera				3 17 0	53 7 0	57 4 0
Bombala					3 18 10	3 18 10
Bourke				35 18 8	169 11 10	205 10 6
Braidwood					10 3 6	10 3 6
Burrowa					3 11 6	3 11 6
Campbelltown					7 17 8	7 17 8
Casino				28 2 10	103 4 4	131 7 2
Cobar					68 5 10	68 5 10
Cooma					26 4 4	26 4 4
Coonabarabran				1 5 8	17 10 10	18 16 6
Coonamble					76 7 2	76 7 2
Cootamundra				0 9 2	113 4 2	113 13 4
Cowra					64 8 10	64 8 10
Glen Innes				1 4 0	7 12 0	8 16 0
Grenfell					8 14 2	8 14 2
Gundagai				7 4 10	80 8 6	87 13 4
Gunnedah				33 1 10	87 1 8	120 3 6
Hillston				6 13 10	34 18 6	41 12 4
Inverell				37 13 6	41 6 10	79 0 4
Kempsey (West)					22 7 4	22 7 4
Moree				18 3 0	171 13 10	189 16 10
Murrurundi				0 11 0	11 17 5	12 8 5
Narrabri				19 1 4	155 10 2	174 11 6
Narrandera				25 7 8	61 10 8	86 18 4
Newcastle					13 15 0	13 15 0
Orange				3 0 0	181 17 10	184 17 10
Port Macquarie				0 7 4	14 4 2	14 11 6
Queanbeyan					1 5 8	1 5 8
Singleton						
Taree					26 2 6	26 2 6
Tenterfield				6 19 4	40 3 0	47 2 4
Walgett				2 7 8	99 0 0	101 7 8
Wellington					77 11 0	77 11 0
Wentworth				1 14 10	40 4 10	41 19 8
Windsor					12 7 6	12 7 6
Totals	£ 6,441 16 4	4,396 8 10	9,190 4 1	518 16 6	24,271 9 6	44,818 15 3

A Work done for Breakwater, Trial Bay, shown separately.

The value of Prison Labour is estimated at 1s. 10d. per diem, with exception of the Prison Trades, which are fixed by Schedule rates.

SUMMARY (No 2) of Earnings of the various trades at the Established Gaols, 1898*

PRISON SERVICE.

Employment.	£	s.	d.
Barbering	291	14	5
Blacksmithing	408	18	1
Bookbinding	60	15	1
Bootmaking	168	9	8
Carpentry	155	12	1
Cooking	2,675	19	1
Hospital attendants	779	15	9
Lunatic keepers	182	6	4
Messengers and servants	984	11	0
Miscellaneous work	5,049	13	4
Needlework	134	8	3
Outside work	1,113	11	5
Painting	13	16	2
School and store assistants	431	19	3
Sweeping and cleaning	6,510	7	9
Tailoring	518	8	11
Tinsmithing	183	3	10
Washing and gardening.....	2,081	5	10
Writers	558	3	10
Total	£22,303	0	1

PRISON MANUFACTORY.

Employment.	£	s.	d.
Blacksmithing	79	17	3
Bookbinding	1,072	7	3
Bootmaking	1,709	17	1
Brushmaking	875	10	1
Carpentry	500	6	7
Hatmaking	336	7	4
Knitting	10	12	5
Marble-work.....	462	13	3
Matmaking	945	12	9
Needlework	604	11	9
Oakum Picking	8	1	10
Painting.....	24	17	5
Printing and lithography	278	0	3
Shrinking cloth	84	14	3
Tailoring	2,654	11	7
Tinsmithing	1,028	13	6
Turnery.....	37	10	0
Upholstery	110	4	5
Woodcutting	13	16	2
Total	£10,838	5	2

PRISON BUILDINGS.

Asphalting	152	3	7
Blacksmithing	1,464	16	4
Bricklaying and plastering	561	9	8
Carpentry.....	1,301	12	3
Labouring	2,929	5	11
Masonry	1,601	4	8
Painting	1,055	8	2
Plumbing	18	0	10
Tinsmithing	106	2	8
Total	£9,190	4	1

*Exclusive of the value of work done at Police Gaols.

APPENDIX III.

Medical and Lunacy Statistics.

- A. General medical statistics of prisons in New South Wales for the year ended 31st December, 1898.
 B. Particulars of prisoners released on medical grounds from the prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1898.
 C. Particulars of the death of each prisoner who died in the prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1898.
 D. Group 1: Table showing the daily average prison population, with the number of deaths from natural causes during each of the past twelve years. Group 2: Executions in gaols.
 E. Particulars of each case of insanity occurring in the prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1898.

TABLE A.

GENERAL Medical Statistics of Prisons in New South Wales for the year ended 31st December, 1898.

Prison.	Daily Average number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total number of Cases of sickness treated in Hospital.	Deaths from—											Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds			
			Phthisis and Hamoptysis.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Other continued Fevers.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Diarrhoea.	Other natural causes.	Alcoholism.	Suicide.		Execution.	Other non-natural causes.	
Darlinghurst	492.2	526	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Goulburn	218.6	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parramatta	296.8	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathurst	234.0	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berrima	66.7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Biloela	239.0	140	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maitland	123.8	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trial Bay	111.9	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albury	26.9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armidale	24.9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken Hill	27.1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deniliquin	21.2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dubbo	43.2	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Forbes	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grafton	23.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hay	14.7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudgee	11.6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	36.8	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wagga Wagga	12.0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilcannia	15.93	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wollongong	8.5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yass	4.2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Young	37.8	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balranald	1.1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bega	3.1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bingera	2.7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombala	0.45	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bourke	10.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Braidwood	1.02	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burrowa	0.27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbelltown	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Casino	7.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cobar	5.4	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooma	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonabarabran	1.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonamble	4.5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cootamundra	11.2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowra	3.362	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glen Innes	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenfell	0.6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gundagai	5.0	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunnedah	6.0	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hillston	2.0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverell	3.5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kempsey (West)	2.67	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moree	10.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murrurundi	0.5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narrabri	8.8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narrandera	6.4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newcastle	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange	9.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Macquarie	1.1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singleton	0.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taree	1.0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenterfield	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walgett	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wentworth	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windsor	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Totals	Males... 2031.02 Females... 232.402 Totals... 2233.422	1612	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	1	...	4
			1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	1	...	4

TABLE B.

PARTICULARS of Prisoners Released on Medical Grounds from the Prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1898.

Name of Prison.	Sex	Register No and Initials of Prisoner	Date of Reception	Sentence	Date of Conviction	Date of Release	Disease on account of which released (as returned by Medical Officer)	Whether disease originated before or after reception into Prison
Darlinghurst	M.	98/1130, W.P.	9/3/98	9 months' Imp.	27/1/98	28/5/98	Senile debility.	Before.
Berrima .	M.	98/68, T.W.	12/10/98	6 months' H.L.	11/10/98	17/11/98	Insanity (delusional)	After.
Tamworth .	M.	98/130, D.G.	21/5/98	2 months' H.L.	21/5/98	27/6/98	Typhoid fever.	After.
„	M	97/180, C.S.	17/8/97	Confinee	17/8/97	5/3/98	Typhoid fever.	After.

NOTE -At the remaining fifty seven gaols there were no prisoners released on medical grounds during the year

TABLE C.

PARTICULARS of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Prisons of New South Wales during the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

Name of Prison	Sex	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner	Age at Death	Date of Reception into Prison	Sentence	Date of Conviction	Date of Death	Cause of Death (as returned by Visiting Surgeon)	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison	General Health on Reception into Prison	Number of former Convictions	Previous Occupation.
Darlinghurst	Male	2143/98 J C	39	2/5/98	2 months' C	2/5/98	10/6/98	Cerebral apoplexy	After	Debilitated	13	Bootmaker
„	„	3362/98 J W	29	1/10 95	Imprisonment for life	1/10/95	16/12/98	Chronic brain disease and cerebral hemorrhage	Before	General health good, but suffering from brain disease	Nil	Labourer.
Parramatta	„	312/98 W McD	65	4/5 98	3 months' hard labour	4/5/98	13/5/98	Bronchitis and syncope	„	Admitted to hospital on reception to gaol in bad health	1	„
Bathurst	„	133/98 B M	48	20/4/98	Remanded		7/5/98	Cancer	„	Bad	Nil	Shoemaker.
„	„	201/98 W G	45	20/6/98	1 month, C	18/6/98	23/6 98	Senile apoplexy and injuries received before admission into gaol	„	Dying	Nil	Miner.
Biloela	„	2362 97 J McP	45	24/12/97	14 days' hard labour	24/12/97	1/1/98	Natural causes	„	Bad	Nil	Labourer.
„	„	2644/98 J J	39	16/11/98	3 months' hard labour	16/11/98	26/11/98	Heart disease	„	Fair	7	Clerk.
Maitland	„	351/98 M D	34	5/5/98	3 years' penal servitude	29/7/97	13/3/98	Bright's disease	Uncertain	Good	37	Cook
Broken Hill .	„	145 98 J L	48	6/6/98	Remanded		18/6/98	Lead poisoning	Before	Feeble	Nil	Miner
Dubbo .	Female	271/98 A B	32	9/12/98	„		11/12/98	Broncho pneumonia and meningitis	„	Bad	Nil	Married.
„	Male	160/98 W M	40	24/8/98	Death	6/10/98	13/12/98	Executed—dislocation of neck	After	Good	Nil	Labourer
Tamworth ..	„	141/98 R M	71	6/6/98	2 months' hard labour	6/6/98	30/7/98	Acute inflammation of lungs and senile decay	„	Bad	1	„
Wilcannia	„	7/98 P C	64	22/2/98	1 month hard labour	22/2/98	27/2/98	Diarrhoea	Before	„	Nil	„
Wollongong	„	17/98 J C	27	12/2/98	Remanded		15/2/98	Brain softening	„	„	Nil	„
Yass	„	5/98 F W C	34	19/1/98	„		21/1/98	Senile decay	„	Dying	Nil	„
Young ...	„	50/98 T B	60	19/5/98	„		21/5/98	Congestion of lungs	„	Very sick	Nil	„
„	„	54/98 W D	62	25/5/98	„		26/5/98	Heart disease	„	„	Nil	Gardener
Gundagai	„	33/98 T L	70	1/3/98	1 month hard labour	26/2/98	16/3/98	Heart disease and dropsy	„	Bad	Nil	„
Gunnedah .	„	106/98 M N	50	10/11/98	Remanded		11/11/98	Collapse	„	Unconscious	Nil	Drover
Moree .	„	126/98 W F	40	28 6/98	„		30/6/98	Abscess on the brain	„	Bad	Nil	Selector.
Port Macquarie	„	5/98 T C.	66	28/2/98	„		8/3/98	Coma, consequent on previous starvation	„	„	Nil	Labourer.

NOTE -No prisoners died in the remaining forty four gaols during the year.

TABLE D.—Group 1.

TABLE showing the Daily Average Prison Population, with the number of Deaths from Natural Causes, during each of the past twelve years in the Prisons of New South Wales.

Year.	In Prison.					
	Daily Average.	Deaths from Natural Causes.	Suicides.	Total.	Death-rate—	
					Per thousand of gaol population.	Per thousand of general population.
Year ended 31st December, 1887	2,374.56	34	1	35	14.73	.03
" " 1888	2,299.83	29	2	31	13.47	.02
" " 1889	2,227.77	33	...	33	14.81	.03
" " 1890	2,261.18	28	...	28	12.38	.02
" " 1891	2,458.74	37	...	37	15.04	.03
" " 1892	2,550.69	39	...	39	15.28	.03
" " 1893	2,540.47	30	1	31	12.20	.02
" " 1894	2,443.8	21	...	21	8.59	.01
" " 1895	2,492.3	22	...	22	8.82	.01
" " 1896	2,442.8	29	1	30	12.28	.02
" " 1897	2,324.91	21	1*	22	9.46	.01
" " 1898	2,233.42	20	...	20	8.95	.01

* Committed day after entry into gaol.

NOTE.—A custom prevails of sending persons to gaol for medical treatment where hospitals or charitable institutions are not available. This practice not only seriously inconveniences the Department, but swells the prison death-rate, unfortunate persons are occasionally received in a moribund condition.

TABLE D.—Group 2.

EXECUTIONS IN GAOL.

Year ended 31st December, 1889.....	3
" " 1890.....	1
" " 1891.....	3
" " 1892.....	1
" " 1893.....	5
" " 1894.....	5
" " 1895.....	1
" " 1896.....	1
" " 1897.....	3
" " 1898.....	1

EXECUTIONS for 10-year periods, with Yearly Averages.

10-year period ended 31st December, 1834.....	Executions.	Yearly Averages.
" " 1844.....	308	30.8
" " 1854.....	174	17.4
" " 1864.....	38	3.8
" " 1874.....	38	3.8
" " 1884.....	31	3.1
" " 1894.....	22	2.2
" " 1898.....	29	2.9
" " 1898.....	6	1.5

NOTE.—The period ended 31st December, 1898, is for four years only.

TABLE E.

Particulars of each case of Insanity occurring in the Prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1898.

Prison	Sex	Register Number	Age on Reception	Degree of Education	Occupation prior to Reception	Offence or Charge	Date of Conviction (if convicted)	Sentence (if convicted)	Date of Reception into Prison	Mental Condition on Reception into Prison	Whether Remanded for Observation	Whether known to have been previously Insane	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there)	Form of Insanity	Supposed Cause of Insanity	Recovered in Prison	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with date of each	Discharged to Police Courts, with date	Died in Prison, with date	Certified as Insane, with date, but remaining in Prison at the end of the year	Remaining in the Prison, not certified as Insane at the end of the year	
Darlinghurst	Female	36	37	Read and write	Servant	Vagrancy		Remanded	3/1/98	Alcoholic	Yes	No	On reception	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	7/1/98		7/1/98				
	Male	60	40	"	"	Attempted suicide			4/1/98	Delusive Sane	No	"	51 days	Del insanity Sane	Not known	20/1/98	20/1/98					
	"	170	23	"	Labourer	Assault	10/1/98	6 months' hard labour	10/1/98	Sane	No	"	On reception	Demented	Alcohol	11/6/98						
	"	173	27	"	Seaman	"		Governor's pleasure	19/1/98	Alcoholic	Under OBS	"	"	69 days	Epilepsy	Epilepsy	1/4/98					Yes
	"	303	31	"	Bookbinder	Unlawfully on premises	4/10/95	3 years' penal servitude	19/1/98	Epilepsy	No	"	"	50 days	Mental debility	Not known						
	"	470	32	"	Engineer	In possession of house breaking implements	14/2/98	18 months hard labour	14/2/98	Sane	"	"	"	On reception	Sane	Sane	11/2/98					
	"	517	26	"	Carter	Bigamy		Awaiting trial	2/2/98	"	Under OBS	"	"	"	Sane	Sane						
	"	537	29	"	Farmer	Criminal assault		Governor's pleasure	4/2/98	Morose	"	"	"	"	Sexual insanity	Not known	5/3/98	To liberty, 5/3/98				
	"	598	42	"	Pastry cook	Illegally on premises		Remanded	7/2/98	Alcoholic	Yes	"	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	14/2/98	14/2/98				
	"	614	17	"	Labourer	Stealing	8/2/98	4 months hard labour	8/2/98	Sane	No	"	"	2 days	Malingering	Malingering	28/2/98					
	"	706	67	"	Farmer	Cattle stealing	14/1/95	4 years penal servitude	18/2/98	Demented	"	"	"	On reception	Demented	Senile decay	21/3/98					Yes
	"	707	22	"	Horse dealer	Stealing	23/7/96	"	12/2/98	Sane	"	"	"	"	Mental debility	Weak minded						
	"	750	35	"	Publican	Assault	15/2/98	42 days' confinement	15/2/98	Alcoholic	"	"	"	8 days	General paralysis of insanity	Not known	28/3/98	Sentence expired, 28/3/98				
	"	786	53	"	Labourer	Obscene language	16/2/98	24 hours' confinement	16/2/98	"	"	"	"	On reception	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	17/2/98	Sentence expired, 17/2/98				
	"	795	27	"	Miner	Assault and robbery	26/2/97	2 1/2 years' hard labour	17/2/98	Sane	"	"	"	"	Mental debility	Weak minded						Yes
	"	983	47	Foreign	Cook	Indecent exposure		Remanded	1/3/98	"	Yes	"	"	"	Sane	Sane	2/3/98		2/3/98			Yes
	"	990	30	Read and write	Butcher	House breaking	3/12/96	5 years' penal servitude	1/3/98	"	No	"	"	"	Mental debility	Weak minded						
	"	1,063	21	"	Sailor	Refusing duty	5/3/98	28 days' hard labour	5/3/98	Sane	"	"	"	"	Sane	Sane	31/3/98	Sentence expired, 31/3/98				
	"	1,130	74	"	Labourer	Cattle stealing	27/1/98	9 months hard labour	9/3/95	"	"	"	"	"	"	Old age	28/5/98	Discharged by special remission, 28/5/98.				
	"	1,222	31	"	Harness maker	Uttering counterfeit coin	10/8/97	"	14/3/98	"	"	"	"	"	Sane	Sane	9/5/98	Sentence expired, 9/5/98				
	"	1,434	23	"	Labourer	Abusive language		Remanded	28/3/98	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	28/3/98	28/3/98				
	"	1,443	54	"	"	Attempted suicide			24/3/98	Alcoholic	"	"	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	25/3/98	25/3/98				
	"	1,628	48	Foreign	Cook	Arson	16/10/95	5 years' penal servitude	2/4/98	"	No	"	"	"	Sane	Sane	4/8/98					
	"	1,738	47	Read and write	Labourer	Stealing		Remanded	9/4/98	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	12/4/98	12/4/98				
	"	1,831	38	"	Seaman	Injure property	14/4/98	14 days' confinement	14/4/98	Alcoholic	No	"	"	1 day	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	27/4/98	Sentence expired, 27/4/98				
	"	1,866	31	"	Married	Attempted suicide		Remanded	16/4/98	"	Yes	"	"	On reception	"	"	20/4/98	20/4/98				
	"	1,919	60	"	Labourer	Vagrancy	3/3/98	6 months' hard labour	18/4/98	Sane	No	"	"	"	Sane	Sane	21/4/98					
"	1,953	24	"	Servant	Attempted suicide	21/4/98	7 days confinement	21/4/98	Alcoholic	"	"	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	27/4/98	Sentence expired, 27/4/98					
"	1,999	33	"	Labourer	Inflicting grievous bodily harm	7/5/98	12 months' hard labour	7/5/98	Sane	"	"	"	"	Mental debility	Not known						Yes	
"	2,154	32	"	"	Attempted suicide		Remanded	5/5/98	Demented	Yes	"	"	"	Del insanity	Alcoholism	26/5/98	26/5/98					
"	2,200	70	"	Dealer	"		"	6/5/98	Alcoholic	"	"	"	"	"	"	7/5/98						
"	2,272	40	"	Laundress	Vagrancy		"	10/5/98	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17/5/98	17/5/98					
"	2,328	48	"	Labourer	Attempted suicide		"	14/5/98	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20/5/98	20/5/98					
"	2,406	27	"	Cook	Stealing	20/5/98	1 month's hard labour	20/5/98	Epilepsy	No	"	"	"	Epilepsy	Epilepsy	18/6/98	Sentence expired, 18/6/98					
"	2,433	68	"	Dealer	Attempted suicide		Remanded	23/5/98	Suicidal	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	30/5/98	30/5/98					
"	2,447	28	"	Servant	"		"	23/5/98	Alcoholic	"	"	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	30/5/98	30/5/98					
"	2,534	39	"	Labourer	Indecent language	28/5/98	14 days' confinement	28/5/98	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	30/5/98	30/5/98					
"	2,575	28	"	Greengrocer	Hawking without a license	31/5/98	7 days confinement	31/5/98	"	"	"	"	1 day	"	"	6/6/98	Sentence expired, 6/6/98					
"	2,594	42	"	Fitter	Assault		Remanded	2/6/98	"	Yes	"	"	On reception	"	"	3/6/98		3/6/98				

Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if convicted).	Sentence (if convicted).	Date of Reception into Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into Prison.	Whether Remanded for Observation.	Whether known to have been previously insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Recovered in Prison.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with date of each.	Discharged to Police Courts, with date.	Died in Prison, with date.	Certified as Insane, with date; but remaining in Prison at the end of the year.	Remaining in the Prison; not certified as Insane at the end of the year.
Darlinghurst.	Male	2,704	28	Read and write.	Seaman	Absent from ship		Remanded	10/6/98	Sane	Yes	No	On reception	Sane	Sane	11/6/98					
	"	2,706	30	"	Hearse-driver	Wife desertion		"	10/6/98	Alcoholic	"	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	14/6/98					
	"	2,748	30	"	Seaman	Attempted suicide		"	30/6/98	"	"	"	"	"	"	14/6/98					
	"	2,811	36	"	Waiter	Vagrancy	22/6/98	4 months' hard labour	22/6/98	Sane	No	"	7 days	Sane	Sane	30/8/98					
	"	2,979	32	"	Labourer	Stealing	15/10/98	4 years' penal servitude	23/6/98	"	"	"	On reception	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	5/9/98					
	"	3,019	66	"	"	Vagrancy		Remanded	1/7/98	Alcoholic	Yes	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	8/7/98		8/7/98			
	"	3,114	25	"	"	House-breaking implements in his possession	3/8/97	18 months' hard labour	7/7/98	Debility	No	"	"	Mental debility	Not known	23/11/98		Sentence expired, 23/11/98.			
	"	3,137	30	"	Cook	In possession of stolen property		Remanded	8/7/98	Sane	Yes	"	"	Sane	Sane	25/7/98		25/7/98			
	"	3,152	52	"	Labourer	Stealing		"	9/7/98	Alcoholic	"	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	12/7/98		12/7/98			
	"	3,179	31	"	"	Attempted suicide	12/7/98	14 days' confinement	12/7/98	Alcoholism	No	"	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	13/7/98				
	"	3,226	40	Foreign.	"	Vagrancy	15/7/98	3 months' hard labour	15/7/98	Sane	"	"	36 days	Del. insanity	Not known	14/10/98		Sentence expired, 14/10/98.			
	Female	3,336	27	Read and write.	Tailoress	"		Remanded	20/7/98	"	Yes	"	On reception	Sane	Sane	27/7/98		27/7/98			
	Male	3,362	29	"	Labourer	Inflicting grievous bodily harm, with intent to murder	1/10/95	Life	21/7/98	Demented	No	"	"	Del. insanity	Not known	No			16/12/98		
	"	3,372	31	"	Blacksmith	Injure property	22/7/98	Governor's pleasure	22/7/98	Delusive	"	"	27 days	"	"	"					Yes.
	"	3,394	56	"	Miner	Attempted suicide		Remanded	25/7/98	Alcoholism	Yes	"	On reception	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	23/7/98					
	"	3,462	48	"	Tailor	Riotous behaviour		"	28/7/98	Delusive	"	"	"	Del. insanity	Not known	2/8/98		2/8/98			
	"	3,636	31	Foreign.	Engine-fitter	Attempted suicide		"	8/8/98	Sane	"	"	"	Sane	Sane	22/8/98		22/8/98			
	Female	3,637	27	Read and write.	Servant	"		"	8/8/98	"	"	"	"	"	"	11/8/98		11/8/98			
	Male	3,728	33	"	Tinsmith	Assault	13/8/98	21 days' confinement	13/8/98	"	No	"	"	"	"	15/8/98					
	Female	3,741	56	"	Servant	Hawking without a license		Remanded	13/8/98	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	19/8/98		19/8/98			
	Male	3,871	41	"	Carpenter	Threatening	25/8/98	1 month's confinement	25/8/98	Alcoholic	No	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	27/8/98					Yes.
	"	3,879	36	"	Painter	I. Breaking, entering and stealing	13/11/94	6 years' penal servitude	25/8/98	Sane	"	"	"	Mental weakness	Not known	No					Yes.
	"	3,938	42	"	Labourer	II. Receiving		3 years' hard labour	29/8/98	"	No	"	"	"	"	"					Yes.
	"	3,980	35	"	Agent	Attempted sodomy	4/2/97	Remanded	1/9/98	Alcoholic	Yes	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	23/9/98		23/9/98			
	"	4,025	25	"	Labourer	Using insulting language	3/9/98	21 days' confinement	3/9/98	Sane	No	"	"	Sane	Sane	23/9/98		Sentence expired, 23/9/98.			
"	4,253	32	"	Machinist	Damage property		Remanded	15/9/98	Alcoholic	Yes	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	22/9/98		22/9/98				
"	4,309	51	"	Fireman	Inflicting grievous bodily harm		"	19/9/98	Sane	"	"	"	Sane	Sane	20/9/98						
"	4,420	36	"	Labourer	Attempted suicide		"	30/9/98	Alcoholic	"	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	1/10/98					Yes.	
"	4,515	52	"	"	Stealing		"	3/10/98	Delusive	No	"	"	Del. insanity	Not known	No						
"	4,593	28	"	Painter	Assault and robbery	15/3/97	3 years' penal servitude	8/10/98	Alcoholic	Yes	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	10/10/98		10/10/98				
"	4,670	30	"	Labourer	Attempted suicide		Remanded	8/10/98	"	"	"	"	"	"	"						
"	4,670	30	"	Labourer	Vagrancy	13/10/98	3 months' hard labour	13/10/98	Demented	No	"	17 days	Del. insanity	Not known	No	28/11/98					
"	4,694	18	Foreign	Cook	Attempted suicide		Remanded	14/10/98	Melancholy	Yes	"	On reception	Melancholia	"	28/10/98		28/10/98				
"	4,857	29	Read and write.	"	Horse-stealing		"	21/10/98	Sane	No	"	2 days	Sane	Sane	25/10/98						
"	4,876	20	"	Labourer	Unlawfully on premises	24/10/98	3 months' hard labour	24/10/98	"	"	"	2 months and 5 days	Demented—Masturbation	Weak mind	No					Yes.	
"	4,912	29	"	"	Attempted suicide		Remanded	25/10/98	Alcoholic	Yes	"	On reception	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	26/10/98						
"	4,992	47	"	"	"		"	31/10/98	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/11/98						
"	5,020	29	"	Clerk	Assault	1/11/98	2 months' confinement	1/11/98	Alcoholism	No	"	18 days	"	"	No		Discharged—Fine paid, 18/11/98.				
"	5,095	41	"	Seaman	Threatening language		Remanded	5/11/98	"	Yes	"	On reception	"	"	17/11/98		17/11/98				
Female	5,335	35	"	Servant	Vagrancy		"	18/11/98	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/12/98		1/12/98				

Prison	Sex	Register Number	Age on Reception	Degree of Education	Occupation prior to Reception	Offence or Charge	Date of Conviction (if convicted)	Sentence (if convicted)	Date of Reception into Prison	Mental Condition on Reception into Prison	Whether Remanded for Observation	Whether known to have been previously Insane	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there)	Form of Insanity	Supposed Cause of Insanity	Recovered in Prison	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with date of each	Discharged to Police Courts, with date	Died in Prison, with date	Certified as Insane, with date, but remaining in Prison at the end of the year	Remaining in the Prison, not certified as Insane at the end of the year	
Darlinghurst	Male	5,544	33	Read and write	Fireman	Injure property		Remanded	28 11/98	Alcoholism	Yes	No	On reception	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	5/12/98		5/12/98				
	Female	5,454	24	"	Servant	Vagrancy		"	29/11/98	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/12/98		1/12/98				
	Male	5,560	21	Foreign	Labourer	"		"	30/11/98	Demented	"	"	1 day	"	Not known		8/12/98		8/12/98			
	"	5,616	17	Read and write.	Compositor	Attempted suicide		"	3/12 98	Sane	"	"	On reception	Sane	Sane	10/12/98		10/12/98				
	"	5,659	32	"	Buckley	Discharge firearms		"	6/12/98	Alcoholic	"	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcoholism	13/12/98		13/12/98				
Goulburn	"	5,750	50	"	Tailor	Attempted suicide		"	12/12/98	"	"	"	"	"	"	13/12/98		13/12/98				
	Female	5,762	38	Foreign	Labourer	"		"	13/12/98	Suicidal	"	"	"	Suicidal	Not known	20/12/98		20/12/98				
	"	5,857	28	Read and write	Servant	Stealing		"	19/12/98	Alcoholic	"	"	"	Alcoholic	Alcoholic	29/12 98		29/12/98				
	"	5,900	32	"	Traveler	Illegally pawning	26/7/98	9 months' hard labour	22/12/98	Demented	No	"	"	Mental debility	"	No					Yes	
	Male	5,919	33	"	Barber	Robbery with violence	6/10/94	8 years penal servitude	23/12/98	Sane	"	"	"	Sane	"	"					Yes	
	"	31	37	"	Labourer	Vagrancy	18/2/98	14 days confinement	19/2/98	Violent	"	Not known	"	Hallucination	Mental worry	"		3/3/98				
	"	84	38	"	Engine driver	Attempted suicide	4/4/98	2 months confinement	4/4/98	Quiet	"	"	1 month	Suicidal	Not known	Yes						Yes
	"	113	29	"	Carter	Horse stealing	29/3/98	12 months hard labour	17/4/98	"	"	"	1 month	Kleptomania	"							Yes
	Parramatta	"	342	41	"	Labourer	Attempted suicide	29/12/98	14 days confinement	22/12/98	"	"	On reception	Delusional	Alcoholism	Yes						Yes
		"	554	40	"	"	Vagrancy	13 1/98	7 days confinement	13 1/98	Sane	"	No	"	Mania	Destitution	19/1/98					
"		505	24	"	Dealer	Indecent assault	11/11/97	5 years penal servitude	23/11/97	"	"	"	1 month 21 days	Hyster mania	Masturbation	27/1/98						
"		558	28	"	Cook	Stealing	4/8/97	4 years penal servitude	19 1/98	Doubtful	"	"	On reception	Mania	Not known						Yes	
"		562	45	"	Labourer	Indecent assault	17/9/97	3 years penal servitude	12/11/97	"	"	"	2 months 16 days	"	"	"					Yes	
"		563	31	"	Cook	Attempt to murder	18/6/95	10 years' penal servitude	24/11/96	Sane	"	Yes	14 months and 15 days	"	"	1/6/98						
"		564	48	"	Labourer	Threatening language	9/2 98	2 months' imprisonment	9/2/98	Suffering from drink	"	No	1 day	Delirium	Alcohol	17/2/98						
"		565	20	"	"	Suspected person	8/2/98	6 months' hard labour	11/2/98	Epilepsy	"	Yes	6 days	Mania	Epilepsy	6/8/98						
"		567	48	"	"	Damaging property	1/3/98	3 months' imprisonment	1/3/98	Suffering from drink	"	No	On reception	Alcoholism	Alcohol	9/3/98						
"		568	63	"	Miner	Murder	4/10/92	Life	26/11/92	Insane	"	Yes	5 years 3 months and 10 days 9 days	Mania	Not known						Yes.	
"		570	56	"	Labourer	Vagrancy	10/3/98	14 days confinement	10/3/98	Suffering from drink.	"	No	9 days	"	Alcohol			23/3/98				
"		571	24	"	Saddler	"	18 3/98	14 days confinement	18/3/98	Sane	"	"	On reception	Melancholic	Masturbation	31/3/98						
"		572	54	"	Cook	Stealing	22/11/97	6 months' hard labour	3/12/97	Melancholic	"	"	3 months 20 days	"	Not known	3/4/98						
"		573	22	"	Draper	Indecent language	10/3/98	3 months' confinement.	16/3/98	Doubtful	"	"	20 days	"	Masturbation			9/6/98				
"		579	39	"	Carpenter	Attempted suicide		Remanded	6/5/98	Suffering from drink	Yes	"	On reception	"	Destitution			20/5 98				
"	584	31	"	Sailor	Assault	23/7/98	2 months hard labour	23/7/98	Epilepsy	No	"	1 day	Epilepsy mania	Epilepsy	22/9/98							
"	585	27	"	Labourer	Vagrancy	18/7/98	3 months hard labour	18/7/98	Sane	"	"	7 days	Dementia	Not known	17/10/98							
"	587	24	"	"	Horse stealing	25/7/98	2 years' hard labour	11/8/98	Doubtful	"	"	On reception	Mania with delusions	"		12/9/98						
"	588	70	Nil	"	Vagrancy	15/8/98	1 month's hard labour	20/8/98	Sane	"	"	"	Sane	"	14/9/98							
"	590	55	Read and write	Tailor	Sodomy	22/2/94	10 years penal servitude	16/3/98	Doubtful	"	"	5 months 28 days	Melancholic	"	No						Yes.	
"	591	43	"	Plasterer	Stealing	14/9 98	3 months' hard labour	14/9 98	Sane	"	"	On reception	Chorea	"		13/12/98						
"	592	29	"	Printer	Forgery and uttering	24 2/96	8 years penal servitude	17/9/98	Insane	"	Yes	"	Mania	"		12/12/98						
"	593	44	"	Carpenter	Wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm	6/10/88	Life	2/4/98	Sane	"	No	5 months 24 days	"	"		25/10/98						

Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if convicted).	Sentence (if convicted).	Date of Reception into Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into Prison.	Whether Remanded for Observation.	Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Recovered in Prison.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with date of each.	Discharged to Police Courts, with date.	Died in Prison, with date.	Certified as Insane, with date, but remaining in Prison at the end of the year.	Remaining in the Prison; not certified as Insane at the end of the year.
Parramatta	Male	594	24	Read and write.	Labourer	Horse-stealing	25/7/98	2 years' hard labour	11/8/98	Insane	No	Yes	1 month 24 days.	Mania	Not known						Yes.
	"	595	20	"	"	Stealing	22/8/98	6 months' hard labour	23/8/98	Sane	"	No	1 month 14 days.	"	"						Yes.
Bathurst	"	595	32	"	Sailor	Vagrancy	20/10/98	2 months' hard labour	20/10/98	"	Yes	"	On reception	Chorea	"	19/12/98					
	"	599	16	"	Labourer	Stealing	24/10/98	Remanded	24/10/98	"	"	"	"	Sane	"						
	"	173	25	"	Groom	Vagrancy	19/5/98	3 months' hard labour	20/5/98	Mania	No	"	26 days	Mania	"	15/6/98					
	"	266	21	"	Labourer	(1) Obscene language; (2) vagrancy.	17/8/98	(1) 30 days' confinement; (2) 30 days' confinement (accumulative).	20/8/98	"	"	"	9 days	"	"	No	24/8/98				
"	327	23	Nil	"	"	Manslaughter	5/10/97	Penal servitude for life	19/10/97	Sane	"	"	13 months and 28 days	"	"						Yes.
"	304	32	Read and write.	Dealer	(1) Stealing from the person; (2) inflicting grievous bodily harm.	26/7/97	7 years' penal servitude	13/10/98	Sane	"	"	"	1 month 23 days.	"	"						Yes.
Berrima	"	68	40	"	Bricklayer	Stealing	11/10/98	6 months' hard labour	12/10/98	Eccentric	"	Not known	9 days	Delusional	"						
Biloela	"	2,392	41	"	Cook	Malicious injure pro- perty.	17/10/98	21 days' confinement.	17/10/98	Insane	"	"	On reception	"	"						
	"	2,856	42	"	Labourer	Vagrancy	3/12/98	1 month's hard labour	3/12/98	"	"	"	"	Dementia	"						
"	2,167	36	"	Engineer	Unlawfully on premises	30/11/97	3 months' hard labour	30/11/97	Sane	"	Yes	30 days	Imbecility	"	5/2/98						
"	2,739	30	"	Fireman	Unlawfully in a dwelling.	3/12/98	2 months' hard labour	22/11/98	Melancholy	"	Not known	On reception	Melancholia	"	26/11/98						
"	Female	2,867	30	"	Married	(1) drunk and disorderly; (2) indecent language.	3/12/98	1 month's confinement	3/12/98	Suffering from drink.	"	"	"	Delusional	Alcoholism	8/12/98					
Maitland	Male	2	46	Nil	Gardener	Attempted suicide	29/12/97	1 month's hard labour	3/1/98	Morose	"	"	"	Mania	Drink	28/1/98					
	"	387	28	Read and write.	Labourer	Vagrancy	2/5/98	2 months' hard labour	2/5/98	Sullen	"	"	1 day	"	"	Opium-eating.	14/5/98				
"	425	40	"	"	"	"	"	Remanded	6/6/98	Stupid	Yes	"	On reception	"	Drink	13/6/98					
"	119	42	"	Bootmaker	Burglary and larceny.	5/4/98	14 years' penal servitude.	24/2/98	Foolish	No	No	9 months	Mania	Not known	29/11/98						13/6/98
Broken Hill	"	885	55	"	Drover	Larceny	"	Awaiting trial	6/12/98	Excited	"	"	3 days	"	Drink	15/12/98					
	"	146	25	"	Labourer	Attempted suicide	"	Remanded	6/6/98	Unsettled	Yes	"	On reception	Epilepsy	Hereditary	13/6/98					
Dubbo	"	52	55	"	"	Assault	"	"	9/4/98	Sane	No	"	10 days	Delusions	Unknown	No					
Mudgee	"	3	25	"	"	Attempted suicide	"	"	19/1/98	Melancholy	Yes	"	On reception	Melancholy	Mental trouble.						
Tamworth	"	144	64	"	"	"	"	"	8/6/98	Violent	"	"	"	Suicidal	Not known	No					
	"	83	52	"	"	Vagrancy	9/3/98	1 month's hard labour	18/3/98	"	No	"	"	Delusions	"	"					
Young	"	21	36	"	Butcher	Attempted suicide	7/2/98	3 months' imprisonment.	8/2/98	"	"	Not known	"	Suicidal	"	"					
	"	53	40	Nil	Labourer	Vagrancy	13/5/98	"	23/5/98	Melancholy	"	"	"	Melancholy	"	"					
Braidwood	"	206	37	Read and write.	"	Arson	"	Awaiting trial	23/8/98	"	"	"	"	Delusional	"	"					
Cootamundra	"	6	51	"	"	Vagrancy	"	Remanded	11/1/98	Imbecile	Yes	Yes	"	Imbecility	Congenital	"					

Total, 142. Of this number, 100 showed symptoms of insanity on reception, and 22 within one month after admission.

Exclusive of this number, 389 persons were remanded into the various gaols, charged with being of unsound mind, or for protection, and 42 others were received suffering from the effects of drink.

APPENDIX IV.

Returns concerning Prisoners and Expenditure.

1. Return of prisoners received into the prisons of New South Wales, and of those disposed of, during the year ended 31st December, 1898.
2. Return of the nationalities of prisoners committed to the prisons of New South Wales during the year 1898.
3. Return of the daily average, the greatest and least number of prisoners in custody, in each of the prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1898.
4. Return showing the number and sentences of prisoners under each period of sentence of penal servitude, hard labour, or imprisonment in all prisons on the 31st December, 1898.
5. Higher Court convictions. Return showing the population of New South Wales, with the number of prisoners actually received into gaol under sentence of death, of penal servitude, or of hard labour for a term of years, of imprisonment on indictment, in each year from 1890.
- 5A. Return showing the number of prisoners received into the prisons of New South Wales, imprisoned on summary convictions or want of sureties, or for non-payment of fines on summary convictions, during the years 1897 and 1898.
6. Return showing the number of prisoners received into the prisons of New South Wales, within each of the following periods of sentence during the year 1898.
7. Return showing average sentences and number of prisoners sentenced at the Gaol Deliveries and Courts of Quarter Sessions during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.
8. Return of prisoners convicted at the Gaol Deliveries and Courts of Quarter Sessions during the year ended 31st December, 1898, and the number of previous convictions recorded against such prisoners; also, the number of such prisoners who had not been previously convicted.
9. Statement of the restraints, punishments, and offences during the year ended 31st December, 1898, in each of the prisons of New South Wales.
10. Statement of accommodation for prisoners in the prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1898, and the daily average, and the greatest number of prisoners.
11. Return of prisoners within each of the following periods of age remaining in each of the prisons of New South Wales, on the 31st December, 1898.
12. Comparative statement, showing daily average number of prisoners, and the cost of salaries and contingencies, during the years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898. Police Gaols omitted.
13. Return showing cost of maintenance of established gaols, number of prisoners to each officer, &c., &c., during the years 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898. Police Gaols omitted.
14. Detailed cost of established gaols during the year 1898.

No. 1.

RETURN of Prisoners received into the Prisons of New South Wales, and of those disposed of, during the year ended 31st December, 1898.

	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of prisoners in gaol at commencement of the year.	2,017	243	2,260						
Received—									
Under commitment, not having been in custody in other gaols, viz. :—									
Remanded and discharged	1,727	326	2,053						
Remaining on remand at the end of the year	51	9	60						
For trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and the result :—									
Male. Female. Total.									
Tried and convicted	330	11	391						
Tried and acquitted	161	16	177						
Remaining untried at the end of the year.	88	3	91						
Otherwise disposed of ..	293	32	325						
	922	62	984						
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions (not previously in prison).	251	16	267						
Convicted summarily	8,905	2,689	11,594						
Want of sureties	78	5	83						
Debtors and civil process.....	84	4	88						
Naval and military offenders.....	115	....	115						
	14,150	3,354	17,504						
Less :—									
Male. Female. Total.									
Trial prisoners in gaol at end of year 1897 (dealt with at Court during 1898).	120	6	126						
Gaol transfers (dealt with at Court).	52	....	52						
	172	6	178						
Total	13,978	3,348	17,326						
				Total	13,978	3,348	17,326		

Gaol transfers—Males, 1,810; Females, 188. Number of prisoners actually received during 1898, 15,066; discharged, 15,245.

No. 2.

RETURN of Nationalities of Prisoners committed to the Prisons of New South Wales during the year 1898

EUROPE						Americans	Asiatics	AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES							Other Nationalities	Total
England	Scotland	Ireland	France	Germany	Other Europeans			New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	New Zealand		
2,728	831	2,120	105	175	456	268	258	6,064	912	263	177	25	215	285	121	15,003

NOTE—Nationalities of 63 debtors were not recorded

No 3

RETURN of the Daily Average, the Greatest and the Least Number of Prisoners in Custody in each of the Prisons of New South Wales during the Year ended 31st December, 1898

Prison	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Year			Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at one time and date				Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at one time and date			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Date	Male	Female	Total	Date
Darlinghurst	446	46	492	530	65	595	15/3 98	364	20	384	4/1 ^o /98
Goulburn	212	6	218	251	2	253	2/12/98	177	5	182	27/2/98
Parramatta	296	8	304	341		341	20/4/98	250		255	30/12/98
Bathurst	222	11	234	252	13	265	24/3/98	182	8	190	25/10/98
Berrima	66	7	73	78		78	30/6/98	57		57	21/12/98
Biloela	109	129	239	130	161	291	15/2/98	71	103	174	13/11/98
Matland	116	7	123	153		160	16/3/98	81	3	84	27/12/98
Tral Bay	111	9	120	121		121	21/2/98	104		104	2/9/98
Albury	24	2	26	35	6	41	23/1/98	17		18	26/7/98
Armidale	22	2	24	25	4	29	3/1/98	17	1	18	22/3/98
Broken Hill	22	4	26	27	7	35	24/3/98	16	4	20	23/1/98, 26 5/98
Deniliquin	19	2	21	31	3	34	24/25/9/98	10	2	12	26/2/98
Dubbo	38	4	42	50	5	55	13/10/98	28	4	32	1 to 3/7/98
Forbes	6	7	13	14	2	16	10/1/98	1	1	2	21/10/98
Grafton	25	5	30	34		34	23/12/98	18		18	7/11/98
Hav	13	1	14	24	1	25	4/4/98	6	1	7	27/12/98
Mudgee	10	8	18	15	2	17	10/2/98	6		6	31/7/98
Tamworth	35	1	36	48	4	52	12/12/98	24	1	25	19/6/93
Wagga Wagga	11	2	13	26		26	13/1/98	4		4	4/12/98
Wilcannia	15	0	15	26		26	10/1/98	9		9	30/7/98
Wollongong	8	3	11	16		16	3/3/98	3		3	5/11/98
Yass	3	3	6	9		9	20/3/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	21/8/98
Young	35	2	37	48	3	51	24/12/98	28	1	29	27/3/98
Barranald	1		1	4		4	1/4/98, 13 to 21/10/98, 29/10/98 to 11/11/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	2/2/98 to 3/3/98, 11 to 31/3/98, 2 to 10/4/98, 16/4/98 to 11/5/98 and 12/6/98 to 24/7/98
Bega	2	2	4	6		6	12/6/98	1		1	12/9/98
Bingara	2		2	7		7	18/7/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	17/9/98
Bombala	38	0	38	3		3	6 to 12/1/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	May, July, Sept, and Dec
Bourke	9	1	10	23	1	24	26/5/98	5		5	10/12/98
Bradwood	1	2	3	3		3	14/9/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	12/1/98
Burrowa	26	0	26	2		2	14 to 19/2/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	24/2/98 to 2/5/98
Campbelltown	21	0	21	2		2	31/12/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 to 18/1/98, 24/1/98 to 23/6/98, 22/7/98 to 17/8/98, 2/9/98 to 14/11/98, 26/11/98 to 13/12/98
Casino	7	6	13	14	1	15	13/11/98	1		1	18/12/98
Cobar	5	4	9	14	1	15	23/9/98	2		2	14/1/98
Cooma	1	3	4	12	1	13	2/3/98	1	1	2	13/3/98
Coonabarabran	1	0	1	6	1	7	12/2/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	23/4/98
Coonamble	4	1	5	9	2	11	20/3/98	1		1	30/4/98
Cootamundra	9	2	11	21	3	24	16/11/98	2	1	3	23/5/98
Cowra	3	0	3	14		14	11/11/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	3/3/98
Glen Innes	8	0	8	9	4	13	29/12/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	1/4/98
Grenfell	6	0	6	6		6	1/12/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	March to May
Gundagai	4	4	8	12		12	23/3/98	1		1	11/5/98
Gunnedah	5	2	7	11		11	1/1/98	2		2	31/3/98
Hillston	1	0	1	4	1	5	15/7/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	23 to 31/12/98
Inverell	3	5	8	8		8	5/9/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	2/1/98
Kempsey (West)	2	0	2	7		7	9/5/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	1/9/98
Moree	9	0	9	19	1	20	15/8/98	5		5	5/9/98
Murrumbidgee	5	5	10	4		4	27/1/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	1/1/98
Narrabri	8	4	12	17		17	5/12/98	2		2	1/1/98
Narrandera	6	3	9	13	1	14	27 to 29/9/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	27/2/98
Newcastle	3	2	5	10		10	8/9/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	17/9/98
Orange	8	1	9	18	2	20	14/12/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	16/11/98
Port Macquarie	1	0	1	5		5	20/12/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	June and August
Queanbeyan	12	0	12	2		2	18/8/98	1		1	31/12/93
Singleton	23	0	23	5		5	17/9/98	1		1	1/5/98
Taree	1	0	1	5		5	1/1/98	1		1	5/12/98
Tenterfield	1	1	2	4		4	7 to 13/1/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	21/10/98 to 2/12/98
Walgett	6	2	8	12		12	2 to 3/7/98	2		2	15 to 17/2/98, 4 to 11/10/98
Wellington	4	1	5	10	1	11	31/10/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	17/4/98
Wentworth	2	7	9	10		10	7/3/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	9/9/98
Windsor	9	1	10	6	1	7	18/1/98	Nil	Nil	Nil	17/4/98
Totals	2,001	402	2,403	422							

RETURN showing the Number and Sentences of Prisoners under each period of Sentence of Penal Servitude, Hard Labour, or Imprisonment in all Prisons on the 31st December, 1898

Period of Sentence	Sentenced to Penal Servitude or Hard Labour			Sentenced to Imprisonment only		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
A — PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES 3 YEARS AND UPWARDS						
Penal servitude and hard labour—						
Life	31	1	32	2		2
29 years						
25 "						
24 "						
23 "						
22 "						
21 "						
20 "	1		1			
19 "						
18 "	1		1			
17 "						
16 "	2		2			
15 "	7		7	1		1
14 "	11		11			
13 "						
12 "	7		7			
11 "						
10 "	45		45			
9 "						
8 "	13		13			
7 "	73		73			
6½ "	1		1			
6 "	32	1	33			
5½ "	1		1			
5 "	149	2	151			
4¾ "						
4½ "	5		5			
4 "	86	5	91			
3¾ "						
3½ "	4		4			
3¼ "						
3 "	182	3	185			
Total	651	12	663	3		3
B — PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES UNDER 3 YEARS						
Over 2 years	43		43			
24 months and over 23 months	122	3	125	4		4
23 "						
22 "	1		1			
21 "	2		2			
20 "	1		1			
19 "						
18 "						
17 "	52		52	2		2
16 "						
15 "	1		1			
14 "	7		7			
13 "	1		1			
12 "	1		1			
11 "	79	8	87	9		9
10 "	2		2			
9 "	4		4	1		1
8 "	34	2	36			
7 "						
6 "	3		3	4		4
5 "	195	35	230	11	1	12
4 "	3	1	4	4		4
3 "	43	3	46	11		11
2 "	171	44	215	32	8	40
1 "	42	11	53	25	7	32
4 weeks and over 3 weeks	49	7	56	23	11	34
3 "	4	1	5	20	4	24
2 "	7	2	9	7	3	10
1 week	18	2	20	27	9	36
6 days				2		2
5 "						
4 "						
3 "	2		2	4		4
2 "				2	1	3
1 day				1		1
No term specified				25		25
Total	887	119	1,006	214	44	258
Grand totals	1,538	131	1,669	217	44	261

NOTE —No term specified includes Debtors, Maintenance cases, and prisoners detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

HIGHER COURT CONVICTIONS.

RETURN showing the Population of New South Wales, with the Number of Prisoners actually received into gaol under sentence of Death, of Penal Servitude, or of Hard Labour for a term of years, of imprisonment on indictment, in each year from 1890.

Year.	Population of New South Wales.	Number of Prisoners received, sentenced by the Circuit and District Courts.					Total.	Per 100,000 of the General Population.
		Death, and Death Recorded.	Penal Servitude or Hard Labour.		Imprisonment only on Indictment. By Quarter Sessions or Criminal Courts.			
			By Quarter Sessions or Criminal Courts. Three years and upwards.	By Quarter Sessions or Criminal Courts. Under Three years.				
1890.....	1,121,860	7	240	386	121	754	67.2	
1891.....	1,165,300	7	256	439	109	811	69.5	
1892.....	1,197,650	5	211	427	78	721	60.2	
1893.....	1,223,370	10	244	477	84	815	66.6	
1894.....	1,251,450	10	211	556	79	856	68.4	
1895.....	1,277,870	7	195	524	73	799	62.5	
1896.....	1,297,640	4	179	535	103	821	63.2	
1897.....	1,323,460	7	194	569	31	792	59.8	
1898.....	1,346,240	5	169	472	12	658	48.8	

NOTE.—These figures represent the number of persons convicted who were actually received into gaol.

No. 5A.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners received into the Prisons of New South Wales imprisoned on Summary Conviction, or Want of Sureties, or for Non-payment of Fines on summary convictions, during the years 1897 and 1898.

Year.	Summary Convictions.			Summary Convictions per 100,000 of General Population.	Percentage of Imprisonment in Default to Total Summary Convictions.
	Non-payment of Fines.	Other Sentences.	Total.		
1897	8,337	3,182	11,519	870.4	72.4
1898	8,402	3,275	11,677	867.4	71.9

NOTE.—Number fined at Higher Courts and received into gaol during above years are not included.

No. 6.

RETURN showing the number of prisoners received into the Prisons of New South Wales, within each of the following periods of sentences, during the year 1898.

Period of Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Per 100,000 of general Population.
1 Week and under	4,301	1,609	5,910	
1 Month and over 1 week	2,489	622	3,111	
3 Months and over 1 month	1,565	342	1,907	
6 Months and over 3 months	672	120	792	
12 Months and over 6 months	210	11	221	
2 Years and over 1 year.....	157	2	159	
3 Years and over 2 years	99	3	102	
4 Years and over 3 years	27	1	28	
5 Years and over 4 years	46	2	48	
6 Years and over 5 years	3	1	4	
7 Years and over 6 years	8	.....	8
8 Years and over 7 years .....	.....	.....	.....
9 Years and over 8 years .....	.....	.....	.....
10 Years and over 9 years	3	.....	3
Over 10 years	2	.....	2
Life.....	1	.....	1
No term specified	230	12	242	355
				242
Totals	9,813	2,725	12,538

No. 7.

RETURN showing Average Sentences of the Number of Prisoners sentenced at the Gaol Deliveries and Courts of Quarter Sessions during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898, under the following period of sentences.

Period of Sentence.	1896.						1897.						1898.					
	Number Sentenced.			Average Sentences.			Number Sentenced.			Average Sentences.			Number Sentenced.			Average Sentences.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	On total number.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	On total number.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	On total number.
Under 12 months	281	17	298	mos. days. 5 2	mos. days. 5 12	mos. days. 5 3	278	22	300	mos. days. 5 14	mos. days. 4 17	mos. days. 5 12	227	16	243	mos. days. 5 10	mos. days. 4 8	mos. days. 5 7
12 months and under 3 years	323	17	340	year mos. 1 7	year mos. 1 4	year mos. 1 6	311	22	333	year mos. 1 5	year mos. 1 4	year mos. 1 5	276	14	290	year mos. 1 7	year mos. 1 2	year mos. 1 6
3 years and over.....	185	5	190	years mos. 4 8	years mos. 3 7	years mos. 4 7	192	2	194	years mos. 4 3	years mos. 4 6	years mos. 4 3	165	5	170	years mos. 4 2	years mos. 4 7	years mos. 4 2
	Total number sentenced, 828.* Average sentence 1 yr. mos. dys. 10 4						Total number sentenced 827.* Average sentence 1 yr. mos. dys. 8 29						Total number sentenced 703.* Average sentence 1 yr. mos. dys. 9 16					
	* Of this number 45 had their sentences suspended under the "First Offenders Probation Act."						* Of this number 58 had their sentences suspended under the "First Offenders Probation Act."						* Of this number 78 had their sentences suspended under the "First Offenders Probation Act."					
	NOTE.—Exclusive of the above there were 34 males and 6 females convicted who were either bound over to appear for sentence if called upon, or sentenced to "No term specified."						NOTE.—Exclusive of the above there were 56 males and 9 females convicted who were either bound over to appear for sentence if called upon, or sentenced to "No term specified."						NOTE.—Exclusive of the above there were 57 males and 7 females convicted who were either bound over to appear for sentence if called upon, or sentenced to "No term specified."					

No. 8.

NUMBER of Prisoners convicted at Gaol Deliveries and Courts of Quarter Sessions during the year ended 31st December, 1898, and the number of previous convictions recorded against such Prisoners; also the number of such Prisoners who had not been previously convicted.

Prison.	Number who had been previously convicted.															Number who had not been previously convicted.		Total.		
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times.		Six to Ten times.		Eleven to Twenty times.		Above Twenty times.		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Darlinghurst	38	4	34	1	26	1	17	1	25	..	49	3	26	1	10	..	99	15	324	26
Goulburn	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	14	..
Farramatta	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	16	..
Bathurst	5	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	29	1
Maifland	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	19	..
Albury	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..
Armidale	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	..
Bega	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..
Bingera	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
Bombala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	15	1
Bourke	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	7	1
Braidwood	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1
Broken Hill	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	1	13	2
Burrowa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Casino (Lismore)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	9	1
Cobar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
Cooma	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	6	2
Coonabarabran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Coonamble	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Cootamundra	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	16	..
Cowra	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Deniliquin	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	..
Dubbo	2	..	3	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	31	1
Forbes	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	6	..	9	1
Glen Innes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grafton	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	1
Grenfell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Gundagai	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	..
Gunnedah	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	7	1
Hay	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..
Hillston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Inverell	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	..
Kempsey (West)	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	11	..
Moree	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..
Mudgee	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..
Murrurundi	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Narrabri	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..
Narrandera	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..
Newcastle	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	21	1	32	1
Orange	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	1
Port Macquarie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Singleton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamworth	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	..
Taree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenterfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Wagga Wagga	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	13	..
Walgett	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..
Wellington	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..
Wentworth	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
Wilcannia	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	..
Wollongong	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..
Yass	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Young	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..
Totals	98	4	59	1	53	2	34	1	36	..	65	3	28	3	12	..	340	28	725	42

No. 9.

STATEMENT of the Restraints, Punishments, and Offences during the year ended 31st December, 1898, in each of the Prisons of New South Wales.

Prison.	Restraints— Irons or Hand-cuffs.	Prison punishments for misconduct in Prison.			Total Number of Prisoners Punished.	Number of Prisoners not Punished.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Prison Offences.			
		Corporal Punishment.	Punishment, Cells.	Dictary Punishment.				Violence to Officers.	Idleness.	Other Breaches of Regulations.	Total Offences.
Darlinghurst	290	...	...	251	6,305	6,556	6	16	485	507
Goulburn	101	...	...	81	479	560	2	11	198	211
Parramatta	111	...	...	75	1,044	1,119	4	...	174	178
Bathurst	115	...	...	81	564	645	9	3	154	166
Berrima	1	57	...	1	40	130	170	1	...	99	100
Biloela	93	...	...	74	3,257	3,331	1	4	148	153
Maitland	87	...	...	72	969	1,041	4	1	138	143
Trial Bay	17	...	...	15	194	209	...	2	27	29
Albury	4	...	...	3	227	230	...	...	5	5
Armidale	1	25	...	...	13	122	135	1	1	35	37
Broken Hill	30	...	...	13	358	371	1	3	40	44
Deniliquin	28	...	6	20	159	179	1	...	43	44
Dubbo	30	...	...	22	312	334	...	1	40	41
Forbes	3	...	...	1	99	100	...	...	3	3
Grafton	32	...	...	15	94	109	...	1	55	56
Hay	13	...	...	7	122	129	1	...	22	23
Mudgee	68	68	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	7	...	...	8	352	360	...	...	12	12
Wagga Wagga	1	...	...	1	193	194	...	...	1	1
Wilcannia	11	...	...	7	102	109	...	2	10	12
Wollongong	132	132	...	...	...	...
Yass	55	55	...	...	...	...
Young	14	...	...	13	167	180	1	...	28	29
Balranald	1	...	...	1	30	31	...	...	3	3
Bega	47	47	...	...	...	...
Bingera	2	...	...	2	44	46	...	...	2	2
Bombala	11	11	...	...	...	...
Bourke	15	...	...	10	157	167	...	...	17	17
Braidwood	27	27	...	...	...	...
Burrowa	18	18	...	...	...	...
Campbelltown	16	16	...	...	...	...
Casino	86	86	...	...	...	...
Cobar	2	...	...	2	115	117	...	...	2	2
Cooma	44	44	...	...	...	...
Coonabarabran	21	21	...	...	...	...
Coonamble	9	...	...	8	54	62	...	2	9	11
Cootamundra	4	...	...	4	148	152	...	...	4	4
Cowra	105	105	...	...	...	...
Glen Innes	1	...	...	1	50	51	...	...	1	1
Grenfell	18	18	...	...	...	...
Gundagai	1	...	...	1	121	122	...	...	2	2
Gunnedah	2	...	...	2	117	119	...	2	...	2
Hillston	2	...	...	2	20	22	...	...	5	5
Inverell	65	65	...	...	...	...
Kempsey (West)	58	58	...	...	...	...
Moree	4	...	...	4	292	296	...	...	5	5
Murrurundi	21	21	...	...	...	...
Narrabri	1	...	...	1	158	159	...	...	1	1
Narrandera	118	118	...	...	...	...
Newcastle	414	414	...	...	...	...
Orange	3	...	...	3	213	216	...	...	4	4
Port Macquarie	25	25	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan	14	14	...	...	...	...
Singleton	24	24	...	...	...	...
Taree	20	20	...	...	...	...
Tenterfield	39	39	...	...	...	...
Walgett	10	...	...	5	86	91	...	...	11	11
Wellington	108	108	...	...	...	...
Wentworth	19	19	...	...	...	...
Windsor	2	...	...	1	38	39	...	...	3	3
Totals	2	...	1,128	7	859	18,465	19,324	32	49	1,786	1,867

NOTES.—No corporal punishment was inflicted during the year. Only 4·4 per cent. of the total number of prisoners during the year were punished. The number of offences committed, and the number of punishments awarded do not, of course, agree, it being the practice in most cases, to award one form of punishment for several offences. In consequence of transfers, the same prisoner may be punished in more than one prison during the year, so that the totals do not exactly agree with the total prison population of Form No. 1.

No. 10.

STATEMENT of Accommodation for Prisoners in the Prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1898, and of the Daily Average and the Greatest Number of Prisoners.

Name of Prison.	Number of Cells.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Greatest Number of Prisoners Confined.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Darlinghurst (a) ...	332	39	371	446·1	46·1	492·2	530	65	595
Goulburn	319	9	328	212·3	6·3	218·6	251	2	253
Parramatta	326	2	328	296·8	.....	296·8	341	.....	341
Bathurst	273	46	319	222·5	11·5	234	252	13	265
Berrima.....	82	.....	82	66·7	.....	66·7	78	.....	78
Biloela.....Cells.	6	8	14	109·6	129·4	239	130	161	291
Dormitories (b)	5	5	10						
Maitland	112	11	123	116·3	7·5	123·8	153	7	160
Trial Bay ...Cells.	69	.....	69	111·9	.....	111·9	121	.....	121
Huts (c)	18	.....	18						
Albury	26	3	29	24·9	2	26·9	35	6	41
Armidale	22	4	26	22·5	2·4	24·9	25	4	29
Broken Hill	19	2	21	22·5	4·6	27·1	28	7	35
Deniliquin	15	3	18	19·2	2	21·2	31	3	34
Dubbo	15	2	17	38·4	4·8	43·2	50	5	55
Forbes	6	1	7	6·4	·7	7·1	14	2	16
Grafton	43	7	50	25·9	·5	26·4	34	.....	34
Hay	11	2	13	13·5	1·2	14·7	24	1	25
Mudgee.....	22	4	26	10·8	·8	11·6	15	2	17
Tamworth (d)	33	2	35	35·4	1·4	36·8	48	4	52
Wagga Wagga ..	12	2	14	11·8	·2	12	26	.....	26
Wilcannia	7	1	8	15·9	·03	15·93	26	.....	26
Wollongong	11	2	13	8·2	·3	8·5	16	.....	16
Yass	14	3	17	3·9	·3	4·2	9	.....	9
Young	35	3	38	35·8	2	37·8	48	3	51
Balranald	4	.....	4	1·1	.....	1·1	4	.....	4
Bega	5	.....	5	2·9	·2	3·1	6	.....	6
Bingera	4	.....	4	2·7	.....	2·7	7	.....	7
Bombala	3	1	4	·38	·07	·45	3	.....	3
Bourke	11	2	13	9·5	1·1	10·6	23	1	24
Braidwood	11	1	12	1	·02	1·02	3	.....	3
Burrowa	3	.....	3	·26	·01	·27	2	.....	2
Campbelltown	3	1	4	·21	·05	·26	2	.....	2
Casino	5	1	6	7·3	·6	7·9	14	1	15
Cobar	4	1	5	5	·4	5·4	14	1	15
Cooma	30	2	32	1·1	·3	1·4	12	1	13
Coonabarabran ..	4	1	5	1·32	·1	1·33	6	1	7
Coonamble	5	1	6	4·4	·1	4·5	9	2	11
Cootamundra	5	2	7	9	2·2	11·2	21	3	24
Cowra	3	1	4	3·36	·002	3·362	14	.....	14
Glen Innes	5	.....	5	·86	·04	·9	4	.....	4
Grenfell	4	.....	4	·6	.....	·6	6	.....	6
Gundagai	5	1	6	4·6	·4	5	12	.....	12
Gunnedah.....	5	1	6	5·8	·2	6	11	.....	11
Hillston	5	.....	5	1·96	·04	2	4	1	5
Inverell.....	4	2	6	3·5	.....	3·5	8	.....	8
Kempsey West ...	3	1	4	2·66	·01	2·67	7	.....	7
Moree	6	.....	6	9·99	·07	10·06	19	1	20
Murrurundi	2	2	4	·5	.....	·5	4	.....	4
Narrabri	5	2	7	8·4	·4	8·8	17	.....	17
Narrandera	3	1	4	6·1	·3	6·4	13	1	14
Newcastle.....	7	3	10	3	·2	3·2	10	.....	10
Orange	7	1	8	8·5	1·2	9·7	18	2	20
Port Macquarie ...	8	1	9	1·07	·03	1·1	5	.....	5
Queanbeyan.....	5	1	6	·12	·01	·13	2	.....	2
Singleton	3	.....	3	·23	·01	·24	5	.....	5
Taree.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Tenterfield	4	2	6	1·6	.....	1·6	4	.....	4
Walgett	4	2	6	6·1	·2	6·3	12	.....	12
Wellington	4	1	5	4	·1	4·1	10	1	11
Wentworth	10	2	12	2·7	.....	2·7	10	.....	10
Windsor	12	1	13	·9	·1	1	6	1	7
*Totals	2,025	194	2,219	2,001·02	232·402	2,233·422	.....	.....	.....

(a)—Increase consequent upon division of associated cells during 1898.

(b)—Are capable of accommodating 152 males and 113 females.

(c)—Are capable of accommodating 6 prisoners in each hut.

(d)—Twenty new cells brought into use during 1898.

* Exclusive of dormitories and huts.

No. 11.

RETURN of Prisoners within each of the following Periods of Age remaining in each of the Prisons of New South Wales on the 31st December, 1898.

Name of Prison.	Under 12 Years.	12 Years and under 16.	16 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and above.	Age not ascertained.	Total. A
Darlinghurst	1	68	113	137	48	22	13	...	402
Goulburn	1	53	54	69	44	17	12	...	250
Parramatta	3	54	61	80	33	23	7	...	261
Bathurst	30	60	78	36	13	5	...	222
Berrima	11	20	18	11	1	1	...	62
Biloela	13	33	76	55	35	24	...	236
Maitland	16	16	22	16	11	5	...	86
Trial Bay.....	3	26	45	26	9	...	...	109
Albury	1	5	7	3	1	5	...	22
Armidale	1	8	7	5	2	1	...	24
Broken Hill.....	1	...	6	6	10	5	3	1	...	32
Deniliquin	1	3	5	3	...	1	...	13
Dubbo	4	17	18	9	...	1	...	49
Forbes	3	1	1	1	...	...	6
Grafton.....	4	15	12	1	1	...	...	33
Hay	1	4	2	...	...	...	7
Mudgee	4	3	1	...	...	...	8
Tamworth	2	8	16	14	3	4	...	47
Wagga Wagga	2	5	1	4	1	...	13
Wilcannia	1	3	5	3	...	...	...	12
Wollongong.....	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	8
Yass	3	2	...	2	...	...	7
Young	14	12	16	2	1	3	...	48
Balranald.....	1	...	...	...	1
Bega	2	1	...	...	...	3
Bingera.....	1	2	3	...	...	...	6
Bombala
Bourke	2	1	4	2	...	...	...	9
Braidwood	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burrowa
Campbelltown	1	...	1
Casino	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Cobar	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cooma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coonabarabran	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Coonamble	2	1	...	...	...	3
Cootamundra	2	4	2	...	...	8
Cowra	1	...	1	...	2
Glen Innes	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
Grenfell	1	...	1	1	...	3
Gundagai	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	5
Gunnedah	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	6
Hillston
Inverell	1	...	...	2	...	3
Kempsey (West).....	2	...	1	1	...	...	4
Moree	1	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	10
Murrurundi.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Narrabri	3	3	2	1	2	2	...	13
Narrandera	2	1	1	...	4
Newcastle	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Orange	2	4	1	...	...	...	7
Port Macquarie	3	...	...	...	...	3
Queanbeyan.....	1	...	...	...	1
Singleton
Taree.....
Tenterfield	1	...	...	...	1
Walgett	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
Wellington	1	...	...	2	1	...	4
Wentworth	1	1	...	...	...	2
Windsor
Totals	1	8	298	498	669	348	165	94	...	2,081

No. 12.

COMPARATIVE Statement showing Daily Average Number of Prisoners, and the Cost of Salaries and Contingencies at Established Gaols, during the years 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898. Police Gaols omitted.

Prison.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.				Salaries.				Contingencies.			
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Darlinghurst	542	549	565	492	15,295 4 10	12,923 15 10	11,962 7 3	11,675 9 8	8,270 8 3	7,558 14 8	8,959 6 7	8,699 1 6
Goulburn	306	284	251	219	7,805 18 2	7,264 3 10	6,509 4 7	6,187 4 0	3,681 3 3	3,751 3 2	3,881 17 1	3,722 9 10
Parramatta	324	328	320	297	9,539 8 0	8,912 3 1	7,672 10 1	7,621 13 5	4,969 14 0	5,093 17 2	4,948 8 2	4,825 17 3
Bathurst	295	268	239	234	8,440 5 5	7,850 13 11	6,523 8 8	6,267 4 1	3,945 3 3	4,241 9 10	3,606 14 4	4,313 17 4
Berrima	72	74	72	67	3,847 17 1	3,605 15 8	3,379 7 0	3,343 19 3	1,022 6 8	950 3 8	1,107 18 8	1,003 3 4
Biloela	195	190	183	239	3,971 16 0	3,058 3 9	2,591 5 7	2,931 0 2	2,224 15 8	2,188 0 2	2,433 17 6	3,394 6 2
Maitland	150	138	124	124	4,676 14 5	4,519 5 9	4,132 19 2	4,082 16 1	2,004 10 5	2,059 7 9	1,845 10 11	2,146 4 5
Trial Bay	91	103	116	112	3,724 14 0	4,115 15 1	4,004 0 5	4,076 15 7	3,951 0 9	2,740 13 6	2,584 19 9	2,462 17 3
Albury	32	31	26	27	1,470 19 6	1,318 6 8	1,119 16 8	1,135 3 0	631 4 11	501 16 1	461 6 2	501 16 6
Armidale	27	25	25	25	1,419 14 7	1,309 7 0	1,188 15 6	1,242 2 7	418 7 8	381 9 2	518 19 1	618 7 6
Broken Hill	34	37	28	27	1,277 12 9	1,194 5 5	1,145 11 2	1,166 18 10	690 2 6	612 4 7	583 11 2	570 6 3
Deniliquin	16	23	17	21	1,072 10 0	989 9 4	938 11 1	956 17 7	321 3 6	446 5 3	440 16 2	425 4 2
Dubbo	51	40	33	43	1,632 6 9	1,524 13 2	1,404 11 10	1,422 3 5	805 10 6	745 9 5	672 3 10	732 11 3
Forbes	21	13	9	7	914 8 6	784 7 6	455 7 4	466 0 0	255 11 11	271 1 8	178 9 0	110 18 4
Grafton	20	31	23	26	1,399 1 1	1,297 15 4	1,252 8 6	1,216 12 9	411 13 4	569 13 8	465 8 11	508 12 0
Hay	25	17	14	15	1,262 10 6	1,146 7 1	1,085 7 4	1,121 0 6	339 0 9	362 19 8	315 6 9	333 10 6
Mudgee	23	19	20	11	1,213 12 7	1,130 16 0	1,101 2 9	1,114 2 4	393 13 2	388 17 1	372 8 11	346 0 4
Tamworth	35	34	35	37	1,393 5 2	1,292 8 0	1,266 15 0	1,258 0 4	459 15 10	454 15 3	565 16 11	582 11 6
Wagga Wagga	18	14	14	12	944 3 3	809 13 9	447 4 4	455 0 4	275 7 6	240 18 5	201 9 7	140 9 11
Wilcannia	19	16	18	16	1,190 12 1	1,073 13 7	1,075 0 0	1,061 13 9	600 5 3	444 9 6	510 11 6	472 18 4
Wollongong	19	19	12	8	1,085 12 3	813 17 0	456 15 10	458 19 6	246 8 6	237 12 1	188 19 5	131 12 0
Yass	13	8	4	4	909 12 8	697 11 6	307 17 0	307 3 3	243 18 5	171 14 3	90 5 10	81 15 10
Young	31	33	35	38	1,404 18 4	1,358 4 8	1,298 14 8	1,291 10 4	590 8 4	599 10 5	766 5 6	851 13 5
Totals	2,359	2,294	2,188	2,101	75,892 17 11	68,970 12 11	61,319 1 9	60,889 15 5	36,811 9 4	35,012 6 10	35,805 11 4	36,976 4 11

Expenditure per average number of prisoners,	Salaries.		Contingencies.		Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1895	32 3 5	15 12 6	47 15 11			
1896	30 1 3	15 5 3	45 6 6			
1897	28 0 6	16 7 3	44 7 9			
1898	28 19 7	17 12 0	46 11 7			

NOTE.—In consequence of the steady decrease in the prison population the average cost per head has somewhat increased notwithstanding the large saving (£15,000) in salaries. It is questionable whether the Department should be debited for the maintenance of lunatics, paupers, and Sheriffs' prisoners. The cost to the Prisons' Department last year of such persons was £3,432, an expense which appears to improperly swell the prisons' expenditure.

No. 13.

RETURN showing Cost of Maintenance of Established Gaols, number of Prisoners to each Officer, &c., &c., during years 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898. Police Gaols omitted.

Prison.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Regular Officers.*	Number of Prisoners to each Regular Officer.	Expenditure.			Expenditure per Average Number of Prisoners.			
				Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total Cost.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	
Darlinghurst	1895	542	90	6.02	15,295 4 10	8,270 8 3	23,565 13 1	28.2	15.2	43.4
	1896	549	80	6.8	12,923 15 10	7,558 14 8	20,482 10 6	23.5	13.7	37.2
	1897	565	78	7.2	11,962 7 3	8,959 6 7	20,921 13 10	21.1	15.8	36.9
	1898	492	71	6.9	11,675 9 8	8,699 1 6	20,374 11 2	23.7	17.7	41.4
Goulburn	1895	306	49	6.2	7,805 18 2	3,681 3 3	11,487 1 5	25.5	12.02	37.52
	1896	284	46	6.1	7,264 3 10	3,751 3 2	11,015 7 0	25.5	13.2	38.7
	1897	251	44	5.7	6,509 4 7	3,881 17 1	10,391 1 8	25.9	15.4	41.3
	1898	219	42	5.2	6,187 4 0	3,722 9 10	9,909 13 10	28.2	17.	45.2
Parramatta	1895	324	58	5.5	9,539 8 0	4,969 14 0	14,509 2 0	29.4	15.2	44.6
	1896	328	54	6.07	8,912 3 1	5,093 17 2	14,006 0 3	27.1	15.5	42.6
	1897	320	51	6.2	7,672 10 1	4,948 8 2	12,620 18 3	24.	15.4	39.4
	1898	297	54	5.5	7,621 13 5	4,825 17 3	12,447 10 8	25.7	16.2	41.9
Bathurst	1895	295	53	5.5	8,440 5 5	3,945 3 3	12,385 8 8	28.6	13.3	41.9
	1896	268	51	5.2	7,850 13 11	4,241 9 10	12,092 3 9	29.2	15.8	45.
	1897	239	44	5.4	6,523 8 8	3,606 14 4	10,130 3 0	27.2	15.1	42.3
	1898	234	46	5.	6,267 4 1	4,313 17 4	10,581 1 5	26.8	18.4	45.2
Berrima	1895	72	22	3.2	3,847 17 1	1,022 6 8	4,870 3 9	53.4	14.2	67.6
	1896	74	21	3.5	3,605 15 8	950 3 8	4,555 19 4	48.7	12.8	61.5
	1897	72	21	3.4	3,379 7 0	1,107 18 3	4,487 5 3	46.9	15.4	62.3
	1898	67	21	3.1	3,343 19 3	1,003 3 4	4,347 2 7	49.9	14.9	64.8
Biloela	1895	195	27	7.2	3,971 16 0	2,224 15 8	6,196 11 8	20.3	11.4	31.7
	1896	190	25	7.6	3,058 3 9	2,188 0 2	5,246 3 11	16.09	11.5	27.59
	1897	183	26	7.03	2,591 5 7	2,433 17 6	5,025 3 1	14.1	13.3	27.4
	1898	239	25	9.5	2,931 0 2	3,394 6 2	6,325 6 4	12.2	14.2	26.4

* Visiting Officers omitted.

RETURN showing cost of maintenance—(continued).

Prisons.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Regular Officers.*	Number of Prisoners to each Regular Officer.	Expenditure.						Expenditure per Average Number of Prisoners.						
				Salaries.			Contingencies.			Total.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total Cost.			
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£	£	
Maitland ...	1895	150	30	5	4,676	14	5	2,004	10	5	6,681	4	10	31·1	13·3	44·4
	1896	138	30	4·6	4,519	5	9	2,059	7	9	6,578	13	6	32·7	14·9	47·6
	1897	124	28	4·4	4,132	19	2	1,945	10	11	6,078	10	1	33·3	15·7	49·
	1898	124	28	4·4	4,082	16	1	2,146	4	5	6,229	0	6	32·9	17·3	50·2
Trial Bay ...	1895	91	22	4·1	3,724	14	0	3,951	0	9	7,675	14	9	40·9	43·4	84·3
	1896	103	26	3·9	4,115	15	1	2,740	13	6	6,856	8	7	39·9	26·6	66·5
	1897	116	26	4·4	4,004	0	5	2,584	19	9	6,589	0	2	34·5	22·3	56·8
	1898	112	26	4·3	4,076	15	7	2,462	17	3	6,539	12	10	36·4	21·9	58·3
Albury	1895	32	11	2·9	1,470	19	6	631	4	11	2,102	4	5	45·9	19·7	65·6
	1896	31	8	3·8	1,318	6	8	501	16	1	1,820	2	9	42·5	16·1	58·6
	1897	26	8	3·2	1,119	16	8	461	6	2	1,581	2	10	43·1	17·7	60·8
	1898	27	8	3·3	1,135	3	0	501	16	6	1,636	19	6	42·	18·6	60·6
Armidale ...	1895	27	9	3·	1,419	14	7	418	7	8	1,838	2	3	52·5	15·4	67·9
	1896	25	9	2·7	1,309	7	0	381	9	2	1,690	16	2	52·3	15·2	67·5
	1897	25	9	2·7	1,188	15	6	518	19	1	1,707	14	7	47·5	20·8	68·3
	1898	25	9	2·7	1,242	2	7	618	7	6	1,860	10	1	49·7	24·7	74·4
Broken Hill..	1895	34	8	4·2	1,277	12	9	690	2	6	1,967	15	3	37·5	20·2	57·7
	1896	37	8	4·6	1,194	5	5	612	4	7	1,806	10	0	32·2	16·5	48·7
	1897	28	8	3·5	1,145	11	2	588	11	2	1,734	2	4	40·9	21·	61·9
	1898	27	8	3·3	1,166	18	10	570	6	3	1,737	5	1	43·2	21·1	64·3
Deniliquin ...	1895	16	7	2·2	1,072	10	0	321	3	6	1,393	13	6	67·	20·06	87·06
	1896	23	7	3·2	989	9	4	446	5	3	1,435	14	7	43·	19·4	62·4
	1897	17	7	2·4	938	11	1	440	16	2	1,379	7	3	55·2	25·9	81·1
	1898	21	7	3·	986	17	7	425	4	2	1,412	1	9	47·	20·2	67·2
Dubbo.....	1895	51	11	4·6	1,632	6	9	805	10	6	2,437	17	3	32·0	15·7	47·7
	1896	40	10	4·	1,524	13	2	745	9	5	2,270	2	7	38·1	18·6	56·7
	1897	38	10	3·8	1,404	11	10	672	3	10	2,076	15	8	36·9	17·7	54·6
	1898	43	11	3·9	1,422	8	5	732	11	3	2,154	19	8	33·1	17·	50·1
Forbes.....	1895	21	6	3·5	914	8	6	285	11	11	1,200	0	5	43·5	13·5	57·
	1896	13	4	3·2	784	7	6	271	1	8	1,055	9	2	60·3	20·8	81·1
	1897	9	4	2·2	455	7	4	178	9	0	633	16	4	50·6	19·8	70·4
	1898	7	4	1·7	466	0	0	110	18	4	576	18	4	66·6	15·8	82·4
Grafton	1895	20	9	2·2	1,399	1	1	411	13	4	1,810	14	5	69·9	20·5	90·4
	1896	31	9	3·4	1,297	15	4	569	13	8	1,867	9	0	41·8	18·3	60·1
	1897	23	9	2·5	1,252	8	6	465	8	11	1,717	17	5	54·4	20·2	74·6
	1898	26	9	2·9	1,216	12	9	508	12	0	1,725	4	9	46·8	19·5	66·3
Hay.....	1895	25	8	3·1	1,262	10	6	339	0	9	1,601	11	3	50·5	13·5	64·0
	1896	17	8	2·1	1,146	7	1	362	19	8	1,509	6	9	67·4	21·3	88·7
	1897	14	8	1·7	1,085	7	4	315	6	9	1,400	14	1	77·5	22·5	100·
	1898	15	8	1·8	1,121	0	6	333	10	6	1,454	11	0	74·7	22·2	96·9
Mudgee	1895	23	8	2·8	1,213	12	7	393	13	2	1,607	5	9	52·7	17·08	69·78
	1896	19	8	2·3	1,130	16	0	388	17	1	1,519	13	1	59·5	20·4	79·9
	1897	20	8	2·5	1,101	2	9	372	8	11	1,473	11	8	55·	18·6	73·6
	1898	11	4	2·7	1,114	2	4	346	0	4	1,460	2	8	101·3	31·4	132·7
Tanworth ...	1895	35	10	3·5	1,393	5	2	489	15	10	1,883	1	0	39·8	13·9	53·7
	1896	34	9	3·7	1,292	8	0	454	15	3	1,747	3	3	38·	13·3	51·3
	1897	35	9	3·8	1,266	15	0	565	16	11	1,832	11	11	36·2	16·1	52·3
	1898	37	9	4·1	1,258	0	0	582	11	6	1,840	11	6	34·	15·7	49·7
Wagga Wagga..	1895	18	6	3·	944	3	3	275	7	6	1,219	10	9	52·4	15·2	67·6
	1896	14	4	3·5	809	13	9	240	18	5	1,050	12	2	57·8	17·2	75·
	1897	14	4	3·5	447	4	4	201	9	7	648	13	11	31·9	14·4	46·3
	1898	12	4	3·	455	0	4	140	9	11	595	10	3	37·9	11·7	49·6
Wilcannia ...	1895	19	7	2·7	1,190	12	1	600	5	3	1,790	17	4	62·6	31·5	94·1
	1896	16	7	2·2	1,073	13	7	444	9	6	1,518	3	1	67·1	27·7	94·8
	1897	18	7	2·5	1,075	0	0	510	11	6	1,585	11	6	59·7	28·3	88·
	1898	16	7	2·2	1,061	13	9	472	18	4	1,534	12	1	66·4	29·5	95·9
Wollongong..	1895	19	7	2·7	1,085	12	3	246	3	6	1,331	15	9	57·1	12·9	70·
	1896	19	4	4·7	813	17	0	237	12	1	1,051	9	1	42·8	12·5	55·3
	1897	12	4	3·	456	15	10	188	19	5	645	15	3	38·	15·8	53·8
	1898	8	4	2·	458	19	6	131	12	0	590	11	6	57·4	16·4	73·8
Yass	1895	13	6	2·1	909	12	8	243	18	5	1,153	11	1	69·9	18·6	88·5
	1896	8	3	2·6	697	11	6	171	14	8	869	6	2	87·1	21·4	108·5
	1897	4	3	1·3	307	17	0	90	5	10	398	2	10	77·	22·5	99·5
	1898	4	3	1·3	307	3	3	81	15	10	388	19	1	76·7	20·5	97·2
Young.....	1895	31	9	3·4	1,404	18	4	590	8	4	1,995	6	8	45·3	19·08	64·33
	1896	33	9	3·6	1,338	4	8	599	10	5	1,937	15	1	40·5	18·1	58·6
	1897	35	9	3·8	1,298	14	8	766	5	6	2,065	0	2	37·1	21·9	59·
	1898	38	9	4·2	1,291	10	4	851	13	5	2,143	3	9	34·	22·4	56·4

* Visiting Officers omitted.

NOTE.—There has been a large decrease in the daily average of prisoners maintained at nearly all of the principal Gaols, and this has made the cost per head higher than in the preceding year.

DETAILED Cost of Established Gaols during the year 1898.

Gaol.	Pay and Allowances of Officers, including Special Warders.	Clothing of Officers.	Victualling of Prisoners, including Medical Comforts.	Clothing of Prisoners, Bedding, Furniture, &c.	Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.	Gratuities and Bonuses paid to Prisoners.	Indulgences to Prisoners.	Fuel, Light, and Water; Soap, Scouring, and Cleaning Articles.	Sustenance Allowance.	Removal Expenses of Officers transferred.	Stationery.	Incidental Expenses.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Darlinghurst	11,675 9 8	420 14 10	3,030 0 5	2,695 14 10	161 8 0	342 6 2	161 14 11	1,301 17 1	118 5 9	41 2 11	221 15 1	204 1 6	20,374 11 2
Goulburn	6,187 4 0	166 17 11	1,234 5 4	936 19 8	84 7 6	193 13 3	169 12 11	696 16 0	25 11 6	16 16 6	23 4 5	174 4 10	9,909 13 10
Parramatta	7,621 13 5	216 8 8	1,785 6 9	1,306 1 0	99 4 8	254 3 5	175 4 1	677 10 0	81 9 10	35 17 0	35 19 1	158 12 9	12,447 10 8
Bathurst	6,267 4 1	173 16 2	1,470 9 8	1,265 0 6	73 3 7	175 18 2	217 12 4	575 12 11	37 18 9	31 2 7	20 0 0	273 2 8	10,581 1 5
Berrima	3,343 19 3	90 3 1	433 3 6	124 9 5	9 8 1	42 5 9	40 8 10	156 4 9	25 19 6	30 19 4	14 0 7	36 0 6	4,347 2 7
Biloela	2,931 0 2	119 19 5	1,591 7 5	867 17 11	138 12 0	150 14 3	35 17 10	390 11 4	2 18 0	52 17 2	5 19 9	37 11 1	6,325 6 4
Maitland	4,082 16 1	102 11 0	826 11 0	550 15 5	13 10 0	100 4 3	73 1 8	309 13 3	16 19 6	33 18 9	6 4 2	112 15 5	6,229 0 6
Trial Bay	4,076 15 7	96 2 2	1,225 19 5	345 4 6	51 19 7	186 13 9	.....	214 3 1	18 15 0	33 11 9	30 1 1	260 6 11	6,539 12 10
Albury	1,135 3 0	27 14 1	199 8 10	99 15 9	2 8 9	20 8 0	17 8 0	118 5 1	0 12 0	.....	3 9 1	12 6 11	1,636 19 6
Armidale	1,242 2 7	20 19 6	185 14 6	118 13 1	27 3 5	42 7 11	27 4 2	103 19 10	0 6 0	51 3 4	4 18 3	35 17 6	1,860 10 1
Broken Hill	1,166 18 10	21 14 9	249 17 7	85 7 2	6 1 2	11 7 5	11 5 7	110 4 8	1 16 0	8 17 9	2 7 6	61 6 8	1,737 5 1
Deniliquin	986 17 7	17 18 5	154 1 10	70 1 4	11 13 1	9 18 5	4 0 5	135 12 0	.....	12 4 3	1 18 2	7 16 3	1,412 1 9
Dubbo	1,422 8 5	36 6 8	303 14 11	110 9 9	18 6 0	41 19 3	20 4 3	90 6 1	1 1 0	10 4 7	7 3 0	92 15 9	2,154 19 8
Forbes.....	466 0 0	10 8 9	48 16 11	20 1 4	1 10 0	3 17 3	3 11 8	17 16 5	.....	.....	0 9 6	4 6 6	576 18 4
Grafton	1,216 12 9	34 12 10	209 17 2	71 8 2	15 16 2	19 19 4	28 3 7	83 12 11	3 12 0	17 1 3	0 12 0	23 16 7	1,725 4 9
Hay	1,121 0 6	30 14 9	89 11 9	34 5 4	1 5 0	10 12 1	8 2 5	139 17 0	2 1 0	10 0 0	1 5 0	5 16 2	1,454 11 0
Mudgee	1,114 2 4	22 6 8	83 4 1	35 14 5	1 16 10	8 7 0	6 7 3	104 17 10	3 2 0	60 10 9	2 5 3	17 8 3	1,460 2 8
Tamworth	1,258 0 0	28 19 8	246 0 7	99 14 8	23 3 1	37 4 11	31 5 1	81 6 8	9 12 0	4 5 6	0 15 2	20 4 2	1,840 11 6
Wagga Wagga	455 0 4	10 14 9	66 14 1	10 13 0	1 4 5	3 19 8	4 11 1	39 9 6	.....	.....	0 8 10	2 14 7	595 10 3
Wilcannia	1,061 13 9	33 8 2	223 1 1	64 0 6	4 2 6	12 2 4	16 9 2	102 8 1	.....	.....	0 7 8	16 18 10	1,534 12 1
Wollongong	458 19 6	15 4 7	65 3 3	15 12 7	0 17 0	2 6 2	9 3 1	15 19 9	1 18 9	.....	0 9 1	4 17 9	590 11 6
Yass	307 3 3	7 19 1	31 16 11	7 15 9	0 8 0	1 12 8	5 16 9	18 18 5	.....	.....	2 7 3	5 1 0	388 19 1
Young.....	1,291 10 4	36 12 1	294 13 8	173 4 0	9 13 4	31 10 0	28 0 5	135 16 5	14 10 0	14 1 5	15 19 7	97 12 6	2,143 3 9
Totals	60,889 15 5	1,742 8 0	14,049 0 8	9,109 0 1	757 2 2	1,703 11 5	1,095 5 6	5,620 19 1	366 8 7	464 14 10	401 19 6	1,665 15 1	97,866 0 4

NOTE :—The gross expenditure was £700 in excess of that of the previous year, but this is accounted for by the improvements and additions in connection with prisoners' clothing, bedding, cell furniture, &c., which entailed the heavy outlay of £9,109, or £1,250 in excess of the previous year's expenditure.

APPENDIX V.

Returns Concerning Staff.

1. New South Wales Penal Department. Number of Officers of various ranks.
2. Staff Board, showing the distribution of the principal officers on the 31st December, 1898, and the gaols where stationed.
3. Staff Board, showing the number of Warders, Overseers, Female Warders, Acting Gaolers, and Acting Matrons employed at the different gaols in the Colony on 31st December, 1898.
4. Particulars as to Retirements, Resignations, &c.

No. 1.

New South Wales Penal Department.—Number of Officers of various ranks.

Ministerial Head : The Hon. the Minister of Justice.

Permanent Head (Official) : The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

The Deputy-Comptroller and Inspector.

Regular Officers—8 Governors.

7 Deputy Governors.
 1 Director of Labour.
 21 Clerks.
 1 Storekeeper (Principal).
 2 Clerks and Storekeepers.
 3 Storekeepers and Schoolmasters.
 1 Librarian and Schoolmaster.
 15 Gaolers (6 Acting).
 2 Superintendents Female Division.
 14 Matrons (6 Acting).
 35 Acting Gaolers (Police).
 35 Acting Matrons (Police).
 5 Dispensers.
 4 Chief Warders.
 21 Senior Warders.
 296 Warders.
 23 Female Warders.
 14 Overseers.
 16 Foremen.
 3 Carters and Messengers.
 2 Messengers.
 1 Storeman.
 1 Crane-driver.
 1 Stableman.
 1 Office Cleaner.

Visiting Officers—53 Visiting Justices.

27 Visiting Surgeons.
 55 Visiting Chaplains.
 2 Honorary Chaplains.
 9 Assistant Chaplains.

Total number of officers—682.

No. 2.

STAFF Board showing the Distribution of the Principal Officers on the 31st December, 1898. and Gaols where stationed.

Prison	Governors				Gaolers			Deputy Governors				Sup Female Division	Matrons	Clerks and Schoolmasters								Carters		Chaplains						Visiting Justice, at £100 ^a		Visiting Justice, at £50.						
	At £525	At £500	At £480	At £400	At £300	At £290	At £275	At £300	At £275	At £250	At £250	At £200	At £48	At £12	At £250	At £250	At £200	At £180	At £170	At £132	At £110	At £95	At £75	At £65	At £50	At £130	At £120	At £120	At £100	At £80	At £60	At £50	At £40	At £30	At £20	At £10		
	Less £125*	Less £100†	Less £125*	Less £100†	Less £110*	Less £90‡	Less £84‡	Less £75*	Less £62‡	Less £60‡	Less £75*	Less £65‡	Less £62‡	Less £57‡	Less £70*	Less £47‡	Less £75*																					
	£400	£400	£350	£380	£290	£320	£316	£225	£298	£240	£290	£213	£225	£200	£210	£213	£188	£180	£203	£125																		
Darlinghurst	1																																					
Goulburn				1																																		
Parramatta			1																																			
Bathurst		1																																				
Trial Bay																																						
Biloela					1																																	
Berrima						1																																
Maitland							1																															
Albury																																						
Armidale																																						
Bourke																																						
Broken Hill								1																														
Demighun																																						
Dubbo																																						
Forbes																																						
Grafton																																						
Hay																																						
Mudgee																																						
Orange																																						
Tamworth																																						
Wagga Wagga																																						
Wilcannia																																						
Wollongong																																						
Young																																						
Employed	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	

* Deduction for Quarters, Fuel, Light, and Servants

† Deduction for Quarters, Fuel, Light, and Rations

‡ Deduction for Quarters, Fuel, and Light

^a Visits also Biloela Gaol

Officers.—Particulars as to Retirements, Resignations, &c. :—

Year.	Retired.	Resigned.	Dismissed.	Fined.	Reduced in rank.	Promoted.	Transferred.	Exchanged.
1895	7	11	7	22	3	21	41	9
1896	67	21	11	25	1	42	102	5
1897	10	23	7	38	12	88	109	14
1898	10	14	15	39	8	47	115	5

APPENDIX VI.

The new system of Restricted Associations.

1. Brief account of changes made through initiation of restricted association system.
2. Extracts from Reports of Visiting Officers.
3. Extracts from Reports of Executive Officers on the operation of the new system.

1.—THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESTRICTED ASSOCIATION.

UNTIL quite recently a very important part of the prison system consisted of classifying the general body of the prisoners into groups, determined, *inter alia*, by the number or length of sentences. Outside of working hours, each group was confined to its particular yard, according to classification, and the members of each party took their meals in company and freely associated together for some hours of every day. Under these circumstances much that was undesirable and opposed to reformation took place, and it was impossible to prevent the mutual contamination arising from the admixture of a number of prisoners of various degrees of criminality who found themselves occupying a yard in common under the classification referred to. In a letter dated the 16th December, 1896, the Honorable the Chief Justice, Sir Frederick Darley, thus alluded to the matter :—“It is this association with the vilest of mankind which makes the associated system so awful and so merciless a punishment to the better class of prisoner, who must look forward to the time of association with abhorrence; while for the vilest it deprives prison of all its horrors, and allows them to plan out with their fellows schemes for future villainy.” In another portion of the same letter his Honor said : “In my opinion there should be no association of prisoners except at work, and all prisoners should at once, on conviction, be placed upon cellular or separate system; were this so, sentences might in the vast majority of cases be much shorter than they are now, because a great number of the better class of prisoners so treated would become reformed, and to the worst class the treatment would act as a deterrent. The better class of prisoners (first offenders) prefer the separate treatment; the vilest class hate and fear it.”

The Prisons Department was thoroughly in accord with these views, but found itself seriously hampered by the construction of the various gaols, which had all been built on the yarding system, and also by the want of sufficient cellular accommodation. Then, again, comparatively few of the cells were capable of being illuminated at night, and it was felt that on restricting the association of prisoners some wholesome substitute should be found in the way of providing good books and the means to read them in the cells. It would, of course, have been eminently desirable to have effected a change of system simultaneously at all of the gaols, but to do this would have involved a postponement of the alteration for many years, and it was not considered right to delay effort to reform the old system. It was therefore determined, with the approval of the Minister, to bring about the change in procedure gaol by gaol, as each one became fitted for its new work, and a commencement was made at Berrima on the 13th October, 1897. The plan adopted aimed at limiting the association without going too far in the direction of solitary confinement. It was felt that a too rigid seclusion would be unnatural, and would bring about evils of its own, little, if any, inferior to those it displaced. Some amount of association, but under supervision, was therefore made permissible at work, at religious instruction, and, to a very moderate extent, at exercise, and this plan was, with the Minister's permission, designated the restricted association system.

On the date before mentioned, the prisoners, on leaving the works, were assembled and addressed by me. The objects and intentions of the new departure were explained to them, and a condensed summary of my remarks was afterwards exhibited for general information. I spent a few days at Berrima watching matters, and was pleased to find that no trouble of any kind occurred.

The system which was superseded by the new departure will be understood from the following remarks which were addressed by me to the prisoners on the occasion in question, and which since then have been repeated to the prisoners in other gaols when inaugurating the new system :—

“It has been decided to alter the system of associating prisoners in yards. Such a system works badly in the interests of the prisoners generally; it associates well-meaning men with some of the worst characters, and so prevents reformation; it presents opportunities for quarrelling, bullying, and all sorts of tyranny; it forces men who have earned indulgences to share these rewards with undeserving prisoners, and, in various other ways, it contributes towards misconduct and discomfort. The prisoners, of course, know all these things quite well; and it is certain that only a very few, and those of the worst class, will regret the introduction of the new plan, which has for its object the reformation and protection of the well disposed.

“Cells will be lighted up at night, so as to admit of men reading to a reasonable hour. Books will be provided of a more interesting character than has hitherto been the case; and it is hoped that these privileges will conduce to the comfort, instruction, and improvement of the prisoners. Misconduct will, of course, lead to their withdrawal. The men will take their meals in their cells, and will only associate at work, religious instruction, and at exercise.

“This is a modification of the system pursued in England, Victoria, and elsewhere; and it has been thought right to bring the New South Wales prisons under similar treatment, with not quite such rigorous restrictions. A man who honestly desires to reform will now have fewer obstacles placed in his way, as he need not fear contamination by association. He will have the companionship of his fellows while at work, but he will secure a wholesome privacy at meals and at all other times.

“I

"I have thought it well to take the prisoners into my confidence, so that they may clearly understand the reasons for the new departure."

The success of the Berrima experiment encouraged the idea of instituting a similar plan at other gaols; but, before the system could be extended, much preliminary work had to be done in lighting up the various cells, in manufacturing furniture, and in other necessary preparations entailing not only considerable expense, but also considerable labour. But, as the various prisons became ready, the new method was gradually applied to them, until at date of writing this Report, there are twenty-one gaols under its operations, all working successfully and smoothly. In addition, with some necessary modifications, the system has been extended to thirty-five police gaols.

For the reason before stated, the operations in connection with extending the plan to all of the gaols referred to occupied some considerable time, as will be seen from the date upon which the system was initiated at each of the following prisons:—

Berrima, 13th October, 1897.	Forbes, 3rd October, 1898.
Young, 15th December, 1897.	Wagga Wagga, 17th October, 1898.
Wollongong, 17th May, 1898.	Wilcannia, 17th October, 1898.
Yass, 23th May, 1898.	Mudgee, 17th October, 1898.
Hay, 3rd June, 1898.	Grafton, 27th October, 1898.
Goulburn, 16th June, 1898.	Bourke, 1st December, 1898.
Deniliquin, 2nd August, 1898.	Dubbo, 5th January, 1899.
Albury, 15th August, 1898.	Thirty-five Police Gaols, 1st January, 1899.
Bathurst, 22nd August, 1898.	Broken Hill, 12th April, 1899.
Maitland, 27th September, 1898.	Tamworth, 26th May, 1899.
Armidale, 3rd October, 1898.	Parramatta, 12th June, 1899.

Exclusive of Trial Bay, there are now only the two metropolitan establishments working under the old methods. Structural defects at Biloela will prevent any alterations taking place there, but it is hoped that a penitentiary and a prison for females will shortly be erected on modern lines, which will supersede Biloela. At Darlinghurst, upon the completion of some necessary alterations, it will be possible to partially apply the new treatment, and this must suffice until the new prisons are established, when Darlinghurst will only be required for trial and remand prisoners.

The officers in charge of the gaols where the new system is in working, without exception, report most favourably of it. Discipline and order have been improved, the mutual contamination of prisoners—which was bound to exist under the old plan—has been materially decreased, and the moral tone of the prisoners has immeasurably benefited. It has been thought well—in view of the great change brought about—to quote from the reports received from the Governors, Visiting Chaplains, Visiting Justices, and others upon the operations of the new system. The opinions of gentlemen of such experience must be of great value, more especially as most of them have worked under the old and the new plans, and are, therefore, in the best of all positions to pronounce as to their respective merits. In view of the quotations from a letter written by the Honorable the Chief Justice, dated the 16th December, 1896, contained in the first portion of this paper, it may be considered permissible to quote an extract from a later letter written by his Honor, dated the 19th ultimo:—"I wish to congratulate you on the success of your scheme of separate treatment. As to the benefit likely to accrue from it I have no doubt, and I have as little as to its humanity. The extent of the work you have accomplished during the past twenty months is very gratifying and encouraging."—(Signed) FREDK. M. DARLEY. I may add that his Honor is no infrequent visitor to our gaols, and that he has personally inspected the working of the new plan.

I think that the restricted association system may now fairly be adjudged successful, and that it has justified the expenditure in lights, books, and other accessories which its establishment has entailed. It is with great satisfaction that I am able to report that no friction of any kind attended its inauguration, and that no prisoners gave cause for punishment.

It was expected by old experienced officials that considerable trouble would be encountered with the old hands in initiating a plan which had necessarily to seriously interfere with long established customs; but nothing happened, and there is every reason to believe that fully 95 per cent. of the prisoners welcome the change which relieves them from the tyranny of their fellows and the moral degradation attendant upon the yarding system. Another good likely to result will be a reduction in punishments, for as opportunities for misconduct will be less numerous, a consequent decrease in the number of punishments will naturally follow. The majority of prison offences occurred on the Saturday afternoons and Sundays when the prisoners were associated, out of working hours, for long periods. Under the new system, these days are the quietest of the week.

As the Minister knows, the bringing about of what is probably the largest measure of reform yet instituted in our prisons has entailed a great deal of anxiety and worry. It is a great satisfaction to know, however, that the reformative and deterrent results are likely to be most beneficial to the country. Perhaps now the Minister might be favourably disposed to consider whether some alteration might not be brought about as regards the term of separate treatment passed by all prisoners serving sentences of three years and upwards. In my report for 1896 a modification of the existing plan was suggested as follows:—

"But I do not think the period of seclusion should be so long as at present, and I do not think the same period should be indiscriminately applied to first-convicted men as to more hardened graduates in crime. And Mr. Michael Davitt's suggestions appear to have much in them that is commendable. He thinks a few months at the beginning of the sentences, with a month or two at the end, would be beneficial, so that 'at the end of the sentence the prisoner would be amenable to the attentions and services of the chaplain and the schoolmaster, and every such reformatory influence as could be brought to bear upon him just before he comes out into the world again.' This is the method followed in Norway, and in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, where much success has attended its operations.

"It is therefore suggested that some similar plan might be followed here experimentally. For prisoners serving under three years' imprisonment of any kind, the Comptroller-General might be entrusted with discretionary powers to provide such periods of seclusion at the two ends of the sentence as might be considered fitting, the maximum duration being defined. Prisoners with sentences of three years and upwards might be the subjects of separate treatment for periods at both ends of the sentences, calculated on a sliding scale according to length of sentence and previous records, second offenders being dealt with more stringently than first, and third offenders more stringently than second. I attach great importance to a period of seclusion from ordinary gaol routine being passed immediately anterior to discharge. Visits from clergymen and others of the staff would probably exercise a beneficial influence for good at a critical time—while visits from relatives, excepting where such persons were known to be unsuitable people, should be liberally allowed. Home ties, relaxed unavoidably by the requirements of punishment, might thus be renewed and strengthened."

Since the foregoing was written, the system of restricted association has been brought into operation, which is a further reason for a revision of the rules respecting separate treatment.

In connection with the system of restricted association introduced into the gaols of the Colony, His Grace, the Archbishop of Sydney, who has taken a deep interest in the matter, writes as follows:—"I have to express a cordial appreciation of the new regulations—allowing of light and reading, and feeding in the cells, and of the restricted association system—and a strong hope that good will result from the endeavour to humanise prison treatment."

2.—EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF VISITING OFFICERS.

The following are the views of some of the Visiting Justices and Chaplains to the important gaols in regard to the system :—

A. N. Barnett, Esq., P.M., Visiting Justice, Albury Gaol, states :—“I have the honor to state, from personal observation and inquiries, as well as from the paucity of complaints of misconduct against prisoners of late, that the system of restricted association which has recently been introduced into the gaol at Albury has been most beneficial in its effect, as tending to prevent contamination among the prisoners.”

The Rev. E. Howard Lea, C. E. Chaplain, Bathurst Gaol, reports :—“(1) The discipline of the gaol.—I can readily say that the new system furthers the discipline in every way, effectually preventing all squabbling and quarrelling during meal-hours, and rendering the duties of the warders easier. (2) Prevention of contamination among the prisoners.—This is the feature of the new system which recommends itself most highly to a chaplain. We have known of cases where, under the old system, men have left ‘A’ wing with good intentions, which have gone to the winds under the contaminating influence of hardened prisoners, who have flattered and led the first offender until he becomes as one of themselves. (3) Opportunities of reformation.—The new system will do much to help the difficult work of the chaplains, for the following reasons :—(a) The man is thrown back on himself, almost forced to reflect, while in association he would forget. (b) The chaplain has an opportunity of seeing each man in his cell. This opportunity, which can be taken advantage of during the latter part of the meal-hour, was not afforded before. (c) The men have lights until a much later hour, and are thereby enabled plenty of time for reading the interesting and wholesome literature which has been provided. It is my firm opinion that the restricted association system, as at present working, is distinctly beneficial to gaol discipline, that it tends to prevent as far as possible all chances of contamination, that it affords every assistance to a man desirous of reformation, and, moreover, it is not unduly severe on those who pass through it.”

The Rev. Canon Spencer, C. E. Chaplain, Albury Gaol, states as follows :—“I have long wished to see in operation in our gaols such a system of restricted association of prisoners as now exists. In Goulburn Gaol I was not infrequently in contact with men undergoing separate treatment who seemed to be contrite, and to desire to lead better lives, but soon after they were brought into association with prisoners in the yards they seemed to lose remorse and the sense of shame, resisted any kindly influence used to reform them, and fell into the ways of those around them. One may indulge better hopes of influencing such men for their own good now.”

The Rev. James Kinghorn, Presbyterian Chaplain, Bathurst Gaol, writes :—“The Presbyterian chaplain begs to state that, so far as his experience goes, the new system is proving a splendid success. Already the good effects of it can be traced, a better tone is manifesting itself, and the men seem more amenable to the influences of law, order, and religion. The change itself appeals to the reason and better natures of the men, and some who were most bitterly opposed to it at the beginning have been the first to admit the wholesomeness of it. Among the men under the charge of the Presbyterian chaplain there is not now, as far as he knows, one who is not of this mind. One great factor in so quickly reconciling the men to the new system has been the extended library arrangements.”

The Visiting Justice, Wollongong Gaol, Colonel Chisholm, writes as follows :—“I was never in favour of prisoners having their meals together, but knew of no remedy to suggest, and was surprised at the simple method introduced, *i.e.*, of prisoners having their meals in their own cell; to a prisoner who has no will of his own, this privilege of having his meals in his own cell must be one of his greatest comforts—he can have his meals in peace and quietness, and it must have a good effect. One cell, one prisoner,—if that can be carried out it can only have one effect, and there can be no two opinions on it; no contaminating influences could arise. Lights in the cells to be allowed up till half-past 8 p.m., and prisoners who are well conducted are allowed three books weekly; to any prisoner who misconducts himself this privilege will be lost. No wonder misconduct is at a discount when such a premium for good conduct exists. The premium that I have referred to has had such a good effect on the prisoners that I never hear of a complaint against any of them, consequently that means the discipline of the gaol is well maintained.”

The Rev. J. Sheridan, R. C. Chaplain, Berrima Gaol, states :—“I am happy to state that, from personal observation, I believe the restricted association system has a very moral and good effect on the discipline of the gaol in Berrima. It tends to prevent contamination and discontent, and, on the whole, gives frequent opportunities for reformation amongst the prisoners.”

The Rev. Arthur J. Webb, hon. Wesleyan Chaplain, Bathurst Gaol, writes :—“That so far as I have had opportunity for observation, I believe that the new system is beneficial. Expressions have been volunteered to me by confinees, and answers have been given to direct inquiries, which form the basis of my opinion, apart from the approval my own judgment gave to the theory of the new arrangement. I know that men who want to rise again, and to avoid bad associations, consider these new regulations to be very much in their best interests.”

The Rev. J. M. Ryan, R. C. Chaplain, Goulburn Gaol, states :—“Clergymen and all interested in the moral and social well-being of those unfortunates who through human frailty have erred, and are deservedly confined in our prisons, owe a deep debt of gratitude to the author of the new system of restricted association. The work of the clergyman is now not only much lightened, but very much more effective. Hitherto any good done for the prisoner in a spiritual way was frequently undone by the sneers and gibes of case-hardened companions. Removed from the contaminating influence of such company, there is a feeling engendered in the bosom of the prisoner that he is not an outcast from society; that the prison authorities not only are not actuated by a spirit of revenge, but, on the contrary, are solicitous for his future welfare, and have at heart his temporal as well as eternal interests. The opportunity of useful reading, by aid of the electric light, must naturally brighten the solitary hours of the captive, and give him time for sober reflection. After an experience of some ten years as dean and disciplinarian in a college, I naturally paid much attention to the matter of gaol discipline, and can conscientiously affirm that since the introduction of the new system the discipline seems all that the most exacting could require. I am firmly convinced that the new system will rescue numbers from moral and physical ruin, and cause many a transgressor to amend his ways.”

The Rev. James O'Reilly, R. C. Chaplain, Maitland Gaol, writes :—“I cannot say I have very much experience as regards gaol discipline, but sufficient to say that the present system is a vast improvement on the old. To my mind it prevents crime, corruption of morals, and gives the prisoner every opportunity to improve himself. I have no doubt but such a system will produce wonderful effects in the way of decreasing the number of crimes in our Colony.”

The Visiting Justice, Grafton Gaol, J. A. Creagh, Esq., P.M. states :—“I beg to state, as the result of my observation, that the effects so far have been highly satisfactory, not only as regards the general gaol discipline, but on the morale of the confinees. Those, if I may so describe them, of the better class hail with pleasure the cessation of immediate contact with their more experienced companions in crime many of whom have the greatest satisfaction in endeavouring to debauch and demoralise those who, having (perhaps for the first time) gone astray, are halting between reformation or a continuance of the offences which have led to their present position. As an instance of the exceptions that prove the rule, I may point out that a few of the prisoners now giving the greatest amount of trouble are those who persistently refuse to obey orders, objecting, as they say, to the restricted association, and actually claiming as a right full intercourse with their fellows, when doubtless the experiences of one or both would be highly appreciated, and stored up for practical use later on. The comforts lately added to the cells, including gas, are considered great boons.”

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The Rev. Geo. Sheppard, C. E. Chaplain, Berrima Gaol, reports as follows:—"As far as I can judge, the following are decidedly advantageous, and helpful in the direction of reformation, viz. :—(1.) The separation of the prisoners during meal-hours. (2.) The lighting of the cells for a certain time after sunset. (3.) The introduction of 'healthy' works of fiction into the library. The first of these speaks for itself. Every prisoner desirous of retrieving his character, whom I have spoken to on the subject, greatly appreciates it. The 'instinctive' criminal, as I need scarcely say, does not. The second and third are of advantage in lessening that morbid brooding over their circumstances which under the unmodified system I found conducive not only to mental irritability, and consequent resistance to authority, but also destructive of hope for the future."

G. F. Scott, Esq., P.M., Visiting Justice, Maitland Gaol, writes:—"There is no doubt that the discipline of the gaol has increased, and I have had hardly any cases of prisoners assaulting and bullying one another as formerly; it prevents contamination among the prisoners, and gives those prisoners who wish greater opportunities for reformation. Most of the prisoners are glad of the opportunity to get extra books and have a light in their cells. The warders also appreciate being able to get away to their meals. The system is working smoothly and admirably, and reflects great credit on the person who originated it, not only on the score of discipline, but also on that of humanity to the unfortunate prisoners who are in the gaol."

The Rev. Stan. H. McGee, R. C. Chaplain, Bathurst Gaol, reports:—"One of the most noticeable features of the experiment is the almost total absence of sullen, discontented looks, denoting a happier state of feelings of the prisoners among themselves, and less friction with the officers; and another gratifying result is greater falling off in offences and punishments. That the restricted system of association has done all its warmest advocates anticipated is, I believe, generally admitted. It affords great facility for reformation to a prisoner anxious to reform. By separating him from the degrading influences of hardened criminals and removing him from the poisonous atmosphere of the general or common yard, where men formerly herded together, it helps him to keep to himself and increases his self-respect—it frees him from the thousand petty persecutions he had to bear silently at the hands of rougher characters. It has broken up cliques and put an end to cabals, and brought about a smoother and more harmonious working of prison discipline, while at the same time it has placed both time and material for improvement at the disposal of the prisoners."

The Rev. A. M. Tait, Presbyterian Chaplain, Goulburn Gaol, writes:—"The system I regard as in every way good. It is much more rational than the old. It is agreeable, so far as I have seen, to all kinds of prisoners, and especially to the more intelligent. It is a great thing when they approve. My congregation has been generally well behaved, and since the system came into force I have not heard of any offences."

The Rev. Gerard D'Arcy-Irvine, C. E. Chaplain, Wollongong Gaol, writes:—"I have the honor to report that having made diligent inquiry concerning the operation of the restricted association system, believe, 1st.—That the effect is most helpful in preventing young offenders from sinking further into crime; opportunities which would tend to the deterioration of character are considerably lessened. 2nd.—The extra time now available for the reading of healthful literature is gladly used by many prisoners, and it may be reasonably expected that the mind and heart are touched, and that an improved moral tone will be helped to come. 3rd.—The old hands find the new regulation very distasteful, and will be more careful (when once out) to keep out of gaol."

The late Visiting Justice, Young Gaol, T. Foley, Esq., P.M., states:—"The restricted association of prisoners introduced into the gaol at Young appears to me to work satisfactorily. It is, I think, a great improvement on the old state of things. Prisoners have now fewer opportunities of meeting to concoct their schemes, and thus contaminating one another. The drill system, also, must in time have a good effect, inasmuch as it promotes discipline and is likely to raise the moral tone of the gaol."

C. L. Nicholson, Esq., Visiting Justice, Berrima Gaol, reports:—"The restricted association system is acting admirably, especially the separation at meal-times and exercises; and also assists towards the better discipline of the gaol."

The Rev. Jas. Ross, C. E. Chaplain, Armidale Gaol, writes:—"I have no doubt it will have the desired result, viz., 'prevention of contamination' and 'opportunities for reformation.' As to how the prisoners themselves receive it, that varies, of course, with the individual. Some are glad to be by themselves, but others cannot bear the isolation, and say they will take all sorts of care they do not return to gaol."

The Rev. D. Griffin, R. C. Chaplain, Albury Gaol, reports:—"The restricted association system, which was introduced into the Albury prison about last August, has already, in my opinion, been productive of good results. The prison authorities affirm that the discipline is much superior to what it was before the new system came into operation. And as far as my own work in the prison is concerned, I can say, and say it with much pleasure, that the men now make good resolutions with every hope of being able to keep them. Hitherto such was not the case; the men as a body despaired of doing any good. They complained of having to listen to vile language; of being provoked to anger frequently by their companions, &c., &c. I think that the system which will remove those abuses should be upheld."

W. Stewart Caswell, Esq., P.M., Visiting Justice, Goulburn Gaol, reports:—"I have observed that the punishments of the prisoners have been fewer and of minor importance. I am sure the discipline of the gaol at Goulburn has improved. Restricted association has all the advantages of complete isolation of prisoners, and none of the terrible disadvantages. It is unquestionable in its prevention of contamination, and must approve itself to the prisoners themselves."

The Rev. Dean Pownall, C. E. Chaplain, Young Gaol, writes as follows:—"I have been most favourably impressed with the result of the system as seen in the improved outward bearing of the prisoners and their general conduct, which I attribute in a great measure to the absence of the contaminating influence of evil associations as under the old system. The men seem happier, more contented, and judging from my observation of them and intercourse with them, there is an apparent development of the reflection of qualities, and the consequent greater prospect of reformation, now that they have quiet times, when the better feelings of their nature are full, and they can chew the cud of reflection. I feel also assured that on the whole the prisoners value the present change. As regards the chaplain's office, and the view of his work, the restricted association is invaluable."

The Rev. Canon Spencer, C. E. Chaplain, Albury Gaol, reports as follows:—"I was very glad to see the system brought into operation in Albury Gaol, and am watching the results of the experiment with much interest. Old offenders are now unable to lead younger criminals into deeper corruption by encouraging them to pursue a career of crime, and teaching them how to do it. The men here seem quieter and more submissive to the necessary discipline of the gaol than formerly, and I have heard of no case of quarrelling among them, and of only one case in which a man had to be locked up since the new system came in. I cannot explain how it is, but I somehow feel that personal intercourse with the prisoners is pleasanter to me than it used to be; there seems to be a better tone."

The Rev. Canon Kingsmill, C. E. Chaplain, Goulburn Gaol, writes as follows:—"I have made frequent and careful inquiries, and closely observed the working of the restricted association system. The great majority of the prisoners in the gaol—I think 90 per cent. would not be too high an average—are heartily glad of the change. Here and there, as must be expected, a few would prefer the old system; but upon analysing this class, it would seem to consist of—(a) Those who had obtained a kind of leadership under the old system, and who regret their loss of power. (b) A few of the more ignorant men, who, being unable or unwilling to read, feel the increase of confinement.

am glad to report that, when I press upon the prisoners the fact that the prison authorities are doing all they can to help them to reform themselves, the great majority of the men acknowledge this to be true; and this must be regarded as a most encouraging sign of the success of the new system."

The Visiting Justice, Armidale Gaol, W. Fox Parker, Esq., P.M., reports:—"I can without exception report most favourably of the results accomplished by the new departure in our gaol discipline. Everything in connection with the working of the gaol gets along more smoothly, and the moral tone of the prisoners has greatly benefited; there are now very few complaints, and consequently a reduction in the punishments, the prisoners appear more satisfied, and the work of the officials more easy and pleasant. I consider the reform will have most beneficial results."

The Rev. G. A. Carver, C. E. Chaplain, Wagga Wagga Gaol, writes as follows:—"In my opinion it is one of the most beneficent reforms that has been introduced for the past quarter of a century. The change has been most gratefully received by prisoners who are not criminal and who really wish to amend their lives. On the other hand it is a 'terror to evil-doers.' There are a class of men to whom the former system had no terrors. Inured to the disgrace, they looked upon periodical confinements as a matter of course. They came out in better health, and the effect was no more than retirement in a hospital. This class, I am glad to say, view the new system with disgust. I shall be much surprised if at the close of 1899 there is not a considerable reduction in the number of confinees in our gaols."

The Rev. J. O'Donovan, R. C. Chaplain, Mudgee Gaol, states:—"I have taken the trouble to make inquiries, with the following result: The new system is considered very beneficial to the prisoners, and prevents association with the more hardened class of criminals, tending on the whole to a reformation of those who may be well disposed. The foregoing results of themselves are sufficient to stamp the new system as truly beneficial and worthy of recommendation."

The Ven. Archdeacon Tyrrell, B.A., C. E. Chaplain, Maitland Gaol, says:—"In reply to yours asking my views on the restricted association system, I have the honor to say that it seems to me to be a considerable improvement on the old harsher system. Young offenders are not associated with old hardened criminals, quarrelling is prevented, gaol offences are lessened; the better treatment tends to raise the tone of the prisoners, which, to my mind, should be the prime object rather than punishment."

The Bishop of Riverina, who is C. E. Chaplain, Hay Gaol, writes:—"It requires very little observation to arrive at the conclusion that the system is highly beneficial. It is beneficial to the gaol discipline and to the prisoners themselves, in that it prevents contamination, and certainly gives greater opportunities for reform. On these points I am quite satisfied: but when I questioned the men themselves, I found that they objected to the isolation, and that they much preferred the fresh air of the yard to the stuffiness of their cells. Perhaps the very trying conditions of our summer climate may in some measure account for this opinion; if so, I have no doubt the system would work more acceptably in cooler weather. I should add that I have only had the opportunity of consulting very few prisoners, but they assure me that others feel as they do."

The Rev. W. J. Dunstan, C. E. Chaplain, Forbes Gaol, reports:—"I can only say that the new system appears to me an excellent one, and can scarcely fail to be otherwise than productive of the happiest results. Under this system the prisoners are not allowed to be together except when at work and attending Divine Service, and thus little or no opportunity is given them to encourage one another to breaches of discipline, which must thereby be the better secured. Again, under this system the worst type of criminals are not allowed to associate with those less steeped in crime, and thus the dangers of contamination are greatly minimised, and one of the obvious defects of older systems corrected. I cannot but express my own conviction that it will prove in the highest degree beneficial to the prisoners themselves, and fulfil the purpose for which it has been introduced."

J. W. Fletcher, Esq., P.M., Visiting Justice, Wilcannia Gaol, states as follows:—"So far as I am able to judge, the restricted association system has produced satisfactory results in the gaol at Wilcannia. I should say that it certainly has a good effect in keeping more decently-minded prisoners separate from the coarser and rougher element."

The Rev. T. O'Connell, R. C. Chaplain, Hay Gaol, says:—"I consider the new system good, and first offenders have a chance of reformation, which must tend to a consequent diminution of crime. It is not acceptable to the old offenders, and consequently may be a deterrent. Such are my impressions gained as R. C. Chaplain at Hay Gaol."

The Rev. John J. Byrne, R. C. Chaplain, Wollongong Gaol, writes:—"As very few cases in connection with the 'restricted association system' come under my observation, I am scarcely in a position to give an opinion worthy of consideration. However, the one case of a prisoner in our local gaol, under the said system, completely proves its effect for good, and will, I am sure, be an efficacious deterrent to the prisoner."

The Visiting Justice, Forbes Gaol, E. Sharpe, Esq., P.M., states as follows:—"I have the honor to state that in my opinion the 'restricted association system' must have a good effect on prisoners, as it prevents the association of 'first-timers' with old prisoners, and, further, it is likely that young prisoners will find the discipline too strict and the discomfort too great to render gaol a desirable place. Under the old system I have frequently heard prisoners say that they would just as soon be in as out of gaol; they had nothing to do and plenty to eat, and other prisoners to talk to. As regards the effect the new rules have on prisoners' discipline, I have had no case for punishment since they came into force."

The Rev. T. R. Campbell, C. E. Chaplain, Mudgee Gaol, reports:—"The restricted association system recently introduced into the gaols of this Colony is beneficial. Its good effects in the smaller gaols of New South Wales are perhaps not so great, or manifest, as where a large number of prisoners are gathered together. At the same time, it doubtless is calculated to prevent contamination, and, therefore, to give a better hope of the reformation of junior offenders."

The Rev. J. Rawling, C. E. Chaplain, Wilcannia Gaol, writes:—"I have to state that, in my opinion, it has worked well during the short time it has been in vogue: it certainly lessens the risk of contamination—a risk which many of the more healthy-minded prisoners are too glad to be able to avoid. But it is in the opportunities of reformation that the system is likely to work best, and it already shows signs of good results. Any resolutions that may be made, or desires of amendment, are strengthened in private, whereas the old system of association, with its opportunities for conversation, was apt to weaken such feelings and cause the prisoner to forget them. I am sure the system will show good results in time, and will be more congenial than the old system to all but the most hardened criminals."

The Visiting Justice, Hay Gaol, F. H. Galbraith, Esq., P.M., reports:—"I have the honor to inform you that in my opinion the restricted association system is an undoubted success; the discipline of the gaol is maintained with less friction, and prisoners desirous to reform are not subjected to annoyance from old hands; the prisoners generally are more influenced for good, whereas if allowed to associate when not employed they would have little, if any, chance of improvement. I think that increased benefits from the restricted association system may be looked for from year to year."

The Rev. John McAuliffe, R. C. Chaplain, Forbes Gaol, says:—"There can be but one opinion in the matter—that it is a decided improvement on the past system, and is sure to effect much good in the future of the prison system of the Colony."

The Rev. J. O'Dowd, R. C. Chaplain, Dubbo Gaol, reports as follows:—"As Acting Chaplain, permit me to say that in my humble opinion the new system will be a vast improvement on the old plan. That there will be less danger of youthful offenders being contaminated by the old hands is apparent. I remember Judges commenting strongly on the want of proper classification of prisoners, and I think you have given their Honors nearly all they can desire in this respect."

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The Visiting Justice, Mudjee Gaol, T. H. Wilkinson, Esq., P.M., writes:—"Owing to the small number of prisoners who have been incarcerated in Mudjee Gaol my opportunities of observing effects of restricted association have been rather limited, but the experience so far obtained convinces me that the system will prove a wise departure from the old methods of prison discipline and one fraught with good results. The system of allowing prisoners of all classes to associate freely has certainly minimised the chance of reformation. A young man, or woman, of no marked criminal instincts drifts into evil courses, and, coming under the ban of the law, is sentenced to a term of imprisonment. On entry into gaol the feelings of shame and remorse are very acute, but daily association with a population of criminals must surely weaken and eventually destroy these feelings, and the safeguards against a future course of crime are thus too often for ever destroyed. Acquaintances made in prison also materially lessen the chances of reformation in the case of many first offenders. Where older and more hardened criminals are concerned, I feel sure that the present system will be found to have a marked effect for the better, as the old offenders feel very severely the want of companionship, and prison life will now be to them a real punishment, instead of being what to many of them it actually was, 'a comfortable retreat amongst old associates.' The restricted association system will, I feel assured, have the effect of materially reducing the prison population."

The Rev. P. E. Zundolovich, R. C. Chaplain, Wilcannia Gaol, states:—"I am glad to say that the restricted association system, recently introduced in the Wilcannia Gaol, may be said to be a success. It gives an opportunity to first offenders and others to reform, which was denied them under the old yard system. The effect of the new system has already come under my notice, and must say it is very hopeful."

The Rev. P. J. O'Connor, R. C. Chaplain, Armidale Gaol, writes:—"I have heard from the officers and from some of the prisoners to whom I have spoken the system is working with very satisfactory results. Under its operation there will be less trouble in many ways, and I believe in the long run it will be found that its introduction will prove a veritable blessing. Allow me, Sir, to congratulate you on the excellent system of discipline which has been introduced by you into the gaols of the Colony during your short tenure of office as Comptroller-General."

The Rev. W. H. Connelly, R. C. Chaplain, Broken Hill Gaol, writes:—"The system gives opportunity of privacy and isolation to well-meaning prisoners, and must, I think, prevent in a great degree the forming of gaol acquaintanceship. The prisoners themselves are unanimously in favour of the new system. There are increased facilities for reading and self-culture, and I would suggest that the library should be well supplied with literature of a suitable character."

The Rev. A. J. Wheeler, C. of E. Chaplain, Broken Hill Gaol, says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that in the new system of prison treatment, in my judgment, a gigantic stride has been made in the right direction, and I can already see a distinct advance in the moral tone of the prisoners. The old system of throwing them together indiscriminately was obliged to have a levelling-down process. This applied specially at meals. Now all this is done away. I believe that before long an appreciable difference will be seen in the number of re-convictions. I consider the sincere gratitude of the community is due to those who initiated this new departure."

The Visiting Justice, Tamworth Gaol, Edward Jones, Esq., P.M., reports:—"From observations and having interviewed several prisoners separately in their cells, I am of opinion that to the confirmed prisoner of several convictions gaol will not be so attractive as in the past, when prisoners had so much intercourse without close supervision, especially at meal-times; that to the young prisoner entering upon a career of crime gaol will be such real punishment that it will be a deterrent to crime."

The Visiting Justice, Parramatta Gaol, Thos. E. McNevin, P.M., reports as follows:—"I have very great pleasure in reporting that from a moral and reformatory, as well as a general point of view, the system cannot, from my observation, fail to be otherwise than most beneficial in its results. The system, since its introduction, has worked successfully and smoothly, and there have been no punishments in connection therewith, which may be taken as evidence that the prisoners have cheerfully accepted the new system as a substantial and practical improvement on yard association, with its contaminating influences. There can be no doubt that the indulgences to the prisoners under the new system, of being allowed lights in their cells of an evening up to 8.30 p.m., with wholesome literature, for their use and recreation, which affords them opportunities to improve their minds, will more than compensate for the additional cell seclusion. The system cannot be expected to prove acceptable to the habitual or hardened criminal, or the larrikin, or the vagrant class of loafer, as they, as a rule, resent strict discipline, order, cleanliness, or punctuality, which are the chief features impressed in all the surroundings of the wisely-devised new system. I regard the new system as the most important measure of reform yet introduced into our prison administration, and consider that the reformatory and deterrent results will be most beneficial to the country, and I feel that I cannot do better than conclude my remarks with an expression of my full concurrence with the views expressed by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, in his report of 3rd November, 1898, on the operation of the new system, that 'a man who honestly desires to reform will now have fewer obstacles placed in his way, as he need not fear contamination by association. He will have the companionship of his fellows while at work, but he will secure a wholesome privacy at meals and other times.'"

The Rev. John Done, C. of E. Chaplain, Parramatta Gaol, says:—"I have carefully examined all the alterations recently made, have seen the men marched into their cells for dinner, and have visited the gaol at night, and I have no hesitation in saying that the new system will greatly improve the condition of prisoners in every respect. The old system in herding them together in yards hardened them in crime, and those who displayed any signs of repentance, and expressed any desire to lead a better life in future, have been ridiculed by their companions until all their good resolutions have been crushed out of them. The new system will, to a great extent, prevent anything of this kind being done in future. I have been the Church of England Chaplain for about eleven years, and have been greatly discouraged in my work by the mischief done in the yards to those who, when in solitary confinement at the commencement of their sentences, were heartily sorry for what they had done, and formed good resolutions to do better in future. When in separate, they could not understand me when I tried to explain to them the trials and temptations to which they would be exposed in the yards, but after being a few weeks there, they have come to me and acknowledged that all I had said to them was only too true. By degrees my influence over these men has been weakened, and in a short time they have become as callous and reckless as the rest. I am greatly encouraged by the establishment of the new system, and firmly believe that the work of the chaplains will produce better results in the future than it has done in the past. I may add that some of the prisoners have already expressed to me their thankfulness that the new system has been established; and some of them, who have been in gaol two or three times, deeply regret that it was not in force when they served their first sentence."

The Rev. Reginald Bridge, R. C. Chaplain, Parramatta Gaol, writes:—"I beg, as Roman Catholic Chaplain, to express my highest admiration of the new system, which is an immeasurable advance on the one it supplants. This system of restricted association is as nearly perfect as anything human can be perfect, and is another great step taken by yourself since your appointment as Comptroller-General to make our prisons what they ought to be—moral reformatories, whilst leaving them still punitive institutions. The system bespeaks the high and sympathetic ideals of its originators for the moral improvement and social well-being of the criminal class, for it is founded on the fact that this class will more readily be cured by a treatment which develops their superior nature and appeals to what is best in it than by one which regards only what they have in common with the brutes. One effect, therefore, must necessarily follow close upon this new system—and that is, the intellectual and

and moral improvement of our prisoner-class. This means, of course, a decrease, and a large decrease, in the criminal statistics of the Colony, and in the cost of maintaining our gaols. Apart altogether from the intrinsic perfection of the new system, there are many reasons to recommend its adoption. If it did nothing else than do away with the tyranny consequent upon prisoners being yarded together for long hours at a stretch, and abolish the evils that sprung from such yarding, when the most degraded and hardened characters became the companions, and often, I think, the corrupters of well-disposed fellow-prisoners anxious to reform, its adoption were very desirable. These well-disposed men—and there are many such in Parramatta Gaol—will not only be removed from the contaminating influence of men they have no disposition to associate with, but for which under the old system there was no alternative, but they will have ample opportunity of improving themselves intellectually and morally. This restricted association removes many, if, indeed, it does not remove all of the evils wherewith the old system was fraught. The use of the electric light till 8:30 p.m. in the cells is a feature of the new system which recommends it to all the prisoners, instead of being, as heretofore, idle and in darkness from 5 in the afternoon till 6 next morning—and for idle hands, we are told, the Devil finds plenty to do—they have the companionship of wholesome literature to recreate and improve their minds. I think the prisoners recognise that the new system has been inaugurated solely in their own interests. All with whom I spoke on the matter expressed their approval of the system and regard it as a blessing compared with the old one.”

The Rev. J. E. Carruthers, Wesleyan Chaplain, Parramatta Gaol, writes as follows:—“I have watched with interest the introduction of the new system of restricted association into the gaol at Parramatta and its operation up to the present. In principle the system is unquestionably an improvement upon the one it has superseded, and cannot fail, in my judgment, to yield the most salutary results. The better class of prisoners appreciate it as shielding them from association with the more hardened offenders, and as giving them opportunity for reflection and mental improvement. Prisoners of the lower type will feel the isolation it imposes so irksome that probably they will either avoid in future courses that will lead them into gaol, or migrate to other colonies and countries where the system is not in operation. The moral effect upon young criminals ought also to be of the best, both from the punitive and reformatory points of view. So far as I can judge the new system is working with admirable precision, and has had an excellent influence upon the morale of the gaol staff. The governor and his staff are to be commended for the intelligence and earnestness with which they have thrown themselves into the efficient working of the system, and the splendid discipline that now characterises the entire management of the gaol.”

The Rev. Robert Jackson, Presbyterian Chaplain, Parramatta Gaol, states:—“From what I have already seen of it, and from what I have learnt in my intercourse with the men, I am decidedly of opinion that the change will prove of immense benefit to the inmates. The almost entire cessation of association in the yards will do much to prevent the mischief which was done there under the old system, and will destroy the power of those who were in the habit of bullying their companions. The lights in the cells, together with the improved literature which has been introduced, will have a distinctly moral and elevating effect. The better disposed of the prisoners hail the change with great pleasure. To me the change appears to be a great step in advance, and will help considerably in the efforts which are being made to reclaim those who have fallen.”

The Ven. Archdeacon Lewis, B.A., C. of E. Chaplain, Tamworth Gaol, says:—“The system of restricted association, recently introduced into H.M. prisons in New South Wales, seems to me to be highly advantageous. It contributes, I should think, to discipline; and the moral effect, with which I am chiefly concerned, cannot be questioned. I hail the system with the greatest satisfaction.”

The Rev. P. D. Ryan, R. C. Chaplain, Tamworth Gaol, writes:—“I avail myself of this opportunity to heartily thank the authorities who so thoughtfully introduced it into the gaols of the Colony. Such a system is sure to beget an incalculable amount of good. There is now a fair opportunity for ministers of religion to induce some prisoners to turn from their evil ways. Under the old system it was next to an impossibility. The initiators of the system of separate treatment deserve the thanks of the people of New South Wales, and the gratitude of prisoners generally.”

Dr. H. L. Harris, Visiting Surgeon, Tamworth Gaol, says:—“I am of opinion the new system of restricted association, recently adopted in this gaol, will prove beneficial in many ways. A very important matter is, that confirmed criminals will be prevented from contaminating the more youthful prisoners in crime, who commit wrong through necessity or wilfulness. In point of health, I am of opinion that restricted association will cause a marked improvement in every way.”

3.—EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE NEW SYSTEM.

The most important change is that of the introduction of the restricted association and the abolition of the yard system. A prisoner now desirous of reforming has every opportunity for doing so, and he will receive every assistance from the officers to attain that end. Under the old system this was almost impossible. To the well-disposed it is a great boon to have a cell to themselves, with a light at night, whereby they are enabled to study good books, and thus improve themselves. Of course, to the old criminal these changes are very distasteful, and they do not take kindly to them. This is to be expected, as they would much prefer a continuance of the old state of affairs, whereby they could terrorise and intimidate their less criminal associates by day in compelling them to share indulgence earned by them by labour, while at night, in the associated cells, they boast of their evil achievements, and otherwise contaminate their associates. During my experience I have frequently heard prisoners, who were in gaol for the first time, complain of having to associate with, and sleep in the same cell with prisoners steeped in crime, whose whole conversation was boasting how they committed crimes, and debating the most successful way of continuing the same. Further, any protestations of good intentions were made the subject of ridicule, and if desirous of following the devotional exercises (which are not so rare among prisoners as may be supposed), they were sworn and jeered at by the cell-mates. It requires no comment from me to say the bad effect this must have had on those who were trying to pick themselves up for a new start in life, and the punishment to them must have been doubly severe, and the chance of reformation further removed. The new system is the death-knell to all this kind of thing, and it is surprising to find the anxious inquiries now being made by old offenders as to the cost of passage to San Francisco and other places out of the Colony, not that I believe they intend reforming, but the changes made in prison treatment are very obnoxious to them, and they intend striking out for “fresh woods and pastures new,” where restricted association in prison is not the order of the day.

The setting aside of Goulburn Gaol for first offenders only must alone be attended with good results. Having fallen for the first time, the prisoner will not meet old gaol-birds, and on discharge will have a better chance of obtaining employment, without being molested and blackmailed (as has frequently occurred) by confirmed criminals who he has in the past been unfortunately compelled to form the acquaintance of when a prisoner in gaol. I am certain it will be the means of saving from careers of crime, by stopping them from joining the criminal ranks, and restoring them to their families as good members of society, many who have once made a mistake and profited by the experience gained, and thus prove not only beneficial to themselves, but a saving to the State.

SAMUEL McCAULEY,

Deputy Comptroller and Inspector of Prisons.

The

The following are extracts from the reports of the officers in charge of the various gaols, conveying their views on the restricted association system :—

H. M. Gaol, Bathurst.

The discipline is a very marked improvement on the old system. Prisoners fall in for musters, exercise, drill, &c., without any trouble, and obey all orders cheerfully. Their conduct has been very good.

Under the old system numbers of prisoners were punished for gambling and fighting in the yards on Saturdays and Sundays. I am convinced that the system has already done a great deal of good, for, by the abolition of association in yards and cells, there will be less chances of contamination. I believe 95 per cent. of the prisoners prefer the present to the old treatment.

An old convict of thirty years' standing (a very intelligent man), recently transferred from Darlinghurst, informed me the other day that this treatment was a revelation to him. He says he was four years in Darlinghurst under the present sentence, and during that time he did not read four books, simply because he could not under the old regulation. Now, he says, he can enjoy his reading and get through three books a week. He also tells me the greater part of the prisoners are more satisfied by having their meals in their cells, and they all appreciate the concession of being allowed a light at night.

Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Acting Justice O'Connor visited the prison and minutely inspected the whole of the various departments. They both expressed surprise at the good order and discipline of the prisoners, and say that the new treatment is a great improvement on the old one.

The warders also benefit by the new rule. They now enjoy fifty minutes for meals, and leave the prison in the evening thirty-five minutes earlier than under the old system.

CHAS. GRAHAM, Governor.

H. M. Gaol, Berrima.

While prisoners were associated in yards the lowest criminal wielded an enormous power for bad over his fellows, and he succeeded in reducing many to his level. Now all that has ceased to be. All the influences are now working together for good. Prisoners are dealt with individually and not collectively. Meals are served separately in cells to all the prisoners. They are only associated in a limited sense for work, prayers, and exercise, and then under strict supervision. They are bathed twice weekly, and greater cleanliness is now observed as regards their clothing. Their boots are now polished, and they are required to be neat and tidy in their dress.

The general discipline and conduct of all the prisoners have, in consequence of the reforms mentioned, greatly improved, and will continue to improve as time passes.

Not the least pleasing feature of the new system is the check it provides against the spread of criminality.

The condition of the warders has been improved. Their hours of duty have been made lighter. They now enjoy annual leave, and are granted sick leave. They have a clear interval of an hour in the prison for breakfast, and are allowed an hour at home for dinner. Their duties are now clearly laid down and printed, and they experience less opposition from the prisoners in the discharge of their duties since the association in yards was abolished.

The new system of restricted association and drill has been carried into effect with quietness, and is beneficial to both officers and prisoners. The benefits derived are not alone for the present, but also for the future. The condition of the old offender in prison has been made more severe, while the novice in crime has many advantages open to redeem himself.

T. G. ADAMSON, Governor.

H. M. Gaol, Goulburn.

Prisoners under the old system were classified as far as possible in yards, &c. Under the structural conditions of the gaol large numbers of them of a variety of natures, and of more or less vicious instincts, were practically thrown together with only that modicum of supervision that could be afforded by patrolling officers on certain posts, to restrain them. The intercourse within the respective yards, each averaging twenty or thirty prisoners, was, so long as no unseemly conduct or boisterous behaviour took place, comparatively unlimited. Notwithstanding the best supervision by warders, prisoners at times found the means to carry on games, gamble, and otherwise break rules under cover of a number of themselves round about the tables, and protected by watchful mates on the look out for warders. Frequently they were detected, and punishments ensued; just as frequently, no doubt, they escaped detection. Meals often, too, were battle-grounds, inasmuch as those perhaps least entitled to consideration took care to help themselves, to the expense of others unable to stop them, or who were afraid to seek the authorities' aid, as their life thereafter would be made more miserable than ever. Prisoners of the bully type, who could not themselves legitimately earn "indulgence" tobacco, &c., preyed upon those who could, and, besides robbing others of what indulgence they had earned, defeated the main object of the indulgence privilege by getting what their laziness or bad conduct would rightly debar them from.

The time at the disposal of idle men of vicious ideas was like a battery on their weaker-minded but less criminal fellow-prisoners, and the continued association of good and bad natures was obviously to the detriment of the former, and generally with the result that to a large extent many become contaminated with ideas that may have been quite foreign to them when they entered gaol for the first time.

When a prisoner left his "separate treatment" behind him, he was in many cases diffident, nervous, and more or less ashamed; seeming often to feel the change in a twofold sense—pleasure at leaving the severe treatment he had undergone for nine months, and degradation at having to mix with others he conceived to be much worse than himself, and practically entering gaol again.

Plots hatched, schemes for future villainy mapped out, and information of a domestic or other private nature gained by unscrupulous fellows that, under other conditions, would have been held sacred by the owner, but to be perhaps used as a system of blackmail in the future by those so disposed.

Each prisoner answers to his number; names have ceased to be used, so that any prisoner, if he so desire, may preserve his identity thus far intact from other prisoners, reducing the chances of possible blackmail in the future. He then marches to his cell direct, taking in his evening meal with him in the mess-can with which each is provided, and which keeps the meal quite hot. Everyone, by this means, gets what he is entitled to, and not what bullying prisoners ruled that he should have, as may have been the case previously in the yards.

Well-conducted prisoners in the general class are allowed light from dark up to 8:30 p.m. This largely compensates for the longer confinement, while at the same time it may have the desired moral effect which in the future should be of some value to society. Books, slates, and lights as companions have, so to speak, taken the place of the undesirable companionship of persons perhaps steeped in crime.

The worse criminals are scarcely likely to benefit much by this system, or any other perhaps, but if it has only a negative effect in keeping them apart from contaminating others, and of making them shun New South Wales prisons, then there will be a gain to this Colony at least.

Punishments for prison offences which principally germinated in the yards have become less in number and importance, with corresponding saving in the keep of prisoners, as their sentences are not prolonged.

In connection with the warders' staff, their hours of duty have been improved, and all greatly appreciate the change. At meal-time now they have ample leisure to take their meals, many going to their homes for them. They are dismissed from day duty now at 5 p.m., instead of, as formerly, at nearly 6.

F. E. BLOXHAM, Governor.

H. M.

H. M. Gaol, Maitland.

The discipline of the gaol has greatly improved, and the conduct of the prisoners was never so good as it has been during the past month, and, from personal observation, I believe that practically contamination by association is at an end.

The warders also benefit, as they are now enabled to go home for their meals.

EDWARD JACKSON, Governor.

H. M. Gaol, Albury.

Some proof of the excellent working of the new system is evidenced by the fact that there is now no quarrelling in the yards, and, since its inauguration, only one prisoner has been locked up for misconduct. But I think the chief good will be the result of the lessening of contamination, the restricted association giving less opportunity for the old hands or hardened criminals to instruct the younger men in their evil ways.

The Chief Justice visited the gaol and made the following remarks:—"Very pleased to see the new system in practice, which, I am confident, will be productive of much good."

JAS. THOMPSON, Gaoler.

H. M. Gaol, Armidale.

The fact that since the inauguration of the new system here no punishments have been recorded is sufficient evidence of the conduct of the prisoners and the manner in which they regard the alteration.

I look upon the new system as a long-awaited desideratum, tending, as it does, to the welfare both of officers and prisoners, and to the general systematic working of the gaol, and I would not certainly prefer to revert to the old order of things.

S. F. POLLACK, Gaoler

H. M. Gaol, Deniliquin.

The system of restricted association has proved most successful. I cannot speak too highly of its advantages. It abolishes at one sweep the pernicious yard association and frees the well-disposed prisoners from contact with criminals of evil tendencies.

Prison treatment, to be efficacious, must be reformatory in its application.

All prison officers with experience know that it was impossible to improve prisoners' characters under the old yard system.

I must say the introduction of numbers instead of names, drilling, enforced cleanliness, and restricted association, are factors of supreme importance, and their value cannot be too highly estimated. Since these measures were introduced there has been a healthier tone amongst prisoners and the duties of management are less anxious than under the old yard system.

J. H. MANSELL, Gaoler.

H. M. Gaol, Grafton.

Since its inception here indications of promise as to its good effect upon the prisoners generally are by no means wanting. The frequent trouble caused by prisoners not being able to agree with their fellows while associated in the yards is now removed. The weakly, but well disposed, are now relieved from the overbearing influence which association enabled the hardened criminal to exercise to a certain extent over them.

The whole of the prisoners have taken kindly to the new system. They appreciate it not only on account of the extra special remission allowed for those serving sentences of twelve months and upwards, the lights allowed in the cells, &c., &c., but also for the fact of its relieving them from the forced companionship of those whom they feared to offend by holding aloof from.

W. JAY, Gaoler.

H. M. Gaol, Hay.

The new system has already had a most beneficial effect, both on the moral conduct of the prisoners and on the discipline of the gaol. The prisoners themselves seem to appreciate it very much.

Having had many years' experience in large gaols, and knowing the facilities which prisoners had to commit breaches of discipline, and to practice contamination, I consider the new system a step in the right way and a most effective move for the prevention of those evils.

I believe in the system, and I also believe it will meet the ends for which it is intended.

P. PHELAN, Gaoler.

H. M. Gaol, Mudgee.

Since the introduction of the restricted association the prisoners' conduct has been good and orderly, and the system will, I have no doubt, prove beneficial as a preventive of contamination. It will also benefit prisoners who enter gaol for the first time, and will doubtless lead to their reformation.

JOHN COTTER, Gaoler.

H. M. Gaol, Wagga Wagga.

The restricted association of prisoners for meals and exercise at this gaol is working satisfactorily.

E. D'ARCY, Acting Gaoler.

H. M. Gaol, Wilcannia.

The system of restricting the association of prisoners is working very satisfactorily. So far the better class of prisoners prefer it to the old system.

I have no hesitation in saying that the new system is a decidedly progressive step in the reformation of prisoners.

ARTHUR G. LEER, Gaoler.

H. M. Gaol, Wollongong.

Prisoners who have a desire to conduct themselves properly during their sentence have every opportunity afforded them now which they had not under the old system.

The separation of old offenders from first-timers and others has been the means of completely preventing contamination.

It is very satisfactory to add that there have been no prisoners locked up nor any punishments awarded for the past ten months during which the restricted association treatment has been in force.

J. ROPER, Acting Gaoler.

H. M. Gaol, Yass.

I strongly approve of the system, and think it a great improvement upon the old one. My experience, so far, is that it is conducive to the discipline and good conduct of the prisoners, and will tend greatly to diminish prison offences. Under the old system all fighting and quarrelling between prisoners usually occurred either during meal-hours or when associated on Sundays, holidays, &c. This is prevented under the new system.

It also, to a great extent, prevents contamination, and should, therefore, tend to diminish crime, particularly as affecting first offenders, who now have no opportunity of forming gaol acquaintances or listening to the experiences of old-timers, which has been responsible, in many instances, for their return to gaol.

G. COLVIN, Acting Gaoler.

H. M. Gaol, Young.

Its tendency to prevent contamination is obvious, as prisoners have not now the opportunities to converse and concoct or plan any villainy as when they were associated in the yards.

It is a system that is bound to succeed, and will be appreciated by all right-thinking persons. It must eventually considerably reduce the criminal population of the Colony.

R. GOBLE, Gaoler.

H. M.

H. M. Gaol, Broken Hill.

No objection has been raised by any prisoner to the new treatment of restricted association. On the contrary, the advantages of comparative privacy and lights at night have been keenly appreciated. There is no difficulty in carrying out the routine as set forth in the time-table supplied for guidance.

J. MCKENZIE, Gaoler.

Read.—I agree altogether with the gaoler's report.

J. F. MAKINSON, Visiting Justice, Broken Hill Gaol.

H. M. Gaol, Parramatta.

I have the honor to report that the new system of restricted association is working smoothly and most satisfactorily in all its details. Not a hitch of any kind has occurred, nor has it been found necessary to alter anything in method of procedure.

There are, of course, those amongst the prisoners who do not like it, but these belong to the more hardened criminal class, and to the larrikin and loafer divisions.

The boon of extra books and varied literature, with light to 8:30 p.m., is greatly appreciated by the large majority, and goes a long way towards making up of the many hours now daily taken from them in the yards to be spent in cells. Those on "indulgence," too, value the chance they now have of being enabled to use themselves what they have earned, instead of having to divide it with a yard-full. And the same applies to those on full ration as against others on a lesser scale.

The "optional" exercise on Saturday afternoon and Sunday afternoon is not availed of so far by very many, the majority preferring to remain in cells reading or writing.

The warders' staff recognise that they have come in for a beneficial change in hours, and highly appreciate it. The majority now go to their homes for meals, while all, except the few necessary for patrol duty, are free at this time.

In addition to the above, I have to report that, in response to an invitation to the gaol chaplains to meet me here for the purpose of discussing generally the objects of the new system, and of explaining your desires in connection therewith, and also to arrange for holding services on Saturdays and Sundays in preference to other days, the following were present:—The Reverend Messrs. Done (Church of England), Bridge (Roman Catholic), Carruthers (Wesleyan), and Jackson (Presbyterian). The chaplains were strong in expressions of approval of the steps taken, and unanimously agreed that an opportunity has been given to them that they will not be slow to avail themselves of, for the benefit of their people here. They showed the greatest interest in what is being done, and expressed considerable pleasure at seeing the muster and meal-time arrangements carried out as they now are. The complete silence in a few minutes struck them as remarkable.

F. E. BLOXHAM, Governor.

APPENDIX VII.

Alterations in certain Regulations.

1. Separation of prisoners awaiting trial with previous convictions, from those who have not been previously convicted.
2. Subjecting certain 7th-class prisoners to physical drill, and arranging for parents or guardians to meet them on discharge.
3. (a.) Empowering Comptroller-General to place certain prisoners of 1st and 2nd classes under 7th-class treatment.
(b.) Extending remission regulations to prisoners serving sentences of over 3 months.
4. (a.) Defining duties of Superintendent or Matron of Female Prison.
(b.) Certain alterations in general rules for conduct.
(c.) Allowing extra special remission in certain cases where restricted association is applied.

1.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 10 January, 1898.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, under the Acts 4 Victoria No. 29 and 37 Victoria No. 14, to approve of the following Regulation being substituted for Gaol Regulation No. 31.

ALBERT J. GOULD.

Prisoners of the 4th Class.

31. Prisoners awaiting trial shall have the privileges above defined for prisoners of the 3rd class:—

- (1.) They shall be permitted, at all reasonable times, to see their legal adviser, being a certified attorney or solicitor, or his clerk, authorised in writing, as also any relations or friends requiring to see them in reference to their trial. They may see other relations and friends twice in each week, or more frequently if there be special reason. The governor of the gaol may, if he see fit, decline to admit any such visitors, the persons refused admission having, however, the right of appeal to the Sheriff, and, if necessary, to the Minister of Justice.
- (2.) They will be allowed sufficient air and exercise consistently with safe custody.
- (3.) Prisoners under examination will be allowed no communication in the prison, nor with any persons except their legal advisers, unless specially sanctioned by the Justice conducting the examination.
- (4.) The gaoler will exercise a discretion to prevent any communication to or by prisoners under committal, whereby the ends of justice may be frustrated; but he will, at the same time, see that such prisoners are not deprived of the fair and proper means of organising their defence.
- (5.) Prisoners awaiting trial who have not been previously convicted shall be kept apart, whenever practicable, from prisoners awaiting trial who have been previously convicted.
- (6.) Convicted prisoners awaiting trial on further charges are to be kept separate from other prisoners until such charges are dealt with, unless instructions to the contrary are issued by the Comptroller-General.

2.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 6 April, 1898.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations (2), with regard to the treatment of prisoners of the seventh class, being made under the provisions of the "Prisons Regulation Act," 4 Victoria No. 29, and the "Prisons Act of 1874," 37 Victoria No. 14, and of such regulations standing as paragraphs 24 and 25 of Gaol Regulation No. 34.

ALBERT J. GOULD.

(24.) Upon the completion of fourteen days of his sentence any prisoner may be selected by the Comptroller-General (unless there are medical reasons to the contrary) for special exercise in physical drill. This training may continue during the remainder of the sentence, or may be determined at any time

time by the Comptroller-General or by the Visiting Surgeon. The exercise shall occupy at least one hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon of every working day, and during the course of training, notwithstanding the foregoing rules, each prisoner shall wear a flannel undershirt, shall bathe daily unless there are medical reasons to the contrary, and shall receive the highest ration allotted to seventh-class prisoners, viz. : No. 9.

(25.) In the cases of well-conducted prisoners who have served three months and upwards, the Comptroller-General may relax any of the foregoing rules during the seven days immediately preceding the date when they became due for discharge, and may, where he thinks it desirable or necessary, communicate with the parents or guardians of such prisoners, notifying them of the date of discharge, and inviting them to take measures to obtain employment for such prisoners and to meet them on discharge. Such discharges may take place in special cases at any time on the day preceding the date of discharge at the Comptroller-General's discretion. He may also, during the last seven days of their sentences, allow such well-conducted prisoners to write a letter to their parents or guardians daily, and to receive letters from them, and he may further allow daily visits from such parents or guardians, being persons of good repute, the object being to arouse interest in the prisoners and to afford opportunity to their relatives to obtain employment for them prior to discharge.

3.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 16 November, 1898.
His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, under the Acts 4 Victoria No. 29 and 37 Victoria No. 14, to approve of the following Regulation being substituted for Gaol Regulation No. 25.

CHARLES A. LEE.

CLASSIFICATION.

25. Prisoners shall be classified as below stated, and the several classes shall, so far as the construction of the building and the necessities of the works and trades will admit, be kept apart, but any prisoner may for special reasons to be reported in each case to the Comptroller-General, be associated with a class other than his own :—

- 1st.—Prisoners under sentences to penal servitude or to imprisonment with hard labour of five years and upwards.
- 2nd.—Prisoners convicted of felony or misdemeanour, and sentenced for lesser periods than five years, either to penal servitude or to imprisonment with *hard labour*.
- 3rd.—Prisoners under sentence of imprisonment only, and persons detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.
- 4th.—Prisoners awaiting trial or under examination.
- 5th.—Lunatics, comprising persons supposed to be of unsound mind.
- 6th.—Debtors, comprising persons confined for contempt upon civil process.
- 7th.—Prisoners under 25 years of age at the time of their conviction, undergoing sentences not exceeding twelve months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour.

Prisoners of the first and second classes under 25 years of age at the time of their conviction may, on completion of separate treatment, be dealt with in accordance with such of the 7th-class Regulations and for such periods as the Comptroller-General may deem necessary.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 16 November, 1898.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, under the Acts 4 Victoria No. 29 and 37 Victoria No. 14, to approve of the following Regulation being substituted for Gaol Regulation No. 80.

CHARLES A. LEE.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

80. Prisoners will, by continuous good conduct and industry, become eligible to a remission of sentence in proportion to the term served by them in accordance with the subjoined scale. In cases of cumulative sentences, the united period shall be deemed the term of sentence, but any sentence that may be imposed upon a prisoner for escaping or attempting to escape from lawful custody, or from any prison or place of detention, shall not be included in the period upon which the remission is to be calculated, but shall be added to the term a prisoner is required to serve under this Regulation.

Scale.

- (1.) Sentences exceeding twelve months, but not exceeding five years, a service of five-sixths.
- Sentences beyond five, but not exceeding ten years, a service of four-fifths.
- Sentences of more than ten years, a service of three-fourths of the term.
- Prisoners in gaol for the first time, undergoing sentences of over six months, and not exceeding twelve months, a remission of four days for each month.
- Prisoners in gaol for the second time, undergoing sentences of over six months, and not exceeding twelve months, a remission of three days for each month.
- Prisoners in gaol for the third or more times, undergoing sentences of over six months and not exceeding twelve months, a remission of two days for each month.
- Prisoners in gaol for the first time, undergoing sentences of over three months and not exceeding six months, a remission of three days for each month.

(The definition of a "First-time imprisonment" is any prisoner who has actually served a sentence of or exceeding forty-eight hours, whether in default of paying fine or otherwise.)

But this Regulation shall not be applied to sentences commuted from capital convictions. Prisoners under such sentences shall not, however, be debarred from having the circumstances of their case taken into consideration. This Regulation also shall not be applicable to prisoners serving sentences not exceeding three months.

(2.) By good conduct is meant not merely the prisoner's obedience to all prison and penal rules, but a readiness to assist in maintaining order, and a willingness, as well as steady industry, in every employment of work which may be required of him.

(3.) Any prisoner who may be sentenced to cellular treatment as a punishment for misbehaviour, shall forfeit from his prescribed period of remission three days for each day of such sentence. For each disorderly mark recorded against him he will lose two days from his remission, and one day will be deducted from his remission for each idle mark recorded against him.

(4.) Before the tenth day of each month the gaoler will forward to the Comptroller-General, in a form prescribed, a return of all prisoners in his custody becoming eligible by servitude for remission during the following month, with the necessary information in each case, for decision by the Governor; and such information shall include the returns of orderly and industrious or idle and disorderly marks, as the case may be, earned or incurred by the prisoner, as also of his punishments and general conduct.

(5.) In dealing with the cases sent in for remission, when the conduct of the prisoner is returned as "good," and he has earned the whole number of ordinary and industrious marks obtainable, the full remission will be recommended.

(6.) Any prisoner will be allowed, at the commencement of each week, to be informed as to the marks allotted to him for the week preceding; and the gaoler will investigate any complaint that the prisoner may make upon the subject.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 13 December, 1898.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, under the Acts 4 Victoria No. 29 and 37 Victoria No. 14, to approve of the following Regulations being substituted for Gaol Regulations Nos. 9, 35, and 80A.

CHARLES A. LEE.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT (OR MATRON) OF FEMALE PRISON.

9. The duties of the superintendent of the female division of a prison (or where there is no superintendent, the female officer in charge) shall be as follow :—

- (1.) The superintendent is charged, subject to the authority of the governor, with the control of the female prisoners and the compartments occupied by them ; and with the direction of the female officers. She will permit no male officer to enter the female division except in company with herself or one of the female warders.
- (2.) The superintendent, female division, shall reside in the prison and shall not leave it at any time without the permission of the governor. The keys of all the locks of the female prison shall be kept in her custody.
- (3.) Whenever the superintendent is absent, her duties will be discharged, with the approval of the governor, by the senior qualified female officer to whom she shall formally give over charge prior to leaving the gaol. The superintendent and the next officer in rank must not be absent from the gaol at the same time.
- (4.) She shall be responsible for the cleanliness and good order of the prison, and for the proper performance of duties on the part of her subordinates ; and shall be responsible for the discipline, security, and conduct of the prisoners whom she shall personally direct in their various occupations.
- (5.) The superintendent shall keep a journal in which she shall record the events of each twenty-four hours, including the number of prisoners, their occupations, conduct, admissions and discharges, and so forth. The journal should also contain a record of the times when the superintendent is absent from duty and also of any deviation from established routine and the causes thereof. She shall, at least three times weekly, go through the female prison at an uncertain hour of the night, and these visits shall be recorded in the journal which is to be submitted to the governor daily.
- (6.) She shall be strictly responsible for the bathing and cleanliness of the prisoners, and for the proper condition of their clothing.
- (7.) She shall endeavour by every means in her power to improve the moral and physical condition of the prisoners, and shall carefully observe the various prisoners so that hopeful cases may be separated from others. First offenders are, so far as practicable, to be kept apart from those previously convicted.
- (8.) She shall strictly obey the orders of the governor in all matters of discipline, and shall observe the General Regulations and Orders in other respects where applicable.

GENERAL RULES FOR CONDUCT.

35. Prisoners will strictly observe the following rules of conduct :—

- (1.) They are required promptly to obey all orders they may receive from their officers. Though they should consider themselves aggrieved by such orders, they must nevertheless obey, but may afterwards complain to the gaoler or the Comptroller-General. No complaint on any matter will be taken notice of unless made within one week after the occurrence to which it has reference.
- (2.) Using improper language, quarrelling, making false statements or giving false replies to questions either verbally or in writing, gambling, disrespectful conduct or inattention at muster or at drill, smoking without authority, or in any but the place appointed, trafficking, damaging or defacing the wards, cells, books, fittings, or furniture of the prison, shaping the spoons as knives, cutting on the tables, walls, or forms, or tattooing the body or altering existing marks thereon, are strictly prohibited, and offenders will be liable to punishment for every such offence. No scratching or marking, however slight, on the walls or furniture will be overlooked.
- (3.) Prisoners are never to light pieces of paper, rags, or other articles, either in their cells, airing yards, or any other part of the prison ; and they are strictly prohibited from having in their possession tobacco, money, sharp instruments, or any other article not issued to them by the prison authorities.
- (4.) Prisoners are not allowed to alter their clothing. They are held responsible for its being kept in repair, properly marked, and clean. They are not to leave any article of their clothing on the works.
- (5.) Should any prisoner be dissatisfied with the quantity or quality of his rations, he must state his complaint as soon as the meal has been given to him. No complaint respecting quantity will be attended to afterwards. No rations are to be taken out of the mess-room. Refuse food is not to be thrown or left on the table or floors, but is to be put into an empty plate or dish, which is to be placed in the centre of the table. No defect in the rations, either as to quantity or quality, will justify prisoners in refusing to go to their work, or in any other act of disobedience.
- (6.) Prisoners are not to leave school or Divine Service before being regularly dismissed, nor are they to leave the ranks at muster, nor their places of work during labour hours, without permission of the officer in whose charge they may be at the time.
- (7.) At all musters, prisoners are required to be in their places in the ranks immediately after the bell rings.
- (8.) Prisoners will preserve strict silence at all musters, at meals, in the dormitories and cells at night, while undergoing solitary confinement, and while marching to and from their places of labour, which they will do in regular and orderly manner.
- (9.) Prisoners will invariably touch their hats when passing or addressing an officer, and will always stand up (except when at meals) when any of the principal officers or visitors enter the mess-rooms or yards.
- (10.) Prisoners are to be attentive and diligent in performing whatever description of labour may be assigned to them. They are on no account to be idle during the authorised hours of labour, but must continue to devote themselves actively to the work during the day. They will, when requisite, apply to the overseer for instruction as to the manner of performing their work. Any wilful or negligent mismanagement of work will subject the offender to punishment.
- (11.) Prisoners desirous of seeing the Comptroller-General or Visiting Justice must apply to the officer under whose charge they may be to have their names placed on a list to be kept for the purpose. The same rule will apply in case of visits of Ministers of the Crown, or other gentlemen in a public position, visiting the gaol. Prisoners are warned against making frivolous or groundless complaints. For making such complaints they are liable to be punished.
- (12.) No prisoner shall, on any pretence, leave his work or allotted place of labour without the permission of the officer.
- (13.) All games, jumping, wrestling, singing, or conduct of a like description are strictly prohibited.
- (14.) Prisoners are prohibited from lounging on their beds, unless by permission, which will only be given in case of illness.

(15.)

(15.) Notwithstanding anything in the Prison Regulations or General Orders, male prisoners, other than A Division and 7th Class, will only be associated under close supervision for labour, exercise, religious instruction, and on special occasions, wherever the circumstances of the prison may render such treatment practicable. And to minimise, as far as possible, the risk of being recognised by former fellow-prisoners after leaving gaol, any prisoner may be designated by a number in place of being called by name.

(16.) The foregoing rules will be applicable to female prisoners with such modifications as the Comptroller-General may deem advisable.

80A.—EXTRA SPECIAL REMISSION IN CERTAIN CASES WHERE RESTRICTED ASSOCIATION IS APPLIED.

1. Well-conducted and industrious prisoners serving sentences of twelve months and upwards, who have been or may be convicted prior to the 31st December, 1898, on coming under the operations of the restricted association system, will be eligible on the recommendation of the Comptroller-General to an extra special remission in proportion to the unexpired portion of their sentence at the date of their being subjected to such treatment.

2. And such extra special remission shall not exceed two days per month for the unexpired portion of the time to be served in B Division; and shall not exceed three days per month for the unexpired portion of the time to be served in C Division.

3. Prisoners will not be eligible to earn such extra special remission on any portion of their sentences served in A Division; and prisoners transferred from a gaol for misconduct will be liable, on the recommendation of the Comptroller-General, to forfeit the whole or any part of any extra special remission standing to their credit at the date of such transfer.

4. For offences not calling for transfer, prisoners will forfeit from the period of extra special remission earned, or to be earned, two days for each day of cellular punishment to which they may be sentenced. And for each disorderly or idle mark recorded, one day will be deducted from such extra special remission.

5. The foregoing rules will only apply to prisoners when confined in gaols where restricted association is enforced; and the extra special remission will not be computed in any case of periods served prior to the 16th June, 1898.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 January, 1899.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, under the Acts 4 Victoria No. 29 and 37 Victoria No. 14, to approve of the following Regulations being substituted for Gaol Regulations Nos. 8a, 21, and 22.

CHARLES A. LEE.

8A.—RULES GOVERNING THE APPOINTMENT AND ENGAGEMENT OF WARDERS.

(A.) Candidates for employment.

1. No person will be accepted as a candidate for the position of warder who is unable to produce satisfactory references, and who does not fulfil the following conditions, viz.:—Age 25 to 35, not less than 5 feet 10 inches in height, and of proportionate build, and of sound health; and possessed, excepting in special cases, of experience in a disciplined service from which good references must be produced. Applicants should attend personally at the Comptroller-General's Office, and fill in (in their own handwriting) the necessary application form. All candidates must possess a fair degree of education, must be certified to as to mental and bodily soundness, and must have been resident in New South Wales for at least twelve months.

(B.) Probationary Warders.

2. If selected for employment, a period of twelve months will be served as probationary warders, during which term their services may be dispensed with at any time, and no leave will be allowed. Warders are paid for every day, including Sundays and public holidays.

3. It must be distinctly understood by probationary, in common with all other classes of warders, that appointments are not to any particular gaol, but to the service generally, and that transfers from one establishment to another may take place at any time. Implicit obedience must be given to the Rules, Regulations, and General Orders.

4. During the probationary service, it will be necessary to pass an examination to the satisfaction of the Comptroller-General in the following subjects:—

	Full mark value.	
(a) Handwriting.....	{ To be tested by writing from dictation an extract from a newspaper containing not less than 50 words }	50
(b) Spelling		50
(c) Arithmetic—First four simple rules		50
(d) Duties of a warder, including the writing of reports, the system of drill and night watch, as laid down in the Handbook, and the General Rules and Regulations (including a practical test in drill and routine).....		100
Total		250

Not less than 150 will constitute a pass.

5. While the passing of such examination will be obligatory within the period above referred to, no person will be placed on the permanent staff who does not receive V.G. (very good report) from the governor of his gaol for conduct and ability. Failure in these latter respects will lead to an extension of the period of probation, or the termination of employment, as the Comptroller-General may decide. Provided that not more than one extension may take place.

(C.) First and Second class Warders.

6. After three years' service in the lower grade, warders will be eligible for promotion to the ranks of second and first class, but in selecting men for promotion, ability, special aptitude, and exemplary conduct will be considered as greater qualifications than seniority. Warders should, therefore, endeavour to acquire a general knowledge of the gaol requirements for the higher grades in order to obtain promotion. First-class warders must possess a knowledge of drill as laid down in the Handbook, and must be ready at all times when required to undertake drill duties in connection with the subordinate staff or the instruction of 7th class (in physical exercise) and other prisoners. Failure in the foregoing requirements may lead to reduction in rank.

(D.) Senior Warders.

7. Only first-class warders of at least one year's standing and with clear defaulters sheets for that time are eligible for promotion to the positions of senior warders. And no one will be appointed until he has satisfied the Comptroller-General of his ability to pass an examination in the following subjects:—(a) Arithmetic—Simple proportion, including correcting wrong accounts, 50; (b) Handwriting and spelling, tested by copying and correcting manuscript, or examination on Australian Third Book, 50; (c) Gaol book-keeping—Writing of reports, duties, various posts, treatment of prisoners, General Orders and Regulations (Practical drilling of staff and prisoners, as per Handbook, if deemed necessary), 100; (d) Criminology—Du Cane's Punishment and Prevention of Crime, Appendices to Reports on N.S.W. Prisons, commencing 1896, the Howard Association's Penological Principles, 100. (This list may be extended from time to time with the approval of the Minister of Justice.) 125 marks must be obtained in the first three sections, and 60 in the last section to constitute a pass.

(E.)

(E.) Warders to obtain sanction to attend examination.

8. Warders, other than probationers, wishing to present themselves for examination, must first obtain the sanction of the Comptroller-General. Such sanction will be withheld where unsatisfactory conduct sheets or other disabilities present themselves.

(F.) Chief Warders, Senior Warders (or Acting Gaolers), in charge of minor gaols.

9. Senior warders showing special ability in the humane management of prisoners, and in gaol discipline generally, are eligible for these posts without further educational examination, but it is expected that they should possess a fair knowledge of the theoretical as well as of the practical principles of prison treatment and procedure. But such officers who have not passed the examination laid down in section 7 may be required to pass such examination prior to further promotion.

10. Advancement beyond the foregoing ranks will be in accordance with the conditions of the Public Service Act.

(G.) General Rules applicable to all grades.

11. While passing in the foregoing subjects will be considered obligatory, no one will be eligible for promotion who does not possess the necessary personal qualifications, and who cannot be reported upon as V.G. for character and ability. Any expense in connection with the examination, &c., must be borne by the officer concerned. Examinations will be held at such times and places as may be convenient to the Department, and it will be the duty of the visiting and other superior officers of prisons to render the Comptroller-General such assistance in the conduct and holding of such examinations as he may require.

12. Refreshment.—All warders on night guard after midnight in gaols where the system of watch is in operation, as defined in section 5 of the Handbook, will be provided with refreshment, as laid down in the scale sanctioned by the Minister of Justice.

13. Second and third class warders showing special proficiency in the management and drilling of prisoners are eligible for selection as instructors in physical exercise to 7th-class prisoners, as laid down in the Handbook, section 2, for which they will receive extra pay at an authorised scale. Warders qualified to hold these positions will be changed from time to time in order that the instruction of 7th-class prisoners may be carried out vigorously and with freshness.

14. After nine months' service in the third-class ranks, warders will become eligible to receive annual leave, but as a rule intervals of a year should elapse between further periods of leave. Leave may be forfeited for misconduct at the discretion of the Comptroller-General.

15. Sick leave. After three years' service sick leave may be granted by the Comptroller-General to a warder of any rank upon production of a certificate from the Visiting Surgeon or Government Medical Officer (where there is no regular gaol surgeon) that illness unfits him for duty, and that such illness has not been brought about by misconduct or fault. A recommendation must also be forwarded in such a case by the governor. Such leave may be with full pay during the first fortnight, and on half-pay during the second fortnight. When sick leave beyond ten days is allowed on pay in any one year, the next annual leave will be proportionately deducted. Sickness must be immediately reported, and where a warder is prevented from attending the gaol at the opening thereof, a messenger must attend on his behalf to explain the reasons, otherwise a fine may be inflicted. In cases of extended absence fresh medical certificates must be furnished whenever required, and in cases where no visiting surgeons are attached to the gaols any expense attendant shall be paid by the person concerned.

16. The foregoing Rules will apply to overseers, foremen, and other employees in the industrial branches, with such reservations as may be considered necessary by the Comptroller-General.

Haircutting, shaving.

21. (1.) All male convicted prisoners shall have their hair cut upon admission, and afterwards monthly, in a manner not to disfigure them; and, except in the case of prisoners serving sentences not exceeding three months, shall be shaved once a week. If thought necessary on the ground of health or cleanliness, any convicted prisoner may be shaved, no matter what the term of his sentence may be. Prisoners under committal shall not have their hair cut or be shaved, save so far as may be necessary to preserve their appearance as at the period of their examination.

(2.) Prisoners who, under this Regulation, are shaved, may be permitted to grow their hair and beard as they may desire for three months, before the expiration of their sentences, or of the time when, according to their conduct under the Remission Regulations, they may be eligible for discharge.

(3.) Close clipping may be substituted for shaving wherever considered desirable for medical or other reasons; and under very special circumstances cutting, shaving, or clipping may be dispensed with at any time on sufficient representations being made by the medical or other officers to the Comptroller-General, and pending his decision, the gaoler may temporarily direct any prisoner to be exempt from the rules as to cutting, clipping, or shaving.

Washing.

22. Prisoners shall wash each morning, and bathe at least twice a week.

DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS.—EXAMINATION PAPER

PROBATIONARY WARDER.

Duties of a Warder.

One hour allowed.

Marks.	Question.
15	1. If an officer through illness is unable to go on duty, what should he do?
20	2. Explain the ordinary routine duty for third-class warders.
15	3. Give an example as to how you would report a prisoner for an offence.
10	4. What is the rule in regard to warders holding conversations with prisoners?
15	5. State the Regulations governing the appointment of probationary warders.
10	6. What is the time allowed in which an officer must report any breach of the Regulations State the Regulation bearing on the subject.
15	7. Write out an account (not less than 200 words) explanatory of the new restricted association system.
Total,	
100	

NOTE.—The maximum number of marks obtainable at the examination is 250. Not less than 150 must be gained to constitute a pass.

PROBATIONARY

75

PROBATIONARY WARDER.

Arithmetic.

One hour allowed.

Marks. Question.
10 1. Add—

168427
200917
999999
534216
798205

- 10 2. Take 789759 from 902760.
 15 3. Multiply 999 by 850.
 15 4. How many times can 320 be taken from 3244800 ?
 Total,
 50

NOTE.—The maximum number of marks obtainable at the examination is 250. Not less than 150 must be gained to constitute a pass.

SENIOR WARDER.

Gaol Book-keeping, Reports, &c.

One hour and a half allowed.

Marks. Question.

- 20 1. Give the different periods of sentence when A, B, and C prisoners are allowed to correspond with their friends. State also the Rule governing the correspondence of trial prisoners.
 10 2. If a confinee prisoner provide himself with food, &c., should he be compelled to work, and if so, what kind of labour should be given him.
 25 3. (a) John Smith receives a sentence of 9 months on the 4th March, 1890; on the 5th September of the same year he receives another sentence of 4½ years concurrent. He has two disorderly and one idle mark recorded against him. When is he due for release?
 (b) C. is convicted for the first time on the 8th September, and is sentenced to 6 months. During that time he receives 2 days cells. When will he be due for discharge?
 15 4. What are the rules in regard to bathing of prisoners?
 10 5. Why are gate-passes used with goods sent out of prison?
 10 6. What are the ordinary duties of a senior warder employed at one of the principal gaols? At a minor gaol?
 10 7. What is the Regulation respecting warders holding conversations with prisoners? Give your ideas for the necessity for such a rule.

Total,
100

SENIOR WARDER.

Criminology.

One hour allowed.

Each answer not to exceed three-quarters of a page of foolscap.

Marks. Question.

- 30 1. What has Sir Edmund Du Cane to say on the question of separate treatment, designated in his work, the first stage of penal servitude sentence?
 30 2. What are the views of the Comptroller-General in regard to sentences as effecting the diminution of crime (as expressed by him in his Annual Report for the year 1896)?
 40 3. Describe the new restricted association system and show how it differs from the old methods. (Not less than 200 words.)

Total,
100

SENIOR WARDER.

Arithmetic.

One hour allowed.

Marks. Question.

- 10 1. Reduce 1 mile 2 chains to inches.
 5 2. Add—Seven pounds nineteen shillings and nine-pence three farthings, nine pounds seventeen shillings and eleven-pence halfpenny, twenty-seven pounds and ten-pence halfpenny, eleven-pence three farthings, and three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds nineteen shillings and eleven-pence halfpenny.
 5 3. How many three-penny pieces are there in 750 guineas?
 10 4. Multiply £99 19s. 11½d. by 49.
 10 5. If 70 lb. butter cost £2 6s. 8d., what would 11 lb. cost?
 10 6. Correct the following—
- | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| 17½ lb. bread at 1½d. | 0 | 2 | 2½ |
| 4 gallons milk at 4d. per quart... .. | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| 22 lb. beef at 3d., and 5 lb. mutton at 2d. | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| 11 lb. ration sugar at 3¼d. | 0 | 3 | 0¼ |
| 2 doz. matches at 5/- per gross | 0 | 0 | 9½ |
| 55 rations at 1½d. | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| | £1 | 6 | 9½ |

Total,
50

[Two Diagrams.]

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDICES, AND PLANS,*

RELATING TO THE PROPOSED

PENITENTIARY AND PRISON FOR FEMALES,
RANDWICK.

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

Printed under No. 5 Report from Printing Committee, 31 August, 1899.

*Plans omitted by the Printing Committee.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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 The Honorable ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.

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JOHN PERRY, Esquire, Chairman.
 WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esquire.
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 ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esquire.

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„ „ First Floor Plan.
„ Female Prison—Front Elevation and Ground Floor Plan.
„ „ First Floor Plan.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

PENITENTIARY AND PRISON FOR FEMALES, RANDWICK.

REPORT.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, appointed during the first Session of the present Parliament, under the Public Works Act of 1888, 51 Vic. No. 37, the Public Works Act Amendment Act of 1889, 52 Vic. No. 26, the Public Works (Committees' Remuneration) Act of 1889, 53 Vic. No. 11, and the Public Works Acts Further Amendment Act of 1897, 61 Vic. No. 6, to whom was referred the duty of considering and reporting upon "the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick," have, after due inquiry, resolved that it is expedient the proposed buildings be erected; and, in accordance with the provision of subsection IV, of clause 13 of the Public Works Act, report their resolution to the Legislative Assembly:—

THE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

1. In the course of their inquiry, the Committee have taken evidence from the Under Secretary for Public Works, the Government Architect, the Comptroller-General of Prisons, the Deputy Comptroller and Chief Inspector of Prisons, the Under Secretary for Justice, the Chief Surveyor, the Governors and Medical Officers of Darlinghurst and Biloela Gaols, the Governor of Goulburn Gaol, the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, the Hon. J. M. Creed, M.L.C., and the mayor and some of the aldermen and residents of Randwick. They have also examined the site of the proposed buildings, and visited Biloela, where they inspected the gaol, and the classes of prisoners confined there for whom the proposed buildings are intended. Subsequently, they proceeded to Goulburn, where they inspected the Goulburn Gaol, and acquainted themselves with the details of the prison system carried out there, as far as they are illustrative of what is contemplated in connection with the Penitentiary and Prison for Females at Randwick. At Goulburn, the system of restricted association is, perhaps, more thoroughly in operation than in any other gaol in the Colony, and the cell ranges are built on the radiating principle, as provided for in the plan for the proposed new Prison for Females.

The evidence will be found to explain why a Penitentiary for short-sentenced male prisoners and a Prison for Females are required; the nature of the buildings and of the site chosen; the present condition of Darlinghurst and Biloela Gaols, in so far as relates to this inquiry; the impracticability of finding in Darlinghurst by rearrangement, or providing at Biloela by rebuilding, the accommodation considered necessary to bring about the desired results; the reasons why the objects sought cannot be obtained in connection with some of the existing country gaols; and the saving in gaol expenditure which the new buildings and the system to be introduced in them are expected to bring about.

REASONS

REASONS FOR THE PROPOSAL.

2. Under the present administration of the prisons of the Colony, a system is being brought into operation by which the reform of the prisoners as well as their punishment is sought. The method of treatment which hitherto has prevailed is being largely altered. Hard labour is not being lessened, nor is discipline relaxed, but the prison treatment is being changed in a manner which, it is thought, while acting as a deterrent, will at the same time prevent first or young offenders from being contaminated by prisoners older in crime, and induce them to lead honest and industrious lives after their release. In this reformatory treatment the main principle is restricted association. Prisoners associate with each other only during working hours. At other times they are, as far as possible, alone. Instead of having their meals together in a gaol-yard or dining-room, the meals are served to each prisoner in his cell. Exercise is taken under restrictions which prevent any undue or objectionable association, and each prisoner occupies a separate cell at night. Books of a more entertaining kind than hitherto issued are introduced into the gaol libraries, and the electric light is laid on to the cells so that for a certain time after retiring for the night prisoners have an opportunity to read.

The beneficial effects of these arrangements will be the more assured, it is believed, if the short and long-sentence prisoners be confined in different gaols, where each class can be treated as its requirements demand.

The idea of a Penitentiary for short-sentence male prisoners appears to have originated in 1886, in a minute written by the late Mr. Harold Maclean when Comptroller-General of Prisons, and is endorsed by his successor, the present Comptroller-General.

Short-sentence male prisoners comprise vagrants, drunkards, and men convicted of various petty offences, who, at present, are, for the most part, confined in Darlinghurst Gaol and in the gaol at Biloela, where they go time after time, with no chance of being reformed, and under circumstances that render a proper system of gaol discipline in connection with their treatment impossible.

In his report for the year 1896, the Comptroller-General of Prisons says that habitual vagrants and misdemeanants, like habitual drunkards, are continually entering and leaving gaol, their case under present conditions being well nigh hopeless, for little can be done to improve them or to get any useful work out of them; and their presence in the ordinary gaol among long-sentence men is detrimental to discipline in many ways. At Darlinghurst and Biloela, they are usually present in large numbers, and neither of these gaols is suitable for their treatment. In the former, they mix with other prisoners, and occupy space badly wanted for longer sentenced men; in the latter, they are "grouped *en masse* in large dormitories at night," separation being impracticable and not attempted.

To introduce a better state of things a Penitentiary is recommended. "It would not," the Comptroller-General's report states, "need to be a specially strong place, as prisoners of the class to be dealt with would not require this; consequently, it should not be unduly costly. A large number of cells, back to back, built in parallel rows north and south, with open spaces between so that they might get the sun's light every day, would serve for sleeping and for meal purposes. The place should be surrounded by walls, and outside provision made for digging, gardening, and farm work. In the open spaces inside there should be plenty of drill and any practicable hard labour available. Prisoners loafing and disinclined to work would suffer in diet and in loss of privileges, while a vigorous attempt would be made to render prison life distasteful to a troublesome class of offenders for whom the present system offers no terrors."

With regard to a separate Prison for Females, it appears that a more or less secluded portion of every gaol in the Colony is set apart for the reception of female prisoners, who are controlled by women officers under the general superintendence of the male head of the establishment; but the majority are imprisoned in Biloela, Darlinghurst, Maitland, and Bathurst. At Biloela the same objectionable conditions exist in respect to the women as in the case of the men, and the only remedy, it is contended, is the concentration of female prisoners in one or two institutions specially adapted for their treatment. As a matter of economy the gain from this would be considerable, for it is said that probably half the present number of officers would

would not be required; while, in addition to this, the improved methods of dealing with the prisoners would be beneficial to them in the direction of reform, and advantageous to prison administration generally.

In a Penitentiary for Males, and a Prison for Females, such as is proposed to be erected at Randwick, restricted association, it is explained, will prevent one prisoner from being contaminated by another, while the irksomeness of systematic hard work or drill will make prison life much less attractive than it is under present circumstances.

THE NEW PENITENTIARY AND PRISON.

3. The proposed buildings, which are to be erected in brick with local stone dressings, will occupy a block of 50 acres of land at Randwick, bounded by Botany, Rainbow, and Barker Streets, and situated in the south-west corner of the Randwick municipality, at the rear of the Randwick Asylum (which has for some time used a portion of the land as a vegetable garden), but well out of view of the principal residential portions of the municipality. Their main front will face Botany-street, the Prison for Females occupying the north-east corner of the ground, and the Penitentiary the south-east corner; the two being separated by about $4\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land which it is intended to cultivate, by prison labour, as a vegetable garden for the supply of the two institutions. Both buildings will be clear of the outer walls.

The Penitentiary, covering an area of about 476 by 446 feet, will provide separate cells for 428 prisoners. In the centre of the site it is proposed to place the administrative block, which will include the offices of the governor, the kitchens, the storerooms, and the bathrooms and boilers; while above them will be the chapel, and bathrooms for the convenience of inmates of the cells on the upper floors. Surrounding the administrative block will be seven wings, so constructed that the prisoners may be classified, and each range of cells controlled by a minimum number of warders. The cell ranges are planned upon a system not before adopted in New South Wales, and not used in England, but which, to some extent, has been adopted at Pentridge, Victoria, and largely in India, and some other British possessions. By this plan, instead of opening upon wide central corridors, the cells are placed back to back, those upon the ground-floors being approached from the pavement in the yard, and those on the upper floors from balconies. The new arrangement is regarded as very suitable for short-sentence male prisoners, and it has the advantage of economy in construction. Light and air will be admitted to the cells from the front, and in addition there will be a special ventilator for each cell, communicating with a main ventilating shaft, which will be fitted with an electric fan.

The area of ground to be covered by the Female Prison is 440 by 484 feet, and the prison will consist of four wings, of two floors each, containing 334 cells, and radiating from a centre occupied by a building to serve the purposes of a chapel and workroom. A workroom will also be constructed on each side of the chapel, east and west. Each wing will have on the ground-floor a central corridor, and on the upper floor the usual iron approach balconies. Between two of the wings provision is made for a small sick ward, which is to be used in extreme cases of drunkenness, and other cases requiring special observation and medical care, until the persons affected recover sufficiently to be placed in the ordinary cells. The exercise yards will occupy the spaces between the wings. Bathrooms, and the rooms usually associated with the entrance to a prison, are provided for in the plans for the buildings connected with the main entrance in Botany-street.

ESTIMATED COST.

4. It is estimated that the buildings will cost £118,000, or £155 per cell, as compared with £330 per cell in the case of the Bathurst and Goulburn Gaols.

THE SITE.

5. The site is a portion of a block originally set apart for the purposes of a Benevolent Asylum, together with about 15 acres of Crown lands to the westward. It is a part of the Church and School Lands estate, and was chosen by a committee consisting

consisting of the Chief Surveyor; the Government Architect, and the Comptroller-General of Prisons, after a careful investigation into the merits of a number of more or less eligible places on the north and south of the metropolis.

The conditions considered in the choice of a site were—that it should be sufficiently near the city to permit of easy access by good roads, so that prisoners sentenced at the police courts could be quickly and conveniently removed thither daily; that it should be healthy, possessing a good water supply, capable of being properly drained, and of being used to the required extent for the employment of prisoners in gardening; that it should be near the electric telegraph, and, generally, so located as to prevent the possibility of its being too closely overlooked. These conditions the site chosen is believed to possess, and it is regarded as the best obtainable. With the exception of the portion which has been cultivated as a vegetable garden in connection with the Randwick Asylum, the whole of the land is waste bush, and though uneven in appearance can easily be levelled to meet the requirements of building, the levelling to be done by prison labour. The land does not appear to be of much value, as according to the evidence of one witness examined—a sworn valuator—it is not worth more than £2,000.

On the occasion of their visit of inspection the Committee found only a few houses in the vicinity, and those chiefly connected with racing stables, and occupied by persons favourable to the prison buildings being erected. The more populated portions of Randwick, including the principal residential quarters, are a considerable distance away, and so situated as to make it very doubtful if the prison buildings will be seen from any of them. But to remove the buildings still further from view, the Committee suggested to the Government Architect an alteration in the position of the Prison for Females from the north-east corner of the site in Botany-street to the south-west corner in Rainbow-street, where it would be hidden almost entirely from sight so far as any residential portion of Randwick is concerned, and would not be erected on any of the land which has been under cultivation. The evidence of the Government Architect is, however, unfavourable to this change in the plans. According to him, the contours of the ground do not admit of the alteration. The western wall, he states, would in some places require to be 70 feet high—that is, 48 feet below the surface, and 22 feet above. This would affect the construction also, and would be very costly. His estimate of the extra cost of the external wall is £9,825, and the additional cost of the building, he says, would probably amount to about the same.

DARLINGHURST GAOL.

6. Darlinghurst Gaol is at the present time tenanted by casuals, drunkards, vagrants, long-sentence men, debtors, and persons awaiting trial, to such an extent that to administer the prison upon any satisfactory system is, the Committee are informed, impossible. Erected piecemeal, upon no definite plan, a number of the buildings are unsuited to modern requirements and make the gaol a very difficult one to supervise. The great defect, however, is the difficulty, under present conditions, of introducing among the prisoners any effective method of restricted association. They have their meals together in the prison yards, in groups of fifty or sixty, a practice which leads to quarrelling, fighting, and bad language; on Saturdays they leave off work at 12 o'clock, and are in the yards together until nearly 5 o'clock; on Sundays they are in the yards together all day; and each night, in the cells, most of them are together in numbers of three or more. At Goulburn, where the new system has been introduced, each prisoner takes his meals in his cell, and Saturday afternoons and Sundays are spent in mending clothes, reading books, writing letters, or at divine service.

BILOELA.

7. Biloea Gaol, for a considerable time past, has been used as a penitentiary, and has materially relieved Darlinghurst of short-sentence prisoners, male and female; but, at the best, it is only regarded as a make-shift. At the present time there are about 120 male prisoners of the vagrant class there (though as many as 300 have been accommodated), and 135 women; and in each of the two divisions of the gaol the
prisoners

prisoners associate for hours together every day; they have their meals together; and they sleep in long dormitories in parties of forty or fifty. The difficulties of transit, too, are considerable. Men and women are conveyed thither by water, and are a good deal subject to the public view. Taken from the police court to Circular Quay, they embark on a boat in daylight, and are conveyed to Cockatoo Island, where they are landed on the same wharf as that used by passengers leaving the ferry boats, and then marched up the hill to the prison. Many of the gaol buildings are of wood, with shingle roofs, a state of things which makes the risk from fire so serious that the buildings have been condemned as dangerous by the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. To meet the requirements of a modern prison, the buildings would have to be pulled down, and new ones erected, and that would cost, the Government Architect informs the Committee, £64,400, or about £190 per cell.

CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM THE EVIDENCE.

8. If it be considered desirable to assist the prison authorities in their efforts to extend the system introduced in the gaols with the object of reforming the prisoners while not relaxing their punishment, it appears to the Committee that the proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females are necessary. The majority of short-sentence prisoners, male and female, commit the offences for which they are punished, in Sydney, and those not sent to Biloela crowd Darlinghurst, as it is not practicable to transfer them to gaols in the country.

Biloela, the Committee are of opinion, should be closed. To modernise its construction, and make it applicable to the proper treatment of female prisoners, would mean, according to the evidence of the Government Architect, a much larger proportionate expenditure than it is estimated the prison at Randwick will cost—£190 per cell, as compared with £155. Even then it would not be as suitable as the Randwick prison, and it is questionable whether before long the area occupied by Biloela gaol will not be required in connection with the Cockatoo Island or Sutherland Dock. Some of the land is urgently required now. At present the area under the control of the dock authorities is not of sufficient extent to permit of the swinging round of the dock crane, and further space and buildings are required for the accommodation of the dock superintendent and dock employees, and for the storage of books and papers. Part of the prison buildings, with inexpensive alterations, might also be used for the storage of old official documents now encumbering the Lands Department and other public offices, and seriously curtailing the space occupied by the officers. Further, in consequence of being cramped for room, the width of the dock is not what it was originally intended to be, and owing to the increasing size of steamers now coming to Sydney the lengthening of the dock, the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works states, is a work that will have to be carried out at an early date.

The retention of the gaol at Biloela, exclusively for females, being impracticable, the Committee endeavoured to ascertain whether some different and cheaper scheme might not be adopted in the case of the Penitentiary; and the Comptroller-General of Prisons was questioned as to whether the country gaols could not be utilised for long-sentence prisoners to such an extent as to leave sufficient room in Darlinghurst Gaol for the establishment of a proper penitentiary there. But on this point also the evidence is unfavourable to any alteration in the plans. In most cases the country gaols have not been built in accordance with modern prison requirements, and are unsuited for the purposes of the prison system now carried out in the Colony. Most of them are very small, and contain little accommodation; but even if they were suitable for the custody and treatment of long-sentence prisoners it would not be advisable, it is urged, to have the prisoners scattered among them. Concentration means effectiveness of treatment, and economy in administration.

In the gaols of the Colony there are 1,974 cells for male prisoners and 182 for females, and on the 30th June last there were 1,923 males and 199 females occupying them; but owing to the cell accommodation being spread over such a large number of gaols, some gaols are overcrowded while others may have scarcely any

any prisoners in them. At Biloela and Darlinghurst, for instance, at the date the Comptroller-General was examined before the Committee, there were 729 prisoners, male and female, and only 381 cells to accommodate them.

Failing in the direction of utilising the country gaols any further than is done at the present time, the Committee thought it might be practicable to curtail the proposed expenditure to the extent of erecting the different parts of the Penitentiary and Prison for Females as they should be required. According to the evidence of the Government Architect the scheme is regarded as a progressive one, the intention being not to erect right away the whole of the buildings shown on the plans, but wing after wing as it is found to be necessary. This would distribute the expenditure over a number of years. The Comptroller-General, however, asks for the whole at once. It will provide for all possible contingencies for some years to come, he admits, but he points out that unless the whole of the buildings be erected in the first instance the intended classification of the prisoners cannot be carried out. The whole of the cells in the different wings, he explains, may not be wanted immediately, but each wing is required, and if a portion only of each were erected now the expense of adding to them in the future would be much greater than that of completing them at once.

Looking at the proposal from all points of view, the Committee have come to the conclusion that it should be carried out in its entirety. The evidence is strongly favourable to this, and it should be noticed that the scheme has, to a large extent, the support of two of the predecessors of the present Comptroller-General. The Prison for Females does not meet with the unqualified approval of the Under Secretary for Justice; but he agrees that some such institution is required, and only differs from his successor to the extent of the provision in this direction which should at present be made. In the Committee's opinion, the scheme should lead to a very beneficial change in the present method of dealing with two large classes of prisoners, and result in a considerable saving in the expenditure connected with prison administration.

According to the evidence of the Comptroller-General, he has already effected a saving of £16,000 in two years, and by the erection of the proposed buildings a further reduction in the expenditure will be brought about by a lessening of the present number of female officers. In the Comptroller-General's report for 1896, it is stated that "at the close of 1896 there were 217 female prisoners, with 78 officers of their own sex to manage them. The majority of the women were confined in Darlinghurst, Biloela, Maitland, and Bathurst, and numbered 181, with 23 officers—a proportion of 7·8 prisoners per officer; while scattered about all over the country were 36 more, with 55 officers—a proportion of 1·5 officers to 1 prisoner."

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSAL.

9. Some opposition on the part of residents of Randwick has been shown to the proposal, on the ground that such institutions should not be placed within or close to a populous and important suburb; but a reference to the evidence will show that only two witnesses attended to give evidence against the erection of the buildings, and that a number of residents of Randwick, including the mayor of the borough, two of the aldermen, and some householders in the immediate vicinity of the site, entirely support what is proposed. As far as the Committee could ascertain, the opposition is very small, and the general opinion very favourable. There can, indeed, be little ground for complaint. The buildings will be screened from observation; there will be little danger of nuisance from noises, and none from defective drainage or infectious disease; and, apart from the gaol wall, there will be little to be seen. Prisoners whose sentences have expired need not be discharged in Randwick, but may be conveyed to Sydney and released there. A suggestion has been made to run a tramway to the Penitentiary and Prison, in connection with a branch line from the Coogee tramway, along the Bunnerong-road, by means of which prisoners might be carried to and fro in special cars; but if such a plan should not be found practicable, the ordinary prison vans passing along the Bunnerong-road once or twice a day could not be very objectionable.

If some other name than that of the Randwick Penitentiary and Prison—say, for instance, Bunnerong—were adopted, the objection to the buildings being located within the municipal boundaries would probably disappear.

THE RESOLUTION PASSED.

10. The following is the resolution adopted by the Committee, as shown in their Minutes of Proceedings of Tuesday, 8th August, 1899 :—

Mr. Dick moved,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.”

The motion was seconded by Dr. Garran, and passed.

JOHN PERRY,
Chairman.

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,
Sydney, 16 August, 1899.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

PENITENTIARY AND PRISON FOR FEMALES, RANDWICK.

WEDNESDAY, 17 MAY, 1899.

Present:—

JOHN PERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Robert R. P. Hickson, Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads, Department of Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Have you prepared a statement for the information of the Committee in regard to the proposed erection of a Penitentiary and Prison for Females at Randwick? Yes. The statement which I have prepared is as follows:—

R. R. P.
Hickson.

17 May, 1899.

The original action in the matter of these buildings is contained in a minute dated 12th May, 1897, from the Minister for Justice (Mr. Gould) to the Minister for Public Works, as follows:—"I shall be pleased if the Minister for Public Works will have the sum of £10,000 noted for the 1897-8 Estimates for the construction of a prison for females, which will be of great service in the administration of the gaol system." This request was approved by Mr. Young—17/5/97—and the amount was voted on the Estimates for that year.

The Government Architect, by minute dated 9/6/98, asked whether, in anticipation of steps being taken at an early date to provide a separate gaol for female prisoners, it was intended to apply for an additional sum of £10,000 on the Loan Votes of 1898, to supplement the first amount of a similar sum placed upon the Votes of 1897. Mr. Gould, Minister for Justice, signified his intention to apply for this amount, and Mr. Young approved of its being placed on the Estimates. The amount, however, was omitted from the list of Votes.

The question of a suitable site was then taken into consideration by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, and after carefully considering those that might be available within the metropolitan area, that gentleman, the Surveyor-General, and the Government Architect together inspected several sites at Maroubra Bay, Randwick, and the Church and School Lands generally, unanimously deciding that in their opinion the most suitable, and also the most practical, was that of a block of land (hereinafter described) at Randwick.

In consequence of a verbal expression by the Comptroller-General of Prisons as to the preparation of sketch plans, the Government Architect asked for authority to prepare same, and received the approval of Mr. Brunker (12/7/98).

The Comptroller-General of Prisons also wrote a minute expressing the desire that the Government Architect should be instructed to prepare plans for the proposed penitentiary. This minute was approved by Mr. Gould, and authority was given by Mr. Young to prepare the plans. The Lands Department was requested to supply a contour survey and plan of the site at Randwick, and the plan was received 5/10/98. The Comptroller-General of Prisons considered that 50 acres would be sufficient ground, and his minute to this effect received the assent of Mr. C. A. Lee, Minister for Justice.

The minute by the Government Architect with regard to the sketch plan prepared in his Branch reads:—

"I have the honor to forward for the consideration of the Comptroller-General of Prisons, sketch plans for these two buildings proposed to be erected on a site of 50 acres at Randwick.

"The sheets (five in number) include a site plan showing the relative dispositions of the two establishments rendered necessary by the contours of the land, and to which some consideration has already been shown by the Comptroller-General of Prisons.

"The plan also indicates suitable sites for the outlying residential buildings of the gaol officials.

"The female prison is designed to provide separate cells for 334 prisoners, and in wings radiating from a common centre which admits both of classification of prisoners and of economical control.

"Space is also reserved within the boundary wall for the erection of workshops, hospitals, or other buildings as in course of time may be found necessary.

"The male penitentiary is designed to include separate cells for 428 prisoners, and these are arranged on a principle somewhat different to those in the existing gaols of the Colony, inasmuch as instead of being approached from central corridors the cells are placed back to back, and access is gained by outside verandahs and balconies. This plan is partially adopted, and, I understand, successfully, at Pentridge, in Victoria, and is strongly recommended, in addition to other reasons, for its economical construction.

"The question of closet accommodation is apparently an open one, and requires further consideration, and a decision will have to be arrived at as to whether each cell should contain its pan or that special closets be erected in each ward.

"Both systems are shown on the sketches herewith.

"The disposition of the wings in this institution, owing to the larger accommodation required, is rectangular, while the supervision is also central, as in the case of the radiating wards of the female prison, and the same amount of space is reserved within the outside walls to provide, as is shown, for the necessary workshops, hospitals, laundry, &c.

"In each case the administrative offices and the kitchens are placed as centrally as possible.

"I may add, that generally, the most recent arrangements of gaols have been carefully studied, with the view of designing these buildings on the most approved lines, both as regards economy of erection and facility for supervision.

"The electric lighting plant is proposed to be housed in a building outside the gaols, but in such a position that labour can be supplied from the male penitentiary.

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"The question of easy access from Sydney will have to be taken into consideration, and it is proposed that upon the extension of the system of tramways through the Kensington Estate to the Randwick Rifle-range, a branch be specially constructed by way of Rainbow-street, so that prison cars may be taken direct up to, if not into, the gaol entrances; but this matter, I presume, will be dealt with by the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways and Tramways.

"The buildings are designed to be erected throughout in brickwork with a moderate amount of stone dressings, while in the internal construction the most modern and approved materials will be generally applied.

"The total cost is estimated at £118,000, covering the following buildings:—

Female Prison,	Fencing Site,
Male Penitentiary,	Electric-lighting Building and Plant,
Governor's Residence,	Laundry Plant (both buildings),
Deputy Governor's Residence,	Steam-cooking and Hot-water Service—(both
Lady Superintendent's Residence,	buildings).
Twelve Warders' Cottages,	

In order that some comparison may be made between the estimated cost of this scheme and the actual cost of other gaols in the Colony, the following may be of interest:—

Gaol.	No. of Cells.	Total Cost, including Electric-lighting.	Cost per Cell.
Bathurst.....	320	£105,596	£330
Goulburn.....	321	£105,985	£330
Randwick.....	762	£118,000	£155

The foregoing minute was forwarded to the Comptroller-General of Prisons for approval, and the minute by that gentleman recommending the plans, &c., received the approval of the Minister for Justice, Mr. C. A. Lee, 14/12/98.

The report of the Government Architect on the buildings as approved is as follows:—

"The site proposed to be reserved for these establishments consists of 50 acres of land abutting Rainbow and Botany Streets, and now partially in the temporary occupation of the Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick, for garden purposes.

"The two institutions are complete in themselves, although for administrative purposes they are in close connection.

"The penitentiary for males is designed to accommodate 428 prisoners, the prison for females to accommodate 334 prisoners, and both are planned upon the most modern principles. Separate residences are provided for the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Lady Superintendent, and twelve warders.

"It is proposed to erect the whole of the buildings in brick with local stone-dressings, at an estimated cost of £155 per cell—total, £118,000.

"In reporting upon the scheme, the Comptroller-General of Prisons, states that:—'If the proposals now submitted are carried into effect, it will lead to the disestablishment of Biloela Gaol, the reduction of the Female Staff in the country gaols, where the space now occupied by female prisoners would be available for the further classification of males; the disappearance of the vagrant and casual drunk classes from Darlinghurst, and of their more perfect and reformatory treatment at the new establishment, and it will conduce to the more rational and modern treatment of female prisoners on hopeful lines.'

"A sum of £10,000 was voted on the Loans, 1897, towards the first portion of the scheme.

"The proposed buildings are shown in the accompanying plans marked Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive."

The Legislative Assembly by resolution of the 19th December last, decided to refer the matter to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works for consideration and report.

2. Why was the original proposal to expend only £10,000 departed from;—was it thought that £10,000 would not be sufficient? It was never thought that £10,000 would be sufficient; but £10,000 was voted towards making a start with the work. The larger expenditure which is now proposed is, I believe, the result of a further consideration of the matter by the Government Architect and the Comptroller-General of Prisons, both of whom will be able to explain the circumstances to you more fully than I can.

3. You say that the Comptroller-General of Prisons, the Surveyor-General, and the Government Architect "together inspected several sites at Moroubra Bay, Randwick, and the Church and School lands generally";—I understand that the term "Church and School lands generally" means simply the Church and School lands in the vicinity of the site which has been selected? I believe that that is so.

4. Have you any idea as to the value of the land which has been chosen for a site? No; but the Lands Department are now taking action in connection with the matter.

5. Can you tell the Committee whether, in the comparison which you have given us of the estimated cost of these works with the total costs of the Bathurst and Goulburn gaols, the value of the land taken at Goulburn and Bathurst is included? I think that the amounts given represent the total costs.

6. They include the value of the land taken as well as the cost of the buildings? I will have the figures checked.

7. Does the estimated cost of £118,000 for the proposed Randwick penitentiary include the value of the land chosen for a site? No, it does not.

8. You say that if the proposed work is carried out it will prepare the way for the disestablishment of the Biloela Gaol; is there any necessity for the disestablishment of that gaol? Captain Neitenstein will be able to inform you as to the reasons for its disestablishment from the Prisons Department point of view. Speaking from the Works Department point of view, it is necessary to get rid of the gaol at Biloela because we require the site for premises to be used in connection with the graving dock. At present we have no residences there for the men employed at the dock, although I have always been strongly of the opinion that our superintendent and the principal men employed there should live close at hand, because a lot of overtime has to be worked. Now, however, they have to leave the island at knocking off time to get to their homes in the various parts of the city.

9. Do you know how much of the island is taken up by the gaol premises? I cannot tell you what is the exact area of the site occupied by the gaol; but I can easily obtain the information you require.

[Vide Appendix.]

10. Mr. Trickett.] I suppose the Biloela gaol buildings are very much out of date? From my limited knowledge of gaols I should say that they are.

11. Biloela is one of the earliest gaols in the Colony? I believe that it is the earliest now in existence.

12. Does its maintenance involve a large expenditure for repairs? That I cannot say of my own knowledge. The Prisons Department will be better able to inform you on the point.

13. Is not the work of repairing such premises carried out by the officers of the Works Department? Repairs to the buildings are carried out by the officers of the Works Department; but a lot of work is also done by prison labour, of which, of course, we do not take note.

14. I thought that you might be able to tell us whether a large amount has been placed upon the Estimates of your Department during the last few years for expenditure at Biloela? I can obtain for you information as to what has been spent year by year, say, for the last five years. [Vide Appendix.] 15.

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15. The Biloela Prison was originally a convict establishment? Yes.
16. Later on it was occupied as a sort of reformatory for girls? Yes.
17. It was then that it got the name of Biloela? Yes.
18. Afterwards the girls were removed to Parramatta? To South Head.
19. Some of them to South Head, and others to Parramatta, and the place was re-converted into a gaol? Yes.
20. What sort of prisoners are sent there now? I could not say.
21. I suppose you would say that as a modern gaol the building is unsuitable? Quite unsuitable.
22. It must be of the most old-fashioned type? Yes.
23. The gaol premises, if I remember aright, occupy chiefly the cap of the island? Yes.
24. Would these premises be of use to the Works Department? Some of them might be made to fit in. The Governor's cottage, for instance, might be given up to the use of our superintendent, who could be put into it right away.
25. You speak of the place where the Sheriff lived? Yes. There are also other houses there which, at a small expenditure, might be made suitable for our requirements. For some time we occupied one end of the place for the carrying on of cement testing, and two or three of our inspectors used to live there; but we have since been turned out.
26. Do I understand that you want the space now occupied by gaol premises chiefly for residential sites, or do you want it to provide sites for workshops? Chiefly for residential sites. When we want to widen our dock space—which no doubt we shall have to do in time—we must take down a portion of the cliff, and cut into the prison premises; but in the immediate future the site would be required chiefly for dwelling-houses.
27. Can you say if it is disadvantageous to have a gaol surrounded by premises, in which a large number of workmen gather? I think the arrangement an exceedingly bad one. The divisional responsibility upon the island is also exceedingly bad.
28. Is the gaol at Biloela occupied by prisoners of both sexes? I could not tell you.
29. It would be a very bad arrangement if female prisoners have to be taken to a place like that, surrounded as it is by numbers of workmen? Yes.
30. Can you say whether the site of the proposed Randwick structure is one difficult to build upon, or is it fairly level? It is very uneven, as the Committee will see by studying the contour lines which are faintly marked on the plan showing the site. The highest point, I think, is 148 feet, and the lowest point about 30 feet, a difference of 118 feet.
31. Is not that rather a disadvantage, because of the extra expense in building which it must entail? I think that Mr. Vernon will explain that the disadvantage is not so great as it would at first seem.
32. You were not one of those who selected the site? No.
33. *Mr. Shepherd.*] I should like you to explain why there is such a difference between the actual cost per cell of the Bathurst and Goulburn gaols and the estimated cost per cell of the proposed structure? I shall have to refer you to Mr. Vernon for details of that nature. I suppose the saving is due to better designing in the present case, and to the fact that the cost of material now is less than it was when the Bathurst and Goulburn gaols were erected.
34. *Mr. Trickett.*] I suppose it is usual, in comparing the cost of prisons, to compare them by the cost per cell? Yes; the whole building costs so much, and provides so many cells, and to get the cost per cell you divide the number of cells into the total cost of the building.
35. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Are the plans before us based upon designs which have been tried elsewhere? They are the result of Mr. Vernon's visit to the old country, where he inspected most of the gaols. He designed the plans before the Committee after he had seen what is done elsewhere.
36. *Dr. Garran.*] The demand for 762 cells seems rather a large one to be sprung suddenly upon the Committee; is the building designed for present or for prospective needs? I think for prospective needs; but Captain Neitenstein will be able to tell you more about that. The accommodation provided is what he asked for.
37. Do you know whether there have been complaints about the inefficiency of the existing structures, or if reports from officers in the Department have led up to this large demand? I believe that there are such reports in the Prisons Department.
38. You are merely the vehicle through which the wish of the Department has found expression? Yes.
39. You have put the Departmental design into shape? Yes.
40. But you have no detailed knowledge as to the real wants of the Department? No.

Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect, sworn, and examined:—

41. *Chairman.*] You have prepared the plans before the Committee? Yes.
42. Will you explain the designs which are exhibited;—will you first describe the site, and how it came to be chosen? The site which has been chosen was selected as the result of an investigation into a number of more or less eligible sites both on the north and to the south of the metropolis; on the north so far as the Crown lands at Balgowlah are concerned; and south, so far as there is any possibility of securing a good site, particularly on the Church and School Lands lying between Botany Bay and Randwick. The result of that investigation was, that after we had taken all things into consideration—facility of access, isolation to a moderate and reasonable extent, easy communication with the police courts in Sydney, and general suitability,—we, that is, the Surveyor-General, the Comptroller-General of Prisons, and myself, came to the conclusion that we could not do better than advise that the site which has been chosen should be selected. The whole of the land between Botany-street and Bunnerong Road was available; but a small portion of the site which will be covered by the female prison contains a certain amount of garden soil which is now being cultivated by the Randwick Orphanage under some arrangement about which I cannot give you any exact information. The rest of the land is waste bush, and in the middle of the chosen site there is a very prominent hill, which, so far as we know, consists of nothing but sand. This hill it is proposed to cut down, and to utilise the material in filling up the inequalities on the lower side, and round the external walls of the gaol.
43. You will have to make up ground on one side? We must make up ground even within the area which will be enclosed by the gaol walls, because it is absolutely important that the gaol floor should be level

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W.L. Vernon. level throughout. That is important for purposes of economy, for purposes of efficient administration, and for other good reasons which govern the construction of gaols. Therefore, in the case of the site of the penitentiary for males, the ground has to be brought to a common level from a height of 15 feet; but as the level is to be spread over a distance of 440 feet, the work of levelling is not a very serious matter.

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44. *Mr. Watson.*] The site of the penitentiary is 15 feet higher at one part than at another? The contour lines show that there is a difference between the levels of two points of 15 feet.

45. *Chairman.*] You will have to cut down the highest part of the land, and level up the lowest part? That is so. With regard to the site of the female prison, there is a general fall from the centre of the hill towards Botany-street, and that is to be got rid of by giving and taking on the general level.

46. *Mr. Watson.*] Will this levelling be an expensive process? The proposal is to employ prison labour upon this work, and to use the sand which is upon the ground.

47. *Chairman.*] Is the cost of levelling included in the estimated cost of the work? It is not. One reason for choosing this site is that it will provide employment of a useful description for short-sentence prisoners, who can be set to work at levelling the ground, and in making a garden.

48. *Mr. Watson.*] Will prison labour be employed in the work of levelling after you have built a sufficient number of cells to accommodate the prisoners doing the work? That is so. The proposed scheme is entirely a progressive one. It is not intended to build right away the whole of the buildings shown on the plans, and the design has been prepared so that, as wing after wing is required, it can be erected in its proper position. No doubt the first wish of the Comptroller-General of Prisons will be to obtain the erection of the outer wall of the penitentiary, and of one wing. He will then place there his casual prisoners, and put them upon the fatigue work of levelling.

49. *Dr. Garran.*] The labour which you propose to employ is labour which will be housed within the prison? Yes; work of this kind is very generally done in the gaols of the Colony now.

50. Will you say if the garden ground you have spoken of is under any kind of lease to the Randwick Asylum? I do not know exactly what the arrangement is; but I think that the Surveyor-General is doing something in the matter.

51. He will know all about it? Yes; I believe that he has proclaimed the resumption of the land; but I am not prepared to say exactly what has been done. The main front of the proposed buildings will be towards Botany-street, that being a level and well-made roadway, and providing the best approach. In giving a detailed description of the proposed buildings I will deal with the penitentiary for men first. That building will cover an area of about 476 feet by 446 feet—or, at least, that is the area which will be enclosed by the wall. The prison buildings themselves are kept, as they should be in all gaols, absolutely clear of the outer wall in all directions. There is generally a minimum allowed in this connection to provide for the perfect control of the inmates by the authorities. Upon the very centre of the site it is proposed to place the administrative block, which will include the offices of the Governor, the kitchens, the storerooms, and the bathrooms and boilers; while above them will be the chapel and bathrooms for the convenience of inmates of the upper floors of the wings. The administrative block will be surrounded by seven wings. These wings have been provided so that the Comptroller-General may classify his prisoners—a point upon which he will, no doubt, give the Committee full information. The wings are placed in such a position in regard to the administrative block that the whole of each range of cells—not the individual cells—can be viewed and controlled by the minimum number of warders. The cell-ranges are planned upon a system which has not before been adopted in New South Wales, though it has to some extent been adopted in Victoria, and is almost universal throughout India and in other British possessions, though it is not used in England. The cells, instead of being placed, as is usual, facing upon wide, open corridors, are placed back to back, those upon the ground floor being approached from the pavement in the yard, and those on the upper floor from overhanging balconies. The advantage of this arrangement for prisons in which casual prisoners, vagrants, drunkards, and light sentence men are confined is a large saving in the cost of construction; but the arrangement would not be at all suitable for long-sentence prisoners—men who are criminals. Many of the men with whom it is proposed to deal at the penitentiary are in no sense criminals; they are unfortunates who have got upon the wrong side of the prison doors for the time. At Pentridge, near Melbourne, they speak very highly of the plan which I have described, and the arrangement which I propose here is not unlike the arrangement at Pentridge, except that I have made one or two improvements which I thought could be carried out.

52. *Mr. Watson.*] Does not the arrangement you speak of entail more supervision than is entailed by the usual arrangement? No; the supervision required is precisely the same in each case. It must be remembered, too, that at night the supervision in a penitentiary is nothing like so severe as the supervision in a prison, because the two institutions are quite different.

53. *Mr. Trickett.*] How is it that there is a saving of cost in the arrangement you have described? I can explain it by comparing the arrangement of the proposed female prison with that of the penitentiary. In the female prison a corridor runs down between each row of cells, so that the width of a wing there is 37 feet, while the width of a wing in the male prison is only 21 ft. 6 in. Thus, while there is a great difference between the buildings in point of view of capacity, the accommodation provided by each is exactly the same. Then, too, in the one case there are four longitudinal walls required, while in the other only three are required. The lighting arrangements of the whole construction are very different. In the penitentiary it is proposed to give light and air to the cell from the front, and to have a special ventilating shaft for each cell in the dividing-wall, which runs between them. At Pentridge they do not provide such a ventilating shaft. The approach to the ground-floor cells is from enclosed yards, which are also used as airing yards. The warder on the upper balcony which communicates with and connects all the wings will have perfect control over every one of these yards. Then, to give accommodation to the upper cells, balconies run in front of them.

54. *Dr. Garran.*] Are these balconies supported upon columns? To some extent; but not to any great extent. It is only where the span is excessive that we have used columns. So far as the gangways or balconies leading to the upper cells are concerned, they are carried upon girders which project from the floor. These gangways have a width of 6 feet, and there are no columns at all in the yards. The cubic contents of each cell are 585 feet. Since I prepared the plans, we have been dividing into two some of the large cells at Darlinghurst, and the medical officers of the Government raised the question whether the cubic contents of the cells provided were sufficient. The matter, however, has been settled, and the cells which we are making at Darlinghurst will be smaller than those I have shown on the plans. 55.

55. *Chairman.*] What are the dimensions of the cells provided for in the proposed penitentiary? Nine feet by 6 feet 6 inches by 10 feet in height. If the medical opinion recently expressed were carried into effect, every cell in the Colony would have to be closed, and it would be impossible to carry on prison control under present arrangements. The cubic contents that some of the doctors thought necessary went as high as 1,000 feet, which is in excess of, or at least quite up to, hospital requirements almost everywhere throughout the world. The doctors, however, did not take into consideration the fresh air which would pass through the cells, because of the openings provided for ventilation, and when that matter was discussed with them the question was finally settled. While the cubic contents of a cell are only 585 feet, it must be remembered that there are large openings for ventilation and special ventilating shafts. W. L. Vernon.
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56. Have you any idea what space in cubic feet is allowed to each soldier in barracks? It varies very much. Of course, in a climate like India the men are almost out of doors. The space allowed in barracks is, however, much less than that provided in hospitals, where it varies from 600 cubic feet up to 1,000 cubic feet.
57. *Mr. Watson.*] You contend that the ventilation you propose to provide will materially add to the volume of fresh air available in each cell? That is so. It is a curious fact that prisoners who go into much smaller cells than I have designed in this case come out with their health much improved; but I have to combat the opinion of medical officers, and I therefore think it only fair that I should tell the Committee that there is this difference of view. It is contended by the Works Department, and by the Prisons Department as well, so far as the Comptroller-General is concerned, that we have provided ample accommodation in each cell.
58. Have you any information as to what is done in England? I found that the cells there were as nearly as possible of the size I have allowed for.
59. With similar provision for ventilation? There they have not so much ventilation.
60. *Dr. Garran.*] Can you give us in detail the provision you intend to make for ventilation? Ventilation is to be provided by means of inlets beneath the doors and open grated windows, furnished with sashes which can be opened or shut at the will of the warder or prisoner, above them, and a special ventilating shaft between each cell.
61. Covered with a grating? Yes.
62. Will there be one inlet grating and one outlet grating? Yes, to provide a through current.
63. One grating below and one above? Yes.
64. Of what size? About 12 inches by 10 inches.
65. *Mr. Watson.*] I suppose the opening over the door will be larger than that? That opening will be to give light as well as to provide for ventilation. It will be necessary to place there glass sashes, which can be so fixed as to be always partly open, and which can be under the control of the warders.
66. *Dr. Garran.*] Will you have a grating on the floor-level? Yes. We have put floor gratings into many of the cells in the Colony; but it is found that the prisoners place their clothes in front of them, or do anything they can to close them, and I do not think they are to be blamed, because in winter-time the ventilation provided is almost too much.
67. *Mr. Watson.*] In any case the higher gratings would create a current of air which would not cause hardship? Yes. I may add that in a penitentiary of this description the cell doors will be nearly always open. The prisoners, when they are not engaged in manual labour outside or in the workshops, will be generally in the yards. I think that they would have their meals in the yards, and it is only at night that they would be shut in. In the other gaols, where criminals are dealt with, the prisoners, as the Comptroller-General will probably tell you, are sometimes shut in their cells for twenty-two out of the twenty-four hours. In accordance with the wish of the Comptroller-General we have provided closets connected with the sewers. The main sewer of the metropolis is carried to within a short distance of the site of the penitentiary, and it will only require a short length of connection to make the sewerage system of the city available for the prisons. At the wish of the Comptroller-General I have shown one set of wings as they would be if provided with a closet-seat in each cell; and I have also shown what I venture to think is a better arrangement,—the cells quite independent of the closet arrangements, and a row of closets and latrines at the end of the cell range. There has been a great discussion for many years as to which is the better arrangement. Of course there need not necessarily be any annoyance from a closet placed in a cell, because the seats are covered with air-tight painted canvas covers; but the idea of such an arrangement is rather repulsive, and on my last visit to England they have in many places, and particularly in the metropolitan police stations, removed the closets from the cells, and provided closet accommodation at the ends of the corridors.
68. *Dr. Garran.*] Can you give us a comparison between the cost of both arrangements? Practically, there is not much difference, though it is rather cheaper to have the closets at the ends of the wings, because there is a saving in piping and in the number of seats which have to be provided.
69. *Mr. Watson.*] Is it not an objection to the concentration of the closets and latrines that under such an arrangement there must occur a lack of supervision? I do not think so. We have outdoor ranges of closets at Darlinghurst and at some of the other gaols of the Colony. The closets are so arranged that the divisions do not obscure the prisoners who are using them.
70. But if they were placed at the ends of the wings you provide here, would they not be out of sight? To some extent they might be; but the class of men who will be lodged in the proposed penitentiary does not require the close espionage which long-sentence men require.
71. This penitentiary is intended only for short-sentence men? Yes; for men of the class of the Domain loafers and others. One advantage of the arrangement which places a closet in each cell is that the prisoners need not ring up the warders if they require to use the closets during the night. Where the closets are separated from the cells prisoners requiring to use them must ring up the warders, so that they may be taken from the cells to the closets. I made inquiries as to the experience in this matter at Home, and I found that the use of the closets at night was so infrequent when men got regular work and regular food that there was no annoyance.
72. But the use of the closets at night would be more frequent where there were only short-sentence prisoners? There may be something in that.
73. *Dr. Garran.*] Is it found that the prisoners damage the closets? There is not much done in that way, because the prisoners are punished for any damage for which they may be responsible. Of course, they may throw things down that they do not want found. The designs before the Committee include
bathroom

W.L. Vernon. bathroom accommodation, which is centrally placed. There is a large set of bathrooms, both on the ground floor and on the upper floor, so placed that they can be approached in the shortest way from each wing. The baths are arranged upon what I believe to be the newest principle in use at home—each bathroom being sunk two or three steps below the level of the corridor which gives access to it. The corridor runs between all the bathrooms, and, as the divisions between them are only sufficiently high for purposes of decency, and do not entirely obscure the prisoners, the warder in charge at bathing time can control the whole of the men who are bathing. We have never been able to apply that system in this colony, because our bathroom accommodation has been put in accidentally, and as circumstances have required it in already existing gaols. The present, however, is an opportunity for making an improvement, and so I have adopted an arrangement which is very much the same as that at the new Wandsworth Gaol in the south of London. For certain classes of prisoners the Comptroller-General requires separate exercise yards, and the design shows alternative plans for such yards. On one side is shown a series of rectangular yards, fourteen in number.

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74. *Mr. Watson.*] Of what dimensions? Each yard is 49 feet by 8 feet. It will be seen that, with such an arrangement, the control of one warder is not complete. The dividing walls are carried up to a height of about 8 feet, and in other prisons the yards are grilled over. Into these yards prisoners are brought to take exercise for a certain length of time. Each prisoner is required to patrol his yard, and should be under the eye of a warder all the time; but that is not possible with the arrangement of yards to which I refer. Although a warder may be placed upon the upper balcony shown on the plan, and may patrol past the open ends of the yards, a prisoner in the yard at one end will know perfectly well when the warder is opposite the yard at the other end, and may then stop walking up and down, and do something that he ought not to do. The alternative plan shows the yards arranged in a horse-shoe series, radiating from the centre of the prison. Under this arrangement the yards are not quite so long; but they are sufficiently long for the purpose, and a warder placed upon a special gangway has a very short distance to patrol to keep under observation the occupants of all the yards; so that the advantage of this arrangement is at once obvious. The dividing walls of yards like these we are constructing at Parramatta upon the Monier system, and as we think that that system will be very successful, we propose to adopt it in this case. Its advantages are the enormous strength which is obtained, combined with a thinness of wall, which means a saving of yard space. There is also a gain in cleanliness, because a fine, clean face is obtained. The cost of such a wall is about the same as the cost of a 9-inch thick wall cemented on both sides. Two corners of the gaol enclosure are planned to contain—one, a hospital, and the other, two workshops. The hospital will have two floors, and provision will be made for fifty-six patients, there being fourteen beds in each ward. Provision will also be made for a bathroom, dispensary, and all necessary offices, and thorough ventilation will be given by windows on each side of the wards. There will also be a separately enclosed yard to allow of exercise being taken by the patients. As to the workshops, the Comptroller-General of Prisons will probably be able to inform you as to what use it is intended to put them. One of them will contain a laundry, in which the prisoners will have to work, and they are both planned upon a system which has not yet been adopted in this Colony, and which allows a warder patrolling a raised gangway to control every prisoner working in the room. At present, at Parramatta, and at Darlinghurst, there are long workshops, about 300 feet in length, filled with prisoners from end to end. These men have tools of all sorts in their hands, and the condition of things has been most dangerous. Lately we have had to divide these rooms with double grills. Under such an arrangement the men are difficult to control. Those who want to work and to learn their trades do not get the supervision which they should get, and those who are malingering to some extent escape notice. The arrangement which we propose to adopt in this case, however, is to have a raised platform running through the rooms, which will be divided up for the use of separate trades. A sectional drawing showing the best type of this arrangement that I could find in the old country is attached to my report to the Minister on the subject of my visit to England and Europe. In front of the penitentiary there is a space of ground which is not utilised, but it has been thought desirable to keep available a certain area of ground, so that there may be room for other buildings if in the future they are required.

75. *Chairman.*] Is any provision made for the isolation of new comers in order to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases? I think that the Comptroller-General proposes to use the wing with a view to the classification of prisoners. Men of the class for which the penitentiary is designed are some of them particularly dirty and repulsive. They are men who are almost picked out of the gutters, and are frequently covered with vermin and dirt. We have, therefore, arranged at the main entrance to the gaol, for the carrying out of a system which will prevent any prisoner from entering the gaol without going through a special cleansing process. Prisoners upon delivery will be brought into a room next the gateway. There they will be stripped, and the clothes which they are wearing will be passed into another chamber for fumigation. When fumigated, their clothes will be stored in a special room, and will be labelled with each man's name and number, so that they can be returned when the men are leaving the prison. The prisoners themselves will then pass into bathrooms arranged similarly to those within the gaols, and undergo the bathing process under similar supervision. When they have bathed, they will be taken into another room connected with the clothing store upon the first floor. There they will be clothed in prison costume, and will proceed thence to their quarters within the gaol. On leaving the gaol their ordinary clothing will be returned to them. The Comptroller intends to do at the proposed penitentiary what he has not been able to do hitherto at the other gaols of the Colony—to insist upon perfect cleanliness on the part of each prisoner before he enters the gaol. On the right-hand side of the entrance there will be a guard-room, a mess-room for warders, and a room in which prisoners can see their friends. Above these rooms will be a few dormitories for single warders who may be required to live inside the gaol walls. No provision is made for a governor's residence within the walls. That arrangement is really obsolete, because it is not considered right that the governor and his family should be mixed up with the prisoners. The principal floor of the administrative block over the kitchen will be utilised for a chapel. The kitchen will be fitted with steaming arrangements for cooking, and the whole of the gaol will be lit by electricity generated by a plant placed outside the gaol wall, but so connected with the gaol that it can be worked by prison labour. Under this arrangement coal and other material required can be delivered without being taken within the gaol wall.

76. *Mr. Watson.*] Will this plant be placed within the site provided for the prison? Yes; but outside the gaol wall proper. There will be a special doorway connecting it with the gaol.

77. *Chairman.*] Are we to understand that no provision is made for a governor's residence? No. W. L. Vernon.
provision is made inside the gaol wall. The governor's residence will be placed in a suitable position
between the penitentiary and the female prison. I think it is understood that the governor will control
both prisons. 17 May, 1899.

78. *Mr. Watson.*] It is proposed to enclose the whole site with a wall? An area of 770 feet x 460 feet
will be enclosed.

79. Will the whole of the 50 acres be enclosed? Yes, by an 8 feet iron fence.

80. So that the ground will be cut off from observation? Yes, and so that the warders who may be in
charge of prisoners there will have a certain amount of control over them.

81. A galvanised-iron fence? Yes.

82. Would such a fence be only temporary, until a wall could be erected by prison labour? It might be.
It would be quite possible to build a stone wall round the ground with stone taken from the ground itself,
because on the lower side there is very good stone. The site provides unlimited scope for the employment
of prisoners, first in levelling down the hill of which I have spoken, so that it may not command the
prison, and in levelling the ground round the prison buildings; secondly, in making garden land; and,
thirdly, in quarrying stone for gaol purposes. The outside wall will be commanded by outlook towers,
with galleries for patrol placed at opposite corners. Each warder will control from these towers two walls,
so that the whole four walls will be completely under observation.

83. *Dr. Garran.*] Will the patrol galleries run the whole length of the walls? Sometimes such galleries
are run the whole length of a wall, in order that they may command prison yards; but in this case the
galleries are intended only to allow the warders exercise and some freedom of movement in case of need,
and will only extend a short distance. The towers will be approached by doors from outside the wall.
We shall provide the latest fittings in the way of cell doors, fastenings, and observation flats; and I may
tell the Committee that the fittings now in use in New South Wales, are of the latest patterns. There is
nothing in use in London, or in England, which approaches the fittings we have here. At home they are
altogether too conservative.

84. *Mr. Watson.*] Their fittings do not approach those we have here now? That is so. We propose to
make use of the Monier system for the floors and the ceilings of the cells, in order to obtain lightness and
strength. The whole of the proposed building will be of brick, except where stone is required for the
foundations, for the coping of the walls, and for window sills. The penitentiary will contain 428 cells,
and I understand that the daily delivery of prisoners now ranges from forty to sixty.

85. That number go in and out every day? Yes.

86. *Chairman.*] You refer to prisoners of a particular class? To the class for which the penitentiary is
designed.

87. So far as supervision is concerned, do you think that the radiating arrangement of cells and corridors has
an advantage over the rectangular plan? It has an advantage when you do not want more than four or
five radiating wings; but when you have to increase the number of the wings it is not so good, because it
requires so large a circle.

88. You have adopted the radiating plan for the female prison and the rectangular plan for the male
penitentiary? Very true; though both prisons are designed very much upon the same principle, the
control in each case being from the centre. But to provide for anything like right-sized yards in the
penitentiary you would have to extend the radiation so much that you would lose ground if you
adopted that plan there. In the female prison the four wings radiate from a large central work-
room, which is not required in the male prison, but which is admirably suited for the female prison.
The female prison covers an area of ground 440 by 484 feet, which is practically the same area as is
covered by the penitentiary. It consists of four wings, which are upon the radiating principle, and are
designed in the manner which has been adopted in the more modern gaols of the Colony, each wing
having a central corridor. The inmates of the female prison will be of all classes. Female prisoners are
to be transferred here from outlying gaols, in order to reduce the expense of administration, and conse-
quently this prison will have to accommodate prisoners undergoing long sentences, as well as the waifs
and strays and casual cases which are picked up about Sydney. Between two of the wings there is to be
a small sick ward, which I believe the Comptroller-General proposes to use for extreme cases of
drunkenness, and other cases requiring special observation and medical care, until the persons affected
recover sufficiently to be placed in the ordinary cells. The number of cells provided for is 334, and they
are arranged upon two floors. The two arrangements of closets which is shown in the plans of the
penitentiary are also shown in the plans of the female prison, except that in the one case the closets,
instead of being placed in a block at the end of each wing, occupy, in the female prison, two cells on
each side of the middle of the corridor, because the ends of the wings are taken up with bathroom
accommodation. This arrangement, which provides four closets for each wing, is the arrangement adopted
at the Wormwood Scrubs Prison, in London, where they told me that they preferred it to the separate
closet system.

89. *Dr. Garran.*] In making these designs, have you been guided mainly by what you have seen in your
travels, or by the instruction of the Prisons Department? I have been guided by my knowledge of what
the Comptroller-General requires, by an experience of ten years in connection with the gaols of this
Colony, and by what I have seen elsewhere. I have not been trammelled by the instructions of the
Prisons Department.

90. So far as you saw in your travels, what country is most advanced, so far as the building of peni-
tentiaries is concerned? The only place in which a separate female prison exists is at Aylesbury, near
London; but that prison is by no means to be taken as a model, and if the Committee adopt the design
before them, New South Wales will have the first female prison of any pretensions whatever. In my
report to the Minister I gave him some particulars about the Aylesbury Gaol which to me was most
disappointing.

91. You claim to have improved upon anything you know of? I am certain of it. The gaol at Ayles-
bury is only an adaptation of the old county gaol, the most having been made of the old rubbishy tumble-
down buildings there. The one feature of the prison is the centralisation of female prisoners there, and
their control by a governor who is also their medical officer. This is a new departure, which was taken
about four years ago, and which is very highly thought of. As for the gaol buildings and appliances them-
selves, they are not worth talking about.

W. L. Vernon. 92. Is the low estimate of the cost of the proposed building, as compared with the actual cost of the Bathurst and Goulburn Gaols due to the use of brick instead of stone, or is it due to other reasons? To a very large extent it is due to the reasons you name. There is some very heavy stonework at the entrance to the Bathurst Gaol. A great deal too has been saved by the arrangement of the cell ranges in the penitentiary. I save very considerably there.

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93. *Mr. Watson.*] But you admit that that arrangement would not be suitable where long-sentence prisoners were confined? No; I take no credit to myself for the arrangement; but I say that it will answer for the class of persons who are confined in penitentiaries.

94. *Dr. Garran.*] A penitentiary admits of slighter construction than does a gaol? It admits of a simpler plan and a slighter construction. I can do with thinner walls in the penitentiary, and, if I use the Monier system, I can reduce the cell walls from 14 inches to 3 inches, and thus save very considerably in the length of the wings. In the female prison the large central workroom can also be used for a chapel. The control there is by patrol round a covered way.

95. *Mr. Watson.*] On a higher level than the floor of the room? Upon two levels, and the minimum control is required for the maximum of accommodation. In the female prison there are two spaces, besides those I have mentioned, between the radiating cells. These are occupied by needle workrooms only one floor in height. As the position of the wings gives sufficient room within the outer wall, a long workroom and laundry is shown on the plan, which can be connected with the prison or built in such sections as may be required. The question as to providing occupation for female prisoners has not been thoroughly threshed out in this Colony, no doubt because of the way in which female prisoners are now scattered. When they are brought together in a prison like this, no doubt new methods of occupation will have to be devised for them. It is possible, for instance, that the making of string for postal purposes may be entered upon. In that case a long range of workshops will be required, and provision is allowed for a long string-walk. A hospital is also provided for. It will have two floors, and will contain the same number of beds as will be contained by the men's hospital. The main entrance will be arranged similarly to the main entrance of the penitentiary, all prisoners going through a cleansing process before admission into the prison, and a guard-room, warder's-room, and visitor's-room also being provided.

96. What would be the size of the cells in the female prison? They will be of the same size as the cells in the penitentiary.

97. And the same provision will be made for ventilation? No. The cells for the female prisoners will have a window on one side and a door and ventilator upon the other. The ventilation will be similar to that in the existing prisons.

98. In any case it will be quite sufficient? That is our opinion, based upon experience.

99. *Dr. Garran.*] Is there provision for patrol on the inner circle? Not for female prisoners, because it will not be required.

100. I do not mean outside, but inside? It is not required to any great extent; but there will be a patrol gangway there. There will be no male warders in the female prison, except at the gate, and they will be relieved from outside. The female prison will be managed by a lady superintendent.

101. Have you any female patrols? They do not call them patrols.

102. Will the brickwork of the outer walls be set in cement or in mortar? In cement.

103. It is not so easy to pick a cement wall as it is to pick a mortar wall to pieces? No.

104. *Mr. Watson.*] I suppose you will rely a good deal upon the supervision to prevent escape in that way? Of course, everything must depend upon the supervision, although prisoners would find it very difficult to escape from any of the existing gaols. At the end of the sick wing—not the hospital—in the female prison, there are six punishment cells. These are provided in accordance with the existing gaol regulations of the Colony. Probably the Comptroller-General of Prisons will give you his views upon the necessity for them.

105. Do you mean what are known as dark cells? Yes.

106. Is it not a fact that dark cells have fallen into disuse in England? When I was at home I found that that is so. I was told that prisoners should be punished corporally, not mentally, and that, as incarceration in a dark cell is really a mental punishment, it has been discontinued. There they have no hesitation in putting men upon the treadmill, or in making them pump or grind corn, like the old-fashioned system once adopted in this Colony; but they do not punish them mentally. There are strong arguments advanced against the dark-cell system; but as it is part of the prison discipline of this Colony I have provided for it. From what I have seen of prisons I do not like these cells; but I can give no opinion as to the advisability of discontinuing the practice.

107. You evidently anticipate more dark-cell punishment for the women than for the men? We have provided six dark cells for the women, and four for the men. I believe that the women get very noisy sometimes.

108. *Dr. Garran.*] Is the site you have chosen a dry site? Yes; the ground is sandy.

109. There is no water there? No; none at all; no standing water.

110. *Mr. Watson.*] How does it compare in regard to elevation with the surrounding country;—can it be overlooked from any near spot? The main street of Randwick—Avoca-street—which runs past the Orphanage Asylum, is at a very much higher elevation, but at only one point—at the corner of Barker-street—can you see the prison site from Avoca-street. From there, you look across a hollow, and the prison site is at a lower elevation. Speaking under correction, I do not think that the proposed building could be seen from any part of Randwick outside a line including the Orphanage and the road which leads towards the rifle butts.

111. *Chairman.*] Wherever we put the gaol it will be visible? It must always be visible from some point. The gaol would be seen from the Bunnerong Road.

112. Have you provided a residence for the lady superintendent? Yes; I have provided a residence for the governor, which, unless the tramway, of which I shall speak, requires an alteration of the plan, I will place centrally between the two gaols. I have also provided a residence for the deputy-governor, the lady superintendent, and twelve warders—six on each side. Further provision is made for the housing of the electric-light plant, and the steam-cooking plant, and for the outside fencing which I have mentioned.

113. *Dr. Garran.*] All these buildings will be outside the gaol enclosures? Yes.

114. *Mr. Watson.*] You said that the buildings would be visible from the corner of Avoca and Barker Streets;—from that point they would be distant some 22 chains? Yes; about that.

115. Is that corner at a much higher elevation than the proposed site? Yes.

116. Is it much higher? Much higher. A portion of the site looks high; but it is proposed to cut down the large sandhill which now exists there, the centre of which will be in the rear of the female prison. That hill now rises to a height of something like 50 feet above the general level of the prison; but it is proposed to cut it down, prison labour to be engaged upon the work.

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117. Do you think that the site will be easily overlooked from any populous part of Randwick? No. It can be seen only from a small portion of the district.

118. Do you think it possible that noises from the prisons may be carried towards where the population now is; suppose, for instance, there were a bit of a row in one of the women's yards? A prison is one of the quietest places in the Colony.

119. The residents of Randwick, or some of them, seem to fear that they will be troubled by such noises? There will be no noises.

120. You do not think that inconvenience will result to the people of Randwick if the prison is constructed? The objection to the placing of the prison there, if any exists, is purely sentimental.

121. *Chairman.*] Whatever the objections may be they would hold good if any other site were chosen? They might; but in this Colony many people are always urging the Government to build gaols next door to them.

122. *Dr. Garran.*] The proposed prison should be somewhere near the town? Yes. I would point out that the tramway to Coogee at present has to climb over a hill, and it is proposed to make a branch on the lower Kensington Road, and skirting the Randwick and Kensington racecourses, to construct a line direct to the new rifle range. Such a line would, I believe, do away with the heavy grade which now exists. If that line were made, a branch might be taken from the corner of Rainbow-street right up to the prison door, so that the prisoners might be set down at the entrance to the gaol, or within the yard. It is suggested that a special tram-car might be run out to the prison every afternoon, either attached to one of the ordinary trams, or with a special motor, as might be arranged with the Railway Commissioners.

123. If the tramways are converted to the electric system, it would probably be a special tram? Yes. The possibility of this arrangement is one of the reasons for the recommendation of the site. We found that it would be very difficult to give access to many other sites which in some respects might be eligible; and when it is remembered that the prison authorities have every day to provide for the transportation of forty-six prisoners under certain arrangements for their security, it will be seen that to take them 6 or 7 miles out of town would be a very heavy undertaking. The provision for transportation which we suggest is, however, simplicity itself.

124. *Dr. Garran.*] How far is the site of the proposed prison from the Central Police Court? At a guess I should say about 2½ miles.

125. If the tramway were taken to the new rifle butts, a very short branch would connect it with the prison? Yes. A tramway to the rifle butts is badly needed, and from an unofficial conversation which I have had with the Railway Commissioners I am inclined to think that the probability of the prison traffic might induce them to agree to the extension of the tramway to the rifle range.

126. A tram to the rifle range would be on the road to Little Bay? Yes.

127. How much further would Little Bay be? I could not say; probably another 2 miles.

128. *Mr. Watson.*] A great deal more than that; Little Bay is 9 miles from Sydney? Perhaps it would be more than 2 miles; but the tramway would run across country. It would never do to have a prison at Little Bay. One of the difficulties experienced by the authorities in charge of the hospital there is the long distance from town.

FRIDAY, 19 MAY, 1899.

Present:—

JOHN PERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.

The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.

The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.

ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect, sworn, and further examined:—

129. *Chairman.*] Can you give us any information as to the value of the land taken for gaol purposes at Bathurst and Goulburn? I have ascertained that the value of the land used for gaol sites is not included in the return showing the comparative costs of the gaols at Bathurst and Goulburn; but it is a very small matter. In one case the land is valued at about £2,700, and in the other at about £3,200. The Under Secretary for Public Works, when under examination, was asked a question as to the annual expenditure of the Public Works Department in maintenance and repairs at Biloela. The following return gives the information:—

W. L. Vernon.
19 May, 1899.

Biloela Gaol.

RETURN of Expenditure under the Public Works Department on additions, repairs, and furniture, from 1st January, 1894, to 19th May, 1899.

	Additions.	Repairs.	Furniture.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st January, 1894, to 30th June, 1895		163 12 9	12 5 6	175 18 3
1895-6	518 10 1	49 8 8	7 8 6	575 7 3
1896-7	590 2 7	261 2 2	4 4 7	855 9 4
1897-8	638 4 8	218 17 8	32 0 7	889 2 11
1st July, 1898, to 19th May, 1899	1,882 8 7	94 18 9	3 1 8	1,980 9 0
Totals.....	£ 3,629 5 11	£788 0 0	£59 0 10	£4,476 6 9

- W.L. Vernon. 130. *Dr. Garran.*] That return does not tell us whether the money spent was borrowed money, or obtained from revenue? No. It will be seen that the expenditure has been progressive each year.
- 19 May, 1899. 131. *Chairman.*] What is the value of the buildings there now, as they stand? Very little. I produce for the inspection of the Committee a plan of the gaol, which was prepared in 1892. There have been some slight alterations made since that date, but they are not such as to materially affect the arrangement of the building.
132. *Dr. Garran.*] I suppose that most of these improvements will be useless if the proposed scheme is carried out? The cell-doors and a few other things we may use over again.
133. *Chairman.*] Could the existing building at Biloela be used by the Works Department? I think that some of the outside residences might be used by the Works Department.
134. *Mr. Levien.*] How many prisoners can be accommodated at Biloela? I really cannot say. The Committee will see that the gaol there is not divided into cells. It is divided into barrack rooms, and the plank beds are shown in rows on the plan.
135. *Chairman.*] You say in your report to the Minister that at Aylesbury the gaol governor is also medical superintendent;—did you make inquiries as to whether that was a better arrangement than the usual one of appointing some military officer or official of that kind for the position? Yes; I had a conversation with the governor himself, and I also made inquiries upon the point of the Prisons Department. It was considered in London that the arrangement was a very good one, and an economical one.
136. What are its advantages? Economy of administration, and the more suitable character of a medical man for the control of an establishment in which women are congregated.
137. I suppose a medical man would have more control in connection with sanitary arrangements, for instance? Yes; and I think that the appointment of a medical man to such a position is more proper in many respects. So far as I have observed, the governor of a gaol in this Colony has very little to do with the management of female prisoners. I think that he is not supposed to enter the female portion of the gaol, except under certain closely observed restrictions. At Aylesbury, on the other hand, the governor has unlimited control, as both medical superintendent and governor. Aylesbury is the only institution of its kind in England, and I could not hear of any similar establishment in the United States, or in France, Belgium, or Germany.
138. The Aylesbury Gaol is an industrial institution? To some extent.
139. Is it so to as great an extent as it is intended that the proposed female prison at Randwick shall be? I think to a greater extent, because I believe that some occupations are carried on at Aylesbury which it might cause opposition to introduce here.
140. Can you tell us what industries are carried on at Aylesbury? There is a considerable establishment for laundry work there. The prisoners are also engaged upon the making of twine, and the sewing up of bags for the Postal Department. They are occupied, too, in manufacturing underclothing for use in other prisons. Those, I think, are their chief occupations.
141. I suppose that the work upon which the women there are engaged is generally for the use of other branches of the Government service? Yes.
142. Does any of their work enter into public competition? I do not think so. There is no mat making or anything of that sort there. The sewing up of mail-bags, which is done there, is in this Colony, I believe, done outside, and so, too, I think, is the manufacture of the string required by the Postal Department.
143. Is there not a rope-walk in connection with the institution? There is a twine-walk. They pack up so many gross of balls of string every day, and send them away.
144. They do not manufacture the canvas used for mail-bags? No.
145. Are they not also engaged in the raising of vegetables? Yes; there is a long stretch of garden running down one side of the gaol, and it is looked after entirely by the prisoners.
146. Does what they raise find its way to a market outside? No; I understand that they consume the whole of the produce themselves.
147. The work is looked upon as a form of exercise for them? Yes, for certain able-bodied women. Of course, some of the prisoners are in the hospital, while others are infirm, or unsuited to manual labour. In the agricultural districts of England many women are engaged in agricultural pursuits—in gleaning, haymaking, and potatoe hoeing, for instance.
148. Did you visit the Wakefield Gaol? No; but I heard a great deal about it. That is the industrial prison of England. The prisoners there are engaged upon the production of articles for public sale, and for use in other prisons. I understand that every prisoner who goes to Wakefield is a man who has learnt his trade.
149. Were industries carried on in other gaols visited by you? To a limited extent; but most of the gaols were in that respect similar to our own, except that the prisoners are engaged in the making-up of the heavier mail-bags, and the manufacture of the canvas for such bags.
150. When designing the plans before us, and providing for workroom accommodation, you had in your mind the possibility of something being done here of the sort that is done in England? Yes, in the female prison; not in the male penitentiary.
151. *Mr. Levien.*] What is the lowest sentence that a woman going to the female prison would have;—would a woman be sent there to serve a week? Yes. Any woman who was sentenced at one of the Courts about Sydney to serve a week would go there.
152. *Chairman.*] And long-sentence prisoners from all parts of the Colony? That I believe to be the intention.
153. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Is there any means of ascertaining to what extent these prisoners contribute to their own support? I cannot give you any information on that subject. In England they are credited with a small wage, which is paid to them when they leave the gaol. This wage is very small; but I could not tell you what it is.
154. *Mr. Levien.*] The same system is in vogue at Trial Bay? Yes, but on a very much smaller scale.
155. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Such a system, no doubt, encourages industry? I think so.
156. *Mr. Dick.*] I understand that the design before us embraces some novelties in prison arrangement? I would hardly say novelties, because I have not ventured beyond what I believe can actually be practised. I have taken the best points of the designs that I know of. In one sense the planning is original, and it contains

contains the main features of the best gaols both in other places and in this Colony. Of course, the female prison is altogether a new departure. If the buildings at Aylesbury were in consonance with the system there, it would be the first notable example of its class; but the buildings there are not good enough for the system. W.L. Vernon.
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157. *Dr. Garran.*] Is Aylesbury exclusively a female penitentiary? It is exclusively a female prison.

158. There are no males there at all? None, whatever.

159. *Mr Dick.*] In what special way does the arrangement of the female prison lend itself to economical administration? At the present moment every gaol in the Colony has its division for females, with a matron and female warders to look after them. The proposal is to discontinue this system to a great extent—in fact almost entirely—and to bring all the female prisoners in the Colony under one control. The room now occupied in other gaols by female prisoners is in many cases a hindrance to the proper management of the male prisoners in those gaols. It is, too, a desirable thing to bring all the female prisoners under one administration. It is also intended to receive casual prisoners at this place, removing them from Darlinghurst and Biloela.

160. And does the proposed design lend itself to economy of superintendence? I think so. I have planned it with that view, by centralising the administrative departments and the workroom.

161. So that we shall have the maximum of accommodation and the minimum of expense in superintendence? That is what I have tried to arrange for.

162. Do you think that sufficient air space has been allowed for each prisoner? I am of opinion that the allowance is ample.

163. In allowing 585 cubic feet to each cell, had you in view the special conditions of our summers? Yes. We are at present constructing some cells in Darlinghurst whose contents will not be so large, and they are being constructed with the approval of the medical officers.

164. I understood you to say, when last under examination, that the penitentiary for males would not be suitable for long-sentence prisoners. Why did you say that? The arrangement of the cells, back to back, is not the best arrangement where long-sentence prisoners are confined.

165. Why? Well, for men who must be very securely guarded, the arrangement of cells fronting on to a central corridor is better. At the same time there is ample security in this case.

166. Would a riot or concerted insubordination upon the part of the prisoners be more easy with the proposed design? No; because the access to each row of cells will be from separate yards—yards entirely cut off from each other.

167. Then what special feature renders the proposed arrangement undesirable for long-sentence prisoners? I think it is that the proposed arrangement is undesirable for long-sentence prisoners; I would rather say that it is not so good as the central corridor arrangement.

168. That is a matter of control? Yes; there is practically no difference in that respect.

169. *Mr. Levien.*] In the female prison each woman will have her own cell, and be kept to herself while in it? Yes.

170. You have no knowledge of the working of the silent system? No.

171. You have had no experience of its effect upon the minds of the prisoners? I only know of its effect from hearsay.

172. *Mr. Trickett.*] In selecting the proposed site, did you give much attention to the desirability of getting level ground with a view to economy of construction? Yes.

173. Were you not able to find a place where the ground would have been level? Not upon land which we were advised was open to be dealt with, or was upon other points as conveniently situated as this.

174. A level site is the cheapest to build upon? Yes, undoubtedly; but the proposed site, considering the size of the buildings, is not unusually uneven. There is a difference of 14 feet in one place, but that difference extends over a distance of about 470 feet, so that it is practically very little.

175. Do you know what will be the cost of making the site level? The unevenness of the site will make the wall foundations average 7 feet instead of about 4 feet, a difference of 3 feet.

176. Will not the unevenness of the site mean an expenditure of thousands of pounds? No. I shall be glad if the Committee can arrange to visit the site at as early a stage of the inquiry as possible.

177. The difference in levels is not of serious consequence? No. In selecting the site it was thought desirable to have some work ahead of the prisoners. Most of the levelling that has to be done will be done by prisoners.

178. It is not so easy to find occupation for prisoners of the class that are sent to a penitentiary as to find occupation for long-sentence prisoners? No; because the men are there for so short a time that they cannot be prevailed upon to adopt habits of industry.

179. It has been found difficult elsewhere as well as here to find occupation for short-sentence prisoners? Yes. The men may be here often enough, but they are not here long enough.

180. Is provision made for the erection of workshops in connection with the proposed penitentiary? Yes. There are two ranges, one of which is appropriated for laundry work, so that the men can wash their own clothes, while the other is to provide accommodation for the carrying on of such simple employments as the men can be put to. If motive power is required, it can be obtained from the electric lighting plant close by.

181. The accommodation provided is not, I suppose, for the carrying on of skilled trades? Only to a very small extent. At Biloela the work done consists chiefly in the quarrying and squaring of stone.

182. Appended to your report to the Minister is an illustration of the arrangement of workshops for prisoners adopted in some of the gaols elsewhere;—do you propose to adopt such an arrangement here? I think it would be a very proper one to adopt if the Comptroller can find suitable occupation for the prisoners.

183. In your report you say, "I was not able to obtain any definite information with regard to penitentiaries for short-sentence prisoners, vagrants, and petty offenders; indeed the matter is still under consideration, and no establishments have as yet been erected for this object"? I believe that that is still true.

184. So that we are as far ahead as they are in England in that matter? In the matter of prison arrangements we certainly are.

185. Then, in designing these prisons, you have had to be guided by your own ideas and by those of the Comptroller? That is so.

186. Apparently your inquiries into prison management at home were disappointing? I found some improvements there; but, in many cases, we are just as far ahead as they are in others. 187.

- W.L. Vernon. 187. The dark-cell system seems to have been done away with in England? That is so, as far as I could ascertain.
- 19 May, 1899. 188. Do you make provision for dark cells here? I have provided four for the penitentiary.
189. I suppose the Comptroller of Prisons thinks them necessary? I was instructed to make them.
190. *Mr. Watson.*] You told us on Wednesday that they were provided for by the regulations? Yes; the use of them is a matter of regulation in this Colony.
191. *Mr. Trickett.*] I fancy that they are used now more as a boggy? Yes. We are building some at Bathurst at the present time; but they are supposed to be required more to frighten the prisoners than for actual use.
192. In the female prison, you provide for a twine-walk;—is the making of twine a suitable occupation for females? I am told that it is; it is a very light occupation, and a very useful one.
193. The work is not like the work of making heavy rope? No; the oakum used is picked in the men's gaols and forwarded for the women to make up.
194. At Aylesbury Gaol, are both long and short-sentence prisoners received? They do not take in there prisoners whose sentences are of less than nine months' duration. The gaol is too far from large centres of population to allow of short-sentence prisoners being dealt with there. There are only about 230 inmates at Aylesbury, so that the gaol contains the pick of the female criminals of England.
195. *Mr. Levien.*] How far is Aylesbury from London? About 35 miles.
196. *Mr. Trickett.*] You refer in your report to the Minister to the disadvantages connected with the use of wooden floors and ceilings;—do you propose to use anything of that kind? No; because vermin accumulate where there is wood.
197. I suppose you will use iron and stone or brick? We generally use asphalt for floors now, and brick or concrete ceilings.
198. Speaking, in your report to the Minister, of the position of day labour and contract work in England, you say that where perfection of execution is of more importance than time or money day labour is generally employed, but that where they have a straight-away job the system of tendering by contract seems to be preferred? Yes.
199. Do you think that contracts for the erection of the proposed building could be let in blocks? So far as I am aware, contracts will be let for the erection of the proposed building, except where the work can be done by prison labour. A large amount of work is done in the gaols now by prison labour.
200. Prison labour can be employed only after the main buildings have been erected? When one wing has been erected we may put the prisoners on to the work of levelling.
201. But what about the work of building? That must be done by contract.
202. The proposed site is very favourably situated, so far as facility of access from the city is concerned? Yes, very.
203. If the tramway is taken to the rifle range, a very short branch will enable you to take prisoners right into the prison yards with absolute secrecy of transit? Yes.
204. That is a very great advantage? Yes.
205. Is it any disadvantage that the site should be near a thick centre of population? Only upon sentimental grounds. No nuisance can arise from the presence of a gaol, and no noise, because a gaol is the most silent of all places; and, of course, the drainage will be the best that can be got.
206. The proposed site is not overlooked by residences? There are a few houses on the east side of the site, and, therefore, we will make the main entrance front the east.
207. Is the site situated upon the outskirts of the Government land, or is it well away from places which are likely to be built upon;—will the walls of the gaol go right up to the roadway? No; there will be an outer fence, which will go up to the roadway, except on the eastern side, where there will be a stretch of garden filled with ornamental shrubs.
208. I understand that you propose to put an 8-foot galvanised iron fence around the land in the first instance;—will that be sufficient to keep the prisoners from escaping? It will be quite sufficient to allow of the control of gangs that are working inside the enclosure under the observation of a warder.
209. Will the building be surrounded by a wall? Yes; by walls 22 feet high. Each gaol will be surrounded by walls in quadrangular form, and round the whole of the 50 acres will be an 8-foot galvanised iron fence, which may, in time, be replaced by a stone wall built by the prisoners themselves.
210. I suppose that the design now before us is much more extensive than was contemplated when the Minister asked for a vote of £10,000 to make a start? The sum of £10,000 was first asked for; but application was made for another £10,000 in order to get a sufficient sum with which to make a start.
211. *Mr. Levien.*] Do you know how many female prisoners there are in the Colony? No; I do not. The proposal now before the Committee is in excess of present requirements; but it is not intended to build the whole of either gaol at once.
212. *Mr. Trickett.*] If the proposed scheme is carried out, some of the gaols in the Colony will be comparatively unused? Some of the smaller gaols will be, so far as female prisoners are concerned. The design shows the proposed gaols as complete; but it may be many years before it will be necessary to construct all the wings shown on the plans. The advantage in making a complete plan is that as the work is carried on it can go forward upon a recognised design.
213. *Mr. Levien.*] You intend only to build piecemeal? Yes; we will take contracts for portions of the work.
214. *Mr. Trickett.*] You are not going to expend the whole of the £118,000 at once? I take it that the first thing to be done is the building of the two walls and of the administrative blocks, and two wings each. We can then add to the work as circumstances require more accommodation.
215. Which building do you think you would go on with first? That matter has hardly been discussed with the Comptroller yet, so that it is quite open to build either of them. The central administrative block should be built first in any case, and then any of the wings.
216. *Mr. Levien.*] But you must put up the fence first of all? Yes; we must put up the fence, and the walls surrounding the gaols must be built in their entirety.
217. How much would they cost? I will furnish you with that information. We intend to do here, what was done in the case of the Goulburn Gaol. The last wing of the Goulburn Gaol was not completed until fifteen years after the others; but a site was reserved for it in accordance with the original plan.
218. *Mr. Trickett.*] Is Goulburn one of our most modern gaols? The gaols at Goulburn and Bathurst some portions of the gaol at Parramatta, and one portion of the gaol at Darlinghurst. 219.

219. Are up to date? Yes. There is a small modern gaol at Grafton, and another at Broken Hill, *W. L. Vernon*, though the Broken Hill Gaol is not so good.
220. Which gaol would you recommend the Committee to visit? I think you had better see the Bathurst Gaol. *19 May, 1899.*
221. *Mr. Levien.*] Do you not think that the Goulburn Gaol is the best we have? The Committee might see both, because they are very much on a par. As a matter of fact they cost nearly the same amount; but I think I prefer the Bathurst Gaol.
222. Do you not think that we should also visit Biloela? I think you should.
223. *Mr. Trickett.*] Is it inevitable that there must be a separate cell for each prisoner;—would it not do to put three prisoners into a cell? No; that system is done with.
224. Did your inquiries in England confirm you in that opinion? Yes. Associated cells are only matter of legend in England, because they have been abandoned there for many years. New South Wales is behind England in the treatment of prisoners, but in the fittings of gaols we are ahead of them. The associated-cell system is a very bad one. The authorities dare not put two prisoners into a cell; they must always have at least three. In the newest gaol which they have in Belgium, and in all the modern American gaols, the separate-cell system is in vogue; but those are very comfortless places.
225. Has the system of removing the sanitary accommodation from the cells had a fair trial in England? Yes. At Wormwood Scrubs and at Wandsworth Prisons there are no closets in the cells, nor are there closets in the cells at Aylesbury.
226. You consider it desirable, if it can be made to work in with gaol discipline, to remove the sanitary conveniences from the cells? Yes; though I have been in cells where you could not detect the presence of sanitary arrangements, except by sight. At the same time, I think, it is a very risky system.
227. It must all depend upon the character of the occupant of the cell;—some prisoners might make their cells very objectionable? Yes.
228. None of the gaols in the Colony are so fitted up at the present time? No. At Darlinghurst we have flush-trough closets, because there we are able to connect with the sewers. None of the other gaols are connected with the sewer system, and there they have to use night-pans. At Randwick, however, the termination of the present sewer is between Avoca-street and La Perouse Road, and I think contracts have already been let for its continuation to Rainbow-street, so that a short connection will make it available for the proposed buildings.
229. With regard to the lighting of modern gaols, seeing that a large body of light is not required after an early hour in the evening, is an electric-lighting plant necessary? Electric light has been introduced into the gaols, because of its cleanliness, its easiness of manipulation, and in some cases because of the difficulty of getting other light. It has been placed in every cell in the more modern gaols of the Colony. At Home, however, they still use gas. Not one prison in England is lit by electricity, so that we are ahead of them in this respect. It is necessary to have the yards lighted all night, but I believe that the lights in the cells are turned off about half-past 8. Still, it is necessary to be able to obtain a good light at all times, and with electricity, in the case of such a thing as a disturbance arising in the gaol, the whole place may be lighted up at once.
230. And the lighting can be controlled from any part of the building? Yes. Then, again, men have been known to commit suicide with the aid of gas-fittings in cells, and they have sometimes torn down the fittings, and nearly blown up the place.
231. *Mr. Levien.*] How often have those cases occurred? Cases of suicide in the way I have described have occurred.
232. I do not suppose there has been a case of the kind in this Colony? I am not sure, though I think there have been some. Gas has been used very little in this Colony.
233. *Mr. Trickett.*] There must be some provision for the generation of steam in any case? Yes, for cooking purposes, and to provide hot water for the baths.
234. Therefore, the addition of a dynamo would not be very expensive? No. In all the main gaols of the Colony they are using the boilers to provide steam both for lighting and for general domestic purposes.
235. *Mr. Shepherd.*] The cell lights would be under the control of the warders, not of the prisoners? Yes. Where gas is used, the tap is outside the cell.
236. *Mr. Trickett.*] With regard to the indicators in connection with the cells, have you studied the most modern appliances? Yes, and we have the best in this Colony.
237. Where could Members of the Committee see the best appliances of this kind? I think at Bathurst, though there may be some at Darlinghurst. We are now introducing a new slide to allow of inspection of the cells by the warders. These slides have been fitted on to a few doors, so that it may be seen how they will answer. There are a number of contrivances of the kind, some in use at one place and some at another. In England they have the old wooden doors, whereas in this Colony we use steel or iron doors, because they are lighter in construction, and cleaner.
238. *Mr. Levien.*] But for years past no one has ever heard of prisoners getting out of the wooden doors? No; but wooden doors are known to be breeding places for vermin. In Victoria all the doors are wooden.
239. The upper cells in the penitentiary are approached from an outer balcony;—will that balcony be wired in? It will be grilled.
240. Otherwise a prisoner with suicidal tendencies might try to jump over? The balcony will be grilled from the plates down to the floor, so that the prisoners will not be able to get away. But at Pentridge, although they have no grills, they have had no difficulty. Half of the men who go into a gaol of this kind go there to get gaol comforts.
241. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Will you explain the advantages of the arrangement of the proposed female prison over the present system? It is a new system to gather together into one gaol only female prisoners; but the arrangement of the wings in the proposed prison is very much like that now in vogue, except that special study has been made so that the expenses of administration may be as small as possible.
242. The plan before us provides for better supervision? Yes.
243. And I understand that one wing can be completed and made perfect without any of the others being constructed? Yes; any one wing may be constructed by itself.
244. So that the building can be constructed piecemeal without prejudicing the design? Yes. But in any case it will be necessary to build the whole of the enclosing walls.
245. How will the cells be lighted? Each cell will be lighted by a window on the side opposite the door. This window will be placed high up on the wall, and barred; and in the women's cells we shall put glass sashes, hung upon pivots.

- W. L. Vernon. 246. Will there be enough light to enable anyone to read in the cells in daytime? Yes.
- 19 May, 1899. 247. For what part of the twenty-four hours are the prisoners to be confined in these cells? I would rather leave that question for the Comptroller-General of Prisons to answer. I do not know how he would treat the women prisoners; but I understand that the men prisoners are locked up in their cells for from eighteen to twenty-two hours a day. In Wandsworth prison men work at looms which are fitted up in unoccupied cells, and, except when they are working or out taking exercise, they are locked up in their own cells.
248. *Mr. Levien.*] Each man is quite solitary, except for the supervision of the warder? Yes.
249. *Mr. Shepherd.*] I understand that at Wandsworth Prison there are fifty-four baths provided for from 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners, or about one bath to thirty prisoners;—are these small baths or large baths? They are plunge baths; not the full size of similar baths generally used in private houses, but large enough to enable a man to sit down in.
250. I suppose each prisoner cannot take a bath every day? They hardly care about doing so. At Darlinghurst, and in other places, certain days are set apart for certain gangs. Baths are being discarded to some extent in public institutions in favour of a shampooing arrangement, which is cleaner and better. When a man is under a shower bath he is not bathing in his own dirty water. Baths too have this disadvantage, that they are likely to get a coating of dirt. In the lunatic asylums we have introduced these shampooing arrangements very extensively, and now, where they bathe one patient, they syringe and shampoo half-a-dozen. It is an open matter whether baths or shampooing arrangements will be provided.
251. I suppose the prisoners are obliged to take a certain number of baths? Yes; that is provided for by regulation.
252. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you know if the penitentiary is more urgently needed than the female prison? I could not say.
253. You do not know how many wards are required at once? I do not. I know that the scheme began with the female prison. The penitentiary has been added since.
254. Do I understand that in some of the country places the female divisions of the gaols will be almost closed? I believe that that will be so.
255. Then how will the vacant accommodation be used? In some cases it can be used for the accommodation of male prisoners, whilst in other cases it will be taken down so as to give a clear space.
256. Do you know whether the accommodation you speak of has been paid for with borrowed money? In a great many cases it has. Some time ago the Auditor-General prepared a statement showing the amount charged to the public debt of the Colony for its public buildings; but that amount bears no proportion at all to the actual cost of those buildings.
257. Can you or Captain Neitenstein give us a list of the places where this accommodation will fall into disuse? Captain Neitenstein will be able to do so.
258. In all that relates to administration he is the person to give us information? Yes.
259. And you in all that relates only to construction? Yes.
260. *Chairman.*] Would you have any difficulty in getting the information we require in regard to gaols which have been built during the last ten or twenty years? I could obtain a return showing the total debt charged on each prison.
261. And the amount of borrowed money expended upon it? I do not think it will be possible to get that information. Every gaol that has been built during the last ten years has been paid for with borrowed money.
262. *Mr. Watson.*] The estimate for the proposed building is £118,000;—is it calculated that the work will be tendered for? Yes.
263. You estimate that if the whole of the work is done with outside labour it will cost £118,000? Well, I have taken credit for a certain amount of prison labour in connection with the foundations and the levelling of the ground; but I have allowed for the letting by contract of the whole construction above a certain level.
264. You reckon upon getting the site made ready, apart from the contract price of the buildings? Yes.
265. So that there will be a saving upon this item of £118,000? No, I think not, if the whole design is carried out.
266. And you think that it must be built with outside labour? Yes.
267. You do not look to prison labour for building any portion of the wings? No; the class of prisoners for which the gaol is designed are not skilled men, so that I could not depend upon them.
268. Being short-sentence men, they are still less likely to be available? Yes; unless prices generally come down, I do not anticipate any saving.
269. A great many yards are provided for in the female prison;—is not that a new departure? Yes.
270. What is the reason for it? So that the prisoners may be classified when exercising.
271. There appears to be a greater number of yards than of wings. That would permit of a more complete classification of prisoners in the yards than in the wings? Yes; and it must be remembered, too, that certain prisoners will take exercise at certain hours, so that the number of gangs of prisoners exercising will probably be four or five times the number of yards. The female prisoners are not exercised in the same way as the male prisoners. They are simply put into the yards for an airing.
272. Do they keep each prisoner separate? Provision is made for separate exercise in the penitentiary, but in the female prison there will be “associated” exercise with a classification of prisoners. For instance, young girls who have been sentenced for thieving, or something like that, will be kept apart from prostitutes.
273. And there will be a sub-classification of the wing classification? To some extent. The prisoners will be divided somewhat in this fashion: There will be one wing for long-sentence prisoners, another for prisoners sentenced for petty larceny or offences of that kind, another for prostitutes, and another for habitual drunkards; while separate accommodation is also given for cases of drunkenness requiring special observation. There will also be independent accommodation for all cases in the hospital.
274. But will there be a subdivision of the prisoners contained in each wing? I would rather that you examined the Comptroller-General upon that point. I understand that he is very anxious to classify his prisoners. The prisoners are not only classified in regard to their cells, but also in regard to their diet, their exercise, and so on. The prisoners are worked on a system of scales, grades, and classes, and to work such a system you must have special accommodation.

275. I think you said that you proposed to adopt the Monier principle of construction? Yes; for the arches and the floors, and, if possible, for the divisions. W. L. Vernon.
276. Because of the saving of space? Yes. 19 May, 1899.
277. Do the people who possess the patent rights of the invention exact a royalty? Yes.
278. What does that amount to? At present we are paying 10 per cent. upon our expenditure.
279. Is not that rather a heavy call? I think not, taking all things into consideration. It is a wonderful invention.
280. If one of the walls of this room were constructed on the Monier principle, you would have to pay them 10 per cent. upon its cost? Yes. If it cost £20, we should have to pay them £2. A contractor can carry out the work himself, or it is open to him to go to the patentees and get it done; but the Department pays a royalty for it. This practice is followed in order that there shall not be a monopoly, and so that we may obtain the lowest possible prices.
281. *Chairman.*] Can a royalty be enforced against the Government? No.
282. But you have never taken advantage of that provision of the law? No. The officers of the Crown might say, "We will not pay a royalty"; but that is not considered a fair thing to do.
283. If the Department considered 10 per cent. an exorbitant royalty, it could refuse to pay it? Yes. I consider the present arrangement only a tentative one.
- 284-5. Is the royalty charged upon the total cost of the work, or upon the cost of the raw material? Upon the total cost of the work. A 9-inch brick wall, cemented on both sides, takes up 11 inches of space, and costs as nearly as possible just as much as a similar wall built on the Monier system would cost, including the royalty; but the Monier wall would be only 2½ inches thick and will effect a saving of floor space.
286. And how would the two walls compare as regards strength? The strength of work constructed on the Monier system is untold.
287. *Mr. Levien.*] But what about the conducting of sound? We are not quite certain upon that point, and, in order to test the Monier system of construction, we are now putting up some exercise walls at Parramatta, where we shall make careful observations to see if the sound is conducted through such a wall more easily than through a brick wall.
288. *Mr. Watson.*] I should think that the Monier construction would be more resonant than ordinary brickwork? Well, the material is so dense that it is difficult to say.
289. What are the dimensions of the ironwork used for the construction of a wall 3½ inches thick upon the Monier principle? A rod measuring ⅜ths or a quarter of an inch would do.
290. Do you use steel wire? Yes, or iron wire. It is an enormously strong construction. We are putting some of it up at the Treasury building now.
291. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you use the Monier principle for the construction of ceilings and floorings? Yes.
292. Do you use a flat strip of iron? A sort of network is made, and the composition is thoroughly kneaded into it. A face is formed on the upper side, and then on the lower side.
293. *Mr. Watson.*] Is pure cement used? No; Nepean sand and cement in the proportions of two to one.
294. *Dr. Garran.*] That makes a rigid floor? Yes. They are making sewer-pipes in that way now, using ordinary wire netting.
295. *Mr. Levien.*] And you are testing it as a sound conductor? We have done so at Hay-street, and we intend to make a further trial at Parramatta. I am a little afraid that it may be found to conduct sound.
296. *Dr. Garran.*] Do all the Australian Governments pay the same royalties? I do not know. When I was in Brisbane about two months ago, I told the Government Architect of Queensland what our arrangement was, and I rather think that he intended to adopt it. We were bound to come to some arrangement.
297. *Mr. Watson.*] Do you know what is paid by private people, or is the principle used only by Government? It is used by private people as well.
298. In that case, is the construction done by the patentees? I think so.
299. Then the royalty would be included in the cost? Yes. As a matter of precaution, I obtain a quotation from the company, exclusive of royalty, and then I know what I shall have to pay them eventually. I do not disclose the amount, and tenderers put in their own prices. They can make an arrangement with the company if they like; but I have some guide as to what I must pay.

THURSDAY, 25 MAY, 1899.

Present:—

JOHN PERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Frederick William Neitenstein, Comptroller-General of Prisons, Department of Justice, sworn, and examined:—

300. *Chairman.*] Have you had an opportunity to examine the site of the proposed female prison and penitentiary at Randwick? Yes. F. W. Neitenstein.
301. What do you think of it as a site for the purposes intended? I think it is a very suitable site. 25 May, 1899.
302. Can the place be easily overlooked? No; within the 50 acres which comprise the site there is a very big hill, but the whole of it would be reserved for gaol purposes.
303. Nothing going on inside the gaol walls could be observed by the residents of any part of Randwick? No; the site is not near the populated portion of Randwick, the only houses in the vicinity being some racing stables. 304.

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304. Then any objections which might exist if the place could be overlooked are provided against? Quite so.
305. Have you had an opportunity of examining other sites in suitable localities about the city to ascertain if the proposed prisons could be better situated elsewhere? Yes; a piece of land was pointed out to me at Liverpool, but I thought it was too far away, and another piece of land at Maroubra Bay I considered open to the same objection. We must have a place near to the police courts because of the floating population of female prisoners and vagrants, ranging from thirty to fifty a night, with which we have to deal. The police vans have to collect these persons from the police courts of the city and convey them to the prisons, and it is, therefore, necessary that buildings of this kind should be close to the city.
306. Are there any other advantages which recommend the site to you? Yes; the place is fairly isolated, and yet is near enough to the city. The drainage will be good, the water supply will be good, and the locality is a healthy one.
307. And a fairly inexpensive method of getting prisoners to the place could be provided? Yes.
308. It is proposed to erect, in the first instance, a galvanised iron fence round the whole of the 50 acres;—do you approve of that? As a temporary measure. I fancy that afterwards the male prisoners could be employed in putting a permanent wall around the site. It would be a good occupation for them to make concrete blocks for a wall to surround the site.
309. I understood Mr. Vernon to say that the Department was going to erect a fence 8 feet high;—do you think that that would be sufficient, even as a temporary measure? Yes, because the gaols themselves will be surrounded by walls.
310. But only when they are complete? Yes.
311. But is it proposed to complete them right away? I have never heard any other proposal.
312. Is it not proposed that they should be erected piece-meal, as it were? I understand that the buildings will be completed before we take charge.
313. Similar institutions in the old country have been built piece-meal? Only one that I know of—the prison at Wormwood Scrubs.
314. There they erected a 10-foot galvanised iron fence right round the site, and put up a shell, as it were, with galvanised iron partitions, for the accommodation of a few prisoners? Quite so.
315. Then they set to work and used prison labour to put up the buildings; would that be possible here? It would be possible; but I do not think it would be economical. It would be an expensive way of building the place, and it would not be satisfactory.
316. I suppose there would not be a sufficient number of mechanics among the prisoners to enable a work of that sort to be carried out? We very rarely get mechanics in the gaols.
317. But do you not teach the prisoners trades? Yes.
318. Have you not foremen who are mechanics? Yes; but it would not be satisfactory to carry out this work in the way you suggest. Prison labour is not the best labour. The prisoners do not work very many hours a day, because so much time is lost in taking them to and fro, in mustering them, in giving them their meals, and so on. Then, in order to carry out this work, we should have to bring a number of prisoners from the country gaols. Short-sentence men would never do for the work.
319. Do you not find work for the short-sentence men? Yes; to the best of our ability. My idea is that the class of men sent to the penitentiary should be short-sentence men—vagrants, casual drunkards, and cases of that kind—such as we now accommodate at Biloela to the number of about 300.
320. Do you think that incarceration does any good for men of that class? Under present conditions it is of no good, because we cannot keep them apart from each other. That is one of the reasons why I advocate the building of this penitentiary.
321. Is it not found that work is better than imprisonment for them? Yes; but under present conditions not very much can be done.
322. They could do such work as gardening and clearing the site for the prison? Yes; we propose to give them gardening to do in a space of land lying between the two prisons. That is part of the scheme.
323. Then you will find them some useful work? Yes; but at the present time at Biloela and at Darlinghurst we cannot find useful work for this class of prisoners.
324. If the scheme before us is approved of, gardening is part of the work that will be given them to do? Yes; we also propose to substitute a concrete wall for the proposed galvanised iron fence. That work will provide a very good task for them.
325. There is plenty of stone on the site, I understand? There is plenty of sand.
326. You want stone also to make concrete. We are informed that there is stone there. Have the plans before us been submitted to you for examination? Yes.
327. I notice that in the penitentiary the cells are arranged in parallel blocks, whereas in the female prison they radiate in wings from a common centre;—why is there this difference in plan? We are trying both designs. They are both rather novel, so far as our ideas of prison construction go. The terrace plan adopted in the penitentiary is my own idea, and I fancy that it will be a success so far as male prisoners are concerned. It will be inexpensive and healthy, because there will be no general roof over the building.
328. Have you any examples in the old country or in this country of radiating wings? Yes; that is the prevalent idea.
329. The advantage which it gives is ease of supervision? Yes.
330. At Wormwood Scrubs Prison, I believe that the cells are in parallel blocks? I am not acquainted with the design of that prison.
331. Mr. Vernon has stated that although better supervision can be obtained where the radiating system is adopted, still for a number of other reasons the parallel system is the better for the proposed penitentiary. One advantage of the parallel system is that it gives better control over infectious diseases, and allows opportunities for the classification of prisoners? Yes; and by means of it we can so aggregate the different classes of prisoners more effectually.
332. It has been stated that female prisoners are more difficult to deal with than male prisoners? Yes. They are at times subject to fits of hysteria, and break out for no ostensible reason. There is a vast difference between female and male prisoners in that respect.
333. It has become the accepted doctrine that the separate system is far and away the best method of treating prisoners? Yes. The classification of prisoners is impossible; but the more you can keep them apart from each other the better. If you have three men together, one will be worse than the other two.

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334. In these prisons the separate system is provided for throughout? Yes; but we do not propose to push the system too far in the direction of solitude. We shall isolate the prisoners at meal-times, and at all times when they are not at work; but we have no objection to them working in company.
335. How long a period are they subjected to the separate treatment? The prison system is, at the present time, in a state of change. We are gradually introducing a system of restricted association into our gaols here, but we have not applied it to all our prisons. At Darlinghurst, Parramatta, and Biloela, for instance, the prisoners have their meals together, and associate for hours every day, but at Goulburn, Bathurst, and a number of the minor gaols, we allow prisoners to associate only at working times. So far that system is turning out a great success. We cannot introduce it at Darlinghurst yet, because we desire when they are disassociated to give the prisoners lights at night up to a reasonable time, and to furnish them with books of a better class than they have hitherto had; but we have not yet got the lighting arranged for. In this country the prisoners have never been allowed lights at night, that is with the exception of a certain proportion who are serving the first nine months of their sentence.
336. I suppose the introduction of electricity has made it possible to allow the prisoners lights in their cells, when, with plain lights, such as gas or oil, it would have been impossible? I think it was considered improper by the Prisons Department to give prisoners light.
337. But the prisoners are treated somewhat differently now? Yes.
338. I suppose one of the main things now-a-days is to reform them? Quite so.
339. Imprisonment for reformation is considered even before imprisonment for correction? We endeavour to combine both objects, and make imprisonment both deterrent and reformatory; but the deterrent aspect of a gaol is its chief aspect.
340. The addition of a library to each gaol is considered essential? The gaols have always had libraries; but until the last few years the prisoners have not been allowed to read fiction, such as the works of Sir Walter Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray.
341. Do you consider it advisable to give carefully-selected books to prisoners, and to allow them lights, so that they may read in their cells at night? Yes; at the present time, if you went to Darlinghurst Gaol at night you would find the cells unlighted. The prisoners, however, cannot very well go to sleep at 6 o'clock in the evening, when it becomes dark, and they have therefore nothing to do. We hope, however, to be able to introduce the electric light into the cells during the next two months.
342. What do you think is the proper size for a prison cell? 800 cubic feet. Of course, in speaking of the proposed cells as containing 585 feet, no allowance is made for the door and window space, which would mean a great deal more.
343. The recesses made by those openings would add a few feet to the cubical contents of the cell? A great many feet. There is a great barred window in each cell to let air in.
344. In Pentonville, the model English prison, I think 800 feet are allowed for each cell? Yes; but in some of the English prisons the cells are not nearly so large as that. I think you will find that at Portland some of the cells do not contain more than 300 or 400 feet.
345. And into some of them they put two prisoners? Never two; either one or three.
346. I have seen it stated, in a report upon the American prison system, that they put two or three prisoners into a cell, and that the size of the cells ranges from 120 to about 300 cubic feet? Of course, that is simple cruelty. At Nashville Penitentiary the cell contents vary from 112 to 309 cubic feet, and in many of the other American prisons the cell contents are only 150 feet.
347. Have they not abandoned the separate system in America to a very great extent;—so far as I can find out, there is only one place there—Cherry Hill—where they have the separate system? Quite so; but I do not think there will ever be a general gaol system in America. Each State has its own ideas upon the subject of the treatment of prisoners. In some of the States they hire the prisoners out to whoever bids highest for their labour; whereas at other places, such as Elmira, they treat the prisoners as though they were guests in a hotel.
348. Have you been able to ascertain whether the treatment at Elmira has had a good effect upon the prisoners after they have left it? Its effect is undoubtedly reformatory, but I do not think the prison acts as a sufficient deterrent to criminals outside. Crime is on the increase in America.
349. I suppose you sometimes hear of cases who go back there again? As a rule, prisoners do not go back there. Elmira is chiefly a prison for youthful criminals. Old prisoners are not sent there.
350. But prisoners go back to other institutions where the treatment is somewhat similar to that given at Elmira? Naturally.
351. People go to such places for winter quarters? I am hardly prepared to say that.
352. I can understand why it should be necessary to have a prison for females close to Sydney; but can you give the Committee any idea as to whether it would not be better in dealing with male prisoners to place them upon a large area of ground upon which they could be set to work at, say, farming labour? Are you speaking of prisoners of the vagrant class.
353. Yes? Well, in order to teach such men any useful work, you must detain them some time. The system of giving to these men repeated short sentences does not permit of very much useful work being done by them.
354. They could do ordinary farming work, such as chipping and weeding? We propose that they shall do such work in the garden which is to be attached to these prisons.
355. But only upon a small scale;—could you keep cattle there, and give them dairying to do? We propose to teach them gardening. Of course there are great possibilities before us; but the great bulk of the men who will be sent to the penitentiary will be men serving sentences of less than three months' duration.
356. Of course it is not desirable that prison labour should come into competition with outside labour, but is there not a tendency now to make the prisoners do work which is useful in connection with the prison—work such as the raising of vegetables? Yes. We do that now, and we do work for other Government departments; and, so far as I can see, there is nothing objectionable in that practice. For instance, we make a great deal of clothing for the Lunacy Department, but we do not compete unnecessarily with manufacturers outside.
357. In England they employ the prisoners at making breakwaters? Yes.
358. And in road-making? At road-making within a prison or in connection with the fortifications, but not at general road-making.

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359. In the making of military roads? Yes; but only in connection with fortifications. They do not make general roads, and we could not allow them to do anything of that sort here.
360. You think that in constructing these buildings it would be desirable to push on with the work as fast as possible rather than to utilise prison labour for their construction? Quite so; I think it would be cheaper and better.
361. You think it necessary that the female prison should be completed as speedily as possible? Yes.
362. The Committee would like to visit one or two of your establishments—which would be the best to visit in order to obtain useful information? Do you mean information as regards the penitentiary system.
363. No, information regarding the prison system generally;—we have no penitentiary here? No. Biloela and a portion of Darlinghurst are the only prisons which serve the purposes of a penitentiary, but we could not call them penitentiaries.
364. Which do you consider our model gaol? Goulburn Gaol.
365. We sometimes hear reports—I do not know whether they are garbled or not—of outbreaks, or attempted outbreaks, at Biloela;—do you account for such outbreaks by reason of the unsuitable character of the buildings there? We have not had outbreaks there, and we have had only one disturbance within a great number of years. That was an hysterical outbreak on the part of some of the women, and we could not regard it as a very serious matter. Some of the women gave way to a fit of hysteria, and they hardly know themselves why they did it.
366. The closeness of the dock-yard has a disturbing influence upon the female prison? Naturally.
367. And that is why you wish to have the female prisoners removed from there? That is one of the reasons; but another reason is that the buildings there are altogether unsuitable, and very dangerous. If a fire should take place there, the consequences would be very serious indeed, and, in the event of the Committee deciding not to recommend the construction of the proposed new prison for females, we shall have to spend a lot of money at Biloela. Most of the buildings connected with the female prison at Biloela are wooden buildings, and all the roofs there are shingle. The Superintendent of Fire Brigades went up there the other day to inspect the place at my request, and he condemned the whole of it as being dangerous. He says that if those buildings are to be of permanent use a very large expenditure must be incurred in improving them. He recommends the removal of all the wooden buildings, and of all the roofs of the stone buildings, which would mean a very heavy expenditure.
368. We were informed by the Under Secretary for Public Works that at first it was intended that Parliament should be asked for £10,000 only in connection with this work, but that the proposal now is to expend £110,000;—can you explain to the Committee why these prisons are necessary, and also why there has been such a serious increase in their estimated cost? The item of £10,000 was placed upon the Estimates upon my recommendation. I recommended in the later part of 1896 that the then Minister of Justice, Mr. Gould, should place upon the Loan Estimates a sum of £10,000 for this work, to ascertain the feeling of the House upon the subject. I thought that if the House voted £10,000, we could regard the principle of erecting these buildings as accepted. At the time we did not go into details; we simply wanted to see if the House would affirm the principle.
369. *Mr. Watson.*] It was not thought that £10,000 would be sufficient for the buildings? No.
370. *Chairman.*] Do you anticipate any great saving in the administration of the Prisons Department generally from this change? Well, we should do away with Biloela altogether, and the new prison would enable us to reduce the Darlinghurst staff very considerably.
371. Could you reduce the staff in the country prisons if you brought all the female prisoners to Sydney? Yes. For example, we should do away with nearly the whole of the Bathurst female staff.
372. Do you anticipate that the growing requirements of the country districts for gaol accommodation will fill up the space vacated by the women prisoners who are brought here? We shall use the vacant cells for male prisoners. We want to give each male prisoner a separate cell. We cannot do that now, but the removal of female prisoners will materially assist us to do it.
373. Do you really want the space that will be rendered vacant by the removal of the female prisoners to Sydney? Yes.
374. Then there is no likelihood of some of the old gaols in the Colony being abandoned? No doubt eventually some of them might be. If we had properly-constructed prisons we should centralise our administration more, so far as long-sentence prisoners are concerned, bringing them all to large gaols, where they could be properly occupied and taught trades. At the present time we have a number of prisoners at smaller gaols whom we cannot occupy usefully.
375. You are of opinion that it would be of advantage to the country gaols to bring all female prisoners to Sydney? Yes.
376. But I suppose some of the prisoners in the country gaols have families in the districts from which they come;—would you turn such prisoners loose in Sydney, or would you see that they were returned home again? We should return them to the places from which they had come. We do that now.
377. It will be necessary if these buildings are put up to have an efficient female staff to control the female prisoners;—have you a staff now that you could put in charge of this place? Yes. We should select some of the most suitable members of our staffs in Sydney, Biloela, and country gaols.
378. Knowing that these buildings will have to be reconstructed, are you selecting or specially training a staff for their management? We are specially training all the warders now, both male and female.
379. But up to the present time you have no one whom you would select as the head of a female prison? I should not like to say that now. I do not think it would be judicious on my part to express an opinion upon that subject just now.
380. Would it not be better to place this prison altogether under the supervision of a female head? Yes; we have at the present time two female superintendents—the female superintendent at Biloela, and the superintendent in charge of the female division at Bathurst.
381. You would not like to say whether either of them is sufficiently competent to take charge of the proposed prison? That would be a matter for consideration; but I do not think it would be wise on my part to go into the question now. In 1896 I suggested that a medical officer should be made superintendent of both prisons.
382. At Aylesbury the superintendent is a medical man? Yes; and I propose to carry out that principle here.

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383. You think it would be a good principle to carry out? Yes; I think a medical superintendent should be placed in charge of both prisons, with a lady as deputy superintendent of the female prisoners under him.
384. There would be no clashing then between the duties of the medical adviser and of the superintendent of the gaol? There must be one head.
385. But under the present system such clashing may occur, I suppose? No; the visiting surgeons do not come into conflict with our governors or heads of gaols. They have clearly-defined duties. The doctors confine themselves simply to the medical aspects of their cases.
386. Is it chiefly on account of economy that you suggest this arrangement then? No; but I think that female crime could be more properly dealt with by a medical man in supreme authority if he were assisted by a lady superintendent.
387. *Dr. Garran.*] The project before us originated in the desire for the establishment of a female prison in Sydney? Yes.
388. The male penitentiary is an addendum? No; I suggested both prisons at the same time.
389. Have you female prisoners in all the country prisons at the present time? Not in all of them; but we make provision for their reception.
390. To what use are those parts of the prison which they would occupy put when there are no female prisoners? They are unoccupied.
391. The present system is wasteful of space? The present accommodation is largely wasted.
392. Do you keep a female staff in the prison whether there are female prisoners or not? Yes; but we have very materially reduced that staff. At Goulburn Gaol there were three women on the staff, but now there is only one. If a long-sentence female prisoner is sent to Goulburn Gaol we remove her to Bathurst.
393. The present system is bad in every way—it is expensive, you cannot maintain proper discipline under it, and there can be no proper utilisation of the labour of the prisoners? Quite so. We cannot utilise the labour of the prisoners as we would wish.
394. You think there would be a clear gain so far as the women prisoners are concerned by concentrating them in Sydney? Undoubtedly.
395. Supposing they were quartered here, could their labour be made available for doing the washing of the male prisoners' clothing, as well as of their own? That would not be necessary. The male prisoners wash their own garments now. We utilise female labour at Biloela, where we have 135 women employed in making clothing for the State Children's Relief Department, the Lunacy Department, and other Government Departments.
396. Could they make clothing for the male prisoners? Yes; we make all the clothing required in the gaols—boots, prisoners' clothing, and warders' uniforms.
397. The women would be moved from Biloela to the proposed new prison? Yes.
398. And the accommodation for them would be enlarged? Yes.
399. Do you think that the garden ground provided for on the plan before us is large enough to give occupation for male prisoners? Yes, to those who would be fit to labour; but a large proportion of the men who will go into the penitentiary will be men requiring medical treatment.
400. Have you made a calculation as to how much ground will be required to occupy the labour of the prisoners in this place? We propose to set apart 5 acres for gardening purposes; but we have 50 acres in the whole site.
401. What is the area of the portion set apart on the plan for garden purposes? About 5 acres.
402. How many acres do you think will be wanted for garden purposes to occupy the male prisoners? We could commence with that patch of 5 acres, and gradually extend the area as occasion required.
403. You have not yet decided how much land would be required? No; we are utilising the waste lands of the Colony around the gaols now for garden work, and we get very good results.
404. Do you employ the male prisoners at garden work? Yes.
405. Do you find gardening a good industry for them? Yes.
406. And a profitable one? Yes.
407. And healthy? Yes.
408. Do they take kindly to it? Yes; we have never had any attempt at escaping, though it was foretold that there would be a number of such attempts.
409. The prisoners find nothing offensive in the work? No.
410. When you say that the work is profitable, do you mean that you can grow your vegetables as cheaply as you could buy them? Yes.
411. You have tested that? Yes; if the Committee go to Goulburn they will see garden operations being carried on there upon rather an extensive scale, and outside the gaol walls.
412. The designs before us are partly your own suggestion? Yes, and the result of consultations with Mr. Vernon.
413. Do you like the parallel design for cells better than the radiating design? Yes; I think it will be cheaper, though it is an experiment here. With such an arrangement we shall be able to segregate the different classes of prisoners effectually, and the cells will be better ventilated than under the old arrangement.
414. Have you worked out in your own mind the daily routine for these places? I have not gone very much into details, because I did not know if the Committee would recommend the work.
415. Have you thought out the whole daily routine from morning till night? Yes.
416. And it would adapt itself very well to buildings of the kind before us? Yes. I have seen cells at Pentridge somewhat like those proposed for the penitentiary. There some of the cells are built in terraces, back to back. Under the proposed arrangement there will be four prisons within one prison, so that we can very effectually keep apart different classes of prisoners. The same thing may be said of the arrangement of the female prisons. Each of the wings there is complete in itself.
417. I understand that when the female prisoners are removed from the country gaol they will not leave any great amount of useless space? No. At the present time we have about fifty-six cells for female prisoners at Bathurst, and if the female prisoners were removed to Sydney we should use them for the male prisoners.
418. Do you want them for the male prisoners? Yes.
419. Is the present country gaol accommodation adequate for the requirements? Yes.

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420. That is for housing;—what about internal discipline;—how would you use these fifty-six cells? We should shift a number of long-sentence prisoners from Darlinghurst to Bathurst.
421. Is Darlinghurst over-crowded? Yes, and we cannot give each man a cell there.
422. It is over-crowded as respects discipline? Yes.
423. But not as respects health? No; the health there is very good. The Prisons Department has the idea that each prisoner must have a cell. Under present arrangements, however, we are forced to allow the prisoners to associate at night time, which is a very bad thing.
424. Do you think it is as well to have the women prisoners near the city as to have them in an outlying suburb? The proposed female prison would serve a double purpose—it would house the vagrant, prostitute class, who are continually being placed in gaol to serve short sentences, and it would also accommodate long-sentence prisoners.
425. The penitentiary, on the other hand, is only for long-sentence prisoners? No; principally for short-sentence men, and, at the female prison, we shall be able to keep apart the different classes of prisoners.
426. The short-sentence prisoners will not mix with the long-sentence prisoners? That is so; they need not even see them.
427. Will you be able to keep women of the prostitute class away from the others? Yes; quite apart in a separate wing.
428. When would they all come together? At church they might do so, but they would be in different divisions of the church.
429. When the women are in the washing-room, will not all classes be together? No; we need not have all classes at work together, and at any rate the opportunities for conversation are very limited while the prisoners are at work. A woman might speak to the woman on either side of her, but she could not talk generally to the body of laundresses.
430. If you shut a woman off from intercourse with other women, will she not become moody and melancholy? So far, I have not shut any women off by themselves, though several of the women prisoners have come before me and have asked me to apply the same system to them as is applied to the male prisoners. I have hesitated to do that. The other day at Bathurst Gaol a number of female prisoners, serving long sentences, asked me to apply to them the system which was applied to the male prisoners.
431. And to seclude them? Yes. I said I was not prepared to do that, because it was a matter for consideration. In the report to which I have alluded I have dwelt upon the difficulty of dealing with female prisoners.
432. *Mr. Watson.*] What do you think animated the women you speak of in making that request—the desire to be free from the petty persecution of other prisoners? Various reasons, no doubt—probably they had not thought over the matter. Very unaccountable fits seize them sometimes.
433. Looking at the number of women who will be gathered together in that place, do you think that you will be able to keep them steadily supplied with work? Yes.
434. Is the quantity of work which is being done by female prisoners at the present time all that there is for them to do, or could you increase it? We have a great deal more work now than we can get done; there is such a lot of work to be done for different departments.
435. You cannot undertake it all? No. The Government Stores Department has to purchase in the market now because we cannot fulfil all its orders.
436. So long as you are organised you can get a steady supply of industrial work? Yes; there is more work now than we can get done.
437. I suppose that for purposes of discipline it is best to keep the work steady and regular? Yes. We have a system of taskwork—so much every day.
438. You do not have orders coming in at a press as private employers would? Yes; we are always getting orders from the Government Stores Department.
439. With a demand for an immediate return? Yes.
440. But you do not work the prisoners overtime? They have certain tasks, and we pay them for those tasks. If they desire to earn anything extra they can do so.
441. Do you allow them overtime money? We have not done so up to the present, but a rapid worker would have an advantage over a slow worker. A prisoner undergoing his first conviction gets a bonus of 3d., a prisoner undergoing his second conviction 2d., and one undergoing his third conviction 1d.; but after completing the task for which they earned those sums, all classes can earn extra amounts by further industry.
442. Are fines taken out of their savings? We do not fine them.
443. Then how do you punish them? By the loss of so much remission. A man sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment can earn a remission of one-fourth of his sentence.
444. You never touch their little hoard of savings? No, unless they wilfully destroy gaol property. If they earn a certain sum that is put by for them absolutely, until they go out.
445. Looking at the emotional character of women, do you see any danger in confining a great number of them in one place? No, because we shall have an opportunity to segregate them in groups.
446. Do you not think there is a greater danger of excitement and hysteria when they are aggregated? Yes.
447. How many women would you put into one of the wards? The prisons are intended to accommodate 328 prisoners, and each ward will hold one-fourth of that number. That would more than provide for all possible contingencies for some years to come.
448. That is not a dangerous number to put into one ward? No; at Biloela we have 135 women.
449. Do you not find difficulty in dealing with such a number? It is a more or less dangerous place, but we cannot segregate the different classes there. It is an utterly unsuitable place.
450. The women there could not get together in a mob at any time? No; but as many as sixty or seventy might be together at a time in the work-room.
451. Would you have as many as that together at Randwick? No, we could divide them.
452. But in the work-room they would have to be together? Not necessarily; some of them could work in the yards.
453. Do you use sewing machines in the workroom? Only to a limited extent.
454. Do you train the women to use sewing machines, or do you only give machines to those who can use them? We train them. We have a forewoman of trades who teaches them.
455. Do you find that they damage the machines much in learning? No; there is very little destruction of property.

456. You foreshadowed the possibility of much better discipline for the female prisoners at the new prison than you can obtain now? Quite so.
457. Even if there were no economy involved, that would be a good reason for constructing this prison? Yes.
458. But you think that ultimately the new prison will not involve any additional expense? No.
459. You say that we really want this additional accommodation? I have no doubt about that. They have a prison for females at Coburg in Victoria, and the Inspector-General there told me that it had been very successful.
460. Have you seen it? Yes.
461. Did it give you any ideas for this prison? Yes. There they have radiating wings on the same principle.
462. There is no prison in this Colony of the kind you are going to establish? No.
463. But there are such prisons elsewhere? Yes.
464. How many prisoners have they at Coburg? I think that when I was there they had about 120.
465. Was the building specially put up for their accommodation? No. I think that the building had been previously used in connection with prison work; but I do not think it was put up for the accommodation of female prisoners, though I am not sure about that.
466. You have simply studied the design of the proposed prison for females? Yes.
467. So far as you know it will be equal to any similar place in the world? I think so.
468. As their expert in the matter, you distinctly advise the Government to establish this female prison? Undoubtedly.
469. So far as the penitentiary is concerned, what is done with the short-sentence men now when they leave the police courts? They go to Biloela and to Darlinghurst. We have about 120 men of the vagrant class at Biloela now.
470. Is that a suitable place for managing them? You could not conceive of a worse place.
471. Upon the ground of discipline, it should be dismantled at once. Yes. We have to house these men in long dormitories, in parties of forty or fifty.
472. Are they the old dormitories that I saw there twenty or thirty years ago? Yes. Biloela relieves the accommodation at Darlinghurst Gaol.
473. Have they the wells sunk for solitary cells? Yes, but they were principally used to store grain.
474. I suppose they are never used now? No, nor for many years past.
475. Do you think we really want a place for short-sentence men? I have no doubt about it.
476. We are not up to date in our treatment of such prisoners now? No; we are a long way behind in that respect.
477. Then, even if there were no economy in this arrangement, it is justified by the needs of the State? Yes. I have no hesitation in saying that.
478. The proposed prison would be at a convenient distance from the police courts? Yes. It is essential that the penitentiary should be near the police courts.
479. Do you think that the proposed prisons could in any way be a nuisance to the people at Randwick? I do not think so. We never hear complaints from the residents of Darlinghurst.
480. You may go round the walls day and night, and not hear much noise? You will not hear a sound. Besides, the proposed prisons will not be near the residential part of Randwick.
481. You have houses upon three sides of the Darlinghurst prison? Yes.
482. But no complaints from the people residing there? No.
483. The proposed prisons will be cut off by roads from adjoining land, and will have a park and race-course on one side of them, and open ground on the other? Yes; a lot of racing-stables are the nearest buildings.
484. The high walls of the prisons would prevent the inmates from looking out and other people from looking in? Yes.
485. You think that the residents of Randwick would hardly have any knowledge of the existence of the gaol? Yes; we need not discharge prisoners who had served their sentences at Randwick; we could bring them to Sydney, as we bring the Biloela prisoners to Sydney, landing them on the wharf here. It is proposed that there should be a branch tramline to bring the prisoners right within the gaol walls.
486. What other ground of complaint could be brought against the prison? I cannot understand how there can be any ground of complaint at all, except a sentimental one.
487. There can be no smell from drainage, and no danger of infectious disease? Not the slightest.
488. You will have hospitals attached to the prisons? Yes; they are provided for on the plans. As a rule, gaols are very healthy places. We have very little sickness there.
489. And, with a doctor in charge, patients would get the quickest attention? Yes.
490. The residents of Randwick have, in your opinion, no reason for alarm? I see none at all. The objections raised by the residents of Randwick could be raised by the residents of any other suburb.
491. You cannot take the prison too far away from town? No; because we have thirty or forty prisoners to collect from the various police courts every night, and the same number to discharge every morning.
492. If there were a convenient tramway, we could send the prisoners by special tram? Yes; we have special prison-vans now for the conveyance of prisoners by rail.
493. Could not the tram be brought into the prison ground at the back, instead of at the front as is proposed? Yes; it could go along Barker-street.
494. You could make any arrangement you liked for that? Yes.
495. The plan makes provision for the tramline to come in at the front? Yes; but that would not be necessary. Any other arrangement could be made. There could be no objection to a steam tram.
496. The space at the back of the prisons would be so much waste ground for some time to come? Yes; but we could always utilise it when we wished to do so.
497. You could employ the prisoners in levelling it first of all, and afterwards it would do for a playing-ground, or for anything else? Yes; there is a very big hill there now. We shall have to level it down.
498. If the prisoners were on the top of that hill, they could be seen by people in the neighbourhood? Yes; but such people would have to get telescopes in order to see them.
499. The selected site is really not in the centre of Randwick at all? No; it is quite outside Randwick.
500. It is in the parish of Randwick? Yes.

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501. But not in the residential part of the suburb? No; there are no houses near it.
502. If any houses were built there the population would be coming to you rather than you going to it? Yes; the class of houses near the site are very small places. Most of the land there is reserved.
503. So that private people could not go there? Yes.
504. Is it private property on the other side of Rainbow-street? I do not know.
505. People might say that the erection of this prison would spoil their building frontages? Yes; but I do not think that any houses are likely to be built there for some time to come. This site is nearer Botany than Randwick, I think.
506. *Mr. Levien.*] I do not believe they could see the buildings from Randwick? I do not think they could.
507. *Mr. Watson.*] Do you think that the objections of the Randwick people would be removed, or in any degree modified, if you called the place, say, the Bunnerong Penitentiary;—is not their objection based upon their dislike to have their suburb associated with the penitentiary, just as Darlinghurst is, to some extent, associated with Darlinghurst Gaol? Well, we have not fixed upon any name for the prison yet.
508. Which of the proposed buildings would you erect first, supposing the scheme were recommended? Both prisons are needed. I suppose they would be pressed on with simultaneously.
509. Would you erect all the wings under one contract? That is what I should suggest.
510. We gathered from Mr. Vernon's evidence the other day that it was thought advisable to erect only a portion of each of these prisons? I was not aware of that, and I cannot see any reason for such a proceeding.
511. You think it is necessary to erect the whole of the buildings almost immediately? Yes. What we wish to do is to segregate the different classes of prisoners. We could not do that if we had only one wing.
512. If you had only one or two wings in each prison, you could not carry out any classification? Quite so, and we should still have to retain Biloela for the accommodation of certain prisoners. There would be no economy in that arrangement.
513. From your point of view it is necessary that all these buildings should be erected as soon as possible? Yes.
514. You have no fear as to your ability to fill them? No. We have a sufficient number to fairly fill them now. We have 135 women and about 122 men at Biloela to-day, and there are about 200 men at Darlinghurst who would be sent to the penitentiary. Then there are future requirements.
515. And for whom the accommodation of Darlinghurst is inadequate? Yes. They belong to a class which it is not desirable to keep there.
516. It is not desirable that they should associate with older and more experienced prisoners? Yes. The erection of the two new prisons would eventually lead to, I shall not say, the abolition of Darlinghurst Gaol—but to a great lessening of the need for it.
517. Since we have a building which has cost so much as Darlinghurst has cost, is anything to be gained by transferring prisoners from it to the new gaol? I look at the matter from the Prisons Department point of view. At Darlinghurst we have at the present time all classes of prisoners—debtors, persons awaiting trial, casuals, drunkards, vagrants, and long-sentence men. It is impossible to carry on the work upon any system, while you have all those men there.
518. When you speak of doing away with Darlinghurst, I suppose you mean that it would cease to be a prison for mixed prisoners, and would deal with a definite class? Yes. It is now a collection of buildings erected upon no scheme at all, and it is a very difficult place to supervise.
519. You would still use the buildings there? Well, I think they are very unsuitably placed, being right in the heart of the city. I do not see much good in retaining it if we can do without it.
520. Do you think there is any place within a reasonable distance of Sydney which may not be settled with a thick population twenty or thirty years hence? I do not think that the proposed prisons will be in the centre of population for a long time to come.
521. Why is it objectionable to have a gaol in the middle of the city;—you said a little while ago that there was no noise from a gaol, or anything offensive in connection with it? It is bad for long-sentence prisoners to be confined in the heart of the city. They hear the noises outside—the sounds of children playing, the strains of band music—and they are, therefore, needlessly worried. Then, too, there is no room for expansion at Darlinghurst. There is no such thing as gardening possible. A city prison puts limits to the occupations of the prisoners.
522. That is a bad thing from the point of view of management? Yes.
523. I think you said that the plan of the penitentiary is a new one? Quite a new one in this country.
524. I understand that it is an economical one? Yes.
525. The construction will be comparatively light—bricks being used instead of stone, and the cell-walls being placed back to back;—do you think that 9-inch brick walls will be strong enough for the short-sentence men who will be sent to the gaol? I think so.
526. There are no disturbances created by them now? No.
527. If the cells are placed back to back do you think that it will be easier for the prisoners to communicate with each other? I do not attribute much importance to that. The main thing is to keep the prisoners apart. There can be very little communication between the prisoners while they are in their cells. At Goulburn the wings are very hollow, so that the slightest sound is heard all over the gaol. A prisoner there could hardly communicate with a man in the next cell, and with no one else. Each wall is like a drum.
528. Besides, the warders would get to understand any secret language? Yes.
529. I understand that economy of supervision is aimed at in the arrangement of the penitentiary; but it seems to me that you will require as much supervision if you have the cells back to back as if you adopt the corridor arrangement? The principal intention is to separate the different classes of offenders, and for purposes of economy we have three or four prisons within one prison, one person being in charge of the whole establishment. A warder will have control of each portion of the gaol, and he will be assisted by a couple of juniors.
530. Is the plan of the penitentiary as economical for detailed supervision as the radiating plan adopted for the female prison? Yes; in the female prison we shall have a person in charge of each wing.

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531. In the women's prison a warder looking down the corridor could see everything taking place along it? But she could not see inside the cells.

532. But if anything was going wrong she would notice it? Yes; but you will understand that the prisoners are in their cells only to sleep, so that there is no necessity for supervision of the cells or corridors in the day-time. At night, when the prisoners go to their cells, they are locked in.

533. But you have warders on duty at night, who would be required to look down the corridors occasionally? At night-time we have a guard. Each man has a certain portion of the gaol to patrol, and there is a senior warder who makes certain rounds. There are peg-clocks fixed at various places, and the senior warder touches them every half-hour, while the men on the various beats keep on slates a log of everything occurring.

534. You are of opinion that the rectangular arrangement of cells will be as economical as a radiating system? Yes, and a great deal more economical than the plan adopted at Darlinghurst.

535. Upon the plans before us there are alternate proposals for sanitary arrangements;—what are your preferences in this matter? I prefer to have the closets placed one in each cell. Mr. Vernon would like to place a row of closets at the end of each wing; but I do not think that would be a good plan.

536. Will you give us your reasons for your preference? If you lock a man up in a cell without any sanitary convenience, and he wishes to go to the closet at night-time, he has to be taken out of his cell by the warder. The staff at night is a limited one, and therefore this is a rather risky thing to do, because a dangerous prisoner might knock at his cell-door, and, when the warder opened it, he might assault him. Then, too, prisoners like to give trouble, and probably a number of men would keep on knocking all night to get the warder to take them to the closet. On the other hand, there would be no offence, and no inconvenience, if there were a closet in each cell. There is a closet in nearly every cell in Pentridge, in Victoria, and the superintendent tells me that there is not the slightest trouble with the arrangement.

537. Is the Pentridge institution in the nature of a penitentiary? No; there are only long-sentence prisoners there.

538. I should imagine that for long-sentence prisoners there would be less need for a closet in the cell, because, their habits and food being regular, their other habits would be regular? Yes; I think it very undesirable to have to run risks by opening cell-doors at night-time.

539. What is the practice now? A night-tub is placed in each cell and is emptied in the morning. That causes a lot of bother and trouble, but I thought that in the penitentiary it would be an economy to have water-closets in each cell. The night-tubs are sometimes very offensive.

540. The water-closet system would be a great improvement upon the tub system? Yes; the drainage there would be perfect. Mr. Vernon is strongly against the scheme I propose.

541. Your system would be somewhat more expensive than his? Yes, so far as first cost is concerned; but the advantages would be very great.

542. You do not anticipate that the prisoners will attempt to destroy the gaol property? No; prisoners very rarely attempt to damage gaol property. There is no trouble of that sort in Victoria as regards the closets.

543. Do you think arrangements can be made so that there will be no possibility of offence? Yes, because there will be an unlimited supply of water.

544. Mr. Vernon's arrangements of the closets at the rear of each wing seem to obscure them from view to some extent;—do you consider that desirable? I think it is very objectionable indeed.

545. Even if the closets were put somewhere apart from the cells, it would be wiser to have them in view, perhaps at the end of the yard? You cannot have these places too much in view. You must always remember the class of people with whom you have to deal in the gaols.

546. Where would you suggest that they be put, supposing that they are not to be in the cells? I have not given the matter very much consideration, because I thought that the disadvantages attaching to any arrangement of the closets, other than that which I advocate, were so great that the Committee would have no hesitation in recommending that a closet be placed in each cell. With any other arrangement, we should require more warders than we have now, unless we go back to the night-cans.

547. I understand that there would be a covering for these closets? Yes; a canvas covering. I gave considerable attention to the matter when I visited Pentridge; in fact, I went there twice in order to see the closets. No smell or offence was caused by any of them.

548. *Mr. Levien.*] The prisoners would soon have complained if there had been any smell? Yes; prisoners are not at all backward in complaining.

549. *Mr. Watson.*] But no complaints have been heard? No, and the cells there are very much smaller than those it is intended to make here.

550. Do you remember what the dimensions of them are? No; I do not. Some of them, I think, contain 380 cubic feet, but they varied very much in size.

551. Do they carry out the separate system there? Yes, and to a much greater extent than we do here. Upon Saturdays a number of men go into their cells at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and do not come out again until Monday morning, unless for service.

552. Having had a great deal of experience, and having great responsibility in this matter, you are strongly in favour of placing a closet in each cell? Yes, very strongly.

553. You spoke of isolating the prisoners at meal-time;—are we to understand that the prisoners have their meals in the cells? Yes.

554. In what way are the meals supplied from the kitchen;—do other prisoners make rounds with them? No. About five minutes to 12 a large stretcher is brought out from the cook-house, and on it are the meals, in combination tins, having places to hold soup and meat, and a cover over both. Each tin is marked with a number, and the men as they file by take them and pass to their cells, where they are at once locked up. The whole operation at Goulburn, where we have 300 men, takes about two minutes. Formerly they used to have their meals in the yard, in groups of fifty or sixty.

555. That is the plan adopted at Darlinghurst? Yes, and at Parramatta too. It leads to quarrelling, and sometimes to fighting, and a great deal of very bad language. At Darlinghurst and Parramatta the men knock off at 12 o'clock on Saturdays, and are together in the yards until nearly 5 o'clock at night. On Sundays they are together in these yards all day. That is a most objectionable arrangement.

556. How do the men at Goulburn occupy themselves on Saturday afternoons and Sundays? In mending their clothes, reading books, writing letters, and at divine service when the chaplains attend.

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557. Are they kept in their cells or in the yards? In their cells. They are allowed to go out for exercise, but they must take this singly. On Sunday mornings they are allowed to exercise two and two, the gaol authorities reserving to themselves the right to select companions. Those who desire to do so can come out again, on Sunday afternoon, but very few of them avail themselves of the privilege, most of them preferring to remain in their cells. Men who have earned indulgences—tobacco, tea, sugar—can smoke in their cells. We make a double issue of books on Fridays to last over until Monday. Some of the men employ themselves in learning various things—foreign languages sometimes, shorthand, and so on.

558. Is there any considerable proportion of the men in gaol who cannot read? No, only a very inconsiderable proportion. Long-sentence men, if they desire to be taught to read and to write, can learn, because we have schoolmasters to teach them. Most of the men prefer the new system; but what we call the old hands do not like it, because under it their authority is gone. It has reduced the number of gaol punishments considerably. The men now cannot quarrel and fight with each other, and there are not nearly so many opportunities to offend.

559. Provision is made on the plans for the construction of dark cells;—do you care to express any opinion as to the necessity for them? It is wise to keep them *in terrorem*. The men carry their characteristics into gaol with them. They do not drop their brutal instincts when they enter the gaol. Some of them are very troublesome, and we must have means of dealing with them.

560. I understand that dark cells have practically dropped out of use in England? Yes; they are doing away with dark cells altogether there.

561. What means do they take there to bring prisoners to order? They have dietary punishments there.

562. You do not approve of them? No. We feed prisoners better here than they feed them in England.

563. You think it is better to terrorise them by placing them in dark cells? I think it is better to have these cells for the obstinate natures I have referred to. We do not use the dark cells very frequently.

564. When you use them, is it for long? That rests entirely with the visiting justices. I do not sentence prisoners to dark cells. The conduct of the visiting justices is supervised by the Minister. Every month there has to be sent to the Minister a list showing in detail every punishment which has been inflicted in the gaol, and this report is sent on to me by the Minister for report if necessary.

565. What would be the maximum detention in the dark cells? They could put a man into a dark cell for as long as seven days, but that is a punishment which would be very rarely inflicted, and could be shortened at any time by the doctors, who would visit a man in such a position at least once a day. If the visiting surgeon thought fit he could remit the whole of the punishment, and they very often do.

566. Do you remember any such punishment having been ordered recently? Not to any extent, and only in exceptionally bad cases.

567. Where dark cells are resorted to, what is the average detention? Twenty-four hours. That would be for aggravated misbehaviour. We must have some means of dealing with the obstinate natures to which I have referred. They are very few in number; but still they have to be dealt with. Out here we do not approve of flogging. At Home they flog a great deal more than we do here.

568. *Chairman.*] Does a detention of twenty-four hours in a dark cell have the desired effect? Yes; I have known a prisoner to use the most awful language continuously for three or four hours, in order to inflict insult upon an officer or the governor. It is very difficult to know what to do with such a man. We do not use a gag, or anything of that sort; but he sets a bad example to others.

569. Do you think that detention in the dark cells has any permanent after effect upon the minds of the prisoners? I do not think so. I do not think it has any permanent effect upon them. I do not think any injury is done to them. You will understand that the punishment is a very rare one. Last year the number of prisoners who were punished in the gaols was about 4 per cent. The remaining 96 per cent. escaped all punishment.

570. You do not mean that 4 per cent. were imprisoned in the dark cells? No; only 4 per cent. received punishment of any description.

571. *Mr. Watson.*] The number sentenced to detention in the dark cells would be much smaller than that? Yes; very much smaller indeed.

572. You do not see your way to recommend the abolition of dark cells? No, because I think it is wise to keep them *in terrorem*. The object of putting a man into the dark cells is not so much to punish him as to deter others.

573. *Chairman.*] The punishment is a deterrent? It has a deterrent effect upon the others.

574. If a man is sentenced to the dark cells once, do you find him coming up again for the same punishment? Yes; there are such cases. I do not regard the punishment as very successful with individual prisoners; but it has a deterrent effect upon others. You send men to gaol, not so much to punish them, as to deter other people.

575. *Mr. Watson.*] I think you stated that there would be a certain amount of economy in concentrating the female prisoners of the Colony in one gaol? Yes. Most of the female prisoners come from Sydney. Very few women are convicted in the country districts.

576. You would not bring to Sydney every woman who was sentenced in the country to undergo a short term of imprisonment? No.

577. In what way do you propose to deal with such prisoners? We can reserve a cell or a couple of cells in each gaol for such prisoners. We do that now in some places.

578. And have some one to take charge of them? Yes, appoint some one temporarily, as they do in Victoria.

579. Would you get someone from outside? Yes, in cases of emergency.

580. Could you get reliable people? Yes; people related to the ordinary officers of the gaol. When a woman in a country district in Victoria is sentenced to imprisonment, the Inspector-General decides whether it would be more economical to keep her there, or to bring her to Coburg.

581. But that would take a long time? No; he sends his decision by telegraph.

582. What is a short sentence? From seven or fourteen days up to a month.

583. People serving a longer sentence than that you would not class as short-sentence prisoners? No; I should prefer to bring such people to Sydney.

584. *Mr. Levien.*] Would you bring a woman all the way down from Bathurst or Tamworth? Not for a month.

585. *Mr. Watson.*] In the country districts you would keep short-sentence prisoners in the local lock-ups and.

and minor gaols, and engage people to look after them? Yes; we do that now at places like Wollongong, Mudgee, Yass, and Forbes. Instead of keeping a staff of about ten people at those places, we keep only three, and bring long-sentence prisoners to Bathurst, Goulburn, and Sydney.

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586. You are referring now to the male prisoners? To both males and females. We find that this arrangement works very well, and that it saves a great deal of money.

587. Is it not rather bad, from a prisoner's point of view, to be continually carrying prisoners by train? We do not deal with them in large numbers. The number of women sentenced in the country districts is very small.

588. I should imagine that the less travelling you have to provide for in public vehicles the better? Quite so. We try to minimise it as much as possible, but it is unwise to keep long-sentenced prisoners in small up-country gaols.

589. Upon the plan for the penitentiary there are two alternative designs for yards;—which design do you prefer? I prefer the horseshoe design.

590. Can you tell the Committee why it is better than the other? With that arrangement the yards are more easily supervised. A warder can have all the yards under supervision at once; but, with the other arrangement, he can only see one yard at a time. These yards will not always be occupied. They are for special purposes. Sometimes we find that a prisoner has a very violent fit of bad temper, and then we put him in one of the yards for his own protection until he recovers. It is not considered a punishment, and it keeps a man out of mischief.

591. Will any of them be used to work in? Yes. We give these men something to do—tailoring or shoe-making.

592. Would you have a roof over the yards? No. They will be used only in fine weather.

593. Will they be used for exercise? We could use them for that purpose.

594. Is it your intention that a number of the prisoners shall exercise separately? No; that is not the object of these yards. In the big gaols we often find men in violent fits of bad temper. We do not desire to punish such men, but we think it wise to keep them away from the other men for a couple days until they recover.

595. Will the same remarks apply to the yards in the female prison? We have no yard space of that description there.

596. But in the female prison there will be exercise yards between each wing? We do not propose to isolate the females to the same extent as we isolate the males.

597. But you would use the yards in the female prison as much as you would use the yards in the penitentiary? Yes. The female prisoners will be split up into small bodies, and that is the object of having so many yards.

598. That is a new idea in this Colony? It is a new thing to have so many yards in the female wing. We have a large number of yards at Darlinghurst and Parramatta. They were constructed because at the time it was thought possible to divide the prisoners into groups all of the same nature; but we have learnt better since then. We find now such a thing is impossible.

599. So now you try to segregate the prisoners? Well, the less we allow the prisoners to mix with each other the better; but we try not to push the system to an extreme. But when you try to get together into a yard forty or fifty prisoners, all of the same temperament and degree of crime, your attempt breaks down.

600. In your report for 1896 you make reference to the desirability of dealing in a more comprehensive and effectual way with the habitual drunkard class;—have you any idea of dealing with that class as these prisons? No. I shall deal only with casual drunkards. The Government have, upon my recommendation, set aside Long Island for the treatment of habitual drunkards. I propose at the penitentiary to deal only with casual drunkards. When a man, by a certain number of admissions to the penitentiary, has qualified himself for incarceration as an habitual drunkard, he should be sent to Long Island.

601. Will the scheme you have recommended necessitate a large expenditure at Long Island in the erection of buildings? It will entail the expenditure of a certain amount of public money.

602. But not of a large amount? I do not think so. With an island no big walls will be required.

603. How many will be provided for there in the first instance? Oh, say 100.

604. Do you think that there is that number to be treated? Yes. The present way of dealing with drunkards is an absurd one. No reformation is possible under present conditions.

605. At the present time the drunkards are mixed up with the petty thieves, and people of that description? Yes. One part of the penitentiary will be reserved by me for casual drunkards. I have always had that object in view.

606. You intend to treat the casual drunkards apart from the actual criminals? Yes. I would suggest that, say, three convictions for drunkenness in a year should qualify a man for admission to the Long Island Retreat.

607. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Is the area shown white on the map included in the 50 acres? No.

608. Would it be available for prison purposes? It is available now, but I have suggested that 50 acres will be sufficient.

609. Is all that land suitable for cultivation? It is very sandy land; but the site of the female prison is, at the present time, a very good vegetable garden.

610. A 5-acre garden would only occupy a very small percentage of the prisoners? Yes; but it is well to commence in a small way. A very large number of these men are quite unfit for any kind of work when they come in.

611. There will be no attempt to teach them trades? No; we shall employ them in gardening, washing, and mending. We cannot do much more with a man who is in prison only for fourteen days, for the first three of which he is probably under the care of the doctor.

612. To what extent do the prisoners contribute to their own support? Only to a very small extent as regards this class. The matter is not worth consideration.

613. The proposed prisons would, in no sense, be self-supporting? No.

614. For what part of the twenty-four hours are the prisoners confined in their cells, as a rule? The time varies according to the gaol, and according to the system. Our gaol system is at present in course of change.

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615. At what hour at night are the lights extinguished? In some of the gaols there are no lights at all in the cells; but we intend to put lights into the cells. Up to two years ago very few of the cells were lighted. At the present time, if a prisoner is serving a sentence of three years or upwards, he passes the first nine months in the A division, and is allowed a light up to 8 o'clock at night; but at Darlinghurst, Parramatta, Biloela, and gaols not under the new system, no one else except lunatics and some few special cases are allowed lights. We are, however, intending to light every cell.
616. At Cockatoo Island the prisoners were in total darkness pretty well for twenty-four hours at a stretch? They are in darkness during the hours of no daylight.
617. What recreation is allowed to the prisoners? Only reading.
618. And out of doors? Walking. We allow the men books, and those who earn the privilege are given pipes and tobacco and tea and sugar.
619. Are they allowed to engage in games? No.
620. Are they employed in the cells at any kind of work? In certain cases.
621. Work would be done chiefly in the workshops and places set apart for the purpose? Yes. We have a great number of industries in the labour gaols, but this will not be a labour gaol. Darlinghurst, Parramatta, Maitland, Bathurst, Goulburn, Young, and Grafton are our labour gaols.
622. But provision is made in the design for workshops? Yes; but that is not an essential part of the scheme. There is plenty of space for the erection of workshops, should we require them.
623. Were you consulted in regard to the plans? Yes.
624. I think that they are based upon the designs of the Aylesbury, Wandsworth, and Wormwood Scrubs Prisons? I have never seen those places, so that I cannot say.
625. You approve of them? Yes; I suggested in 1896 that the cells should be built in terraces, back to back. It was my proposal to the Minister, as you will see from the 1896 reports before you.
626. What do you consider the chief advantages of the proposed system over that now in vogue? It would be much cheaper, and the ventilation will be better, because there is no general roof required as at Darlinghurst. It is much less costly to build cells on the new design than on the design adopted at Goulburn.
627. And the supervision will be perfect, I imagine? Yes.
628. *Mr. Dick.*] I am not quite clear why, in the penitentiary, you arrange the cells back to back, and in the female prison adopt the corridor system;—if one system is good in one case, why is it not good in the other? The radiating plan does not lend itself to the back to back arrangement of cells.
629. Is supervision more easy with the radiating system than with the terrace system? No; these cells will be used only at night-time, because in the day-time the prisoners will be away at work. The cells are the homes to which they return after their day's work, so to speak.
630. But the same remark applies to both kinds of cells? Yes; but we do not propose to deal with the women so strictly as with the men. It may be necessary to lock up the women in the wings of their prison, but we do not propose to make the men work in the spaces between the terraces. We propose to take them to work outside. The radiating plan is the old plan.
631. It seems to me that if the back to back plan is cheaper than the other, and lends itself as much to ready supervision, it might be adopted in both cases, on the ground of economy? But it must be remembered that in a penitentiary only one class of prisoners will be dealt with, while in the female prison we shall deal with all classes, and will therefore require stouter cells. The terrace system is being adopted more in the nature of an experiment. The radiating plan is that upon which most of our gaols have been constructed.*
632. I find, from your report for 1896, that while the proportion of officers to male prisoners is 7:8, in the case of female prisoners it is 1:5;—I suppose that is due to the multiplication of country gaols? Yes; that is one reason that actuated me in recommending the erection of this female prison.
633. Do you think that unnecessary gaols have been erected in the country? Yes. At Glen Innes there is a very large gaol which has never yet been occupied. There has never been a prisoner in it.
634. On the score of discipline and economy, a few large gaols are better than many small gaols? Yes; in the large gaols we can keep the prisoners more profitably employed than in the small gaols. In the large gaols we have special trade instructors, but in the small gaols there is really nothing for the prisoners to do. During the last two years we have made a saving of £16,000 in the salaries of gaol officials, by shutting up or reducing a number of the smaller gaols, and getting rid of the superfluous officers.
635. Will you be able to utilise the space left vacant in country gaols by the removal of female prisoners to Sydney? I hope that we shall be able to shut up some of them.
636. At any rate, it is clear that it would not be wise to construct any more gaols in the Colony? Except the two gaols now proposed to be constructed.
637. The plan of constructing gaols in every little town that asks for one is wasteful and extravagant? The system is a very bad one. At Mudgee the prisoners used to cost £100 a year each; but we have made a saving in connection with that gaol lately.
638. For how many years will these institutions provide? For a very long time; but it would be purely guesswork to say how long. Crime is on the decrease here, and we have to-day about 170 prisoners fewer than we had this day last year. Our gaol average has gone down between 300 and 400 within the last two and a half years.
639. Can you give the Committee any reason for the decrease? I think we are a little more stringent in the treatment of prisoners now. I do not think so many of the vagrant class come back to us.
640. *Mr. Watson.*] The gaols are not such desirable places for them as they used to be? No; we carry out the regulations more strictly. I hope that the long-sentence men will keep out of gaol too. We have set the Goulburn Gaol aside as a prison for first offenders. We do not send anyone else there, and we think that that will have very good results.
641. *Mr. Dick.*] What is the character of the Bathurst Gaol? We have prisoners of a bad class there. They are all men who have been sentenced to very long terms of imprisonment, and have been in gaol before.
642. Is it an up-to-date institution? Yes; we have the same system there as at Goulburn.
643. Do you think the Committee could learn more from a visit to Bathurst than from a visit to Goulburn? It is immaterial which gaol you visit. The Goulburn Gaol is quite up-to-date. 644.

* NOTE (on revision) :—Long-sentenced prisoners will be sent to the prison for females but not to the penitentiary which is intended for petty offenders, casual drunkards, and the habitual vagrant class.

644. Is the classification at Bathurst pretty complete? I think I told you that classification was impossible. There is not much fear of the men at Bathurst contaminating one another; but they associate only when they are at work. F. W. Neitesstein.
25 May, 1899.
645. Is it your intention to employ the female prisoners in gardening? No; we have lots of occupation for them in other ways—tailoring, and so forth. We have more work than they can do. 646.
646. What is the idea of devoting so much of the prisoners' time to gardening;—is the occupation an educational one? I think that it has a moral tendency, so far as casual drunkards and vagrants are concerned, and it is sufficiently hard to come under the denomination "hard labour."
647. Vegetable-growing? Yes; for the consumption of the gaol.
648. You think that the occupation improves the moral tone of the prisoner? I think so. It is a very good occupation for them. We cannot do very much within the four walls of a gaol.
649. I suppose every opportunity has been given to you to apply your expert knowledge to these designs? Yes; I have had repeated consultations with the Government Architect.
650. Practically, the only point of difference between you is as to the sanitary arrangements? Yes; Mr. Vernon is quite at variance with me there.
651. *Chairman.*] Are we to gather that more room is required at Darlinghurst, and that, therefore, the removal of female prisoners and male casuals has been determined upon? We have not very many female prisoners at Darlinghurst now. I have classified the women, and sent a lot of them to Biloela.
652. But you have determined that their removal from Biloela, as well as from Darlinghurst, would be a good thing? Yes.
653. Did not the authorities discontinue the use of Biloela Gaol for a time, and then utilise it again? Yes; for many years it was occupied as a girls' industrial school.
654. In your opinion it has outlived its usefulness? The only good feature about it is that it prevents Darlinghurst from being overcrowded.
655. In your report you suggest that there should be some legislation to deal with the vagrant class who are in gaol at frequent intervals;—what would you recommend? I think that their sentences should be made progressive. Now the magistrates have to inflict short sentences over and over again, though they are convinced that they are of no use. A female drunkard is imprisoned seven days, and the day after she comes out she is sentenced again for another seven days.
656. Do you recommend that the sentence should be lengthened for subsequent offences? Yes; that would be in the interests of the convicts. You cannot do much with a prisoner in seven days.
657. Instead of allowing a prisoner to serve six months out of twelve in short sentences, you would give him one long sentence? Yes.
658. Then, possibly, you might reform him? We cannot do anything with a prisoner in seven or fourteen days. Last week I had an interview with a woman at Biloela, who, although she was only 32 years of age, had suffered 170 convictions, totalling nine years of imprisonment. It would have been better for that woman if she had got a long sentence of six or twelve months instead of so many short sentences; then we might have done some good for her. The other day she asked me if I would send her into the country, because she said she had no chance in Sydney. I consulted the Minister with respect to her. It is very difficult to know what to do with such a case. It is of no use to treat her as we are treating her now; but that treatment is not the fault of the Prisons Department.
659. How would you propose to deal with aged vagrants? In the same way. I would give them short sentences at first, and then longer sentences.
660. Would you send them to the same gaols? Yes. They would have to be kept apart from the others.
661. Is provision made in the plans for the isolation of new arrivals? Yes.
662. So that you can keep them under supervision? Yes. We propose to keep first offenders absolutely apart from the others.
663. Is it not possible that new arrivals may introduce diseases into the prison? We provide against that. At the entrance gates is a room in which their clothes are taken from them. They are then passed into a bathing-chamber, and then into another chamber where they receive gaol clothes. From there they are sent either to the hospital or to quarters in the gaol.
664. But they may have in their systems the germs of infectious disease? They will be examined by the doctor, who will visit the gaol every day. At the proposed gaol a medical man would be in charge of the prisons, and would be in residence there. That is one reason why I made such a recommendation.
665. Is there any alteration of the design that you would suggest to the Committee? No. I have gone into the matter very carefully.
666. And you recommend for adoption the plans before us? Yes.

FRIDAY, 14 JULY, 1899.

Present:—

JOHN PERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Edward Twynam, Chief Surveyor, Department of Lands, sworn, and examined:—

667. *Chairman.*] You were one of a committee who were deputed to choose the site for the proposed building? I accompanied the Government Architect and the Comptroller-General of Prisons on to the ground to show them the site at Randwick, to explain the limits of the land which was available, and so on. E. Twynam.
14 July, 1899.
668. Did you examine any other sites? No; I do not think we inspected any others after going over that particular site.*
669. It has been stated to the Committee that there is another site towards Maroubra Bay which would be suitable? There is a large area of vacant Crown land upon which other sites might be found. 670.

* NOTE (on revision).—After consideration I remember that we did inspect another site, viz., on the watershed on Maroubra Bay, and did not approve it.

- E. Twynam.** 670. Could you say, from your knowledge of the country in that direction, that it would be possible to find there a better site for the purpose than that chosen? I do not think so, and for the reasons that the site is a healthy one, that it is easy of access, and would not affect other interests.
- 14 July, 1899. 671. Do you think that the building on the site you refer to could be overlooked by the residents of Randwick? It would be visible from a small part of the municipality only.
672. But would the place be overlooked? The occupation of the place could not be overlooked. The building could not be overlooked in the sense of people being able to look into the yards. Some of the reasons why the site was selected were that it was isolated, near the telegraph line, near the Sydney water supply, not far from the present tram line, and very near to a projected tram line.
673. You think it would be a difficult matter to choose a more suitable site? I think so.
674. I believe the site is also close to the sewerage system? I presume the sewage from the buildings would be disposed of on the site. The site would be about half a mile distant from the sewerage system.
675. *Mr. Trickett.*] You know the Randwick Asylum? Yes.
676. You know where the Superintendent lives, at the north-east corner? I think I know the building.
677. That may be regarded as almost the centre of Randwick, may it not;—there are not many houses to the south of that point? There are not many there. There are a few small tenements to the southward, but there is no thick population.
678. The bulk of the population is to the northward of that point? Yes.
679. How far would it be from that point to the site selected for the proposed building? About half a mile in a south-westerly direction.
680. It has been stated that the people of Randwick are frightened that there will be trouble from noise from the penitentiary;—do you think the thickly-populated part of Randwick would hear any noise from it? I do not think it would be probable.
681. Do you think it would be possible to get a site nearer to the Bunnerong-road that could be utilised? Not thereabouts.
682. You think the land there would be too low-lying? Yes. The site has been chosen as being the most easy of access, and as being a particularly healthy one.
683. It is proposed to reach it by means of a tramway along the Bunnerong-road? I believe so. A tramway is projected to La Perouse, which goes along the Bunnerong-road just thereabout.
684. So that persons being conveyed to the penitentiary would not go near to the thickly-populated part of Randwick? Not when a tramway is constructed. I may add that the conditions of the ground admit of a branch line being constructed right up to the site from the main tramway.
685. You say there is a large extent of Crown land available out there, but is there another suitable site for the required purpose within a reasonable distance? I think they have selected the highest site. I do not believe there is a site of equal altitude for about a mile to the southward.
686. Looking to the necessity for the institution being connected with the tramway, and to the other advantages you have named, you three gentlemen came to the conclusion that it was the best site which could be chosen? We did.
687. Did you make any inquiry while there among the inhabitants close to the proposed penitentiary whether they objected to its erection? No; we did not see any persons on the subject.
688. You did not go into that phase of the question at all? No; inasmuch as the proposal was to be made to Parliament, we did not enter into the consideration of the subject on the score of objections.
689. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Do you think the site selected is the best one on that block;—you understand, I suppose, that it is proposed to erect a building upon the old vegetable garden? There is a garden on a part of the site.
690. The Committee went over the ground, and it occurred to some of them that a site at the far end could be selected; there is a hill nearly behind the site extending for some distance, and there is a rocky place at the end of the square; it occurred to some of the Committee that that site would be preferable to the one selected,—one reason being that it would be further removed from Randwick, and would be to a certain extent obscured by the hill, at the same time leaving the old garden untouched and available for use as a vegetable garden for the penitentiary? I presume the Government Architect chose the site, which, in his opinion, was best adapted to the building.
691. Is not the garden used by the Chinese? No; it is held under permissive occupancy by the trustees of the Orphan Asylum.
692. Have you not heard of houses suffering from the effluvia arising from old gardens when they have been erected upon such sites? I do not think there has been any intense cultivation there. The place has been used, I understand, for the growth of green stuff and vegetables. It is intended to take the top off the hill, and to utilise it on the lower part of the ground, so that the building would not be overlooked even from that point.
693. You think then that the site selected is the best upon that block? As to the particular site of the building I would not attach much weight to my own opinion. The opinion of the Government Architect would be better than mine. I can only express an opinion with regard to the site as a whole.
694. *Dr. Garran.*] The property could be approached either from Bunnerong-road or from Botany-street, through Randwick? Yes.
695. I asked you that question for this reason—some objection has been made in Randwick to having that elegant vehicle known as “Black Maria” conveyed through their streets; but if “Black Maria” always came along the Bunnerong-road, and approached the penitentiary from that direction, there would be no offence to the people of Randwick on that score? Quite so.
696. That could always be done until prisoners were conveyed to the penitentiary by tramway? Yes.
697. And if the tramway came down the Bunnerong-road, there would still be no offence to the people of Randwick? No offence, I think.
698. So that that objection could be met completely? Yes.
699. Do you know whether any objection has been raised by the people of Randwick to the presence there of the Orphan Asylum? I never heard of any.
700. The objection is not merely to the presence of a large Government establishment, but to the peculiar character of the penitentiary? So I presume.
701. I understood you to say just now that the corner piece of the block which was used as garden, was held under permissive occupancy? That is so.

702. Have the Randwick Asylum trustees made any complaint of that land being taken from them? This area of land was appropriated, I think, in 1864, for a benevolent asylum. There are 47 acres. The land was set apart for that purpose. E. Twynam.
14 July, 1899.
703. Is there any written document showing the trustees' title? There were no deeds issued, neither were there any trustees appointed. A few years ago Mr. Josephson, I think, applied to the Government for the land for a benevolent asylum, and it was refused on the ground that the land was no longer needed for the purpose. You know the remainder of the history of the matter—the Minister decided to revoke the dedication.
704. Did the dedication provide for revocation? The revocation took place under the present law.
705. Did the dedication state that there could be only permissive occupancy? That was a separate matter. The request was made to, and granted by, the Minister.
706. Have the trustees of the Randwick Asylum made any complaint of the land being taken by the Government? I have not seen any letter from them, nor have I heard of any complaint; but they have the use of the land. They have enclosed it, and use it as a garden.
707. Has it been actually withdrawn from them now? Yes.
708. Formally? Yes.
709. That is the only portion of this block which has ever been out of the possession of the Government, for a term even? Yes.
710. The trustees of the Randwick Asylum have not made any claim for compensation? No.
711. Are they still gardening there? When I was there, about four months ago, there were some men at work.
712. From what you have seen of the gardening there, do you think that it is of a character so to foul the soil as to make it unsafe to build upon it? No.
713. As a rule, does not vegetation use up a great deal of the manure put upon land? It does, as a rule.
714. In modern buildings of a public character, is it not usual to concrete over the floor underneath the building? Yes. I may say that cultivation there, in my opinion, has not been intense enough, and has not gone deep enough, to cause any damage to the proposed building.
715. It has probably not gone deeper than a foot? Not more than 2 feet, at the outside.
716. The land has not been trenched, you think? No.
717. The surface soil could be easily removed? Yes.
718. You think there is no fear of bad earth-gases arising? I do not think the conditions are such as to generate any bad gases.
719. Have you ever heard any complaint from persons residing in the neighbourhood of Darlinghurst of the presence of the gaol there? I have not heard of any.
720. Have you heard of complaints from persons at Goulburn or Bathurst residing in the neighbourhood of the gaol at those places? No.
721. Are not most of the gaols in this country in the heart of settlement? In Goulburn the new gaol is outside of the city, but the old gaol was in the middle of it.
722. We have been told by the Comptroller-General of Prisons that it is almost a matter of necessity that if this building be erected it shall be within easy distance of the police courts? So I understand.
723. You do not know, from your knowledge of the city, of any site within easy reach of the police courts which is more retired than is the one chosen? I do not know of a better site than this one for the purpose.
724. If you lived in Randwick, yourself, and had property there, do you think you would feel any objection to the presence of the proposed penitentiary? I do not think so. It is out of sight of the greater part of the settlement there. There are a few tenements along Botany-street, and those are the only buildings near the place which would be within the reach of any noise.
725. The Committee were on the spot, and did not hear objection raised by the jockeys and trainers who are in Botany-street;—now that the jockeys and trainers have taken possession of that street, it is not likely to become a fashionable street? I do not think it would be likely.
726. It has not the same elevation as has a good deal of the best part of Randwick? It is lower than part of the suburb.
727. So that what we may call fashionable Randwick is not likely to migrate down to that street? No.
728. It tends more to the eastern side? Yes.
729. There is a bit of lowland lying between the site proposed and the Bunnerong-road;—would that be as good a site for the purpose? It is not as good a site as that which has been selected.
730. Why not? It is not quite so high.
731. And it is more likely to be damp? Yes. I understand that part of the land to the westward has been applied for as a site for a sanatorium by the President of the Health Board.
732. If it were considered good enough for a sanatorium it would be considered good enough for the health of prisoners? Yes.
733. The whole of the ground is now available for either? Yes.
734. If the site which is best is to be given to the penitentiary, and the lower site is to be given for an infectious hospital or sanatorium, would it not be quite possible to change about and to give the best site for the sanatorium, and the lower site for the prison? It would be possible, but I do not know that it would be to the advantage of the penitentiary.
735. Would that partly get rid of the Randwick objection? I do not know whether it would or not. Some persons have quite as much dread of the neighbourhood of an infectious hospital as they have of the neighbourhood of a prison.
736. Do you not think persons would be more frightened by the neighbourhood of diphtheria and scarlet fever than by the neighbourhood of the persons whom it is proposed to put in the penitentiary? Yes. Many persons have a great dread of the proximity of a hospital. We have lately had a great deal of trouble in selecting the site of a hospital for the northern suburbs for that very reason.
737. Every one wishes to be a mile away from a hospital except when they want to go there? Yes.

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

J. See, Esq.,
M.P.
14 July, 1899.

738. *Chairman.*] You are a resident of Randwick? Yes.

739. You wish to make a statement in reference to the proposal before the Committee? I was asked by the Secretary to the Committee to attend and give evidence. I have not prepared any special statement in reference to the matter, but I may say that I am opposed to the erection of a penitentiary, or gaol, as I prefer to call it, at Randwick.

740. What are your reasons? In the first place, I think it is most objectionable to erect a huge building of that kind, which is intended to accommodate, I understand, some 800 prisoners, and perhaps more in the course of time, in one of the chief suburbs of Sydney. Randwick is a very important suburb; it is rapidly developing. I heard some remark made by a Member of the Committee about trainers and jockeys, but there has been an enormous development in the place in buildings by persons who are in no way connected with horse-racing. Another objection I have to the proposal, from a public point of view, is that the Government has 3,000 acres in the neighbourhood of the proposed gaol, and it will one day be disposing of that land. Randwick will become almost a part of Sydney. It will be as much a part of Sydney, probably, as Darlinghurst is at the present time, and the conveyance to and from such a place as that proposed of the unfortunate inmates through a thickly-populated neighbourhood is, I think, most objectionable. On the ground of sentiment, there is a great objection to a building of such a description in such a neighbourhood. I think the position is quite unsuited for such a building; it might be erected in quite as healthy a place away from the observation of the thousands of persons who go backwards and forwards to Randwick, to say nothing of the persons who go to the racecourse, and to other places on the Bunnerong Road. The Church and School Lands which have now been acquired by the Government will become the homes of thousands of citizens in course of time. A penitentiary or gaol, to my mind, should be taken away as far as possible. A great deal more ground for such a purpose could be set apart on the Northern line, or on others of our railway lines. That would be much better than locating such an institution at Randwick. I am not directly concerned in the erection of the institution there; it would not affect me in the least, as my house is entirely removed from the proposed site. It would not be observed from my house, and we should not be brought into contact with it in any way. I object to the location of the gaol there—first, as a resident of Randwick, and, secondly, as a citizen. Buildings of this sort should be placed as far away as possible from the observation of the city. The suburbs are growing largely every day, and as time goes on the presence of a gaol in such a situation would become more and more objectionable. However ornate or artistic the design of the building may be, it is, after all, a gaol.

741. Have you been upon the proposed site? I know it well.

742. It has been represented to us that when the walls are erected the building will be altogether outside the observation of anyone? The building, to a large extent, may be hidden, but the gaol wall will be there, and that cannot be very artistic.

743. But the placing of a gaol in any convenient site would be open to a similar objection? To some extent; but I do not think such a building should be erected so near the city.

744. The proposed prison is intended for short-sentenced prisoners, so it would not be expedient to place it at any distance from the city—prisoners would be coming to and going from it two or three times a day? That is another objection I have to the proposal. We should have one of those magnificent equipages which we see sometimes in the city travelling backwards and forwards to the police courts. There is only one main road leading from Sydney to Randwick, and that is the Randwick Road. The Bunnerong Road is a branch which goes off to Botany.

745. It is intended to convey the prisoners in special carriages, and it is not proposed to run them on the tram-lines at the same times as the other trams are run? But the prisoners will have to be confined in some sort of vehicle.

746. It is intended to run a branch line along the Bunnerong Road up to the prison gate? The main Randwick Road from the Moore Park gates is the only way of reaching Randwick, unless you take a drive through the Centennial Park and come out at the racecourse gates, or unless you come along the back way from Botany. To my mind the Centennial Park is one of the most delightful places in the neighbourhood of any city, and it would be most objectionable to have a huge building of this description adjacent to such a spot. The Centennial Park is already the resort of thousands of persons, and it will become more and more popular. Coogee is also a very popular resort. I have heard it said that it would be an advantage to the tradespeople at Randwick to have the penitentiary there, but such buildings, as a rule, are supplied by contractors who do not live in the neighbourhood. There would be no business advantage to Randwick. It might lead to the occupation of a few small houses by warders and their families, but, in my opinion, there would be a depreciation in the value of adjacent property.

747. The main consideration which has influenced the Prisons Department is that the site is in proximity to the Court; they do not wish to go any distance away from the Court;—can you suggest any other site which could be advantageously utilised from that point of view? I have already mentioned the Northern line, beyond Hornsby, where any quantity of land can be obtained right away from the line. The same observation applies to the Western or to the Southern line. I have no doubt that, looking at the matter from a Departmental point of view, they have selected a site most suitable for their purpose; but that most suitable for their purpose might not be the most suitable from the public standpoint. I do not deny the suitability of the place for a prison, and I quite understand that it is desirable to have such buildings as near to the Courts of the city as possible; but I am looking at the matter from a humanitarian point of view—it is a bad thing to have a prisoners' conveyance flaunted before your eyes several times a day. Moreover, if we were going to rebuild Darlinghurst Gaol, in the light of our present knowledge I do not suppose such a building would be erected at Darlinghurst. I do not suppose there is a part of the city which has been improved less than has Darlinghurst.

748. *Mr. Leven.*] But it is necessary to have gaols in proximity to a Court; that course is followed everywhere? You are referring, I presume, to some of the gaols in the old cities. But at the time of their erection the sites were much in the same position as was the Darlinghurst site at one time—that is, practically outside of the city; but an expansion of the city has taken place, and the gaol is now practically within the city.

749. *Chairman.*] You think that the land along the coast-line is likely to be built upon in the near future, and from that point of view you think it undesirable that a penitentiary should be erected there? Yes. I think that the presence of the gaol will depreciate the value of the Government land there.

750. *Mr. Levien.*] There is another aspect of the question which must not be lost sight of;—the class of persons sent there will be mostly vagrants, and experience shows that when they are released they are apt to become a nuisance to the neighbourhood? That of course is another objection to the proposal. J. See, Esq.,
M.P.

751. *Dr. Garran.*] You say that the population of Sydney is growing rapidly, and that the suburbs will grow very fast? Yes. 14 July, 1899.

752. And you think a gaol of this kind should be outside any reasonably probable limit of suburban-extension? Yes. I presume a large area of land would be enclosed and the services of the inmates could be utilised in various ways if that were the case.

753. How far from Sydney would it be necessary to go to meet your ideas? I should say from 20 to 30 miles.

754. Is it reasonable to convey persons sentenced for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, or vagrancy—short-sentenced prisoners of that class—30 miles out every night? Yes, I think so. There might be one train a day. In the bush at the back of the National Park there is plenty of land available. A train goes at least twice a day in that direction, and if there were a siding the prisoners might be shunted in their vans from the main line.

755. You would not object then to the hooking of a "Black Maria" on to an ordinary railway train? I presume that it would be an ordinary carriage. It would not be different in appearance from any other carriage on the train.

756. You do not think it would be necessary to have a separate train on the score of objection to the van? I think not. In appearance the van would be the same as any other carriage on the train. I think the difficulty of transit could easily be overcome if the penitentiary were erected in the neighbourhood of a railway.

757. You admit that Randwick would not be interfered with by the building? The portion which they call Lower Randwick would be interfered with.

758. By Lower Randwick, do you mean the place where the stables are? They cover a part of it. What I understand by Lower Randwick is that part which is below the Asylum.

759. Have the people there objected to the proposed buildings? I do not know. I attended a public meeting at which a number of persons were present, and about one-half were for and the other half against the proposal.

760. That would seem to show a divided state of feeling? That is undoubtedly the case. I have not conversed with many persons on the subject—some object to the proposal, others do not.

761. You heard a previous witness state that the Government think of erecting a sanatorium at Randwick? I should have a similar objection to that.

762. You would object to an infectious hospital on the site on which it is proposed to erect the penitentiary? Yes.

763. Where would you locate such a building then? I would choose a better locality.

764. Do you know that experience has shown that Little Bay Hospital is too far out? The difficulty attending the hospital at Little Bay, I understand, is that it cannot be reached except by vehicle; but if such a site were connected with the railways you would go 20 or 30 miles out, and you would reach your destination as quickly as if you were to go to Little Bay by ordinary vehicle; otherwise I admit that Little Bay is a most beautiful site for that purpose.

765. You know, I suppose, that at the present time a great many children die either while they are being conveyed to the Diphtheria Hospital at Glebe Point or a few hours after admission? That would be the state of things wherever the hospital was, because the whole of the patients would not reside in immediate proximity to it.

766. But if you put a hospital 10 miles away the patients would have still less chance of surviving? I daresay that from a similar point of view to that influencing the prison authorities in choosing this site for a penitentiary, those concerned in the erection of a sanatorium would choose the most convenient site, but looking at the matter upon larger grounds, such a sight might not be convenient for the public. It is upon that larger ground that I object to this particular site.

767. Still doctors say that if an infectious hospital is to be of use it must be within comparatively easy reach of the mass of the population? I suppose that is so.

768. Then, wherever you go, to be within easy reach of the mass of the population, you must be somewhere in the suburbs? If it is a necessary condition. If it is necessary that there should be buildings of this kind, they should be erected in localities where they will be least objectionable to the public. Even if the Government had to go to a little more expense in providing a tramway, I think they would be justified in the expenditure. The tramway could be used, not only by those going to the institution, but by those living in the neighbourhood.

769. The proposed site is remote, is it not, from any dense population? I have been living at Randwick for twenty-three or twenty-four years. When I first went to live there two omnibuses took all the people backwards and forwards. The development of the eastern suburbs has been phenomenal, and if that has been the case within the last few years, we may expect an increase in a still larger ratio in the future. Such a building as that proposed is more objectionable in an absolutely residential suburb than in a business suburb.

770. In which direction is there a tendency to increase residences at Randwick? Some like the westerly and some like the easterly aspect. Some Government blocks have been recently sold. There is, to a large extent, an increase of residences on the eastern side of the town, but it is also spreading to the westward.

771. If the present holders of land close to the proposed building do not object to it, why do people far away from it object to it? I object to the proposal on altogether broader grounds. If I had land in the neighbourhood, and thought the building would improve my property, I should still, from a feeling of citizenship, which I think should be in all of us, consider, not my own advantage or profit, but rather the advantage of the community.

772. As a citizen, you would also wish to assist all Government work? Yes.

773. If it appeared to a Department a matter of supreme importance in the administration of justice that it should be within easy reach of the centre of Sydney, you would consent to some inconvenience in order that the Government might be accommodated? Yes; and if it involved more expense to erect such a building as a penitentiary at some distance from the city rather than in immediate proximity to it, I should

say

J. See, Esq., M.P. say that the Government ought to undertake the increased expenditure. They would be quite justified in doing so. It is a matter of public convenience.

14 July, 1899. 774. You admit that the site is very secluded now? It is in a hollow really.

775. If the gaol were built, persons settling there would come to the gaol, the gaol would not be brought to them? Quite so.

776. So that persons building in the neighbourhood would know what they were doing? Yes; but if you wanted to put up a house you would hardly build it with a wall of such a magnificent establishment as a principal aspect.

777. If you bought a piece of ground fronting the wall of a gaol, you would have no reason to complain afterwards of the presence of the gaol? Of course not.

778. Then you come back to my original suggestion: That if persons in the immediate vicinity of a gaol do not object to it, there is no reason why persons at some distance from it should object to it? I object to a gaol in such a situation on altogether broader grounds. There are plenty of places on the Southern line which would serve the purpose.

779. Could you get any suitable place on the Southern line on this side of Picton? I was referring to the Kiama line.

780. Even there you would not find a suitable place until you got beyond Sutherland? That would be within half an hour from Sydney, and it would take half an hour to go from Randwick to Sydney by tram. If ordinary vehicles were used it would take quite half an hour to go from the Court to the penitentiary.

781. Mr. Watson.] You suggested that it might be possible to get a site beyond Sutherland on the South Coast line? Yes.

782. The following evidence has been given to the Committee:—

305. Have you had an opportunity of examining other sites in suitable localities about the city to ascertain if the proposed prisons could be better situated elsewhere? Yes; a piece of land was pointed out to me at Liverpool, but I thought it was too far away, and another piece of land at Maroubra Bay I considered open to the same objection. We must have a place near to the police courts, because of the floating population of female prisoners and vagrants, ranging from thirty to fifty a night, with which we have to deal. The police vans have to collect these persons from the police courts of the city and convey them to the prisons, and it is, therefore, necessary that buildings of this kind should be close to the city.

You see that expert opinion would seem to point to the conclusion that a place so far away as 20 or 30 miles would be too far from the place of collection of this class of persons;—in view of that expert opinion, do you think it would be possible to go so far away as you suggest? Yes, I think so. Prisoners could be accommodated for one or two nights as they are accommodated at present. The sending of persons to the penitentiary would depend upon the period of sentence.

783. The Comptroller-General of Prisons stated that it was his desire to deal with this class of persons in such a way as to take them from the court-room in which they were sentenced to the place in which they were to be confined during their brief period of imprisonment, in such a way as to prevent their mixing in the slightest degree with prisoners in the other gaols? I do not dispute the opinion of Captain Neitenstein or other officials as to the suitability of this site; but I claim to be quite as good a judge, if not a better judge than they are, whether it is a good thing to have such a place in the neighbourhood of a place like Randwick. Such places should be kept as far away as possible from population. We do not want these festering sores blistering in the sun before everyone's eyes if they can possibly be removed. I think the proposition to erect such a building at Randwick, or in any other populous suburb, is a bad one.

784. If you went as far away as you suggest would you get the same advantage in the way of sewerage or water supply? You could easily obtain a water supply with a rainfall like ours with tanks. As to the sewerage system, I do not know whether it would go near the proposed building; but, in connection with the establishment of buildings such as that proposed, we know that there are sewage farms, and such a place might be utilised with advantage in connection with a building of this description. The difficulties you suggest can be got rid of. It is only a matter of expenditure, and not a very great sum either.

785. The contention of the prison authorities seems to be that while some of the older gaols would suit them better for dealing with this class of persons, because of their proximity to the centre of the city, yet they are so designed as to be unfit for the purpose unless an extraordinary expense were incurred. They have not the necessary area, nor the economical arrangement of cells admitting of cheap supervision and isolation? When it becomes a question of expending £118,000 for the purpose of a building such as that proposed, I should be quite prepared to expend even more if necessary, in order to have it in a place where it would be less objectionable.

786. Do you think that the erection of the institution further out towards Maroubra Bay, with a tramway extension, would lessen your objections from the public point of view? Not much; I think it would be objectionable to put it anywhere about there. That land will become very valuable indeed. It will become as thickly populated as is the land round about Randwick and Waverley to-day. There is no better site in the world for suburban residences than the land from Randwick to La Perouse and along the Bunnerong-road towards Waterloo.

787. You do not anticipate any actual discomfort to the people of Randwick in the shape of noise or anything of that description? I suppose 800 people would make a certain amount of noise, but it would not affect me in the least, nor would the fact of the prison being there affect me. If it were proposed to put such a building at Waverley or in the neighbourhood of South Head I should object to it equally. I object to such buildings being erected upon our beauty spots.

James Robertson, sworn, and examined:—

J. Robertson, 14 July, 1899. 788. Chairman.] You are a resident of Randwick? Yes; I have resided there for twenty years. I was an alderman for a considerable number of years, and I was also mayor for three years.

789. You are acquainted with the proposal before the Committee? Yes.

790. Were you at the public meeting at Randwick at which this proposal was discussed? Yes. It was a meeting initiated by Mr. Coulter, the Superintendent of the Randwick Asylum. I do not suppose there were more than fifty persons present.

791. Out of a population of 7,000? Yes.

792. Did the people of Randwick generally know that there was to be a meeting? Yes.

793. Then the fact of their not attending may be said to be due to their not taking much interest in the question? Just so.

794.

794. How do you view this proposal? I see no objection to it whatever. Having regard to the purpose for which the penitentiary is intended—that is, the confining of short-sentenced prisoners—I take it that you must have it within easy distance of the courts, and I do not know that in those circumstances a much better site than that proposed could be chosen. You might, perhaps, get a piece of land nearer Sydney; for instance, there is a piece of Government land at the back of Mount Rennie, but I do not know whether it would be available. The site proposed is a desirable site in other respects. It is close to the sewerage system, it has the advantage of the city water supply, and it is not low ground.
795. In what part of Randwick do you reside? Opposite the "Royal Hotel."
796. That is near the asylum? Yes.
797. You would be as close to the proposed site as the majority of the Randwick residents? Closer than a great number of them.
798. You are on the edge of the population towards the proposed site? Yes.
799. So that if anyone had reason to object to the proposal from a sentimental standpoint it would be yourself? I should have quite as much reason to object to it as would anyone else in Randwick, unless it might be persons at the bottom of Botany-street. I have spoken to several of the trainers there, and I understand that instead of their being against the proposal they are all really in favour of it.
800. You are living about half a mile from the proposed site? Fully half a mile.
801. Between the population there and the site there is a great growth of trees? It is practically vacant country. From the "Royal Hotel" corner there is the asylum block. There are a few persons in Botany-street, but that would be the only population between the place where I reside and the site.
802. In the densely populated part of Randwick you could not see the penitentiary unless you went about three storeys high? You could not see it at all. No portion of Randwick could overlook it except the trainers' cottages.
803. We saw Mr. Allsop, a resident there, and he stated that the people there did not object to the proposal at all? He spoke to me about the matter. The people there are all in favour of it.
804. It is proposed to erect the female penitentiary on the portion of the site now being cultivated as a garden; that would necessitate the gaol gate being almost opposite that little group of houses occupied by Mr. Allsop and others;—do you not think it would be of advantage to put both prisons right away at the southern end of the block? I do, and facing Rainbow-street.
805. That would be even further away from the population of Randwick? Yes. The southern end of the block, I think, is the better situation. The gardens are on the lower portion of the block. If the buildings were at the southern end they would, I think, be on higher ground.
806. That would be an advantage? Distinctly so, giving better drainage.
807. If persons were brought from the police courts by way of Bunnerong-road branch tramway to the penitentiary the people of Randwick would never see them at all? They would see little or nothing; but wherever you go with traffic of that sort some one has to see it.
808. Mr. See objects to the proposal on the broad ground of such an institution being placed anywhere near Sydney;—do you not on broad grounds also recognise that a prison for short-sentenced prisoners must be within reasonable access of the police courts? Certainly I do; and with regard to prisons being an eyesore or nuisance, I do not think that is so. I do not think that the presence of Darlinghurst Gaol has injured Darlinghurst. The place has, perhaps, benefited by it. I lived within 200 yards of the gaol at Bathurst, and during the whole of that time I did not hear any noise, and, moreover, the very best properties were immediately around the gaol; when it was about to be removed the people of Bathurst were not at all anxious that it should be taken out of the town. They certainly did not want the gaol taken to Orange or some other place.
809. As a gentleman of leisure, you move about Randwick a great deal every day;—do you think there is any strong consensus of feeling there against the proposal? For every person to whom I have spoken who is against the proposal there are three or four in favour of it—I refer mostly to persons who would be in the vicinity of the penitentiary. They think that it will do good to the locality, and will open up land which has been lying idle ever since Captain Cook came. There will be warders and others who will want houses for their families.
810. As a long resident of the locality, you must have observed that while population has spread rapidly to the north of the Randwick Road, away to the south in the direction of the land proposed to be used for the penitentiary, settlement has been stagnant, so to speak? Quite so. That is due to the Government keeping the land locked up. There would have been buildings right along to Maroubra if the Government had not blocked it.
811. Do you think that the utilisation of this site of 50 acres for a penitentiary would have the effect of preventing settlement in that direction? Certainly not.
812. You think the site quite free from the objections raised by Mr. See? I think so.
813. *Mr. Watson.* You own some properties at Randwick? Yes.
814. Therefore, you have some idea of the possibilities of the sale of the land in the district? Yes.
815. I daresay you heard the opinion expressed by a previous witness to the effect that the construction of this prison would depreciate the value of the large area of Government land in the neighbourhood;—you do not agree with that? No; I think the erection of the penitentiary will have absolutely the opposite effect.

SATURDAY, 15 JULY, 1899.

[The Committee met in the Office of the Goulburn Gaol, at 3 p.m.]

Present:—

JOHN PERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Samuel McCauley, Deputy Comptroller and Inspector of Prisons, sworn, and examined:—

S. McCauley. 816. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Service—connected with prisons? Upwards of twenty-three years.

15 July, 1899. 817. How long have you held your present position? About three years as Deputy Comptroller and Inspector. Previously I acted as accountant and examiner for five years.

818. By reason of your position you have had opportunities of observing the working of different systems? Yes, I have.

819. There have been some alterations made lately in the system, have there not? Very considerable.

820. Have the alterations been long enough in use to enable you to express an opinion as to whether the system now adopted is better than the old one? Yes. The marked improvement of the present system is very readily seen by one accustomed to prison treatment. I have written a report respecting the changes that have been made in the administration of the Prisons Department during the last two years, which I think embodies pretty well all the information you might wish to obtain from me.

821. You say you have written a report on the subject? Yes; an honest expression of opinion to my chief, the Comptroller-General.

822. Would you mind reading it? With pleasure. It is as follows:—

To any one possessing a knowledge of the prison treatment obtaining in this Colony, there can be only one opinion as to the beneficial effects derived from the various changes made in the administration during the past two years. The improvement in the night-watches, whereby the officers in charge are now compelled to be constantly on the alert, instead of being provided with beds, and, as frequently occurred, being awakened from their slumbers by the sentries they were supposed to watch; the numbering of prisoners, instead of calling them by their names; the marching of them to and from labour, instead of allowing them to break from their ranks and proceed to their yards in disorder; the special attention now paid to the cleanliness of the prison and clothing of prisoners, has been the means of improving the discipline of the gaols of the Colony. But the most important change is that of the introduction of the restricted association, and the abolition of the yard system. A prisoner now desirous of reforming has every opportunity for doing so, and he will receive every assistance from the officers to attain that end. Under the old system this was almost impossible. To the well-disposed it is a great boon to have a cell to themselves, with a light at night, whereby they are enabled to study good books and thus improve themselves. Of course, to the old criminals, these changes are very distasteful, and they do not take kindly to them. This is to be expected, as they would much prefer a continuance of the old state of affairs, whereby they could terrorise and intimidate their less criminal associates—by day in compelling them to share indulgence earned by them by labour, while at night, in the associated cells, they boast of their evil achievements, and otherwise contaminate their associates. During my experience I have frequently heard prisoners, who were in gaol for the first time, complain of having to associate with, and sleep in the same cell with, prisoners steeped in crime, whose whole conversation was boasting how they committed crimes, and debating the most successful way of continuing the same. Further, any protestations of good intentions were made the subject of ridicule, and if desirous of following their devotional exercises (which are not so rare among prisoners as may be supposed), they were sworn and jeered at by their cell-mates. It requires no comment from me to say the bad effect this must have had on those who were trying to pick themselves up for a new start in life, and the punishment to them must have been doubly severe, and the chance of reformation further removed. The new system is the death-knell to all this kind of thing, and it is surprising to find the anxious inquiries now being made by old offenders as to the cost of passage to San Francisco and other places out of the Colony; not that I believe they intend reforming, but the changes made in prison treatment are very obnoxious to them, and they intend striking out for "fresh woods and pastures new," where restricted association in prison is not the order of the day.

The setting aside of Goulburn Gaol for first offenders only must alone be attended with good results. Having fallen for the first time, the prisoner will not meet old gaol-birds, and on discharge will have a better chance of obtaining employment, without being molested and blackmailed (as has frequently occurred) by confirmed criminals whom he has, in the past, been unfortunately compelled to form the acquaintance of when a prisoner in gaol. I am certain it will be the means of saving from careers of crime—by stopping them from joining the criminal ranks, and restoring them to their families as good members of society—many who have once made a mistake and profited by the experience gained, and thus prove not only beneficial to themselves, but a saving to the State.

823. Do you know what is proposed to be done at Randwick? Yes; the Comptroller-General has told me what you purpose doing there.

824. Have you seen the plans? Yes, I have.

825. It is proposed to adopt the separate-cell system throughout the whole of those prisons? I am very strongly in favour of that. With the view of reforming a man, and getting him on his feet again, it is undoubtedly a better system. You can deal with the men individually, instead of only collectively. You give the clergymen a better opportunity of bringing about a man's reformation. Even if a man showed a tendency to straighten himself up, he used to be shut up in a yard with fifty or sixty other prisoners; whereas now, under the separate-cell system, he can carry out any good intentions that he may have, and we give him all the assistance we can to enable him to do so. I think that this must commend itself as a splendid move.

826. From what the prisoners themselves have said, you are quite convinced that they have now a better chance of reforming themselves? Yes; I am positive that that is the case. Some of them may not care very much about it, but the well-disposed men among the prisoners are all glad to have the separate-cell system.

827. It is the well-disposed who would be likely to reform;—the others are not so much worthy of consideration? Yes; they would not care much for it.

828. In the female prison at Randwick it is proposed to have radiating wings;—according to your experience, is that a better system than wings arranged parallel? Yes; certainly I prefer that.

829. The observation is more perfect? Just so.

830. We have seen here to-day a good deal of agricultural work going on;—do you find that that has a beneficial effect on the prisoners who do it? That is proven by the fact that it is not within my knowledge a man being locked up for extra punishment who was being employed at that labour. Frequent requests are made by prisoners to be employed at agricultural work. The prisoners take very much to it. For instance, I had some requests to-day.

831.

831. In the workshops generally, have you much trouble with the prisoners? The majority of the men would prefer working out in the fresh air, in the open fields, instead of in the close confinement of the prison. Another thing is that if a man does not get on well with the other prisoners in the gaol, there is, under our present system, a suitable opportunity of keeping him employed outside the gaol walls doing congenial work. S. McCauley.
15 July, 1899.

832. Comparing the offences in gaol under the separate-cell system with those committed under the old system, how do they compare;—are the results of the separate-cell system better, according to your own observation, than the results are where the prisoners are associated? Decidedly.

833. There are, I suppose, fewer offences against the regulations? Yes. When there are three men in a cell—or in some larger gaols five—if a man misconducts himself, that may necessitate the punishment of other men who are altogether innocent of the misconduct; but when a man is in a cell by himself, you can easily find out who misconducts himself. There is at present a man being punished for an offence the perpetrator of which we were easily able to locate under the separate-cell system.

834. How many punishments have you here generally? Last month two prisoners were punished for offences against the gaol regulations, and so far this month one has been punished.

835. How many prisoners have you here now? I think that the state of the roll now is 275 males and one female.

836. How comes it about that there is only one female in this particular gaol? In carrying out the improvements that have been introduced by the Comptroller-General, female prisoners with no hope of reformation—such as those who belong to the prostitute class—are sent to Cockatoo Island. At Darlinghurst we have small offenders, and Bathurst Gaol has been set apart for the classification of long-sentenced women. We can separate them there better. They are each given a single cell—they are not associated.

837. There being room in Goulburn Gaol for so many more female prisoners, can you explain the necessity for putting up a new building for females at Randwick? I presume you have been at Biloela.

838. Apart from that, we want the benefit of your knowledge? I think that nobody could go to Biloela without seeing that that is a very undesirable place for female prisoners, and that in order to deal with these women the separate-cell system should be in vogue, the same as we are now dealing here with male prisoners. I think there are 120 or 110 women in Biloela. Ten or twelve women may be sent to Goulburn Gaol at any time, and then it is competent for the governor to specially engage a local lady to assist the matron.

839. From what I can gather from your report, I should say that you aim more at reformation than at punishment? Undoubtedly it will lessen punishment.

840. You think that in order to carry out the new system it is absolutely necessary to put up new buildings? Yes; I think it is absolutely necessary to have such a building as that which has been outlined before you, to be erected near Randwick. There are many cases of young women forced to go into company, as at Cockatoo Island, where there is no hope. Quite recently I asked my chief about two young women, in whom I took an interest, at Cockatoo Island. We hoped that by writing to their father and mother to meet them, and by getting a clergyman to take an interest in them we should be able to pick them up; but the influence of their companions seemed to be greater than any we could exercise, and they were soon back at Cockatoo Island again. If the Comptroller-General's system were in vogue, I have no doubt that the lives of many such young women would be saved from misery.

841. You know the site proposed for the new buildings at Randwick? I know pretty well where it is, but I have not been on the ground.

842. It is rather close to the most thickly populated part of New South Wales;—do you think it is advisable to have it so close? I cannot see any harm in that. This gaol is no detriment to the district of Goulburn—I think it is rather an ornament to it.

843. From your experience as Deputy-Comptroller of Prisons, you think that some other system of dealing with female prisoners than that at present in vogue is absolutely necessary? I am positive of it. I think that the state of affairs, so far as Cockatoo Island is concerned, calls for urgent attention, and that it can be met readily by the carrying out of the Comptroller-General's proposal in connection with the construction of the proposed buildings at Randwick.

844. The plans that you have seen lend themselves to a better classification of prisoners? Undoubtedly that is the case.

845. *Mr. Trickett.*] The cells here seem to be very capacious;—do you think they are of the right size, or are they too small or too large? If possible, I should like them to be even larger, in view of the time that each prisoner spends in his cell.

846. What is their capacity? Eight hundred cubic feet is what we aim at. The cells in this gaol may, roughly speaking, give from 500 to 600.

847. Seeing that the penitentiary and prison at Randwick are intended mostly for short-sentenced prisoners, do you think that 700 cubic feet per cell would be ample? Yes; 400 or 500 would be ample.

848. Seven hundred would be liberal? Yes.

849. There has been some opposition to the erection of the buildings south of the Randwick asylum, on the ground that it is not nice to have such buildings in the neighbourhood. One gentleman of position suggested that possibly the prisoners could be sent to somewhere up the Northern railway, or in the direction of Sutherland, on the South Coast line;—seeing that the proposed buildings will have to accommodate sometimes very short-sentenced prisoners, do you think it is desirable that those buildings should be a remote distance from the various police courts of the city? On the contrary, I think it is absolutely necessary that those buildings should be in close proximity to the city. They should be to all intents and purposes a metropolitan gaol, as close as we can get it to the city. I do not like to have a gaol situated in the heart of a city, as Darlinghurst is, but a gaol out at Randwick would, I think, be suitably situated, and by using the tramway which is contemplated by the Comptroller-General, we could take prisoners thither in a very short time.

850. Have you ever heard of any complaints at Darlinghurst from surrounding residents by reason of discharged prisoners annoying them? Never in my life.

Alexander William Mackay, Governor of Goulburn Gaol, sworn, and examined:—

A. W.
Mackay.
15 July, 1899.

851. *Chairman.*] How long have you held your present position? I have been in the Department seven months. I have been here about six months.

852. *Mr. Watson.*] During your term here, have you had an opportunity of ascertaining the proportion that the punishments for breaches of gaol regulations during that period bear as compared with similar punishments previously? I have only had access to the principal reports. I have last year's printed reports here, and I have also reports for previous years. I have read them all, and a casual glance at them will show any one that the punishments for breaches of gaol regulations are much fewer.

853. You mean that the convictions for breaches of gaol regulations have been much fewer under the new system than they were under the old one? Infinitely so. There is no question about that.

854. Do you care to express an opinion, either favourable or otherwise, in respect in the restricted association system now in operation? Without hesitation I should say that the comparison is absolutely in favour of the present system. Of course, I have spoken to all the men in the gaol—I make it a study to know them personally—and I have got their opinion, as some of you have done to-day.

855. And what is the consensus of opinion amongst the prisoners on the subject of restricted association? Absolutely in favour of the restricted association system. I do not know a single man in this gaol who has spoken against it. All are in favour of it.

856. This gaol is at present used only for the keeping of first offenders? It has been set apart for first offenders, but we have several old hands here, who happen to be good tradesmen, and we happen to require them—they are useful. We keep them apart from the other prisoners, and they do no harm being here, although they are old gaol-birds; and I have obtained their opinion.

857. I presume you do not purpose taking in any other old offenders when these have served their time? No; these will go away shortly, I understand.

858. Now, as to the opinions of the old offenders, who might, perhaps, be expected to have some liking for the old system;—have they expressed any opinion? They prefer the present restricted association system.

859. From your acquaintance with the gaol systems of the Colony, do you think that the State is justified in putting up new buildings with a view of carrying out this system further? I certainly think that if the prisoners generally could be classified a little more—especially if the female prisoners could be separated—it would be a move in the right direction.

860. Since your taking office at Goulburn, you have, I understand, extended the gardening operations very considerably? Yes.

861. How does that experiment "pan out"? I think it has a most beneficial effect upon the men, both morally and physically.

862. And do you think, from a commercial standpoint, it has been worth your while to engage in it? Certainly. I think it is a very good investment, and I expect it to pay all expenses very shortly.

863. When you say "pay all expenses," do you mean all extra expense incurred by entering upon gardening, or do you mean from some other point of view? I mean the extra expense incurred by introducing a system of irrigation—pump and pipes.

864. But over and above (say) the interest on the cost of the machinery involved, do you think there is sufficient return to justify the experiment? Certainly; and I think it could be extended a great deal more.

865. Have you heard anything of the proposal we are inquiring into at the present time—to erect new buildings on the Bunnerong Road, near Randwick? I noticed something about it in the paper some time ago, but that is all I have known of it.

866. It is proposed to take, for the purpose of this penitentiary and female prison, an area of 50 acres, consisting almost wholly of sandy soil; from your knowledge of the gardening operations here, do you think that the men could be profitably employed on those 50 acres—when I say "profitably employed" I mean, of course, comparatively speaking? I certainly think so.

867. Do you think there would be room for the employment of a large number, on that area, at close gardening? Certainly. I am employing at the present time, on the average, not more than ten outside.

868. And what area have you under cultivation? I have been cultivating about 6 acres, but I shall have 30 acres under cultivation shortly. I should be able to find employment for 100 men on my 30 acres comfortably.

869. So it is to be presumed that on the 40 acres which it is proposed to set aside for the purpose in connection with the gaol on the Bunnerong Road, near Randwick, such employment could be found for quite, if not more than, 100 men? Yes, I think so.

870. With that area of ground, I presume, they would produce a great deal more than was necessary for the inmates of the two prisons which it is proposed to erect there—that is to say, for 800 prisoners? Much more.

871. You think, then, there would be a surplus that might be made use of in other Government institutions, such as asylums? I should think so, if the soil is any good at all.

872. It is a very sandy soil which, with water, and some manuring, I think, would do well? Yes; with night-soil used on it.

873. Now, with regard to the women's prison, which it is proposed to erect on the same site; we have been told that it is not an advisable thing to have the long-sentenced women prisoners scattered over the country;—do you agree with that? Certainly.

874. You think it better to concentrate them where they can be given separate and special treatment? I think so.

875. So you think, from that point of view, the present proposal is justified? Certainly.

876. *Mr. Trickett.*] We noticed in our walk through the gaol to-day, the making of boots, clothing, buckets, tinware, hats, and also the growing of crops and vegetables, by means of prison labour; I suppose that the products of those industries are confined entirely to persons in the Government establishments—they do not enter in any way into outside competition with tradesmen or mechanics of any kind? In no way whatever.

877. Those are your instructions, and that is the general system so far as you know? Yes; we work for Government institutions only.

878. *Chairman.*] How many hours out of the twenty-four are the prisoners here confined by themselves? They are confined by themselves from 4.15 p.m. on Saturday, and from 4.10 p.m. on other days, until 6.30 a.m. the next morning, both winter and summer. Our time-table provides for that.

879.

879. The rest of the time they can associate in the day time? They are associated in the workshops. They are also associated for ten minutes at a time in the exercise yards—for sanitary purposes, and that sort of thing.

880. Have any of them complained of the length of time they are compelled to be by themselves? I have never heard a complaint.

881. You make it less irksome to them, I believe, than it would otherwise be, by giving them books to read, and letting them have the electric light in their cells? Yes.

882. Do you know if that is a new idea in prison management? In this gaol it has been in vogue for one year—since we got the electric light.

883. Has it had a beneficial effect on the prisoners? A wonderful effect. They are perfectly contented.

884. They are in a better frame of mind, and more likely to turn out better citizens when they get out, are they? Certainly. These men appear to me to be quite contented.

885. You have said you could find work for 100 men in growing crops;—do you mean 100 men working, say, eight hours a day each? Yes.

886. Would you have them out in squads of so many each? They are in the fields for about five and a half hours. The 100 would be all out at the same time in gangs of four, each gang in charge of a warder.

887. Suppose that the whole of the ground were fenced with a galvanised iron fence, would not a less number of warders than one to a gang of four prisoners be sufficient—one warder to four men appears to me to be rather a large proportion? Of course if we had a high gaol-wall surrounding the fields, which it would be impossible to get over, we could do with a great many fewer warders for the outside gangs.

888. I noticed a heap of broken stone outside the gaol;—supposing there were a quarry close handy, do you think that the ordinary prisoners could build a wall of concrete? I think so. We should require to show them how to do it.

889. Do you think it would be advisable to do so? I think it would be a very good thing if we had a high wall all around the grounds; but one of our paddocks is removed from the gaol, and to take that in it would require a very long wall. What I call our "river" paddock is entirely removed from the gaol, but we could easily put a wall around the grounds immediately adjacent to the gaol.

890. But you could find useful work for all the prisoners here, I suppose, in the workshops, without setting them to that work? Yes; for all that we have here at present.

891. *Mr. Watson.*] Would the erection of a sufficiently high and strong wall be likely to economise in supervision to such an extent as to pay probably for itself, or save the amount of its cost by reducing the number of the warders? I think it would in time.

892. *Mr. Trickett.*] In answer to some questions, you referred to a kind of separate system in dealing with the prisoners in their cells—as regards the time when they are absent from work, and when they are having the meals; but that does not apply to their ordinary avocations, when they work in groups, and are not shut off one from the other by partitions or anything of that kind; they then work just the same as workmen in an ordinary factory—in fact, as we saw them working to-day? Exactly. During the ordinary hours of labour, from 8 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with an hour out for dinner, they are, of course, associated.

893. They are treated like ordinary employees would be? Like ordinary work-people in a factory.

894. There is also a system of drill now in vogue in Goulburn gaol? Yes; for youths under 25 years of age.

895. The prisoners work together the same as ordinary workmen in factories? Yes.

896. The system of separate treatment which prevails here, and which it is sought to establish in the new penitentiary and gaol, has for its object, I presume, the keeping of the prisoners separated at times when they are idle, and are apt to get into bad habits, and bad conversation, and so on? Yes; and in those times the majority of them prefer to be separate. They appreciate their solitude.

MONDAY, 17 JULY, 1899.

Present:—

JOHN PERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.

The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.

ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Arthur Herbert Collis, Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, sworn, and examined:—

897. *Dr. Garran.*] How long have you been Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol? Since August, 1897.

898. Were you in the Service prior to being Governor of Darlinghurst? I was Deputy-Comptroller of Prisons for a number of years. I have been twenty-four years in the Department, and have a good general knowledge of the prisons of the Colony.

899. Your attention has been concentrated at Darlinghurst since you have been Governor there? Yes.

900. Is the gaol pretty full at present? Yes; last night there were 465 male and 19 female prisoners there.

901. Does that fill up your accommodation? That depends upon whether you put more than one in a cell; if you do not do that, it more than fills the place.

902. You understand that this inquiry is as to the expediency of building a new gaol in the neighbourhood of Sydney, partly for females and partly for the short-sentence male prisoners; what we want to know is what effect that would have upon Darlinghurst Gaol—to what extent it would relieve the gaol? We have been relieved for some time past by a transference of prisoners to other gaols, notably to Biloela. Not so many females are now received at Darlinghurst, as they are sent to Biloela.

903. Would it be a convenience to you to be relieved of the female prisoners altogether? Yes; a proper classification of prisoners in the gaols could then be made.

904.

A. W.
Mackay.

15 July, 1899.

A. H. Collis.

17 July, 1899.

- A. H. Collis.
17 July, 1899.
904. You have to keep up the gaol staff whether the prisoners be few or many? Yes; but the staff has been reduced lately. One wing, formerly used by females, is now occupied by males, and the female staff has been reduced accordingly.
905. How many short-sentence prisoners are in Darlinghurst Gaol—say, from sentences of six months? About 200 males, as a rule.
906. Out of how many? 465.
907. Very nearly half? Yes.
908. If they were all taken away from you, would you have more room than you want? I could not say that we should have more room than we should want, because every prisoner would then be kept in a separate cell. The number of prisoners I gave you just now is the number that were in the gaol last night; but the number fluctuates very much. We have had as many as seventy-two prisoners come into the gaol in one day.
909. If these short-sentence prisoners were taken away, could you make your system of discipline more effective than it is now? Much more so, because association is one of the worst features in the gaol now, though we are endeavouring to restrict it as far as possible.
910. Then your system of discipline is affected by the large number of prisoners you have? Yes; there is, of course, more danger of contamination through the association in the cells at night, which may result in offences being committed there. I think there should never be more than one prisoner in a cell at any time.
911. Supposing you got rid of the women and short-sentence male prisoners, you would then become a gaol practically for long-sentence prisoners? That is a matter that would rest with the Comptroller-General.
912. There is an idea that a gaol of that kind should be rather outside the city than inside it? I do not think it desirable to have a gaol for long-sentence prisoners in the city.
913. But if we build a gaol to take away from you the short-sentence prisoners, Darlinghurst would then become a gaol for prisoners with long sentences? Yes, it would.
914. Is there any need for a gaol of that kind? The proximity of the police courts makes a gaol like Darlinghurst necessary; but if provision were made for the conveyance of prisoners from the police courts a little way out of the city, I do not think there is any need for a gaol for long-sentence prisoners in the city.
915. I mean that with a plan to provide for women and short-sentence prisoners in a gaol close to the suburbs, Darlinghurst would seem to be rather in the wrong place? It would.
916. Then, it being where it is, we have to consider whether, after relieving it of its short-sentence prisoners we should keep it to its present functions, and allow it to remain as a long-sentence prison? I take it that we should have about 484 single cells in Darlinghurst when the short-sentence prisoners are taken away. In many ways it is very undesirable to have short-sentence prisoners in Darlinghurst; it is undesirable, for instance, to have them with others on the works carried on in the gaol.
917. The present system is not, for the purposes of discipline, a good one? No; it would be a great improvement if the prisoners were better classified.
918. Could you utilise all the space which the female prisoners will give up? Yes.
919. If we build the proposed gaol, shall we be over-building for male prisoners? I think not, because it is very desirable to have better classification.
920. The tendency of your evidence is to this effect, that at present Darlinghurst Gaol is not quite equal to all the claims made upon it? It is not, as evidenced by the constant transfers of prisoners, and the necessity for associating in some cases.
921. You are aware of the discipline which is now carried out at Goulburn and Bathurst? I have never seen the discipline, but I know what it is.
922. Is your discipline at Darlinghurst up to the level of the discipline at Goulburn? I think the discipline of Darlinghurst Gaol is all that can be expected under the circumstances; but so long as there is association you will not be able to reform the prisoners.
923. That is the principal difficulty at Darlinghurst? The principal difficulty is association. We do away with that as much as possible.
924. By the term "association," what you mean is association after working hours? Not while in the workshops under supervision, because there is no association there, except being together. When I am speaking of association, I mean association in the cells, and also in the yards.
925. The distinction you draw is between being at work and not at work? Yes.
926. They are under supervision at work? I would not call that association in the sense in which I have been using the term.
927. But still they are together? They are; but there can be no contamination then.
928. So far as Darlinghurst Gaol is concerned, you think the construction of this new gaol would be an advantage? I do; but I may also mention that Darlinghurst Gaol now is not in such a bad state as regards numbers, on account of Biloela being utilised by sending them straight there from the police courts instead of to Darlinghurst; so that the question will have to be raised as between Darlinghurst and Biloela, because the latter at present is relieving the former.
929. Do you send any of your overflow to Biloela? Not many now. All prisoners of a certain class, all the prostitute class, are sent over there.
930. You are aware of the discipline at Biloela? I do not like Biloela, because they are all thrown together there.
931. It is not a suitable site? I think nothing could be worse than the association at Biloela.
932. It is proposed to do away with Biloela if this new gaol is constructed, and to make the new gaol take the place of the other? So I assume.
933. Do you think that would be a great improvement? I do. I understand that as many as from forty to sixty women of the lowest class are in one corridor together all night.
934. Looking at the fact that it is proposed to take all the Biloela prisoners, and to relieve you of all the women and all short-sentence prisoners, do you think the proposed gaol is at all on too expensive a scale? I cannot say. I have not seen sufficient of the plans to offer an opinion. I have only seen the plans here, and just casually at the Comptroller-General's Office.
935. But there is room for some additional accommodation in Sydney? It is absolutely necessary if you wish to prevent people from falling lower.
- 936.

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936. It is a real want in the present administration? I think so.

937. *Mr. Trickett.*] In the division of the cells in the new gaol it is proposed to use what is known as the Monier system of architecture? I know what it is.

938. That will leave a very thin partition between the prisoners in their cells;—has any experiment been tried with such thin walls in view of the fact that prisoners have means, by knocking and otherwise, of communicating with each other;—do you think the use of the Monier system will avoid any possibility of that kind? That could be prevented by a sufficient staff. Of course they would be locked up if they committed themselves.

939. You think there would be no fear of discipline being infringed by reason of having such thin partitions between the cells? I think the thicker the walls the better.

940. If a thin iron wall is to do, you might as well have a wooden wall? The idea of having the prisoners in separate cells is to prevent them from communicating with each other, either by word of mouth or by signs? I could not say what they would be able to do with the Monier system of architecture; I have not seen it tried yet. An experiment is being tried at Darlinghurst but it is not completed yet, and there it would not matter so much because the walls are very thick. In that gaol it would be merely dividing one cell from the other; it would not be right through the building. It would be only every second cell it would affect.

941. From certain of the citizens of Randwick we have had the objection that inasmuch as the prison will be about half a mile from the Randwick Asylum it may become a nuisance to the residents;—during the time you have been at Darlinghurst Gaol, and the very many years you have been in the Comptroller-General's Office, have you heard of any complaints of that kind? None whatever. The price of property round about Darlinghurst would disprove that.

942. You know the site of the proposed gaol? I have a very good idea of where it is.

943. It is half a mile to the south of the Benevolent Asylum—over towards the Rifle Range. Do you think the residents of Randwick, who are well removed from that site, are likely to be inconvenienced or annoyed by the presence of the prison? I think it is most unlikely.

944. From your knowledge of the present Government and the deportation of prisoners, and from your knowledge of the fact that this new gaol is to be utilised for short-sentence prisoners who are dealt with very often by the score at the city police courts, do you think it would be desirable to have an establishment on the Illawarra line, somewhere about the National Park, or on the heights of North Shore, or on the North Shore line? You want the gaol to be handy for remand cases in the police courts. A great number of persons get twenty-four hours, and other short sentences.

945. You want the gaol so situated that they can be quickly deported? I think so.

946. In this new prison for female prisoners it is intended to introduce the radiating arrangement of cells;—what do you think of that proposal? I think it is a very good plan, because the supervision of the prisoners is rendered much easier. It requires a lesser staff than any other system does.

947. Do you think it is better than the lateral system? I think so.

948. How long has the system of allowing prisoners to have a light up to a certain hour at night been in vogue in Darlinghurst Gaol? It is not in vogue yet, except to a limited extent. The electric light is being placed in the cells.

949. To what extent? For the few separate treatment prisoners up to 8 o'clock.

950. Are those prisoners allowed to have books? Yes. One of the wings has just been supplied with electric light, and we are now waiting for the new dynamo to start the system.

951. Have you observed that allowing the prisoners an indulgence of that kind has a good effect or otherwise? I have not had any experience of prisoners having the use of lights, but I think it would go without saying that the men are only too glad to get them. The prisoners have been punished in times gone by for smuggling lights in.

952. What is the general practice in the Darlinghurst Gaol as to the hour of retirement, the lighting of the cells, and so on? There is no lighting of the cells. The men go into their cells at a quarter to 5 p.m., and are released next morning at a quarter to 7 a.m. all the year round.

953. So that in winter they are in the dark from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until they are released in the morning? That is so.

954. Do you not think it would be an improvement, if this separate system were introduced, that each man having his own cell should have the privilege of having a light up to about 8:30 p.m., and of being able to read approved books? I am sure it would be a very great benefit to the men, and to the discipline of the prison, too.

955. Has your experience so far led you to the conclusion that treatment of a rational and kind character is far better than the severe system which used to prevail? I certainly think so.

956. You think it has a moralising and good effect? I think so; but of course a great deal depends upon the characters you are dealing with.

957. Your experience has proved unmistakably that the separate cell system after working hours is the best one? I am positive of that.

958. And that the State would be well repaid any extra expense it may incur in providing for such treatment? Yes. In the case of a young man coming in for the first time, the association with the other prisoners must have a bad effect upon him. There is very little chance of a man reforming if he gets mixed up with the general body of prisoners; there is some chance of his reform if you keep him by himself; but otherwise there is none.

959. Seeing that the proposal under our consideration is largely designed upon that basis, do you recommend that as the system to be adopted? I do.

960. *Mr. Watson.*] What proportion of the male prisoners at Darlinghurst Gaol are at present put in single cells? The 7th class—that is, lads of 25 years of age and under—are always kept separate. The number ranges up to about seventy; but to-day there are only fifty-seven in the 7th class. These lads are taken out two hours a day, and put at physical drill.

961. Have they separate cells at night? Yes, and in the day, too.

962. Are there any others for whom you are able now to provide separate cells? Yes; the number of male prisoners in single cells last night was 194, and the number in associated cells was 241. We put them in single cells as far as the accommodation goes. If there were fewer prisoners in the gaol we should put them all in single cells.

963.

- A. H. Collis. 963. That is your object;—but you are hemmed in by circumstances to some extent? Just so.
- 17 July, 1899. 964. Are you able to provide prisoners awaiting trial with single cells? They always have a single cell. This wing which has just been divided by prison labour is used for their accommodation.
965. The short-sentenced prisoners, I understood you to tell Dr. Garran, have to work in association with the long-sentenced prisoners? Yes.
966. But I presume you do not allow them to mix in the associated cells at the present time? No; the short-sentenced men are put together.
967. Where you have to associate men you always have short-sentenced men or long-sentenced men associated together? Yes; men of the same class. The officers in charge of the wings take care to select men with a view to prevent contamination as much as possible. Then there is a large class of prisoners whom we cannot associate, on account of the nature of their offences; they must have single cells.
968. *Mr. Levien.*] From the plans you will observe that the cells in the new penitentiary are all facing outwards;—how would you arrange for taking their food into the cells in rough weather? We should have to make provision for keeping the food warm. In Darlinghurst Gaol it does not take three minutes to serve the whole of the gaol; but we have not got the cells there arranged in this way. This arrangement of the cells would be an advantage so far as ventilation is concerned.
969. In this new penitentiary each man will go into his cell to eat his meals? I take it that the food would be taken on barrows straight from the cooking-house, and it would be steaming hot when it was taken into the cell.
970. *Chairman.*] Suppose you were giving your opinion, what would you say? I fancy the dinners would be more liable to get cold than they would if the cells opened into an inner corridor.
971. *Mr. Levien.*] You know that the question of the meals always makes the most disturbance in a gaol? Yes.
972. How about the rains driving into the cells;—the doors would have to be made perfectly air-tight? There certainly would have to be a verandah provided. I have never seen a building planned like that one. It would be absolutely necessary with the weather we get to have a verandah or some protection. Even with the cells we have at Darlinghurst the rain is driven in by the wind into one or two parts.
973. The upper ones? Yes. At Darlinghurst the walls are very thick so that it would not be so bad there as it would where the walls are thinner. The corridors are a protection in the other gaols.
974. Is it proposed to give prisoners awaiting trial a light up to 8 o'clock at night the same as other prisoners? I think that is the intention. I am making provision in the cells for a light—I have not raised the question yet.
975. Do you think the unconvicted men ought to have lights? I do; I think it is better for all men to have lights.
976. A man who is not convicted at all ought to be allowed a light? I think he should be allowed a light in preference to others. I think it is a good thing in the interest of discipline, because the deprivation of light will make a man think twice before he misconducts himself.
977. *Chairman.*] I take it from your evidence that you do not approve of the plan, providing for the entrance to the cells from the outside of the building? It depends upon the amount of protection which is provided. I am not an architect, and therefore I cannot judge what size those verandahs will be. The verandahs would have to be very wide, and a great deal would also depend upon the aspect of the building.
- 978-9. Do you know of any reason why the corridor system should be set aside for this gallery system which is proposed here? Only for the purpose of giving better ventilation; that is the only reason I can see for the change. I have never seen a building planned like this one before. When we had a number of prisoners confined at night, and the doors were all thrown open in the morning, until recently at Darlinghurst the air in the corridors was very offensive. We have had the ceilings taken away and iron grills put in their places.
980. Are there not grills to all cells? I am speaking now of the corridors. All the cell doors open into the corridors—until recently at Darlinghurst the corridors had iron ceilings, but now we have had these ceilings replaced with iron grills, so that the air can go right through, and pass out under the eaves. The reason for this change is that the air shall be free.
981. With mechanical appliances for ventilation, do you think this proposal which is submitted to the Committee is a good one? That is a matter for an architect more than myself to say. I am rather inclined to think that it would be too much exposed to the weather; but it is a matter for an architect to deal with.
982. You think that there is too much exposure to the weather with these buildings as drawn on those plans? It appears so to me.
983. What do you think is a proper size to adopt for a cell? That is almost a medical question.
984. You have had practical experience, and sometimes practical experience differs from medical experience? Yes. As far as I can see, the cells being divided at Darlinghurst are quite large enough.
985. Of what size are those cells? They contain over 400 cubic feet since they were divided, and over 900 feet before they were divided.
986. The proposal is to give 585 cubic feet to each cell which measures 9 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 9 in;—would you consider that allowance ample? I think so. Some of the old cells measure 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 9 in. I look upon that size as rather small.
- 987-8. We are informed by the architect that while the cubic contents of a cell are only 585 feet, there are large openings for ventilation, and special ventilating shafts. In a climate like ours, do you think that is ample space for a prisoner? I have known prisoners to be in less space, and have never seen any detrimental effect from the confinement.
989. It is proposed, as you will observe from the plans, to provide closets altogether independent of the cells;—how do you view that proposition? I think it is undesirable to have closets in the cells.
990. Do you think there will be much annoyance caused to the warders by prisoners demanding to be taken out to the closets at night-time? At the present time night-tubs are provided; but men do not use them more than they can possibly help.
991. You get them into regular habits in the gaol? Yes; men, for their own sakes, will not use the night-tubs more than possible.
992. But if they know that there are closets outside for them to go to, do you think there will be any danger

danger of them causing annoyance to the warders by demanding to be taken out to them at all hours of A. H. Collis. the night? Surely there would be some provision in the cell, and even if they had the closets outside, there would be an absolute necessity to make such provision. The closets at Darlinghurst are outside; but there is a night-tub in every cell, though it is not always used. 17 July, 1899.

993. The architect says, in his evidence:—

At the wish of the Comptroller-General, I have shown one set of wings as they would be if provided with a closet-seat in each cell; and I have also shown what, I venture to think, is a better arrangement—the cells quite independent of the closet arrangement, and a row of closets and latrines at the end of the cell range.

What is your opinion? I think it would be a great deal better to have the closets out of the cells.

994. You agree with the architect that it would be much better to have the closets outside the cells, especially as a prisoner has to stop so long in the cell? I do.

995. You think the suggestion to have the closets outside is a good one? I do.

996. *Mr. Watson.*] From the plan on the easel you will observe that Mr. Vernon's suggestion is to put a range of closets at the end of the range of cells;—do not you think it would be more advisable to have that range of closets on one side of the cells or the other, so that the entrance to the closets may be visible from the centre of the main scheme? I think it will be better to have a range of closets at the end of a range of cells, because, otherwise, the closets would be opposite the cell doors.

997. You think it would not add greatly to the expense of supervision? I do not think it makes any difference.

998. Is it usual now to have an officer always present near the closets? Not far from them, so that he may see them.

999. *Mr. Levien.*] That is in the daytime? It is only of the daytime I am speaking.

1000. *Mr. Watson.*] In this case, for every range of cells you would require a special officer to look after the closets;—which would mean that seven officers would be required for that purpose alone? These officers could look after the cells at the same time.

1001. There would be no one in the cells, I should imagine; they would be out at exercise, and at work? I have not studied the question of posts as regards this particular plan, so that I could not give an opinion.

1002. In any case, at the ends of the ranges of cells, furthest from the centre of the general scheme, there would be no special officer there unless it were for the purpose of looking after the closets? I cannot tell; I do not know what arrangements are to be made. I do not know where these men are to work.

1003. *Chairman.*] You think that if the closets and latrines are placed at the ends of the buildings, as shown on the plan, there is still a necessity for providing each cell with a convenience at night-time? I think so, because you could not allow the prisoners to go out at night.

1004. *Mr. Watson.*] When you told the Chairman that you had an objection to the closets being placed in the cells, I do not think you stated what the grounds of your objection were? I think it is undesirable to have a closet in a cell; it would be a fixture, and would be liable to get out of order. It might cause sickness; it might be offensive.

1005. Do you understand that these closets are intended to be water-closets, not earth-closets? There is always a certain amount of odour from a closet, if it is inside a building, whereas the night-tubs would be shifted.

1006. *Chairman.*] Mr. Vernon says, in his evidence:—

Of course there need not necessarily be any annoyance from a closet placed in a cell, because the seats are covered with air-tight painted canvas covers; but the idea of such an arrangement is rather repulsive.

? If there is nothing offensive about it I should have no objection.

1007. If it could be provided that there shall be nothing offensive about the closets you think it would be preferable to have them inside? I think so, but at the same time for the daytime you would want to have some closets outside.

Charles Ulic Carruthers, L.R.C.S., I., &c., Visiting Surgeon, Biloela Gaol, sworn, and examined:—

1008. *Chairman.*] Have you had an opportunity of seeing what is proposed to be done in the matter of providing a penitentiary for males and a prison for females at Randwick? No; not yet.

1009. It is proposed to do away with the establishment at Biloela, and to erect a penitentiary out at Randwick;—will you express your opinion as to the suitability of Biloela as a prison for females? In its present arrangements it is not suitable at all for a female prison.

1010. There is no means of separating the prisoners? No; the place where the females are you can hardly call a gaol.

1011. Are not a great number of the prisoners there necessarily associated together? Yes; they sleep in dormitories. I think there are four or five dormitories of various sizes, and the prisoners are associated.

1012. What is the size of a dormitory? I could not give you an idea of the size of them. They are large dormitories.

1013. The buildings are constructed of weatherboard, and lathed and plastered inside? Yes.

1014. In case of a fire occurring, what sort of a chance would the prisoners have to escape? They would have no chance to escape.

1015. No chance of escape at all? They would have to be pretty quick to open the doors to give them a chance.

1016. The dormitories are fully 20 feet by 30 feet? Two of them are quite that size.

1017. In each dormitory from forty to fifty prisoners have to sleep at night on the floor? Yes.

1018. It is proposed to substitute for that system the separate-cell system;—how do you view the proposed alteration? I believe it is a proper thing to have separate cells in a prison.

1019. What sized cell? Seven or 8 feet long, and about 5 or 6 feet broad.

1020. It is proposed to give the prisoners cells 9 feet by 6 feet 6 inches by 10 feet;—do you consider that space ample? I think so.

1021. Seeing that the prisoners have to spend fourteen out of twenty-four hours in their cells, do you think that will be a sufficient air-space for them? I think so; I do not know what is the size of the ordinary cells at Darlinghurst. I should say they were about 9 feet x 6 feet. They spend a good deal of

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time in those cells now, some of them; they are only out for an hour, and they do not seem to deteriorate in health with the separate treatment.

1022. Suppose the closets were placed in the cells also, how would you view that plan? I should not like to see a water-closet in a cell. I think it would be very injurious, because there is always a certain amount of smell from a water-closet.

1023. No matter what description of closet is used? Yes; from a pan which is flushed with 2 gallons of water on each occasion, and provided with the ordinary delf, pedestal seat.

1024. It is suggested that the water-closet in the cell should have a close tight-fitting cover, with a canvas top? I do not like the idea at all.

1025. You think the idea is altogether repulsive? It is repugnant; but if you will have a closet the whole of the time you are in the cell, I think it should be made so that it would not be obnoxious at times.

1026. So as to prevent the air in the dormitories from becoming impure? Yes. At Biloela pails, with lids on them, are put in the dormitories at 5 o'clock in the evening, and taken out again at 6 o'clock in the morning.

1027. You think the present buildings at Biloela are altogether unsuitable as a prison? The present buildings where the women are.

1028. What of the men? I think it is a mistake to have men and women there together; I should make it either one thing or the other. I think the place where the women are kept was never intended for a gaol; it is only a makeshift.

1029. Suppose you cleared the women out from there altogether, sufficient accommodation could be found to put the short-sentence men in? I would rather clear out the men, and put the women there altogether. It is better suited for women than men.

1030. *Mr. Dick.*] What air space do you think would be a fair thing, from the health point of view, to allow each prisoner with adequate ventilation added? From 800 to 1,000 feet; it varies according to how often the ventilation is changed. I cannot tell you the figures at this moment. I know that 3,000 feet is considered the lowest for each patient in a hospital, but for a prisoner in a cell—a healthy man—you would not want anything like that. I should say from 800 to 1,000 feet would be necessary for a prisoner. Six hundred feet, I think, has been the minimum, but that necessitates changing the air a little oftener. It depends upon the size of the cells you give them how often you change the air by ventilation.

1031. You think an air-space of 600 cubic feet per cell, with the ventilation apparatus constantly changing the air, would be sufficient to ensure the health of the prisoners? Yes; I think 580 cubic feet per cell is enough with the ventilating apparatus.

1032. I think you stated that you thought Biloela is unsuited, in many respects, as a prison for females? It is unsuited in the present way, but of course it could be made suitable. I think it is a mistake to have the men and women together in the prison accommodation. The female part of the place is not a prison at all.

1033. You think if the men were removed, and the whole place devoted to a female penitentiary, they could, with the space at their disposal, properly accommodate the females without that close association which prevails at present? I think there is ample room to accommodate the female prisoners.

1034. Would it not necessitate the rebuilding of the whole concern? It depends upon what you want, and what money you have at your disposal. It is very nice to have these elaborate buildings if you have the money to spare.

1035. The object of this inquiry is to properly house and properly discipline the women who are now placed at Biloela;—do you think there is space at their disposal there, if the money is granted, to properly accommodate those people? Certainly there is plenty of room to accommodate them, by spending more money. It is a very large area, and it is a very healthy place.

1036. Have you ever considered the question of the transit of prisoners from the various lockups and police courts to that centre? I do not think it is very inconvenient; it is not more inconvenient than it would be to take them the same distance. They would have to be driven out, or taken out in a van; whereas the police launch is very handy to the Water Police Court. I do not think there has ever been any trouble in taking them up to Biloela.

1037. Are there any dark cells at Biloela? Yes; in both the male and female divisions.

1038. Will you give the Committee the benefit of your opinion as to the effect of solitary confinement in a black cell upon a prisoner? I do not think solitary confinement beyond a week or so has had a deleterious effect upon the prisoners. The general opinion is, that with solitary confinement the prisoners very often increase in weight; but still of course it is a severe punishment to a person to be in a dark cell for seven days.

1039. Do you know whether it is only resorted to in the case of extreme offences by prisoners? Yes; and it is never resorted to for more than twenty-four hours, except on the decision of a magistrate. I have never known a case of that kind.

1040. Generally speaking, do you not think it has a harmful effect on a prisoner? I have been at Biloela for ten years, and I have never seen any ill effect from it up to fourteen days.

1041. *Mr. Levien.*] Have you seen men in a black cell for fourteen days over there? Yes, on bread and water, and no ill effect has followed.

1042. Not then; but have you seen the men afterwards? Yes; and I have seen women.

1043. *Mr. Dick.*] Is a prisoner in a black cell examined every day? I see the prisoner every day and I ask if he is all right.

1044. Do you think it is a necessary appendage to a prison, and that the punishment has a wholesome effect? Yes.

1045. Should you discover in your examination of a prisoner that confinement in a black cell is having a bad effect upon him, have you authority to order his release or his transfer? I cannot exactly order him out of the cell; but I give him a recommendation in writing that he be removed, and if the Governor of the gaol does not do so it throws the responsibility upon him. The Governor would be very foolish not to carry out my recommendation in writing that So-and-so be removed. I can take a man out of the cell and recommend that he be put in the hospital straight away. I have full authority to recommend anything I think necessary. I have recommended an increase in a man's diet. I have taken a man off bread and water and put him on such and such a diet. The control, in a way, is absolutely with the doctor

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doctor when prisoners are under punishment. I cannot say to the Governor: "You must take that man out of the cell," as I am only a visiting officer. I can simply give a recommendation in writing and hand it to the Governor, or whoever is in authority there.

1046. *Mr. Watson.*] Are you also medical officer to the male division? Yes, to the whole gaol.

1047. The male inmates are in association there? Yes.

1048. How do you regard that? I do not like it, but you must recollect that the law makes that institution really take the place of what would be a poor-house at Home. I dare say that institution compares very favourably, if not more than favourably, with the poor-houses at Home, and with the Government institutions here, such as those at Parramatta or Liverpool.

1049. When you say that it, to some extent, takes the place of the poor-house in England, you mean, I suppose, that the class who go there are more suitable for an asylum than a gaol? They are more suitable for association than are criminals. They admit themselves that they are not criminals. A prisoner has often said to me: "You know I am not a criminal." Some of them do not think they are criminals.

1050. Are there none of the actually criminal classes sent there? There are a good many of them whom you could hardly class as criminals, such as prostitutes and vagrants off the streets. I do not think it has done any harm to associate them, for their morals are pretty well gone by the time they get up there. Some of the younger ones might be kept separate.

1051. Do young men go there who have been sentenced to a few days imprisonment for drunkenness? Yes, we get three days' sentence men there; but I do not think we get the very young class—those under 25 years. They may be sent there, but if they are they are removed to Darlinghurst. We get three days' sentence prisoners there, and prostitutes come up there. You do not want an elaborate gaol for that class of people.

1052. Do you think they are sufficiently employed during the time they are there? They are employed at various things. I do not know much about that part of the business; but I see them working at plating straws, and mending boots, and doing other things.

1053. As a medical man, do you think it would be an advantage to have these men employed at light outdoor occupations, if it were possible, rather than indoor sedentary occupations? They are not indoors there, for they are in a shed in a large yard. It might in some cases be advisable to have outdoor occupation.

1054. Would it be an advantage that they should work in a garden? The class of men you get up there are not fit to work. A great many of them are incapable of manual labour. The class of men you get into prison under the Vagrants' Act are not capable of hard manual labour. I do not believe that 30 per cent. of those who go up are really capable; they are broken down. Some of them are suffering from diseases; they are bordering on insanity; and they are incapable. It is not advisable to isolate these men by themselves—to keep them in a cell all day. The class I allude to do not get into a dark cell, or if they do it is only for twenty-four hours. They are imbeciles, who come in time after time. It is useless to try to do anything for them. I mean well-educated men and women, who are broken down. I know several of them, who have been coming in and out for the last ten years. They are incapable of hard labour. They are put into gaol, and they are not men whom you can put under separate-cell treatment.

1055. You think these men would not be able to stand a few hours' isolation every night? Yes.

1056. Do you think a separate cell would have a detrimental effect? No; not the slightest. The separation at night would not do much harm.

1057. You think it is an advantage to have them associated with others during the day? It is absolutely necessary. I do not see how you could do otherwise. It is not absolutely necessary to have isolation at night for this class of people.

1058. *Chairman.*] Do you recollect when the Committee visited Biloela? Yes.

1059. Had you any idea beforehand that we were going there? No.

1060. Was the condition of the place then its normal condition? It was the ordinary condition of the gaol; I saw no change whatever.

1061. If it has been stated that at night time filth and all sorts of abominations are prevalent there, is that true? It is perfectly untrue. I have never seen any filth about the place.

1062. If that condition of things had occurred, you must have noticed it? Of course I would, because really the responsibility is thrown upon me. I am responsible for the sanitary condition of the gaol in an official way, and if I saw any nuisance, it would be my duty to bring its existence under the notice of the Governor if it could be removed.

1063. If that sort of thing occurred, you would be reminded of its existence by the smell, no matter how they may have attempted to clean it up? There never has been. I go at various hours during the week—not always at the same hour.

1064. It is wholly untrue that there is dirt and filth lying about the place inside? Yes.

1065. Do the females ever break out in open revolt and create a disturbance? I believe they have done so on one or two occasions. I do not think it happens very often. We have noisy women in the cells occasionally. There was a row a little time ago at night.

1066. Suppose that instead of being in the cells at Biloela, they were in a penitentiary in a locality where there were residences around about, would there be very much annoyance occasioned to the people in those houses by a disturbance of that sort? I think at times there might. I have no hesitation in saying that we do get noisy people at times, and you cannot tame them.

1067. With a high stone wall round the place? It might deaden the sound a bit, but I think it would be heard. I do not know how it fares at Darlinghurst Gaol. They get the same class of prisoners there as we do. I do not know if the people round Darlinghurst Gaol ever complain of hearing noises in the gaol. I should think they could hear noises there occasionally. There are houses quite close to Darlinghurst Gaol. You can hear noises in the asylum sometimes. I have heard noises in Callan Park from the Balmain-road. At night they say you can hear noises in the asylum from there.

1068. *Mr. Levien.*] There are no walls round the asylum? No; the asylum is a good distance in from the road; yet I heard people say you can hear the noise at night. I do not think it is a very great nuisance. I suppose if you were next a police cell you would hear some noises.

1069. *Chairman.*] If they are in separate cells, they would not have the same chance of making a noise? They kick up as much row when they are by themselves; they just shout and yell for devilment. If you get obstreperous prisoners, what can you do with them? You cannot shut their mouths. Although they are in dark cells they will kick up a row.

Thomas James Barnett, Governor of Biloela Gaol, sworn, and examined :—

- T. J. Barnett. 1070. *Mr. Levien.*] How long have you been in the Prisons Department? Over thirty-one years.
 17 July, 1899. 1071. What gaols have you had the care of? I had the care of Parramatta Gaol for twelve years.
 1072. It is one of the largest gaols in the Colony? Yes.
 1073. For a long time it had the greatest number of long-sentenced prisoners to be found in any gaol in the Colony? Yes.
 1074. And the worst class of prisoners, too? Yes.
 1075. You had the criminal lunatics, as well as the long-sentenced prisoners and short-sentenced prisoners, in that gaol? Yes. I may mention that there is a corridor set apart by the Governor for the treatment of criminal lunatics at Parramatta.
 1076. The criminal lunatics all mixed together there? Yes.
 1077. Did you ever have any bother with the criminal lunatics while you were there? No. Of course they were treated differently from ordinary prisoners; they were treated as lunatics, and were under the supervision of special officers.
 1078. As a rule, were they quiet and well behaved? Fairly well behaved.
 1079. You had the separate treatment system there too, did you not? Yes; and the seventh-class too.
 1080. I think you first took charge of the boys under Mr. O'Connor's system? Yes.
 1081. What is your opinion of the separate treatment? I believe separate treatment has a good effect, but I do not think for such a lengthy period as nine months, and that at the beginning of the sentence. He is kept for nine months under separate treatment before he goes into association with others. If that sentence were shorter I think it would have an equally good effect; or if it was intended to retain the period of nine months, I think a portion of it should be served at the end of the term, when he would not so easily forget his treatment in prison as he might otherwise do.
 1082. Have you seen a lot of that class who have done separate treatment—men sentenced to three years and over—return again to the gaols? Unfortunately, yes.
 1083. What opinion have you formed as to the effect of that long separate treatment upon the prisoners mentally? There have been cases where the visiting surgeon has stepped in and taken them out; but as a rule the majority have completed their term of separate treatment.
 1084. Do you think they were as bright and as intelligent, although they may not have fallen into a state of lunacy, as they were when they first entered? That raises a medical question as to their condition. They seem to be very glad to get out at the end of nine months. I could not say that I felt that many of them had gone off their heads. There is no doubt about the treatment being severe.
 1085. It must have some effect upon the brain? It must. The present Comptroller-General is making changes in the Department which gives these men better facilities for occupying their minds than they had before—use of lights and books.
 1086. Under that system of separate treatment at Parramatta, at what hour was a man locked up at night? He is there all his time.
 1087. He only gets out two hours a day? One hour a day for the first three months, and two hours a day for the last six months for exercise; and that is on a chain going round an oval, and at intervals of 6 feet from his fellows.
 1088. Under the system of separate treatment he is absolutely isolated from his fellows for nine months? Yes; for a sentence of three years and upwards.
 1089. With one hour's exercise a day for the first three months, and two hours' exercise a day for the last six months? Yes.
 1090. No light in the cell? The separate treatment class and the seventh-class were allowed a light up to 8 o'clock at night.
 1091. In Goulburn Gaol they are allowed a light from nightfall until 8:30 p.m., for the reading of books and that sort of thing;—would you approve of that rule? Certainly.
 1092. What is your opinion of Biloela as a gaol? I think it is most unsuitable.
 1093. Both for males and for females? Yes.
 1094. You have heard what Dr. Carruthers stated about the corridors, and about all these women being associated together;—do they give you much trouble from their association in that way? Since I have had charge of the gaol they have had one outburst. It occurred a couple of months ago, when I was not there.
 1095. That was not a very great disturbance? We did not think very much of it. They simply had to be dealt with. They were dealt with sharply and summarily. They were sent up for separate treatment, and I have had them all back since.
 1096. Do you believe in allowing these prisoners to associate in dormitories, such as you have at Biloela? Not at all. I believe in separation and classification for the bettering of the present condition both for males and for females.
 1097. Have you seen the plans of the proposed penitentiary at Randwick for males? I have seen the plans, but never to study them. I have heard more of them since I have been here this afternoon than I knew before.
 1098. It is proposed to give a separate cell to each short-time prisoner, up to, say, six months' sentences;—what is your opinion of that system? I am decidedly in favour of it.
 1099. Which system do you prefer—the inner corridor system, or the outer gallery system? I lean to the internal corridor system, because it allows of better supervision and affords better protection in bad weather.
 1100. You prefer the inner corridor system because it affords a better protection to the prisoners from bad weather, and because it enables them to be supplied with hot meals? Yes.
 1101. I suppose you do not know where it is proposed to erect the building? No.
 1102. Up to what term do you think prisoners ought to go to a gaol like that,—say up to twelve months? I do not know what the idea of the Comptroller-General is, but I should think a gaol like that would take prisoners certainly up to twelve months. Will it be surrounded by a wall.
 1103. It will; are the vagrant class whom you get at Biloela men whom you could put to farming? There is a great percentage of them who are incapables. We have an average of from 100 to 120 of these prisoners. We would have about seventy or seventy-five, perhaps, available for work; but the rest would be imbeciles of some kind, either physically or mentally. There are other things we could put them at, such as sweeping and cleaning.
 1104.

T. J. Barnett.

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1104. You approve of the treatment which is proposed by the Comptroller-General? I do.
1105. You think it will be a good system to adopt? Yes.
1106. Do you think it will cause any inconvenience, or that the residents in the vicinity of the prison will suffer in any way from its erection? I do not see that they will. No matter where you build a gaol, population will spring up round the gaol. If you build a gaol where there happen to be a few houses, I do not see that any objection could be made to its erection.
1107. At Parramatta, where we have a gaol and a lunatic asylum, too, did you see a number of buildings go up near the gaol during your term of office? Yes.
1108. And no complaints made of annoyance being caused by the prisoners? Never once.
1109. The prisoners are discharged from gaol at Parramatta? Yes.
1110. The discharged prisoners have every facility for going about in the public streets, and you never had any complaints made because they happened to come from the gaol? Never.
1111. Did anyone outside ever complain of any noise occurring in the Parramatta Gaol? Never.
1112. You had some tough customers in that gaol, and no complaints were received from the public? Never.
1113. That gaol is surrounded by a great many private residences? Yes; with the exception of the western side and the north-western portion. One portion of the gaol is backed up by the Hospital for Insane grounds, and the other by our own gardens running down to Hunt's Creek; but in front of the gaol (the eastern side) and on the southern side there are private houses. It is within a stone's throw of Church-street.
1114. Some hundreds of private houses were built within 100 yards of the gaol during your time? Yes; and where the land was valuable.
1115. The land took a great rise in price in the time of the boom? It did.
1116. You heard the questions which were put to Dr. Carruthers about the provision for water-closets in this new prison at Randwick;—would you have any water-closets in the cells? No.
1117. You are opposed to that system? Yes.
1118. Do you approve of having water-closets so near the dormitories? No.
1119. *Mr. Watson.*] You understand that these closets are to be flushed with water? Even then I consider they would be offensive. There would be a certain amount of danger from their presence there.
1120. *Mr. Levien.*] It would require a number of warders to attend to these prisoners if they chose to make themselves obnoxious? Yes.
1121. *Mr. Watson.*] How many male prisoners do you have usually at Biloela? We have had from 100 to 120; we are down to seventy-seven now.
1122. And female prisoners? They fluctuate from 100 to 150; we have 134 to-day.
1123. *Chairman.*] With reference to the arrangement of the closets, Mr. Vernon says in his evidence: "One advantage of the arrangement which places a closet in each cell is that the prisoners need not ring up the warders if they require to use the closets during the night. Where the closets are separated from the cells, prisoners requiring to use them must ring up the warders, so that they may be taken from the cells to the closet." From that statement we gather that there was a proposition that there should be a closet provided in each cell;—you are decidedly of opinion that that is altogether inadvisable? I am decidedly of opinion that it is inadvisable.
1124. You think the present system of having in each cell a pan which may be emptied is preferable? Yes. The difficulty is overcome by the use of the existing night-tubs.
1125. Are these night-tubs so constructed that there is a minimum of annoyance from their use? Yes; each tub is provided with a stench trap and lid, which prevents any nuisance arising.
1126. You are of opinion that with the present arrangement there is a minimum of nuisance, and that it would be greatly increased if a closet was put in each cell? I think so.
1127. *Mr. Trickett.*] One of the chief subjects of this inquiry is as to the necessity for a change;—are you of opinion that the whole of the premises at Biloela require such great alterations that they would have almost to be pulled down, so as to modernise them, and provide a proper gaol there? According to the requirements of a modern prison the buildings would have to be pulled down and rebuilt before you could have a modern prison.
1128. With regard to your own quarters, and the quarters of your officers, are they not of a most inconvenient and undesirable character? Yes, most inconvenient. I do not say very much about my own; I have an advantage over the others; I certainly sympathise with the others, for the miserable quarters which they have to put up with.
1129. Do you approve of the system whereby prisoners have to be conveyed from the police offices to the steps at the foot of Phillip-street, then put in a steam launch, and taken up the river, and then marched up that hill to the gaol? It is not a desirable system; but there is no other way of getting them there.
1130. That shows also that the location of the gaol is not a desirable one; the system I have described causes a great deal of publicity, which is not desirable? It does; but there is no prevention.
1131. In the construction of this new gaol it is proposed to introduce the Monier system of walls between the cells,—that is to have a very thin wall between two cells;—is it necessary, in your opinion, that the dividing wall between the cells should be of such a character that noises or communication from one cell to the other would be shut out? Unless the sound or the noise could be prevented from being heard in the other cell, then the division would be perfectly useless.
1132. Even communication by tapping on the wall? Yes; that is a system of conversation they have.
1133. In adopting this new wall that matter will have to be considered? A solid wall is the only one which will prevent communication from one cell to the other.
1134. If this Monier type of wall will not prevent the sound from being heard, it will be useless? Yes.
1135. The proposed size of the cell for a single prisoner is 9 feet long by 6 ft. 6 in. wide by 10 ft. 9 in. high; do you think it will be a sufficiently large cell, seeing that the separate system is to be introduced after working hours, and that a prisoner will occupy the cell possibly thirteen or fourteen hours at a stretch? Yes; the usual prison cell, I think, measures 8 feet by 6 feet by 10 feet. It is a larger cell, and will give more air-space.
1136. A cell of that size, with proper air vents, will be quite sufficient, you think? I do.
1137. Do you approve of the radiating arrangement of cells, as shown on the plans here? I do.
1138. When we were at Biloela the other day we noticed that you were getting the prisoners to work at gardening, not only to occupy their time, but also to grow vegetables for the institution? Yes.

- T. J. Barnett. 1139. Do you think that is a very desirable occupation for the prisoners? It is not only a desirable occupation for the prisoners, but it is an occupation which is profitable to the State.
- 17 July, 1899. 1140. You get the best supply of vegetables for the institution? Yes.
1141. On the site of the proposed prison there is a garden already;—I suppose you think it will be well if this prison is built that that garden should be preserved for the use of the prisoners? I do.
1142. *Mr. Dick.*] Do you think it desirable that the Prisons Department should assume control, as they do now, of criminal lunatics? I do not think they should.
1143. Do you think it would be better if that department of your present work were handed over to the lunacy authorities? Decidedly so. I think that is the Department which should have them.

WEDNESDAY, 19 JULY, 1899.

Present:—

JOHN PERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESEY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Robert Thomson Paton, L.R.C.P., Edin., &c., Medical Officer, Darlinghurst Gaol, sworn, and examined:—

- R. T. Paton, L.R.C.P., Edin., &c. 1144. *Chairman.*] The Committee have before them a proposal to construct a penitentiary and prison at Randwick;—have you seen the plans? I have seen them only since I have come into this room this afternoon.
- 19 July, 1899. 1145. You observe that one of the schemes is on the corridor principle, and the other with cells back to back? Yes.
1146. Which of those two schemes would you, as medical officer, recommend? The corridor system, undoubtedly.
1147. Why? The back-to-back cells seem to be an adaptation of the now old, obsolete, back-to-back cottages which were erected in England for workmen in the suburbs of the large cities, and the objections that condemned them are the same objections that can be advanced against the back-to-back cells—that is, the difficulty of lighting and ventilating them. The houses were found to be unhealthy, because they were always insufficiently lighted and ventilated—that is, we never could get a through draught through the house.
1148. And you think that with the back-to-back system here there would be a difficulty in getting a through draught? Yes.
1149. Do you know it is intended to apply mechanical means for the proper ventilation of all these cells? I see there is a plan for a shaft, but I do not know that there is any hot-air exhaust to exhaust the air from the cells.
1150. The Government Architect, in reply to Question No. 60, says:
Ventilation is to be provided by means of inlets beneath the doors, and open grated windows furnished with sashes, which can be opened or shut at the will of the warder or the prisoner, above them, and a special ventilating shaft between each cell.
- With those provisions, are you still of opinion that the corridor system is better than the back to back system? Yes, I am.
1151. Now, as to the size of the cells; the proposition is that the cells should be 9 feet long by 6 ft. 6 in. wide and 10 feet high—that gives an air-space of 585 cubic feet;—how do you view that provision? If the cells are to be permanently occupied, I do not consider it sufficient—that is, if they are intended for what is known as the separate system. If men are to live in the cells for, say, twenty-two hours out of twenty-four, I do not consider that that air-space is sufficient.
1152. If they are to be in the cells twenty-two hours out of twenty-four, it is not sufficient? It is not sufficient; and I do not think it is sufficient even for men who are fourteen hours a day in the cells.
1153. What do you consider would be sufficient? Well, all modern authorities on hygiene maintain that to keep a man in good health he must have 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour supplied to him, and if for the sake of an easy calculation you take a cell of 500 cubic feet, that means that you have to empty and re-fill his cell six times an hour to give him that supply of 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour. Well, without costly mechanical appliances, you cannot empty that cell and re-fill it six times in the hour without creating a draught, and if the prisoner has to sit in a draught all day, it is detrimental to his health. A cell may be draughty, and yet be ill-ventilated.
1154. Suppose the prisoner is in the cell fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, what would, in your opinion, be the minimum size which would be required? I think about 800 cubic feet; and a man who is continually in the cell—that is, a man who sleeps and eats, and works in the cell—requires 1,000 feet at least—that is, with ordinary ventilation. A cell of 400 feet or 500 feet can be ventilated—that is, if cost is no consideration; I mean that air can be heated and propelled into the cell, and the bad air can be exhausted by hot-air flues and machinery; but I do not think that any cell under 800 feet can be ventilated thoroughly by natural means—I mean by inlet and outlet.
1155. But if the latest appliances for ventilation are provided, do you think 585 feet would be too little—that is, 9 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches wide, and 10 feet high, which gives the 585 feet? That could be: but it would be very costly to ventilate it thoroughly.
1156. Could you give the Committee any idea as to the size of the cells in most of the modern gaols, or any of them? In Darlinghurst, in my opinion, the majority of the cells are too small, and not sufficiently lighted or ventilated.
1157. In other countries what are they? In England, I believe, they have the very latest appliances for ventilation, and the medical officers are always complaining that the cells should be larger.

1158.

1158. Do you know the size of them? I cannot tell you the size of the cells. I know some of them are very small. The requirements, as given by hygienists, are as follows, the whole of them are embraced in three sentences:—“(1) That the maximum impurity of air vitiated by respiration, ought not to exceed .6 carbonic acid per 1,000 vols. (2) To insure the maintenance of this standard, under ordinary circumstances 3,000 cubic feet of pure air should be supplied per head per hour. (3) That for this purpose, and with ordinary means of ventilation, a space of at least 1,000 cubic feet should be allowed per head in buildings permanently occupied.” That is a quotation from Wilson’s Hygiene, which is one of the standard works on hygiene.

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1159. A portion of the site upon which it is proposed to erect these buildings has been in use for a number of years as a vegetable garden; how do you view the proposal to utilise that portion of the ground by putting buildings upon it;—would there be any danger whatever? The soil is probably surcharged with animal matter; but an architect could easily remedy that by having a layer of concrete underneath.

1160. But if another portion of the ground has a rocky bottom? It would be preferable to the vegetable-garden piece, and I would recommend the rocky in preference to the alluvial ground or the ground that has been used for vegetable gardens.

1161. Although they could prevent any danger at all arising from building on the garden by putting in a concrete bottom, still it is better where you have rock to use the rock, is it not? I think so.

1162. Another question I want some information on is that of the closet arrangements;—there is a proposal to erect closets outside the cells altogether—at the end of the cell-range; that is to take the place, I understand, of the present system of having night-pans in the cells;—how do you view that? I think it would be a good thing to have at the end of each row of cells closet accommodation to that extent (say) on each gallery.

1163. The Government Architect, in his evidence, says:—

At the wish of the Comptroller-General I have shown one set of wings as they would be if provided with a closet-seat in each cell; and I have also shown what I venture to think is a better arrangement—the cells quite independent of the closet arrangements, and a row of closets and latrines at the end of the cell-range.

You think that a row of closets and latrines at the end of the cell-range much preferable to a closet with a seat in each cell? Yes.

1164. No matter what precautions were taken, a closet in each cell would be repulsive, would it not? It would always be repulsive. Even the best trap sometimes get out of order, and if it is not constantly inspected there must be an escape of sewer gas into the cell at some time or other; but presuming that you could make the trap absolutely perfect, at the time it was being used there would be a contamination of the air in the cell; and if a man had to work in the cell, and take his food in it, that would be detrimental to his health.

1165. So that any proposal to have closet accommodation in the cell itself would meet with your condemnation? Yes.

1166. *Dr. Garran.*] I presume you are aware that the portion of this prison which would be occupied by males is intended for short-sentenced prisoners? No; I was not aware of that.

1167. It is not intended to be a long-sentence prison, so there would be no separate treatment to any great extent carried on there, as is done in the case of criminals of deeper dye? In Darlinghurst Gaol all the young prisoners who are doing short sentences are separate-treatment prisoners.

1168. Here they would, to a large extent, be doing gardening—they would, as much as possible, be kept at work in cutting down the rock, or in gardening, and they would not be so long a time in the cells. Under those circumstances, do you think that the back-to-back plan might be tolerated? No; I think the back-to-back plan is reverting to an obsolete style of house that has been condemned on hygienic grounds; they are not built in England now.

1169. Have you had any personal experience of the back-to-back system? No; I never saw it being proposed for a gaol before.

1170. But you have had experience in Darlinghurst of the corridor system? Yes.

1171. Do you find the ventilation in that works satisfactorily? No; the cells in Darlinghurst Gaol are not well ventilated.

1172. Do you not get a draught up the corridor and through the grating in the door, and then out through the ventilator in the outer wall? Yes; and presuming the cells were large enough they could be satisfactorily ventilated in that way, but they are not large enough.

1173. If you had a larger grating in the door, or a larger ventilator in the wall, would that meet the difficulty? It would not meet the difficulty with a very small cell, for you would chill the prisoner.

1174. Could you not put the ventilators up high above his head—say, 6 feet high in the door? Yes; but presuming that you had an opening, if you were to force through a 12-inch opening the air which a man requires to maintain him in health, you would have to force it through at the rate of 7 miles an hour to get sufficient air through; if it were a 24-inch square, you would have to force it through at the rate of 5 feet a second, or 3.4 miles an hour, and that means a big draught. Another thing is that if the openings are opposite one another the air is not diffused, but simply comes through one opening, travels across the cell, and goes out through the other opening, and leaves a lot of the air in the cells stagnant.

1175. But that sucks a good deal of the foul air out? It aspirates some of the air out.

1176. I gather from your evidence that you prefer a natural system of ventilation to an artificial one? I do.

1177. But there must be a sufficient draught through? Yes.

1178. In our stagnant days in the summer-time do you get a draught by a natural process? Yes.

1179. You know that we have very hot weather sometimes when there is no breeze at all blowing;—do you get any movement of the air then? There is always a difference between the air. The fact of the prisoner being inside the cell will heat the air there to a certain extent, and cause a little draught.

1180. Does that cause enough draught;—did you ever notice that the cells are much closer on the hot, quiet days? They are. They are very much closer at Darlinghurst, because they are not correctly ventilated. They are not big enough, in the first place, and, in the second place, the means of ventilating the cells is defective.

1181. Do you think the natural ventilation could be so improved as to be equal or nearly equal to artificial ventilation? With sufficient cubic space I think that an engineer could ventilate a cell so that natural ventilation would be quite equal to artificial.

1182.

- R. T. Paton,
L.R.C.P.,
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1182. We have been told that the work of subdividing the cells is going on at Darlinghurst? Yes.
1183. According to your idea, that is a mistake? Yes, it is.
1184. In your opinion, are the large cells that are being subdivided too large? No. The cells, I understood, were subdivided so that they could have each prisoner in a separate cell.
1185. That is the object—to get separate treatment;—then there will be more air per man under the divided system? There is more air per man, but the ventilation is not as good as it was before. Before, there were two windows in a cell; now there is only one window in each cell. You can call it an inlet or an outlet, whichever you like; but there is no counter opening.
1186. Still there is only one prisoner to breathe in the cell now? Yes; but the current of air going through the cell is nothing like as good as it used to be. As a matter of fact, the cells now in “C” wing are 5 by 8 by 10, or, with the doorway, equal to 426 cubic feet. In “A” wing—the one recently divided—there are, on the average, over 500 cubic feet. In “E” wing, now being divided, there are, in the centre, only 428 cubic feet; on the top 511; and on the ground floor only about 400, I think. In my opinion, that cubic space is insufficient.
1187. How long has this division taken place in any of those cells? It is about six months since I first knew of it.
1188. Do you happen to have noticed, in going your rounds, whether the reduction of size has diminished the freshness of the air in the cell to the prisoner? I only see the prisoner in the forenoon. The time to test the air would be early in the morning—at unlocking time.
1189. Has he been out of his cell when you saw him? The door has been open, and he stood in the doorway.
1190. But has the cell itself been open? It has.
1191. There has been fresh air introduced before you got to it? Yes; it has probably been open half a dozen times before I reached it.
1192. And you did not get a fair test? No.
1193. So you have not been able to learn whether the reduction in the size makes the cell too close at night? Personally, I have not been able to observe that.
1194. Perhaps you might be able to make some closer observations as to that and let the Committee know? Yes.
1195. Have the prisoners made any complaints of closeness? Some prisoners have complained; but only a few—one or two have complained that the cell is too small.
1196. Have the warders made any remark? No. I would not expect them to.
1197. On the prisoners complaining, have they made any remark? No. One or two of the prisoners have complained personally to me.
1198. At what time of the morning would you have to be there to judge;—6 o'clock? Yes; at the time they unlock. A good time to judge a cell would be to visit it in the night.
1199. At all times of the night, I presume, the grating in the door is open? There is no grating in the door. The small cells I complain of have one slit in the wall, and any air that comes into the cell, I presume, finds its way under the door.
1200. Is there no other ingress for air? No.
1201. Only the one aperture? Yes.
1202. There is no other current? There probably is, for the door does not fit accurately on to the floor—the iron is pretty close down on to the cement; but they cannot make it quite close, and I suppose that the air that comes in comes from the side of the door where the iron door fits on the outside wall, and underneath it.
1203. If there were some grating in the door, so as to get a slight through ventilation at night, would not the air slowly, but continuously, change all night? It would, but I doubt whether it would change in a small cell like that with the rapidity necessary to supply 3,000 cubic feet per hour.
1204. Is there a strong draught coming up the corridor? Yes; it varies according to the state of the weather, but there always is a draught in the corridor.
1205. Then, according to your opinion, Darlinghurst Gaol is not properly ventilated at the present time? That is my opinion, and also that the cells are not sufficiently large. Some of the cells are large. Those are the cells used for associating prisoners in, but the majority of the cells are too small.
1206. And that opinion is the result of some years of observation? Yes. When I speak of a small cell, I mean that any cell over 450 feet could be made large enough by scientific ventilation, that is, by introducing warm air and extracting air by flues and a furnace. A cell of 450 feet emptied in that way is not too small, but a cell of 500 feet, not ventilated in that way, is too small.
1207. Without any artificial ventilation it is too small? It is too small without artificial ventilation.
1208. In answer to a question put by the Chairman, the Government Architect, Mr. Vernon, said:—
- If the medical opinion, recently expressed, were carried into effect every cell in the colony would have to be closed, and it would be impossible to carry on prison control under present arrangements. The cubic contents that some of the doctors thought necessary went as high as 1,000 feet, which is in excess of, or at least quite up to, hospital requirements almost everywhere throughout the world. The doctors, however, did not take into consideration the fresh air which would pass through the cells because of the openings provided for ventilation, and when that matter was discussed with them, the question was finally settled. While the cubic contents of a cell are only 585 feet it must be remembered that there are large openings for ventilation, and special ventilation shafts.
- ? Not so in Darlinghurst Gaol.
1209. He is referring, I presume, to the plan of these buildings? Yes, probably.
1210. And he puts his trust here in these special ventilating-shafts? But that is simply natural ventilation.
1211. He has an ingress and egress for air in the outer wall, and an egress by the shaft? Yes. He introduces some aspiring method; but without heating the air by a furnace I do not think that he could put 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour through the cell by that method.
1212. He is taking the back to back method for the purpose of economy of construction, and is endeavouring to get rid of the ventilation difficulty, which you and others might raise, by having a ventilating-shaft for each cell, and a large opening in the outside wall? The back-to-back cottages in England were constructed for economy, and were found to be unhealthy.
1213. Did they have ventilating-shafts? They had more than ventilating-shafts; they had doors and windows.
1214. But only on one side? Yes. You could have them only on one side. 1215.

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1215. The disadvantage of the back-to-back system is that you are blocked on the inner wall? It is more than that. Sunlight is as necessary to health as is fresh air, and you can get the sunlight only once a day with the back-to-back system. To keep the cell sweet, and maintain the health of the prisoner, it is better, if possible, to have sunlight on it all day.

1216. I admit that; but do we, in any of our gaols, get sunlight on a cell all day? No. You spoke just now about the hospital requirements being equal to only 1,000 feet. That is not the usually accepted amount of air required to a hospital bed. It is recommended that each hospital patient should have from 100 to 120 square feet of floor area, and from 1,500 to 2,000 feet of cubic space—that is the recommendation for ordinary hospital accommodation. In fever, severe surgical, or lying-in cases 2,000 cubic feet of space is required, and 140 square feet of floor space.

1217. Now to refer for a moment again to the question of the garden—it has not been a scientifically-cultivated garden, you understand, but merely a garden worked by people connected with the Randwick Asylum, and which has not been cultivated more than a foot deep; would you consider that is any serious detriment to the soil? I suppose there is a certain percentage of organic matter in the soil. It could be removed, and concrete could be placed where the buildings were going to be; but at the same time, if other things are equal, the rocky site would be preferable to alluvial soil.

1218. But if the soil on the garden site were taken away for a foot in depth, that would take away a good deal of the difficulty? But a lot of organic matter in solution may have percolated further in than 1 foot.

1219. But a concrete floor underneath the building would be impermeable to earthy gases? Yes; that would remedy it.

1220. It would not be a sufficient reason for not separating the prisons; it is intended to put the garden between the two prisons;—if you were to put the garden at the corner, you would have the men's and the women's prisons close together? I think it would be better to have the garden between them.

1221. You think the difficulty about the garden soil might be overcome? Yes.

1222. There is another plan for making the wall face a southern aspect, at Rainbow-street, and then the buildings would not be erected on the garden at all;—that would get rid of that difficulty altogether, would it not? Yes.

1223. Do you know the site? No, I do not; therefore, I am not prepared to make any recommendation of that kind.

1224. On the whole, I gather that you condemn the back-to-back arrangement altogether? I do; and also the closets in cells.

1225. But can you get rid of the necessity of having a bucket or something of that kind in each cell? If you had closet accommodation, say, at the end of each gallery, the prisoner could knock during the day, go out and use the closet and come back again, and at night he could have a tub. I presume that only one man in a great number would use a tub for defecating during the night.

1226. I presume that the prisoners get into regular habits? They do.

1227. Do you think that if they had tubs they would use them very often? No, I do not; but I think every man should have a tub in his cell at night.

1228. You do not get rid of the necessity of having a tub? No.

1229. Do you find those tubs at all a nuisance in Darlinghurst? No, I do not; but when the cells are opened in the morning, if the tubs have been used in the night, they must be a nuisance.

1230. Quite perceptibly? Yes.

1231. Do you notice it when you go on your rounds? If a tub has been used I perceive it directly the door is opened.

1232. Is that not a sign that the ventilation is not very thorough? Yes; the ventilation is not good.

1233. If the ventilation were good, and if three or four hours had elapsed since the tub were used, would there be much smell when you came? There is a place in the cover to pour water into in order to seal the tub hermetically; but I do not think that the prisoners pay sufficient attention to that, and the presence of the fecal matter in a tub would make itself evident, I think, under any circumstances, unless the trap were filled up with water, which I think they very seldom do.

1234. If these tubs are offensive, prisoners, for their own sake, would not use them unnecessarily? Yes.

1235. You find that to be so? Yes.

1236. Are they used in one case out of ten? Men who are under separate treatment have to use them, because they do not get out. They use their tub, and knock to have the tub changed.

1237. It is changed at once? As soon as the warders can attend to it.

1238. Amongst those who are not under separate treatment, what proportion do you think use the tubs at night? I am unable to state that; but judging from how often ordinary people have their bowels opened during the night, I should think it would be a very small proportion.

1239. *Mr. Watson.*] With regard to the back-to-back cells, do you care to express an opinion as to whether they would be too much exposed to the weather;—you see the door would open directly on to the outer air, and it might seem that in windy or rainy weather it would be rather objectionable from that standpoint? It would depend on the side, and also the width of the verandah.

1240. That verandah or gallery which runs around the first floor is about 4 feet wide? If the situation is in any way exposed, I do not think that that would shelter the door from boisterous weather, and if you make your verandah larger, you cut off the only light supply that the cell could have under the back-to-back system.

1241. So what you would gain in shelter by extending the verandah or gallery would be lost in light? Yes. As a matter of fact you could have the sun only on one side for a few hours during the day, and that verandah would obstruct a lot of the light, for I presume the light would be above the door, and not low down.

1242. Yes, there is a grating above the door, and that is practically the only light-supply? I think that it would be badly lighted. The same objections as apply to the back-and-back houses—bad light and bad ventilation—would apply in this case.

1243. In this case it is proposed to have grating on the outer wall equivalent in size, I suppose, to an ordinary fanlight over the door. You think that would be altogether insufficient to convey light? Yes; and being well over the door, would be under the verandah.

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1244. And therefore, so far as the ground floor is concerned, the light would have a small chance of getting in? Yes. The same remark would apply to the upper floor.
1245. You observe from the plan that there are seven sets or ranges of cells projected, with northern, western, and southern aspects;—considering the aspects of the projected ranges of cells, do you think there is a probability of some of the prisoners being occasionally inconvenienced, so far as their exposure to the weather is concerned? Yes, with that width of verandah. For instance, in carrying food, the prisoners going to their cells would get wet.
1246. Under the present system the food is taken round in cans to each cell? Yes, inside the corridor.
1247. But in this case it would have to be taken from the kitchen outside the cell ranges, and outside any corridor, and exposed to the weather? Yes.
1248. And you think that there would be a probability of the food more rapidly cooling, and that would be an objection? Yes; on a boisterous day I should expect the food delivered to the prisoners who were farthest from the cook-house to be cold before it was supplied to them.
1249. Take some of the south-easterly weather we have in the winter occasionally—do you think there would be a possibility of the rain beating in under that verandah, and through the gratings over the doors? I do not know that it would go through the gratings over the doors, but it would beat in on to the wall, and on to the door. The grating is pretty high. The upper grating would be sheltered, but it is possible that the lower one would not be sufficiently sheltered to keep the rain out.
1250. So from all points of view you would recommend the corridor system, in preference to the back-to-back system? Yes.
1251. *Mr. Levien.*] Do you not think there ought to be some air-space underneath, between the door and the floor, to allow a current of air to pass? Then a prisoner would always be in the current, because the average cell in Darlinghurst is only, I suppose, 7 or 8 feet in dimension in that direction. Therefore, if the air were passing from underneath the door to the exit behind him, the prisoner must always be in a draught.
1252. So there is only one entrance and exit for the air? Yes; that is in the majority of the cells. Of course, in the observation and special cells the arrangement is different.
1253. How would you provide for the air to be conveyed into these cells? The cells that have been divided are so small now that I am of opinion that they can be efficiently ventilated only by artificial means—that is, by having channels and furnaces to exhaust the vitiated air, and by having a method of supplying air through different apertures, not through one alone. The reason for supplying air through different apertures is so that it would be diffused, and would not go in one current from one opening to another, and to ventilate cells of the size of the divided cells in Darlinghurst you would, in my opinion, require mechanical means.
1254. Do you not think that that ought to be provided in all gaols where there is only one entrance and exit for the air? Yes; it ought to be provided in all gaols. With sufficient cubic space, cells can be ventilated readily by natural means—that is, by a number of openings, some of which would act as inlets, and the others as outlets. But a very small cell—a cell, say, of 500 cubic feet—you cannot ventilate naturally without causing a draught. You must use artificial means.
1255. I suppose you never visit there at night? Occasionally during the night I see prisoners in the cells.
1256. But the cell has been opened? It has been opened before I get there.
1257. After a prisoner has made his complaint, is the door kept open until you arrive? No, it is closed; but it is opened again, probably ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, before I get there.
1258. So you do not know the state of the atmosphere in that cell? I have visited cells where the atmosphere smelt stuffy and close.
1259. What do you say about the cells at Darlinghurst;—do you think there ought to be more of a current of air in the divided cells? Yes; I think there ought to be more air there.
1260. The prisoners, I suppose, do not complain to you—they know you are a Government official;—they are not likely to complain to you, are they? They do not make any complaints to me.
1261. You know, from your experience, that prisoners do not care to complain to Government officials about anything, do they? There are some prisoners who will.
1262. Some of the very old hands, who do not care; but I mean the new-comers? I can only speak from my own experience, and except in one or two instances I have not received any complaint about the cells.
1263. It is proposed to have in these buildings cells opening outwards to the air;—what is your opinion of that? I have no objection to their opening outwards to the air; but I object to the cells being back to back. We cannot then get any through ventilation.
1264. The only air that can exit is that which passes through the opening at the top? A grating above, and I understand that they have a channel to carry foul air away from the back; but, as I have explained, to keep a man in health we want to supply into his cell 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour, and I do not think that with that arrangement you could pass 3,000 cubic feet of air through a cell of that kind in an hour.
1265. So your plain answer is, you do not approve of that system? Yes; that is my answer.
1266. That is the best way to put it, is it not? Yes.
1267. Have you ever seen the prisoners feeding, or when their meals were being delivered to them? I have seen their food carried round to them.
1268. Now, considering that they have to carry that along and convey it to each of these cells, both bottom and top, during boisterous weather, do you not think it would be a very inconvenient way which would cool down their meals to such a degree that the food would not be quite acceptable, even to the worst class of men, or, perhaps, I should say, the best class of men? Yes. I also think that in boisterous weather, and with a verandah of that width, a prisoner leaving his cell to go to the administrative portion of the building, or coming back again, would get wet. He would not be under cover.
1269. There is no change of clothing? Not in the cell. If he were wet when he arrived at the cell, he would have to go wet into it.
1270. And, therefore, he would have more chance of catching cold than he would otherwise? Yes.
1271. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Are you aware of any sickness having occurred in Darlinghurst through there being insufficient space in the cells? No; I cannot say any definite sickness. I should not expect men to

to develop definite disease through having insufficient ventilation; but I should not expect them to be as robust and strong as they otherwise would be.

1272. Do you not think that, if there were such a discrepancy as you have pointed out, it would be apt to affect the health of the prisoner? It would lower the man's vitality. The tendency of medical men now-a-days is to have more fresh air. As a matter of fact, the modern treatment of pulmonary complaints is to keep the patient continually in fresh air, and anything that interferes with the free circulation of the air to a person with a tendency to pulmonary complaints we look upon as detrimental.

1273. It would appear from the Government Architect's evidence that medical men have been consulted as to the back-to-back system, and that the proportion allowed—585 cubic feet—was considered sufficient; were you one of the medical officers consulted? No, I was not.

1274. And you do not consider that sufficient? No, I do not.

1275. *Mr. Trickett.*] One object that the Government Architect has, in adopting this back-to-back system for the cells, with openings outwards, is economy;—would you, as the Government Medical Officer, go so far as to say that though the economy might be very great, still, in the interests of the health of the prisoners, you could not recommend that system? Yes, I say so.

1276. One big feature in the construction of this proposed penitentiary and gaol is that each prisoner should have a separate cell to retire to after the time of labour is over, and until he is released the next morning;—do you think that is desirable? Yes; I think it is very desirable.

1277. Have you, in your experience in Darlinghurst, had an opportunity of comparing the system where there are two or more prisoners in a cell and the system where there is only one prisoner in a cell? Yes. When I first went to Darlinghurst Gaol as visiting officer, a large number of the men were what were called "associated"—three in a cell. Now the majority of them are in single cells. I consider that, from a moral point of view, it is very much better to have them in separate cells. But, in my opinion, the dividing of the cell has made the cell so small that, from a health point of view, I think the method of ventilating it ought to be improved considerably.

1278. But in constructing new institutions such as these, I understand that you would recommend the single cell system? I do.

1279. It is also proposed, and I think is in practice now in many of the gaols, that a prisoner should have light in his cell up to half-past 8 o'clock in the evening, and also have the use of books? I also think that that is a move in the right direction.

1280. Therefore, in these buildings you would also strongly recommend that to be provided for? Yes.

1281. We had evidence, the day before yesterday, that, when the cells open out into an inner corridor, very often in the morning, by reason of the air from those cells going out into the large corridor, and accumulating there, there is a very objectionable foetid kind of air there? No. The entrance into the corridor is generally closed by a gate composed of iron bars, not a door; and at the other end of the corridor there is a large window, which is also barred, and portions of which can be pulled up and down, and there is generally a good draught through the corridor.

1282. That is a matter that can well be remedied by proper architectural arrangements? Yes.

1283. I understand, then, that one of the reasons for having an entrance from an inner corridor is that, when the door is open you get a through current of air through the cell window to the outside air, and that is the means of keeping the chamber thoroughly ventilated? My reason is this: that in this back-to-back system you cannot open into any cell behind; the only opening you can have is on the front of the door. You can make your inlet there; but your exit is given only by a quarter of the tube going up behind, and through that you have to pass, according to modern ideas, 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour.

1284. In the radiating plan, which is for the women's prison, the outer ends of the corridors are apparently built up; the central part would possibly be an opening such as you have indicated with iron gates for the corridor; but the ends are built round for bath accommodation, &c.; to avoid the accumulation of foul night air in the corridors, I suppose it would be desirable to have a thorough exit at the outer end of the radii? In Darlinghurst they have large windows there.

1285. You think that is desirable? Yes.

1286. Not to block up the ends? No; the difference between the atmosphere outside and that inside the corridor would create a draught.

William Houston, ex-Mayor of Randwick, sworn, and examined:—

1287. *Mr. Trickett.*] Have you been living some time at Randwick? About thirteen years.

1288. So you know the suburb well? Yes.

1289. Do you know that it is proposed to erect a penitentiary and a gaol about half a mile to the south of the Randwick Asylum? I understand it is.

1290. Will you give the Committee your views as to the desirability or otherwise of such an establishment being erected there? Yes; I should be very willing to do so. I did not seek to come here to give evidence in favour of this penitentiary being put up there; but on being asked by one or two gentlemen my opinion of it, I at once said that I saw nothing in the proposal that would detract from or hurt Randwick in any way. I know the neighbourhood particularly well. I have often been on the ground, and was there no later than this morning; and from what I can see of the proposed site, there will be very few houses indeed that will have even a glimpse of the penitentiary, much less its being an eyesore to them. I am not unmindful of one thing in connection with this penitentiary. As an ex-mayor of the borough I should raise a protest against the building of the penitentiary there if the Government, in putting it up, expects that the Council or Borough of Randwick shall keep the roads round about it in proper repair when the Council receives no money from the Government for that purpose. I should object to its being put there unless some provision were made whereby the municipality would be recouped for keeping the roads near it in repair. At present the municipality is saddled with road maintenance to such an extent as no other municipality is, and is taxed to the extreme to keep its own roads in order without keeping Government roads in order.

1291. That is purely a municipal matter? I protest against the proposed building being put up if the municipality is to be saddled with the cost of keeping those roads in repair; but if the Government were to promise that that should not be the case, I am sure that there would not be a murmur from any one in Randwick about this matter.

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- W. Houston. 1292. In what part of Randwick do you live? I live about 2 miles away from the proposed site—
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1293. But you know the populated part of Randwick? I know every inch of it.
1294. Do you think it is possible that, by noise or anything of that kind, the people in the populated portion of Randwick would be in any way annoyed by reason of these buildings being at Randwick? No, it is impossible. They could not see the place from the greater portion of Randwick. It would never be known that it was there. The proposed site of these buildings is at present an unsightly, barren piece of ground, and I should think that the whole of the surrounding vicinity would be greatly improved by the erection of a modern building of this kind, more especially when there is a prospect of a tramway being brought along there.
1295. And if a tramway were constructed from the Bunnerong Road to this place, you would never hear or see anything of the approach or departure of the prisoners? Nothing whatever. There have been some meetings held in Randwick, and they are taking advantage of the opportunity to hold some meetings in connection with the Young Men's Institute, the fear being that prisoners will be discharged outside the penitentiary and gaol, and thrown broadcast on the people of Randwick. I, of course, would object if the prisoners were to be let loose in Randwick; but I do not think that the authorities are so blind to their own interests, or to those of the people there, as to do such a thing.
1296. Has there been a large consensus of opinion against the proposal? I come in contact with all classes travelling to and from the city and also in private, and there are a few people that thought that it was a wise thing to protest against a penitentiary being erected in the district; but the people who protest forget that if the penitentiary were not erected at Randwick, people elsewhere would protest against it being erected where they live. I think they should regard the greatest good for the public. I have never been afraid of those inside a gaol. It is those outside, who ought to be in, of whom I am afraid. I understand that the Government is laying sewerage along that district. Unless the sewerage were completed, it certainly would be a drawback to have such an institution there. So far as regards anyone being able to see into the place from either of the four points of the compass, I say that no one could possibly do so.
1297. The Randwick people have long had a very large public institution there in the shape of the Asylum? Yes.
1298. Has that ever been found to be objectionable? Never. It has always been a matter of pride with anyone living in the borough to be connected with and to assist that institution.
1299. And I understand that they were afraid that it might be taken away or closed? That idea may have got into some of their heads. They think it something philanthropic to have that institution in their midst, because it is an orphanage.
1300. You think, then, that any objections that have been raised against the erection of these proposed buildings are of an æsthetic or sentimental character rather than a substantial one? I do.
1301. *Dr. Garran.*] If the Government gaol when erected were rated, your objection about the roads would disappear, would it not? Yes; the objections would disappear at once. I am speaking after having gone through a trying time in Randwick. That borough is already saddled with a great deal of Government property, and my objection is against its being saddled with more when it is staggering under its present load.
1302. But that objection would disappear if these buildings were rated? Yes; if you could levy a rate on them the same as on other buildings, the objection would most undoubtedly disappear.
1303. You know the proposed site? Yes.
1304. You also know the ground to the west of it, reaching to the Bunnerong Road? Yes; I know it perfectly.
1305. There is some idea of putting up a sanitarium there;—do you think that that would be objectionable to the people of Randwick? No; I have not heard any objection to that. Why should the people of Randwick object. The place is certainly within the Randwick borough, but it is really far removed from Randwick.
1306. Supposing there were a change of sites, and the gaol were put on the west site and the sanitarium on the east site, do you think the sanitarium would be objectionable there? I would rather see the penitentiary where they now propose to put it.
1307. Why? Because, in the first place, the tramway would be laid right along to the penitentiary, and it would be of great value to the residents of Lower Randwick.
1308. You would not be at all afraid of the sanitarium bringing disease into the district? Not at all. It would not, if facing west. But that seems to be one of the worst places to put a sanitarium. It is a very open, exposed place. You get all the south-easterly and southerly gales there. They swish right up from Botany Bay.
1309. You think it is too exposed for a sanitarium? I do, indeed. I have had a good deal of experience in facing west, where I live. There is nothing to save them from south-easterly, southerly, and westerly gales there.
1310. That is your only objection to it? Well, the ground gets so soaked in times of rain that it seems more chilly than any other place in Randwick.
1311. It is a low site, then? Yes.
1312. But it could be drained? Yes, and no doubt would be.
1313. The sewerage system is going to be taken along there? There is quite sufficient fall.
1314. It is not so low as what you call sea-level? Well, one portion of it is, I think—that is, facing the south-west.
1315. *Mr. Watson.*] You say that the objection of those living at Randwick, who do object to the erection of these buildings, is mostly from a sentimental standpoint? Yes.
1316. Do you think that part of their sentimental objection would disappear if, instead of calling the establishment the "Randwick" Penitentiary it were called the "Bunnerong" Penitentiary? Yes; there is a little of that flavour about it at the present time. It is, apparently, bringing Randwick in close touch with a gaol.
1317. There would not be so much objection if another term were used? I think it would take away a great deal of the objection.

John Allsop, resident, Randwick, sworn, and examined:—

1318. *Mr. Dick.*] You know the site upon which it is proposed to build this penitentiary? Yes, *J. Allsop.*
very well.
1319. It is not far from your own residence? Not very far. 19 July, 1899.
1320. Have you personally any objection to the building of such an institution there? No; I have not the slightest objection. I think it will be an ornament rather than an eyesore to Lower Randwick.
1321. Have you had an opportunity of speaking to other residents living close to the site on the subject? Yes.
1322. What do you think is the general opinion? They all think that it will be a great improvement to the place; they have not the slightest objection to it.
1323. Is that opinion at all due to the fact that the building of this penitentiary will more than likely be followed by an extension of the tramway along the Bunnerong Road? Yes.
1324. That, of course, would be a great convenience to people in that part of the borough? Yes; it will be a great convenience to Lower Randwick, and the erection of these buildings will take away the ungainly sight of that waste land, and will probably result also in the making of good roads, and the supplying of better sanitary arrangements. It will also bring to the neighbourhood a good law-abiding class of people.
1325. You refer to the warders, I suppose? Yes; and we shall have better protection.
1326. So you think it would be rather a good thing if a penitentiary were built on the proposed site? Yes; I do.
1327. *Mr. Levien.*] Do you think it would depreciate the value of property there? No; I think it will increase the value of property instead of depreciating it.
1328. You are a property-owner there? Yes; I own property to the value of £3,000.
1329. And you have lived there for a number of years? Yes; fifteen years.
1330. You have a thorough knowledge of all the people about there, I suppose—Mr. Fielder, Mr. Payten, and Mr. Kerr, and other old residents—and they all feel inclined to favour this proposal? Yes; they all favour it.
1331. How far is this place from your property? I should say the nearest corner would not be more than 200 yards away.
1332. You are a married man with a family? Yes.
1333. And have a lot of boys under your control? Yes.
1334. In fact, your training establishment is looked upon as one of the best conducted in the colonies? I think so.
1335. And you have no fear that the erection of these buildings will in any way prejudicially affect the district or the residents therein? Not in the slightest. I think it will tend to improve the place very much.
1336. And, as you have said, the fact of officers living in these buildings or round about them will tend to better protection and to keep people more in accordance with the due state of decorum, law, and order? Yes. I think that this establishment will be an improvement to the place rather than an eyesore.
1337. You know where Mr. See lives, right up in Randwick? Yes.
1338. It has no connection whatever with that? No connection whatever.
1339. Your district is called Lower Randwick, and that is what it is generally known as? Yes.
1340. Like yourself, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Payten are old residents who were living there long before the other gentlemen came to live in the district? Yes. I know that Mr. Duggan, Mr. Payten, and Mr. Fielder have not the slightest objection to this proposal. Mr. Fielder is the closest; he is right on the frontage.
1341. Those whom you have named were almost the pioneers of that part? Yes; the oldest residents.
1342. And they have built good properties all round? Yes; I think that Mr. Payten's place is valued at something like £12,000.
1343. *Chairman.*] Do you know that he has no objection, from conversation with him? I have been in conversation with him, and he has not the slightest objection. I think he would have been here if he had been asked to come and give evidence.
1344. Neither has Mr. Fielder, whose property is on the opposite side of the road—where the gaol would be? Yes; Mr. Fielder almost urged me to come here and take his place.
1345. To speak in favour of the proposal? Yes.
1346. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Are all these gentlemen living in the vicinity of the proposed building? Yes; Mr. Fielder's property adjoins it, and Mr. Duggan's is on the opposite side of the road.
1347. And you are satisfied that they do not disapprove of these buildings at all? Not in the slightest; and I think that they will be an improvement to the locality rather than a depreciation.

THURSDAY, 20 JULY, 1899.

Present:—

JOHN PERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Theodore Powell, Mayor of Randwick, sworn, and examined:—

1348. *Mr. Trickett.*] I believe that you have, on and off, lived at Randwick for many years, and that you know the locality well? Yes; I have lived there about eleven years. T. Powell.
1349. Are you aware of the proposal to build a penitentiary and a prison about half a mile to the south of the Randwick Asylum? Yes. 20 July, 1899.

1350.

- T. Powell. 1350. Do you know the proposed site? Yes; I was over it yesterday morning, and I know it very well.
- 20 July, 1899. 1351. As mayor of the borough, and knowing, I suppose, pretty well the feelings of the people in the locality, can you state whether there is any objection to the erection of these buildings, to any extent? Whatever objection there is is only from a very few people. I believe that if the people of Randwick were all polled to-morrow there would be four or five to one in favour of the erection of these buildings.
1352. A public meeting was held at Randwick a little while ago to deal with the question? Yes.
1353. Can you tell us about how many people were there? I should think that at the very outside there were not more than fifty.
1354. And what was the opinion of the meeting? About two-thirds of those present voted, and there was a slight majority against the erection of the penitentiary, but that is no criterion at all of the feelings of the people of Randwick.
1355. Can you tell us how many ratepayers there are in the Randwick borough? Nearly 2,000.
1356. Whom you, as head of the borough, represent? Yes.
1357. As the official head of the municipality, you have not received any protest, I suppose, from that large number of ratepayers against the proposal? No; I have not received any protest whatever, beyond being asked to call a meeting to take the proposal into consideration. At that meeting resolutions adverse to the proposal were moved.
1358. But it was not a representative meeting? By no means.
1359. Have you ever known of any objection to the institution that is in Randwick at present—the Randwick Asylum? No; there is no objection to it that I know of.
1360. If this proposal were carried out, it is very likely that the Government will construct a tramway from the Bunnerong Road, going along at the back of the Kensington Racecourse, and then on to the proposed penitentiary. If that were done it would pretty well prevent any contact of the prisoners with Randwick, would it not? Yes; and I think that the construction of that tramway would be of great benefit to the people of Kensington, and even to the people of Lower Randwick.
1361. Seeing that the proposed site is within about half a mile of what may be called a thickly populated part of Randwick, and that it lies lower than that part, and there is a large growth of trees between, do you think it is possible that this institution, with a high wall round it, could, on account of noise or observation, be any detriment to Randwick generally? No; I certainly do not.
1362. The place where it is proposed to erect this institution is not very eagerly sought after for residential purposes, is it? No. On the one side the land is all Government land, and on the other side, from Rainbow-street, excepting a few properties, it is all Government land right down to Long Bay.
1363. I suppose you could not recommend what you might consider a better site for these buildings than the one which has been selected? I think not. It must be built somewhere, and there being so much Government land there, the proposed site may well be selected for it. In my opinion it is a very suitable site, and I see no objection to it.
1364. And I suppose the land there being somewhat elevated it may be regarded as a healthy site? I do not altogether agree with the selection of the particular spot where it is proposed to put one of the buildings—that is, on what I call the vegetable garden. I think it would be much better if the building were erected more towards Rainbow-street. It is higher ground there.
1365. When the Committee visited the site, the view you take seemed to strike them—that instead of building on the old vegetable garden it would be better to put the two buildings in one range, and leave the garden site to be still utilised as a garden for the gaol purposes? That is what I think. I have been there twice to look at it, and I think it would be better to have the building on the higher site.
1366. You think that would be far better? Yes.
1367. I suppose you are aware that the Government contemplate perfecting the sewerage system about there; so there could be no possible objection on that score, by reason of this large institution being there? No. I think that the building of the institution will be the means of urging on the completion of the sewerage. There is only one section of it to be finished now.
1368. There was a gentleman here yesterday, an ex-mayor of Randwick, who gave it as his opinion, that if this large piece of land were taken up for this purpose by the Government, the Government should pay some rates to the borough; I suppose you would have no objection to that being brought about? In my present position I have not. I think the Government ought to pay rates. There is an enormous tract of country around which we have to make roads, and in respect of which we do not get a penny of rates.
1369. You think that that is not a bad suggestion, if it can be carried out? I think that is a very good suggestion.
1370. Is there anything else you would like to tell us? No; beyond this—that the objection to the erection to the proposed buildings comes, I think, only from a very small minority of the people of Randwick.
1371. And it is more sentimental than real? Yes; it is got up by only one or two individuals.
1372. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Was the meeting that was held at Randwick called on petition to you as Mayor? Yes. A petition was presented to me to call a meeting to take into consideration the question of the erection of the proposed penitentiary, in order to give the people of Randwick an opportunity of expressing their views.
1373. You took the chair at that meeting? Yes.
1374. And you say there were only about fifty persons present? Yes.
1375. And only about two-thirds voted? Yes.
1376. And even then there was only a small majority? Yes. There were only four speakers, I think—Mr. See, Mr. Storey, Mr. Meeks, and Mr. Chalcraft.
1377. So it could not be regarded as a representative demonstration? No. Mr. Sec, Mr. Storey, and Mr. Meeks were three of the gentlemen who signed the petition. My opinion is that if I were to call a public meeting to-morrow in favour of the erection of the proposed penitentiary I should have the hall crowded.
1378. Were there any speakers in favour of the proposed penitentiary at that meeting? Oh, no. The resolution rather precluded that, because it was adverse to it. I may say that, as chairman of the meeting, I did speak in favour of it, and I afterwards got soundly rated for having done so.
1379. *Dr. Garran.*] If there were any very large opposition in Randwick to this proposal you could not fail to hear of it? Certainly not.
1380. What we may call the most fashionable part of Randwick, where the best residences are, is fully half

- half a mile from the proposed site for these buildings? Viewing it last Sunday, I thought it was fully a mile. T. Powell.
1381. There could be no nuisance a mile away? None whatever. I cannot see what objection, except a sentimental one, they could have to this proposal. 20 July, 1899.
1382. Even from the upstairs' windows of the best houses in Randwick, few could see this institution? Yes, and only those at the extreme end.
1383. And even if there were once or twice in the year an outbreak on the part of any of the prisoners the noise could not travel that distance? No.
1384. They would not make so much noise as a Salvation Army band, I suppose? No; they could not hear it. The racecourse is nearer to the main portion of Randwick, and there is noise there occasionally, but that is never heard in Randwick.
1385. That is more likely to be a nuisance to Randwick than this institution could be? Yes.
1386. It is of no advantage to Randwick to have this place in its present wild state, is it? No; I would rather see it built over.
1387. Round these buildings there will be good roads, and the drainage in the neighbourhood will be improved? Yes; the last section of the sewerage will embrace that portion.
1388. And the tramway service will be improved? Yes.
1389. All those things will be of benefit to Randwick? Yes. And as regards taking prisoners to the gaol, there would be nothing objectionable to the people of Randwick, as the prisoners would be taken along the Bunnerong Road.
1390. You are able to take a practical view of the matter? Yes.
1391. And you do not think that any sentimental view is worthy of being put in opposition to it? Certainly not.
1392. We have found that there is an idea amongst the Randwick people that the prisoners discharged from this gaol would be discharged on the spot, and therefore would be able to roam about Randwick? My opinion is that directly they get out they will go away as far as they can.
1393. But we have been informed by the authorities that there is no intention to discharge prisoners in that locality—they will either be discharged in the towns or country districts from which they came; that would remove that objection? Yes; but even if they were discharged immediately outside the gaol they would not stop in Randwick. We do not find that prisoners who are discharged from Darlinghurst stop about that vicinity, but that they go away as far as they can.
1394. So you do not think that there is anything in that objection? No; I think it is only a puerile objection.

Thomas Whitford Taylor, Valuator, Randwick, sworn, and examined:—

1395. *Dr. Garran.*] As a sworn Crown valuator, have you had any work to do for the Government? T. W. Taylor. Yes; I have been working for them the last three or four years.
1396. Has it ever happened to you to value any of the land in the district in question? Not in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site for the penitentiary, but not very far from it. 20 July, 1899.
1397. At what do you value the land on the Botany-street frontage? At present you could not value it at very much.
1398. Supposing that the Government wanted to sell that land as sites for private residences? It would not be suitable for sites for private residences. For instance, the garden lies too low, and you are right in front of a stable all along Botany-street.
1399. Still, what would it fetch? At its extreme value, not more than 5s. a foot.
1400. Not more than that? I do not think so—for sites for private residences; it might fetch more, perhaps, for other purposes. That land lies very low, and in times of flood would be very unsuitable as sites for residences.
1401. At what would you value the whole of these 50 acres? Well, some of it is very patchy; but taking the whole of it, I should not think it would be worth more than £2,000 for the whole block.
1402. Then the Government are only taking from the Church and School Lands Estate land to the value of £2,000? Yes and that would be its value under very favourable circumstances.
1403. You know the residue of that Church and School Lands Estate? Yes.
1404. Would the utilisation of this 50-acre block for the purpose proposed depreciate the value of the rest of the Church and School Lands Estate? On the contrary, I think it would enhance its value.
1405. Supposing that the Government wanted to sell the frontages on the other side of Rainbow-street, would it be a detriment to the value of that land that there was a prison on this block? Quite the contrary, I think.
1406. Do you think people would as willingly build opposite to a long, dead gaol wall as they would opposite to private houses? In this instance preferably, because you would hide from their view that which is very objectionable, and hence it would enhance the value from a two-fold point of view. You actually occupy the worst point of the land, and hide from view that which is not at all pleasant—for instance, stable manure and a market garden.
1407. As regards people building on the southern side of Rainbow-street, would they prefer to have houses opposite to them, from which they could always be overlooked, or would they prefer to have opposite to them a dead gaol wall, from which they would not be overlooked? I should think that they would prefer the wall, because they would not know how much they might be overlooked with other property opposite to them. It would all depend on the position they were in. In another place, perhaps, what I am saying might seem altogether absurd, but the class of houses that would be put up in this neighbourhood would be of such a character that people would not care to be overlooked from them.
1408. Now, with regard to the part of Randwick already occupied, built upon and highly improved, would the building of the proposed gaol tend to diminish the value of that land? Not in the slightest. As a matter of fact, we measured the intervening distances to some extent on Sunday last, and found that the proposed site is a mile and a half from any residences in that part of Randwick; and furthermore, there is not one of those residences that you could see from it.
1409. When the Committee were up there, we noticed that the Botany-street frontage, towards which, according to the present plan, these buildings are to face, and some of the opposite land was not built upon at all, and that the other part had stables and the houses of horse-trainers upon it? Yes.

1410.

- T. W. Taylor. 1410. Would any of that class of property be deteriorated by the erection of these buildings? Not at all. As a matter of fact, the people about there are very anxious that these buildings should be erected.
- 20 July, 1899. I had an interview with every man there, except one, who was away, and those I saw are all in favour of it.
1411. And they are quite competent to look after their own interests? I should think they are; they are very cute men.
1412. And are generally thought to be so? Yes.
1413. You do not think, then, that the carrying out of this proposal is likely to deteriorate the value of property there at all? No. On the contrary, I think that it would improve property all round there.
1414. Of course, you do not suppose that it is going to bring any very large quantity of local business to Randwick? No. It will not, in fact, affect Randwick much in any way, for the communication between Sydney and the gaol will be altogether apart from Randwick, and I presume many people in Randwick will never see the gaol or know it is there.
1415. It is on the boundary of the borough? Yes.
1416. And not in the direction in which people who go out strolling generally go for walks? No; quite the other way.
1417. The attraction of Randwick is on the seaside? Yes.
1418. People like the seabreeze and the seaview? Yes; and the access to the gaol will be from the Botany side, presuming that the Government construct a tramway as proposed. Therefore, the prisoners will not come near to Randwick.
1419. Are you at all conversant with buildings and public structures? Slightly.
1420. The point has been raised before the Committee that if the building were turned round, as the Government Architect proposes, and were made to face Rainbow-street instead of Botany-street, it would be still further away from Randwick? I made that suggestion myself to the Mayor on Sunday last, and all of us who were on the ground together agreed that it would be absurd to put it where the garden is, and that the spot in front of the words "fifty acres" on the plan would be the most suitable site. If you intend to keep the people there, you might as well keep them out of the damp. In flood-time that garden is flooded, and you would have some trouble in getting away the sewerage matter, I think.
1421. If we did turn it round like that, then to get the same length of frontage we would probably have to go on to the piece of land marked white, which is also Government land, to the west of the present site, and we should have, perhaps, to abandon the garden part at the other end, or, at any rate, not take so much, and we should have more than 50 acres if one of the gaols were on the Rainbow-street frontage? Yes.
1422. Are you aware that there is a scheme on foot to utilise the remainder of the land for a sanatorium? I was not aware.
1423. But you are quite clear that the Rainbow-street frontage would be better than the Botany-street frontage? A long way better.
1424. Would not the ground rise behind you if you put up buildings there? The highest portion of the ground is 148 feet.
1425. That is where the hill is? Yes.
1426. It is proposed to cut that down by prison-labour? I did not know that.
1427. It is proposed to cut that down, and perhaps utilise the stone in part of these buildings, and it is possible that the whole of the buildings may not be put up at once? That would add materially to the appearance of the buildings, but otherwise would have no effect.
1428. Taken as a whole, do you think that the site is too irregularly level for the purpose? Not at all—it has a very gentle rise, until you get to within a very few yards of the top, and then it is very abrupt.
1429. But, as a rule, do you like the ground to rise behind the houses? No.
1430. It is considered better when the ground is either level or falls away from the houses at the back? Yes.
1431. But this ground does rise a little? Yes; but if you were to cut away the stone that would remedy the matter, and enhance the appearance of the building as well.
1432. You see the piece of land that I spoke of, to the west of the proposed site, tinted blue? Yes.
1433. Would the building of the gaol add to the value of that land if the Government wanted to sell it? Yes.
1434. That land is rather low, is it not? Yes; but it is a little higher than those portions tinted red.
1435. Not higher than the market-garden? Yes; I think it is. I was there in wet weather, and we found water on the garden and along the other portion, but there was none in the scrub. There might be a little, 20 feet probably, as you approach the road; but the block, as a whole, is higher than the garden.
1436. Are there not a few pools of water upon it? There may be.
1437. Nothing that could not be drained off? Nothing at all. Owing to the nature of the soil water does not remain any time there.
1438. It is very rocky down there, is it not? Yes; rocky and sandy.
1439. The whole of this site facing Rainbow-street is rocky, is it not? Yes.
1440. And would make a very good foundation? You could not have a better one.
1441. And the Rainbow-street frontage is pretty well level from one end of the street to the other? Yes.
1442. The Botany-street frontage is not? No; it is not.
1443. One end is higher than the other? Yes, considerably.
1444. So if two prisons were built on that frontage one would be higher than the other? Yes; presuming that they were built the same height.
1445. That would not make such a good façade as the other? No; and it would cost more than the other.
1446. And if we built on the southern frontage, the access by tram along the Bunnerong-road would be easier than if we were to take the tram round Rainbow-street and up Botany-street? Considerably.
1447. We would save the detour? Yes; and I think that in the construction of your foundation you would save as much as you would have to sink in the other instance. It would cost as much in sinking in the one instance as in paring off in the other.
1448. If we were to build on the market-garden we would have to go down, perhaps, 3 feet to get to the rock? You might in some instances have to go much deeper.
1449. And, perhaps, have to remove the top soil, which has been manured and cultivated? Yes.
1450. So there would be some expense in that? I think it would about equalise itself.
1451. It is a very rough piece of rock on the Rainbow-street site? Yes; it is.

1452. But in any case it is proposed in connection with these buildings to asphalt the basement so as to keep them dry? Yes. T. W. Taylor.
1453. That would equalise a good deal of those roughnesses, would it not? It would. I think the expense attending the lower level would equalise that of taking it on the higher level. 20 July, 1899.
1454. You do not think the levelling of that land is a serious matter? No; I do not.
1455. Do you, as a valuer, happen to know whether, when the Government take the Church and School lands for public purposes, they credit the Church and School Trust with the value of the property taken, or do the Government simply take the land they require? I am not aware.
1456. You have not had to value for that purpose? No; I have no idea.
1457. This is at present Church and School lands? So I understand.
1458. And does not bring in any revenue? Yes.
1459. But it might bring in some revenue if the Government were to lease it, say, for ninety-nine years? Yes.
1460. And, of course, if the Government take it and pay nothing, the Trust losses something? Yes; but in most cases the Government compensate them.
1461. Have you ever been called upon to value any of that land? I was called upon to value Church and School lands at Liverpool.
1462. If you had to value that land the probability is that a question as to its value had arisen between the Government and the Trust? Yes.
1463. But you have never known the question of value brought up with regard to this part of the Church and School lands property? No, I have not; but as they are getting no income from that I do not think they would apply for anything in the way of compensation.
1464. You value this land at what seems to me to be a low figure? In its present condition, and without having a tramway there, I would not care to give £2,000 for it.
1465. Is the land of more value as you go further south, towards Long Bay and Botany Bay? No; I do not think it is.
1466. Five shillings a foot is the full value of any land in that neighbourhood on any frontage? Yes; I think it is.
1467. It has been suggested that we should take land further away, and I wanted to know from you if you should get to more valuable land if we went further south? You might if you went to the extreme southern end, where you come to the manufacturing portion, and where there are more valuable frontages. It is, of course, difficult to give a valuation unless you have seen the piece of land in question; for instance, in Sydney land on one side of a street might be worth £100 a foot and land on the opposite side of the street £200 a foot.
1468. Does the Church and School Lands Estate extend to the waters of Botany Bay as well as to the ocean? I am not quite sure as to that.
1469. *Chairman.*] The fact of the warders being resident out there would tend to keep order in the vicinity of the gaol, would it not? Yes. There is really no valid objection to this proposal, from what I hear. The people most interested in it are those I saw on Sunday. We interviewed fifty or sixty, and without exception they were in favour of it, and they are the only people likely to be affected by it in the slightest degree.
1470. *Mr. Watson*] I suggested, yesterday, to a witness that perhaps some of the objection entertained at present by a minority of the people of Randwick might disappear if this institution, instead of being called the "Randwick" Penitentiary were to be called, say, the "Bunnerong" Penitentiary? I think that the only objection is the sentimental one, and probably the carrying out of your suggestion would have the effect you indicate.
1471. *Mr. Levien.*] You lived at Liverpool a long time? I did.
1472. And you know the asylum there? Yes.
1473. Did you ever hear of any complaints on the part of the people of Liverpool? Not so far as the institution itself is concerned. But they had an objection to the old men who had disease being allowed to go into the town.
1474. But they could get out at any time—there was no control of them? Yes, they could. There was an objection to the old men with disease going about the streets, but that was the only complaint made in connection with the institution during my fifteen years' residence there.
1475. But they could go in or come out as they liked? Yes.
1476. They got remittances from their friends, and had free scope to do as they liked? Yes.
1477. Of course that is different from this case;—do you think that the presence of that institution deteriorated the value of property in or about Liverpool? No, not the institution itself.
1478. And you think that the erection of these buildings would increase the value of property at Randwick? I am satisfied that it would.
1479. The horse-trainers are really the owners of the property round about the proposed site of the penitentiary? Yes; and I had an interview with all of them with the exception of Mr. McCarthy, who is away.
1480. They are all pretty shrewd men? They are all smart business men, and they look at the matter in the same way as I do, and think that this establishment would be an improvement to the place in every way. It is better to look at a well-built wall than at unsightly land such as this site is at present.

Alderman James Hincks, Randwick, sworn, and examined:—

1481. *Chairman.*] You are an alderman of the borough of Randwick? Yes, for the South Ward—the ward in which the penitentiary is proposed to be built.
1482. *Mr. Watson.*] You say you represent the particular ward of the Randwick municipality in which the proposed penitentiary is to be erected? Yes.
1483. Therefore you should be able to speak with some knowledge of the locality, and the feeling of the residents? Yes. I am also agent for the Fresh Food and Ice Company, and a vendor of milk, and see pretty nearly every person in the ward.
1484. So you would have more than a usually good opportunity of learning the opinions of the people? Yes.

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1485. Would you care to inform the Committee what the opinions expressed by them have been? I have talked to most of the people in my ward, and they are all in favour of this proposal. I told them that I was coming here to give evidence, and they told me to say that they were in favour of the penitentiary being built there.

1486. They do not seem to anticipate, then, that any nuisance will arise in the borough through the existence of this institution there? No. They reckon that the prisoners, in going to or coming from the gaol, will go along the Bunnerong-road, and will not interfere with Randwick at all.

1487. I suppose you know it is proposed to construct a branch tramway along the Bunnerong-road, with another branch into the penitentiary, and on that tramway to run a special tram for the conveyance of prisoners from the various police courts, and also to convey them in special trams when taken away from the gaol? I understand that.

1488-9. There would not be anything very objectionable attending the conveyance of prisoners under those circumstances? Nothing at all.

1490. Mr. See, when giving evidence here, expressed his disapproval of the proposition, for the reason, amongst others, that until you got to the junction of the Bunnerong-road with the Randwick-road, the prisoners would be conveyed along the Randwick-road, and consequently would be met by the conveyances or equipages of the residents of Randwick? It is hardly likely that the prisoners will be taken through Randwick at all, because it is much nearer to go by the Bunnerong-road than through Randwick.

1491. You do not think that Mr. See's fears in that respect are well grounded? I do not.

1492. You heard the evidence given to-day by Mr. Taylor, as to the manner in which this proposal, if carried out, would affect the values of property in the vicinity? I agree with him that it would improve the value of it.

1493. We were informed by one or two residents of Randwick, who gave evidence before us, that the erection of these buildings would depreciate not only the value of private land, but also the value of the vast Crown estate, which is further south than this proposed site? I am altogether of a contrary opinion. I think it will enhance the value at once.

1494. Of course, I should imagine that the construction of the tramway which it is proposed should follow the erection of these buildings, will in itself have the effect of raising land values? Most undoubtedly.

1495. And also have the effect of causing a demand for land which is at present not used? Yes. The Government are now selling that land, and there are a few places going up; and should the tramway be constructed, other places will be built immediately.

1496. That is, land further south? Yes.

1497. You have no doubt on that score at all? Not the slightest doubt.

1498. One recommendation placed before the Committee in favour of this site is that at a comparatively small expense the city water supply and the city system of sewerage could be extended for the use of the inmates of these buildings? Yes; the sewer is at the present time being constructed past the proposed site, and the water runs to Lower Randwick, within a couple of hundred yards of it, so that there will be no difficulty as to that.

1499. And I suppose any one would look upon that as some consideration in connection with the erection of large buildings of this description, where a large number of people are to be confined for a longer or shorter term? Yes.

1500. Do you think, if there were any sentimental objection to the erection of these buildings, the necessities of the State might be allowed to override it? Yes.

1501. If it is a State necessity to have additional buildings of this character erected somewhere close to the city, I suppose, no matter which suburb we might go to, there would be some people who would object to it? Yes, I suppose so.

1502. Therefore we must expect some little opposition, no matter where it is proposed to put this institution? Yes.

1503. Have you any suggestion to make which might be considered in the public interest in regard to the way of utilising the proposed site? I think it would be better if the buildings were put further up the hill.

1504. It has been suggested that it would, perhaps, be better to have a range of buildings fronting Rainbow-street on the south? I do not know that that would make much difference; but it would be better higher up on the hill.

1505. And leave a greater area between the buildings and Botany-street? Yes.

1506. I do not know this officially; but it is presumed that the reason for placing the buildings fairly close to the Botany-street frontage is to leave a large area of land at the back, without interruption by way of buildings, for gardening or other useful purposes? The best place for the garden is where the garden is at present.

1507. You think it is better to retain the present garden than to make a new one? Yes; it is better to have the garden on low land rather than on the top of the hill.

1508. It is anticipated that by using prison labour the hill will disappear within a reasonable time from the erection of the buildings, the material being utilised in filling up the lower level? That might be; but I do not know that it would be advisable to do much filling-up on the lower part near Botany-street.

1509. Just at the western corner of this block facing Rainbow-street, the land dips suddenly, does it not? Not very suddenly; but it is all rock there.

1510. That would have to be filled up, if it were proposed to erect the buildings on the south side? It is not so low as the north-eastern corner.

1511. That is where the garden is now? Yes.

1512. You think that the south-western corner of the block is higher than the north-eastern? Yes.

1513. Well, presumably, the higher ground is the better site for building? Yes, I think so.

1514. *Dr. Garran.*] Is your ward within reach of the sewerage at present? The sewerage is being constructed through the ward at present.

1515. *Mr. Levien.*] You do not object to this institution on moral grounds? No.

1516. You do not think that any contamination is likely to come from it? No.

1517. *Chairman.*] You said, I think, that the proposed buildings would be erected within the ward that you represent in the Randwick Municipality? Yes.

1518. And that you had opportunities of which you availed yourself of speaking to almost every one in your ward? Yes.

1519. Did I understand you rightly to say that not only did the ratepayers there not object to the proposed construction, but that they are favourable to it? That is so.

1520. You are quite certain of that? Yes.

1521. You do not think that there would be any objection whatever to the construction of the penitentiary on the site that is proposed? Not any.

1522. Have you a knowledge of the land outside the borough, going further south? I know the land all around there.

1523. Is there a site further along which, in your opinion, would be less objectionable than the one proposed? I do not think there is. All the land further south, towards Botany Bay, is low land, until you get on the hills towards Long Bay.

1524. And on account of the land being low-lying further south you think that the site chosen is a good one for the purpose? Being on the hill and close to the sewerage makes it much better than any other site would be.

1525. *Mr. Trickett.*] The Government subsidy to your borough under the original Act has ceased? Yes.

1526. If the Government were to construct these large buildings, involving the formation of roads by your borough all around them, do you not think that the Government ought either to pay rates or to give your borough a special subsidy? I think the Government should pay rates when we maintain the roads. We have to maintain a lot of roads now towards the cost of which the Government do not contribute anything. Our council do not think that is fair to us. If we could derive rates from these buildings we should avail ourselves of that opportunity quickly.

1527. And you think that would only be fair and reasonable? Yes.

1528. If the Government were to construct these premises, and were to wall them in, then, under the Act, there is no obligation on the Government to form roads round them? No; we would have to form the roads, because they would be in our municipality.

1529. And that would cost you a large sum of money? Yes.

1530. That would be all the more reason that you should have some special assistance by means of rates? Yes.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, Department of Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

1531. *Chairman.*] Have you had under your consideration a proposal to construct a tramline along the Bunnerong-road towards the proposed site for these buildings? Yes; a line through Kensington, and then along the Bunnerong-road, and turning off at Rainbow-street at an acute angle. In cutting up that land it was arranged that there should be an extra wide street or avenue, with room for a tramway in the middle. The tramway, if constructed, would pass the western end of Rainbow-street.

1532. Where would be the objective point? The Church and School lands, and, I suppose, with the object of eventually going out to La Perouse. But the line was laid out originally, I think, in connection with the subdivision of the Church and School lands.

1533. Can you give us an opinion as to the feasibility of running a short line from the main line to convey prisoners to the gaol? I do not think there would be any difficulty about it. The rise is not too great. The road would have to be graded throughout, but probably that could easily be done. It looks as though you could get out from where the reserved road abuts on to Rainbow-street by following pretty nearly the surface, with a grade of about 1 in 16.

1534. That would be heavy, would it not? For the steam tramways the steepest grade used is about 1 in 18. For electric tramways we have already 1 in 12.

1535. *Chairman.*] Taking it to the centre of the site in Botany-street, could you get up to there with a grade of 1 in 18? It could be done by cutting down some parts of Rainbow-street.

1536. In going along Rainbow-street to Botany-street? You would have to go along Rainbow-street until you came to Botany-street, and then turn off to the left along Botany-street.

1537. By cutting away the hill you could get a fair grade to Botany-street? Yes.

1538. Now, take the centre of the block in Rainbow-street? If you were to utilise that front you would want to be somewhere near the surface. Suppose that at the middle of that block you were to adopt a level of 75 feet above the datum of this plan, and were to drop down towards the Bunnerong-road with a grade of 1 in 18, you would get an embankment of 7 feet by the time you got to the reserved road. That would die out after proceeding a few chains further.

1539. And you could get out on a level in the centre of Rainbow-street? You would be near that level. In the middle it is between 74 and 77 feet, so if you take that level as the surface, and have a grade down of 1 in 19, you will be 7 feet above the surface at the reserved road. Rainbow-street is the best approach. In Barker-street you have to go over a much greater height.

1540. And if the entrance is in Rainbow-street, the distance is about 24 chains less for construction, is it not? Yes.

1541. So the cost of constructing 24 chains extra of line might be set against the expense of levelling the site? Yes. The grade from the centre of that block in Rainbow-street down to the reserved road would be on the average 1 in 15½, with the ground as it is at present.

1542. That being so, you do not consider that there would be any difficulty in getting a fair grade for a tramway to the prison, with this entrance on the southern side of the block—that is, in Rainbow-street? No.

1543. *Dr. Garran.*] Is the rest of the road, down the Bunnerong-road towards Botany Bay, fairly level? I am afraid I cannot give you that information, but I should think it is, because a railway line has been surveyed through there, and I should think that if a tramway were desired with steeper grades there would be no difficulty about getting a surface line altogether.

1544. I asked the question because one witness suggested that we should put this prison further along the Bunnerong-road towards the Little Bay district, and that there would be no difficulty in extending the tramway to it, so as to make it easy of access, and I wish to know if it would be easy to make a tramway line, and you say that if there is no trouble in making a railway there would be no trouble in making a tramway, because no railway would have grades of 1 in 18? I believe there would be no difficulty about it. What took place was done some years ago. I believe that a score or more levels were taken up to and beyond the rifle range; but, without having time to look up the information, I am scarcely in a position to say.

1545.

Alderman
J. Hincks.

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H. Deane.

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- H. Deane.
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1545. Supposing that this tramway were made as far as the gaol, how much further along the Bunnerong-road would it have to go to get to the rifle-range? The rifle-range is further up Rainbow-street eastward, and 7 or 8 chains south of it. The line that was surveyed left Bunnerong-road a few chains beyond Rainbow-street, and skirted the spur, and made for the rifle-range, which is about 30 chains from the Bunnerong-road.
1546. The tramway to the proposed gaol would dovetail in very well with an extension of the tramway to the rifle-range? I think the rifle-range line might be made an extension of the gaol line.
1547. That is what I meant—one would be part of the other—the first section, as it were? I think it might be done.
1548. Supposing we make it to the gaol, how much further extension would be required to get to the rifle-range? About 25 chains.
1549. *Mr. Trickett.*] If the tramway were extended to this place, and on to the Randwick rifle-range, is it proposed to have it on the electric system? That was not considered at the time.
1550. I suppose, though, that, as the Railway Commissioners are extending the electric system, this line would, in all probability, be worked on that system? Yes; I think that in all probability it would be.

Hon. John Mildred Creed, M.L.C., medical practitioner, sworn, and examined:—

- Hon. J. M. Creed, M.L.C.
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1551. *Chairman.*] Do you wish to make a statement? The point is this: I based my letter to the Committee, offering to give evidence, on a statement made in the newspapers that it was the intention to provide accommodation in these proposed buildings for the reclamation of repeatedly-convicted drunkards. If that be the case, I should like to say something on it; but if that is not the case, then, I think, that I really have not much interest in the matter as regards the construction of a mere prison.
1552. *Mr. Watson.*] It would seem that the proposal at present is to devote the women's prison to all classes of female prisoners—long-sentenced ones, drawn from all parts of the Colony, and short-sentenced ones drawn mainly from Sydney, prostitutes and such like. With regard to the men's penitentiary, which is for short-sentenced prisoners, it will, without doubt—until other special provision, which is foreshadowed, not in this proposal, but in the general evidence of the Comptroller-General, is made—provide accommodation for, amongst others, drunkards who are put in to undergo short sentences? That simply means that some prisoners are to serve in this gaol sentences passed on them as criminals, on account of charges of which drunkenness was an element; but there is not any idea of confining them in these buildings under long sentences, instead of their being repeatedly convicted.
1553. No; this proposition seems to be an intermediary one, and the Comptroller-General in the outline he gave the Committee indicated that he was endeavouring to get the Government to take up the question of establishing a place—I think on the Hawkesbury River—for the special treatment of cases of drunkenness? Perhaps I may say that when I was led to believe by newspaper reports that it was proposed to erect an expensive building in the neighbourhood of Sydney for the reclamation of drunkards, I thought it was very unfitting for three reasons:—(1) Because I do not think it would fulfil its objects as well as some other place; (2) because it would be very expensive; and (3) because it would continue the treatment as a crime that which, under the circumstances, ought to be considered as a disease. My idea is that a better method would be to establish as an asylum for the reclamation of drunkards some place in which you could have all the security of a prison without the appearance of a prison, and the best way in which this could be done would be undoubtedly to select an island in a sheltered position, upon which fitting buildings could be erected. It would be absolutely as secure as any place which was surrounded by any wall, and yet it would not have the appearance of a prison. If you have these retreats, I think there should be one for males and one for females, and that they should be on separate islands. They should be on islands, because if you have a wall or similar surroundings, it necessitates a guard consisting of a number of individuals, which would add very much to the cost. If you had an island, a small number of officials would be able to carry on the work thoroughly and well, and I think that the labour and skill of the inmates might be utilised to a very large extent. Men who are, perhaps, the most irclaimable drunkards when loose and without control, would become, perhaps, very useful and industrious members of society if reclaimed and put in such circumstances that they could work easily and well without the temptation of drink. This might be done on an island. I suggest an island first, because you have security without the appearance of a prison; and, secondly, because of the economy which might be exercised in connection with it. I do not think that large buildings should be put up to commence with, but just sufficient to accommodate a first batch of twenty or thirty—this building might be put up in a thoroughly fitting, but cheap form, and the rest should be built by the labour of the inmates under the supervision of the officers. In that way I think you would be able to secure a very complete and very efficient station for the purpose of reclaiming drunkards, and at a cost which would be comparatively low. If you were to have it anywhere on the main land, it would have to be surrounded by a wall, which would be very expensive, and this wall would have to be continually guarded, otherwise the inmates could easily escape over it.
1554. *Dr. Garran.*] Could any part of your proposed construction be made applicable to short-sentenced prisoners—put in, say, for a month? No; I do not think so. The difference is this: Drunkards are now treated as criminals, but the proposition is, by legislation, so to alter the system of treatment that, instead of an alcoholic subject being reconvicted, and reconvicted, and reconvicted, he may be sentenced for a certain time to confinement in some place for his treatment for disease and not for crime. I do not think that cases which would come under the conditions which should induce the Government to take them up could be in any way treated in this building now before the Committee.
1555. But many of the cases called drunk and disorderly cases are not cases of real disease, but of men suddenly tempted to drink? I would not class a man as a chronic drunkard, unless, within a few months, he was drunk, say, a dozen times.
1556. A sailor on shore, for instance, may get on the spree? That is an accident, like breaking his leg.
1557. *Mr. Watson.*] But in the penitentiary which it is proposed to erect, there would of course be, for the present, at any rate, a fair proportion of men suffering in the way of which you have just spoken? You mean short-sentenced drunkards.
1558. Yes? Under the existing law you can sentence them only to short sentences, unless you send them to prison under the Vagrancy Act. If a man has been convicted of drunkenness, or has been drunk and

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and disorderly, or drunk and incapable three times, I think, within twelve months, he may be sent to gaol as a vagrant for six months. However, I have never heard of that provision being made use of. But that would be a case in which you might do some good by proper treatment for the six months. Still, the subjects would be treated as prisoners, and I do not think it is advisable to treat a subject of that kind as a prisoner, except for the punishment of the definite offence for which he is convicted.

1559. Do you think the proportion of men suffering from chronic alcoholism would be sufficiently large out of a total number of short-sentenced prisoners, say, of 300, to make any material difference in the method of treatment as regards space, and so on, if we had at the same time an intention to provide for the class you speak of in the way you suggest? I think that, as a rule, if a man accidentally gets drunk, he pays a fine and is discharged, but I should say that from 50 to 75 per cent. at least of those who are sentenced to, say, fourteen days' imprisonment are chronic alcoholic subjects, and by the carrying out of my suggestion the prison would be relieved to that extent—it would be relieved of one-half, or probably two-thirds of those who serve sentences for drunkenness. One-half or two-thirds of them would come under the class of persons to be treated as inebriates.

1560. So you think that in the consideration of the erection of new buildings, the possibility of providing on an island to be set apart as you suggest for a portion of the men who otherwise would be provided for in the new buildings, should be taken into consideration? If you are erecting a building of this kind, I do not know that there is any real necessity to lessen the accommodation on that ground. Taking such cases altogether, I do not suppose that they would make 10 per cent. of the whole of the prisoners, and I do not know that it is worth taking into consideration.

1561. You understand that any special method of treating inebriates is not at present formally under our consideration? I did not understand that, or I would not have come here; but I do understand it now.

1562. In view of that fact, would you care to express an opinion, from a professional standpoint, as to a few of the detailed proposals? If you ask me any questions I will answer them.

1563. In this scheme there are one or two departures from what has previously obtained in connection with the prisons in this Colony, the most striking of which is the proposal to place in the penitentiary ranges of cells back to back instead of upon the corridor system; it is claimed that that innovation will be much less costly, and at the same time permit of sufficient ventilation and convenience to justify it;—do you care to express an opinion as to the wisdom of placing cells back to back from the point of view of obtaining light and ventilation? I do not think there is any difficulty in that. An air-shaft ought to do all that an open grating will do, and in some ways give greater advantage. The prison authorities are the best authorities as to signalling, and that kind of thing. I do not see any objection to putting the cells back to back.

1564. Do you think there would be any difficulty in getting sufficient light and ventilation? I presume that there will be a corridor, and that each cell will be lit from above. I do not think that there will be any trouble in regard to that.

1565. It is proposed to have a grating over each door, fitted with a sash, so that they may be closed in case of bad weather, some 12 by 10 inches? Do the cells open into a corridor or into the open air?

1566. Into the open air? I think that affords an additional reason for not objecting to place the cells back to back.

1567. Because you get an additional amount of fresh air? Yes; and an additional amount of light,

1568. It is proposed to have an air-shaft right up the central wall, each shaft communicating with eight cells, four on the lower floor and four on the upper, and you think that, with a ventilation shaft and the openings shown on the plans above the doors, there will be sufficient in the way of ventilation for a reasonable-sized cell? The only question is whether you would get a body of undisturbed air below the opening of the gratings—whether the opening should not be in the bottom of the cell; but that is a question for the architect.

1569. Mr. Vernon pointed out that there would be a slight space between the bottom of the door and the floor? The question is: Is that space sufficient? If not, there should be some gratings below—not necessarily straight through; they might be put with a curve or with an angle.

1570. We are given to understand that the objection to putting in gratings of any size below is the possibility of the exposure of the prisoner to a draught of air? But exposure to draught is of very much less moment than the breathing of vitiated air. They found that out in the Peninsular War. They found that the wounded who first came in from the battle-field, and who had the best accommodation, did not do so well as those who came in last and had to be put in open sheds. We now know why that was the case; but they did not know then, and the question of draught, I say, is of very much less moment than the question of vitiated air.

1571. As to the size of the cells, it is proposed that the cells in this penitentiary should be of uniform size, containing, approximately, 585 cubic feet? That is a matter in regard to which I cannot state from memory exactly the proper allowance. All I can say is that I presume your architect has studied the scientific works on the subject, and has provided for what was considered by the Principal Medical Officer and others in authority to be sufficient.

1572. There is a slight difference of opinion, and that is the reason why I ask you the question? What the space should be depends a great deal on the amount of ventilation. The point in regard to the air in a cell is this: If it is changed sufficiently, a small cell is quite equal to a large cell with unchanged air.

1573. There is another question that has cropped up: On the plans there are two alternative schemes provided for in regard to the closet accommodation; in one case it is proposed to place a water-closet connected with the city sewerage system in each cell, and the alternative proposal is to place the closets in ranges at the end of each wing; and exception has been taken to the proposition to place the closets in the cells, although it is favoured by the Comptroller-General from the point of view of convenience;—do you care to express an opinion upon that? If you have a closet in the cell you have no ordinary night-tub or urinal there. That is generally a stinking affair, which is likely to be a cause of septic trouble. At any rate, I do not think I have ever inspected one that did not stink. You escape that by having a closet in the cell. However, the objection to having a closet in the cell is this: Undoubtedly it is bad to have a pipe from a sewer, however carefully done, connected with a sleeping and living place. That is undoubtedly inadvisable. In addition to that, I question whether, as a matter of prison discipline, the Comptroller-General will not find that the prisoners would put things down the closets in order to hide them,

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them, and if so this would be a source of much trouble. I think that all sorts of things would frequently be put down the closets. If a prisoner had a newspaper which he wished to get rid of secretly, it would probably go down the closet, and I do not think it would get clean away. Taking everything into consideration, I should be inclined to risk the question of the cleanliness of the night-pans and have the closets at the end of the corridor.

1574. I presume that there would not be a very large proportion of the men who were in health, having, as they would have, regular hours and food, who would have occasion to use the tubs at night? It is a question of passing urine, which might happen at any time, and you could not expect a warder to let a man loose, say, every ten minutes for that purpose. And if a man is getting on in age you have no right to keep him waiting, say, a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes when he wishes to pass urine. If you did you might cause him serious trouble.

1575. Do you think that prisoners in health would frequently use the night-tubs, and thus create a nuisance to themselves? I think it is a matter of how they are constructed. If they are constructed of metal they are difficult to clean, and if they are constructed of wood they are worse to clean; but if they are constructed of earthenware there is no trouble about it—they are simply scalded out by means of a steam-pipe. A prisoner is locked up at 8 o'clock in the night, and comes out at about 6 o'clock in the morning, and during the intervening time he has to be in the cell for ten hours, and probably his bladder would get sufficiently full three times in that time to require him to pass urine. A man over 50 or 60 would want to do it much more frequently, and a great many of the prisoners would be over that age. You must have proper means for urination. If you were to have an unamiable warder, and allowed a prisoner to call him half a dozen times in the night, or a dozen times, it is very likely that he would get very angry.

1576. So you think that, while it would be better to have the closets arranged altogether apart from the cells, you still think it is necessary to retain the night-tubs? You must have something of that kind. It is a matter for the management of the prisons. What I have mentioned I have said simply for this reason—there are pros and cons with regard to having a closet in the cell, and what you might gain in one way you might lose in another, and *vice versa*.

1577. In addition to the prison for short-sentenced male prisoners, it is proposed to have on this site a women's prison for both long and short sentenced prisoners in the same building, though classified;—do you think there is any probability—which is apparently feared by some of the Randwick residents—of such outbreaks or nuisances arising that the people of Randwick would be inconvenienced in any way? What nuisance do you mean—the nuisance of noise or of discharged prisoners.

1578. Of noise, probably? I cannot say how much row perhaps 300 women could make.

1579. Do you know of anything which, in your opinion, would make this building, and the purpose for which it is to be erected, a nuisance to the people in the neighbourhood? No.

1580. *Dr. Garran.*] You spoke of the superior cleanliness of earthenware vessels in the cells;—do you think there would be any risk of their being broken by the prisoner? That is a danger. It is a question of prison discipline. A prisoner could, of course, break an iron pan, and commit suicide by using a bit of the iron; or he might break an earthenware pan, and commit suicide by using a bit of that. The earthenware vessels break more easily, and I suppose that one of the fragments would be the worse weapon.

1581. Would iron-enamelled ware be preferable to porcelain? I am inclined to think that I would have the galvanised ironware pans, and have a steam-pipe to scald them out.

1582. Do you know if steam does thoroughly cleanse galvanised-iron? Yes, I think so. I think you may get the pans absolutely clean by means of a jet of steam of some force.

1583. All round the bottom? It would be done by the prisoners. They would probably have to have some non-conducting handles to hold them with whilst they were doing the work, and the pans would probably be roughly scrubbed out first of all, and put under the steam jet afterwards.

1584. All things considered, you are of opinion that that is as good a thing as we could use? I think so. It is much better than using any ordinary disinfectant to put into the pans.

1585. I suppose that no prisoner would wantonly, or needlessly, use his tub—for his own sake? You do not know what prisoners will do, especially women prisoners, who will sometimes do almost anything. The pure cussedness of human nature will come out sometimes.

1586. It must deteriorate the atmosphere of the cell the moment it is used? Yes; if it contains faecal matter.

1587. Still it is the custom, we are told, for the prisoner to ring for the warder to remove it? That is after using it for passage from the bowels. With regard to that, I think that the prisoner should ring for the warder and be conducted to the closet, even in the middle of the night, for that purpose.

1588. *Mr. Trickett.*] You have devoted a great deal of time and attention to your proposed treatment of inebriates? Yes.

1589. And legislation on the subject will be necessary, will it not? Yes, absolutely. There is no power now to confine inebriates, however urgent it may be, and however advantageous it would be in the subject's own interest, unless it be to confine them either as a criminal or as a lunatic.

1590. You spoke of an island as being possibly the best place to put these people on;—that would involve, I suppose, sending them away some distance? Only to an island in the Hawkesbury. I think that Scotland Island is one place, and Mud Island is another.

1591. *Mr. Dick.*] Would not Dangar Island be the most suitable place? I think that Dangar Island would be too small, and that Mud Island would be better. It is above the bridge, and larger.

1592. *Mr. Trickett.*] But that would have to be quite separate from this? Yes. It was because I thought it was to be included in this—and in my opinion it was a very grave mistake—that I sent a letter to the Committee.

TUESDAY, 25 JULY, 1899.

Present:—

JOHN PERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.

The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, Department of Public Works, sworn, and further examined:—

1593. *Chairman.*] You wish to make a further explanation with reference to the tramway proposed to be constructed along the Bunnerong-road? I have some more information that I think would be useful to the Committee. I have obtained a section of Rainbow-street—a section that has been taken by the Sewerage Branch in connection with the construction of a sewer along that street, and this section shows, better than would any description that might be given, the possibilities of making a tramway there. You will notice from this section that about 8 chains from the beginning of Rainbow-street there is a big hole, which is not shown on the other plan, and therefore I did not recognise it when looking at that plan here the other day. The hole is an old quarry, but as there will be a good deal of stuff coming out of the shafts and the tunnel it could be very readily filled up. The point that I think it is advisable to lay before the Committee is that, by running a grade of about 1 in 17½, there is a knob on the top of the hill which would have to be removed. That comes just opposite to the proposed residences for warders. Judging from the surface, it is, apparently, chiefly sand. If that quarry be filled up, and if the grade be kept a little bit steeper—about what I said the other day, 1 in 15½, which would approximate to the surface—we should get nearly to the top of the hill, and on the other side there would be no difficulty about coming down.

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1594. Is there much of that hill? As shown here, with this grade in red, there would be a depth of about 15 or 16 feet. So, if you wanted, you could do with less than that. With a steeper grade, you could get nearly to the top of that hill; but supposing that the tram had to be worked by steam, and you wanted a flatter grade, you would have a knob there above the level of the road which would be rather inconvenient.

1595. Have you any idea what the area of that knob would be? In length, as cut by this section, it would be about 5 chains. It rises to a peak at the top. I thought it would be well to let the Committee know of that, because if we had to put a tramway with a gradient of about 1 in 17½, or 1 in 18, up there, the street would have to be cut down very considerably opposite to the proposed residences for warders shown on that plan. However, if the tramway were part of the extension of the electric system, it would not matter having it a good deal steeper—that is, the position of those warders' residences would not be objectionable.

1596. Is there anything further you wish to say? No; that is the point I wished to bring before the Committee.

1597. Can you tell us whether the ground inside the fence has the same gradient as that on the street—I mean on the northern side? Very nearly the same, I think. These contour lines are approximately parallel.

1598. In any case, whether the entrance to the gaol is to be in Rainbow-street or in Botany-street, the same difficulty will have to be overcome in connection with a tramway approach? Yes; I think that Rainbow-street is the best approach for the tramway. The worst difficulty—that is to say, of that hole—could be got over by instructing the contractor for the sewer to fill it up with his spoil.

1599. Or, if that knob is not of too great extent or area, it might be utilised? Yes; but if you use that knob, you will have to cut the road down in such a way as to spoil the frontage on the top. You would have to change the site for the warders' residences.

1600. That is, providing the knob extends into the ground? Well, it does. You can see by the contour lines that are given here that it does.

Alderman Frederick Rayner Clarke, Randwick, sworn, and examined:—

1601. *Chairman.*] How long have you resided at Randwick? About thirty-five years—say thirty-four, to be on the safe side.

Alderman
F. R. Clarke.

1602. Do you know the site on which it is proposed to erect the penitentiary and the prison? Yes.

1603. Will you give your opinion with reference to the advisableness, or otherwise, of erecting the proposed buildings on that particular site? You mean as regards the suitability of the site for a prison. I could not form much of an opinion about that.

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1604. No; I mean as to the advisableness of erecting it in the borough of Randwick? I do not think that it could do the borough any harm. It will be in an out-of-the-way place, hardly populated at all at the present time, and it will probably be the means of opening up the locality. Whatever it will do will be good; it cannot possibly do the borough any harm.

1605. You are of opinion that there will be no serious objection to its construction? I cannot see how there can be any objection at all. If it should do anything, it must benefit the borough, especially if the tramway be extended, as I presume will be the case, to the butts and out that way.

1606. Would not the presence of a prison at Randwick detract from that locality as a residential locality? That locality, in the immediate neighbourhood of the proposed site for the prison, is not the main part of Randwick. It is not where the private residences are to any extent—it is more a poorer neighbourhood, where there are chiefly racing stables and that sort of thing, and where people do not usually build private residences of any value, and the people down that way are in favour of the proposed building, I think, from what I can find out.

1607. But still the poorer classes should have the same consideration as the wealthier classes? I admit that; but, still, they look at a matter sometimes from a different point of view. The working classes think

Alderman F. R. Clarke. think that there would be some gain to them from having the proposed building in that neighbourhood, and the people there have a strong idea that it will be the means of getting them an extension of the tramway, from which they are at the present time a long way off.

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1608. You know the proposed site? I have played on it many a time, and know it well.

1609. Can it be overlooked in any way from the residential sites, where the better class of residences are? No, I should say not. The main population area out there is what is called Lower Randwick, and that is lower down than the proposed site, or the bulk of it is, at any rate.

1610. Which ward do you represent? Middle Ward—that is, the main portion of Randwick, right in the very centre.

1611. Have you had an opportunity of getting at the opinions of the general body of ratepayers in Randwick in reference to this proposal? I have spoken to a good many about it. They do not seem to have any other objection to it, except the fact that Randwick will be known as a place where a gaol is. So far as I can see, the objection seems to me to be merely a matter of sentiment.

1612. If the institution were to be called (say) Neitenstein's Retreat, or something-else Reformatory, that objection would be met? If you were to call it (say) Bunnerong Reformatory, or anything else, so long as you dropped the word "Randwick," I do not think that anybody would say anything against it.

1613. No one has any objection except to associating Randwick with a prison? Well, some have the idea that the prisoners on being discharged will stay about the borough; but I think they would go away as soon as they got out.

1614. That might be an objection from any locality in which the proposed institution might be placed? Of course it might. There is no population worth talking about around there at present.

1615. And if a population should come around there, they would, of course, know exactly what they were surrounding? Yes; it is all Government land around there, except Lower Randwick, and, in my opinion, the presence of the proposed institution could not depreciate any property, except, perhaps, the Government land.

1616. Do you know whether there are any strong objections from any large portion of the people of Randwick to this proposal? There was a meeting held out there objecting to it; but I believe that it was all sentiment that was talked there. I was not at the meeting; it was held on an inconvenient night for me to go.

1617. Do you know who was at that meeting objecting? The petition itself was in the handwriting of someone connected with the Randwick Asylum—at least, so I am told.

1618. But do you know who was at that meeting and objected? I think that, among others, the Member for the district was, also Mr. See, and one or two others.

1619. Who were the others? Mr. Meeks, I believe.

1620. Do you know the name of any influential person who has a strong objection to the carrying out of this proposal, besides Mr. See and the Member for the district? I have heard Mr. Meeks speak very strongly on the subject, but he is about the only other person.

1621. You have heard of no others? There is Mr. Coulter, Superintendent of the Randwick Asylum. He is very strongly against it—at least, so I understand. But I presume that is because the proposed building will be pretty near his own door. The Randwick Asylum originally had the use of this ground, I understand.

1622. They are still working the vegetable garden, are they not? It used to be a vegetable garden. I was often on it when it was used as a vegetable garden.

1623. Is it not used as a vegetable garden now? I cannot say; it is some time since I was there.

1624. *Dr. Garran.*] Have you any property in the neighbourhood yourself? Not in that neighbourhood. I have property in the borough.

1625. Do you think that property in the neighbourhood would be depreciated at all in value by the erection of these buildings? I should not think so. It is mostly a poor class of property there—working-class.

Cecil West Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, Department of Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

C. W. Darley. 1626. *Chairman.*] The proposal before the Committee is to erect buildings at Randwick, and to remove the prisoners from the buildings at Biloela, Cockatoo Island; the Committee have been to Cockatoo Island, and have inspected the place, and found that there is a large area of land there;—could that be utilised by your Department, or should it be utilised by your Department when vacated? We should be very glad to utilise a portion of the buildings and premises immediately; but I cannot say that we could turn the whole of it to account at once. I should like to get some of the premises, and also to be able to widen one side for the dock.

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1627. There is a proposal to enlarge the dock? I think we must face the lengthening of the dock at a very early date. Steamers are coming out so large now that we must lengthen the dock. We are cramped for room, because we were not able to excavate the rock as wide as we desired originally. I should like to take in a good width of the land with the buildings overhead, and cut down the rock, and thus get more room.

1628. And to widen the dock, it would be necessary to take some of that land, at any rate? To encroach on some of the present prison premises.

1629. Is there not a proposal to extend the dock accommodation at Mort's? Yes.

1630. If that be done, will not that remove the necessity to some extent for increasing your dock accommodation? I do not think so, unless they make a larger dock. The dock they contemplate is not so large as our present large dock, and I think we must anticipate that within a very few years we shall have very large steamers coming out here. The tendency now is to increase the size of boats; indeed beyond all expectation. I think we must anticipate some of the very long boats coming out here. Unless we have means of docking long boats they will not be sent to this port.

1631. Do any of your employees reside on Cockatoo Island? A few; the dockmaster and some of the foremen. I should like to have some more there. I should like to have the superintendent living on the island. I have been anxious to get him to live on the island. We ought to have more of our employees living there. I wanted some time ago to get the house of the superintendent of the gaol, but our superintendent could not see his way to move into it. He has his own house at Balmain, and his wife did

did not like leaving it. But whenever a change does take place, no doubt the next superintendent will C. W. Darley. have to live on the island.

1632. You think that for the more efficient working of the dock more of the officers should be living on the island? Yes. 25 July, 1899.

1633. That being the case, do you think you could utilise the balance of the island for that purpose? I could utilise the greater portion of the residences. There is no doubt that some of the better buildings could be used to great advantage for storing away goods, and that kind of thing. We are badly in want of storing accommodation at present.

1634. The Prisons Department and the Works Department over there are not Departments that can easily work together, are they;—what are your views with reference to the prisoners being on the island? We do not clash there. Our officers get along very harmoniously. The other officers do not come to our side of the island at all. The training-ship premises are more in our way. They occupy a frontage which they have gradually encroached upon. It is with the greatest difficulty that I have kept them from occupying the whole of the frontage. They have gradually taken in bits and bits by encroaching, and it has become a serious thing, depriving us of our frontage for use for ship-building purposes.

1635. They have an exercise-ground? Yes; and gymnasiums, and a large swimming-bath, and lately they have acquired a coal-yard. There is a sort of annexing going on. They asked for a piece of ground on which to build a boat, and they fenced it in, and they now claim that it is theirs. They have no title to it at all; it has simply been annexed in that way. They have got the greater part of that eastern portion of the island, and it is a very valuable portion to us for purposes of punt-building, in regard to which we are very much restricted.

1636. If those premises should be vacated by the Prisons Department, you think that you could utilise the greater portion of them? I think we could utilise many of the buildings to great advantage.

1637. Have you seen those buildings? I have been through a great many of them.

1638. Would it be necessary to destroy them and rebuild, or could you use the present buildings? Use them as they are. A good many of the rooms are in good order, and could be used to advantage for storing documents, and things of that kind.

1639. *Dr. Garran*] A good deal of the ground is high ground, is it not? It is nearly all high ground where the prison is.

1640. Would you not have to cut that down to make it useful to you? Yes, on the dock side.

1641. You want your offices and stores to be on the same level as the dock? These would be stores to put away things in.

1642. Would it not be inconvenient to you to have to lift them up to that height? No. There are some rooms in these buildings now filled with old documents, books, and things of that kind, and there is no other place to put them in.

1643. I meant, would it be inconvenient to you to have them on a different level? No.

1644. It would not matter? No.

1645. But, for lengthening your dock and widening it, you would have to cut the ground down? Yes. I should have to take some of the yard space, and there is one building in the way—in fact, one building we have had to undercut in order to get room, and the building is over the dock wall.

1646. Would that be expensive, or could you make use of the stone you cut away? It would not be worth much. It would do to use in filling up and reclaiming.

1647. You would have to go to some expense in quarrying that away? Yes; but if we could do it, I would do it at once; it would be so convenient to us. There are only certain places where a crane can slew round to lift things out of the dock. At other places, the crane cannot be turned round sufficiently as it is so near to the high land.

1648. How much of that high land do you want for all your purposes? Not a great area of it.

1649. A couple of acres? Barely.

1650. How much is the area that the prison authorities occupy? I cannot say off-hand.

1651. If you were to take away the 2 acres that you particularly want, would that seriously interfere with the prisons? I cannot say exactly what buildings it would affect.

1652. You have not examined it closely? Not critically, with that in view. I think there is a large tank there, and an exercise-yard; and only one building would have to be removed, so far as I can recollect.

1653. When you speak of larger ships being expected, do you refer to men-of-war or mercantile vessels? Mercantile vessels.

1654. The mail vessels? Large mail vessels.

1655. Where are they accommodated now for docking? In the Sutherland dock.

1656. No private dock can take them in? No. All the large German boats, when they first came here, could not be taken in by any dock in Germany.

1657. Will the new dock at the entrance to Lane Cove River take them in? I think it would take in the present boats; I am not sure about the "Kaiser Wilhelm."

1658. Has that dock not been planned with a view of a possible lengthening of it hereafter;—they have plenty of room there for lengthening it? I have not been there, nor have I had the plans of the dock.

1659. What I mean is, that if there is a private dock equal to present emergencies, there is no need for the Government to provide another? Not unless the large men-of-war come out here.

1660. And that you do not know anything about? No.

1661. Are you at all pinched, in putting in any man-of-war? No.

1662. You have been able to take in every ship that wanted to go in? Yes. There are no large men-of-war that come here now.

1663. The largest vessels on the station can go in? Yes.

1664. *Mr. Trickett*.] I suppose you are aware that these old prisons at Biloela are very old-fashioned and out of date as regards their accommodation? Yes; I have heard many complaints from the prison officials about them—that they are unsuitable for the purpose for which they are used.

1665. And, although no actual clashing may take place between the officials of the two Departments, still, I suppose, it is hardly desirable that short-sentence prisoners, male and female, should be conveyed to and taken away from a place where there are a large number of men working in connection with the dock? I think it is very desirable that the prisoners should be removed altogether from there.

- C. W. Darley. 1666. Would you be able to utilise for offices all the space available? I cannot say that we have any plan laid out by which we could utilise it at once, but I am sure that a great deal of it would come in very useful. We have not developed, or even contemplated, any plan for utilising it at present.
- 25 July, 1899. 1667. But would not the residences that are on the top of the island be useful as residences for the people who it is desirable should live on the island, in connection with the dock? Yes; some of the officials. I should like to have some of the residences for officials.
1668. I suppose that your operations on the island are likely to enlarge very much, as time goes on? The works at the dock are increasing every day.
1669. And it would merely be a question of time, I suppose, when the prison would have to be removed from there; do you not think so? I think it very desirable that it should be removed.

Hugh McLachlan, Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, sworn, and examined:—

- H. McLachlan. 1670. *Chairman.*] In the course of this inquiry a question has arisen in reference to the conveyance of prisoners by tram, and there has been, I think, a proposal before the Department to construct a tram-line, branching off the Coogee line, along the Bunnerong Road;—has that matter been before your Commissioners? Yes; there has been a proposal before the Commissioners to make a tram-line to the Kensington Racecourse and the Rifle Range.
- 25 July, 1899. 1671. Has the construction of that tram-line been recommended by the Commissioners? No.
1672. With reference to the conveyance of prisoners on the trams, has the Tramway Department any special carriage that they could utilise for the purpose? No; we have no special cars for prisoners.
1673. Would there be any difficulty in arranging a time to run a special car with prisoners in it to the proposed prison at Randwick, so that they would not interfere, or come in contact in any way, with the ordinary traffic? There would be no difficulty in arranging for a special tram. I suppose it would be required to be run only once or twice a day. Of course we could not undertake to convey the prisoners with the ordinary traffic. They would have to be taken in a special tram, and no doubt a special car would have to be made for the purpose.
1674. There would be no difficulty in making that arrangement? There would be no difficulty in running a special tram. I take it we should be paid for it in the ordinary way by the Government.
1675. Do you think there would be any objection to such a course being pursued? I should hardly think there would be any great objection to our running a special tram.
1676. You do take prisoners now by train, do you not? Yes; in a special van if there are a number of them.
1677. *Dr. Garran.*] Not by special train? No.
1678. *Chairman.*] But you have better facilities for separating them when conveying them in cars by train? Yes, and the circumstances are altogether so different—for instance, there is no other practicable way of reaching the gaol (say) at Bathurst except by railway, and the Government could not afford to run a special train for a few prisoners. As a matter of fact, I am doubtful whether it would be profitable to pay us for a special tram in which to convey prisoners to Randwick. A question is, whether it would not be better for them to do as is done at the present time, for I take it that they would have to send a van to the tramway from whatever gaol or prison the prisoners were sent from, if the prisoners were conveyed by tram to Randwick, whereas if the present arrangement were continued, there would be only one transhipment. I saw something in one of the papers about making a branch tram-line from the main line to the gaol. It seems to me very questionable whether the circumstances would justify the expense—whether it would not be better and more economical to continue the present arrangement for the conveyance of prisoners to gaol.
1679. I think the Comptroller-General suggested that the tramway might branch off into the gaol, and the prison authorities could have their own special car? It seems to me rather an expensive luxury.
1680. *Dr. Garran.*] There are about thirty prisoners to deal with each day? Yes.
1681. You think it better to use "Black Maria," and not bother with the tram? Yes. I think that thirty prisoners a day would probably be the maximum number to be dealt with. Thirty prisoners a day is a pretty good number for the penitentiary; for I take it that prisoners sentenced to only a few hours' imprisonment would be dealt with at Darlinghurst at present. It seems to me that the construction of a special branch from the main line to the gaol, and the running of a special tram, would be rather an expensive arrangement for such a small service.
1682. We should have to use the prison omnibuses to get the prisoners to the tram? Yes. The authorities always have constables and others, I presume, who can be utilised for this special service, so their out-of-pocket expenses are not heavy.
1683. *Chairman.*] Have the Commissioners offered any objection to the construction of a tramway through the Kensington Estate? They have offered no objection, but the recommendation they made was unfavourable to that proposal, because they thought that the financial considerations would not warrant it.
1684. That proposal did not go beyond the Bunnerong Road, did it? Yes; the line was to go off the Bunnerong Road to Kensington.
1685. The Bunnerong Road does not run through Kensington, does it? Yes. The Kensington Estate is rather a large one. The Bunnerong Road runs to the westward of the present houses; but still, I think, it is all on the Kensington Estate.
1686. *Dr. Garran.*] It would not pay at present to run a tramway for the Rifle Range business? No; the business is not consistent enough.
1687. Nor for the Little Bay business? No.
1688. Nor for North Botany? No. There is a proposal before the Commissioners for an extension of the Botany tramline to La Perouse—to go round by Little Bay—but they have not reported upon it yet.
1689. That would accommodate North Botany, but not Little Bay, or the Rifle Range? The idea is to take the Botany line round on the heights convenient to Little Bay; but it would not accommodate the Rifle Range. I think that the distance from the terminus at Botany to La Perouse is about 3 miles.
1690. The idea that has been put before the Committee is that an extension of the tramline to this prison, and possibly to a sanitarium that may be built close by, would help the traffic if tramway extension were going that way towards Little Bay? Yes. The Commissioners have had before them a proposal to make a line to Kensington Racecourse and the Rifle Range, and the Commissioners have reported unfavourably in regard

regard to it. At the present moment the Commissioners have before them a proposal for an extension from the Botany terminus to La Perouse, *via* Little Bay.

1691. Then the Commissioners have had two rival schemes before them? Yes. But, the present one would cut out the Rifle Range.

1692. *Chairman.*] Some of the residents in the neighbourhood are of opinion that if this proposal were carried out there would be a large increase of population there, provided that the proposed tramway were constructed;—they say that there are a number of houses there now, and that if there were tram communication the number would increase considerably? One evil of an increase of population locally in any district is that it simply robs some other district where we already get the traffic. Therefore, the aggregate increase of business to us is practically nothing, or very little. You are not going to increase the population, or create additional traffic, but you are merely going to draw traffic to somewhere else where it would probably cost us more to haul it.

H.
McLachlan.
25 July, 1899.

WEDNESDAY, 26 JULY, 1899.

Present:—

JOHN PERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.

The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.

The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.

ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Raymond William Jones, Manager, Australian Joint Stock Bank, Randwick, sworn, and examined:—

1693. *Mr. Trickett.*] How long have you been living at Randwick? Fourteen years.

1694. So you are pretty well acquainted with the borough? Yes.

1695. And its growth? Yes.

1696. And, I suppose, in some degree with the opinions of the inhabitants, many of them coming from time to time into the bank and you meeting them frequently? Yes.

1697. You know it is proposed to erect this penitentiary and this prison on a site about half a mile to the south of the Randwick Asylum? Yes.

1698. You know the site? Yes.

1699. You have been on it? Yes.

1700. What are your views in regard to the erection of the proposed buildings? So far as I am concerned, I think it would be a good thing, because the land there is in great want of roads to be properly formed around, and, if the penitentiary and the prison were erected, of course those roads would be made. I also understand that there would be a tramway through Kensington, along the Bunnerong Road.

1701. There is no guarantee of that, but it has been suggested? Well, it most probably would be done. I think it would be of very great help to that part of the borough of Randwick which is in Kensington, and also to the surrounding land. It is also very evident that if the gaol is to be put there it will be necessary to finish the sewerage works in that neighbourhood, and that would be a very great boon to the inhabitants of that part of Randwick.

1702. Who are at the present time suffering, I believe, very much from the ill-effects of bad sewerage? Decidedly they are. It is a great need there to have a proper sewerage system.

1703. One gentleman who gave evidence here against the proposal referred to Randwick as a residential suburb;—would you give your views of that phase of the question—is it absolutely a residential suburb? Well, it is greatly a residential suburb. There are no factories there; but, so far as that is concerned, the principal residences are in Avoca-street, and as far as I can judge they would not be in any way affected by the gaol; whilst so far as the shopkeepers of Randwick are concerned, I think that the presence of the gaol would be a very good thing for them, because it must help the shopkeepers in the way of business, at any rate to a small extent. I cannot, however, see how it could affect the principal residential places in Randwick in the least.

1704. The locality of the proposed buildings is much lower than the residential portion which is referred to, from which it is divided by a considerable distance; and between that portion and the site proposed for the gaol there is a large growth of trees? There is a great expanse of ground.

1705. Do you think there would be the least chance of any annoyance from the gaol itself being there, or from any noise being heard at such a great distance? I think that is out of the question, because the whole of the traffic to the gaol would go through Kensington; it would not go through Randwick. To go to Sydney that way would be going three-quarters of a mile out of the way.

1706. Can you say whether the majority of the people whom you have had an opportunity of hearing on the subject favour your view of it? The majority do certainly.

1707. The majority of the people of Randwick have no objection to this proposal? No, they are greatly in favour of it, especially the people in the vicinity of the proposed site of the gaol. They seem to think that it will increase the value of their property, because good roads will be made.

1708. It has been suggested that instead of calling this establishment the gaol and penitentiary at Randwick, it might be called the gaol and penitentiary at Bunnerong, or something of that kind;—I suppose that if that suggestion were carried out it would, in all probability, largely do away with the objection? Well, there is something in a name.

1709. So far as you have seen, is not the objection wholly a sentimental one? I think so. I think that a few people have the idea that Randwick should be kept for nothing but very large houses. But the sites which the large houses would occupy which are not already occupied would not be in the vicinity of the gaol at all. They would be pretty well half a mile anywhere from it.

1710. The growth of Randwick has not been in that direction, as regards the class of houses whose occupants have raised an objection in this case? No; all the houses there now are small houses occupied by workmen and jockeys and people in connection with the Rifle Range, and there are also some training stables.

R. W. Jones.
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- R. W. Jones. 1711. And really, as regards any of the business people there, people with small shops, and so on, the bringing into the locality of warders and other people connected with the goal would be likely to be of benefit to them in the way of business? Certainly. The shopkeepers have that idea.
- 26 July, 1899. 1712. You know the place where a garden is being used, or was used, for the Randwick Asylum? Yes.
1713. Some members of the Committee have thought that, instead of building one of the branches of the proposed establishment there, if both the penitentiary and the prison for females could be put on the farthest side of the block of land, that might remove any possible objection;—do you think that that would be a good thing—putting the establishment as far away as possible from the main portion of Randwick? Of course, I am not a builder, but I think that the Rainbow-street elevation would be the best, because the garden is very damp. There is always a great soakage of water through it. Nearly all the year round, in an ordinary year, there is water lying on that ground where the garden is now.
1714. So it would be better to avoid building on a site of that kind, especially one that has been used for a garden? Yes, and a pig-sty and a pig-farm.
1715. With regard to the Randwick Asylum itself, it is occupied by children of poor people, and I suppose that there is no objection to their being there? It will be too far off to be affected at all by the penitentiary and the gaol. There is an immense quantity of land at the Randwick Asylum, and there are less than 200 children in that institution now.
1716. They are not likely to be affected, or their ideas influenced, by a building so far away? No; they are seldom allowed outside the asylum grounds, except under control. Therefore, it is impossible that they could be in any way affected, so far as I can see, by this building.
1717. And, as a matter of fact, the Randwick Asylum has not now nearly as many children in it as it had before the State Children's Relief Department came into operation? No. There used to be 800, and now there are under 200.
1718. The number has been gradually reduced since the boarding-out system came into operation? Yes.
1719. And I understand that the garden is not now cultivated? No, it is not.
1720. So they would not feel the loss of that? No. If they want a garden, they have plenty of land in their own ground and in the paddock below that ground. They have more land than they could possibly use.
1721. Is it not a fact that the opposition to the proposed buildings is confined pretty well to about half a dozen people? About half a dozen people in Avoca-street, and I do not see how they could possibly be affected by the proposed buildings one way or the other.
1722. Is there anything else you wish to state? No. I think it is a question of roads, tramway, and sewerage. I think that the people would derive great benefit from all these things owing to the gaol being there.
1723. Apart from the residents of Randwick, a great many people resort to Coogee Bay, especially on holidays and on Saturdays and Sundays? Yes.
1724. The route they take to get there would not be anywhere near this establishment? No.
1725. So even their delicate sensibilities could not be affected by having even to pass a gaol? The route that would be nearest to the gaol is High-street, along which the people go sometimes, and that is nearly half, or, at any rate, more than a quarter of a mile from Rainbow-street.
1726. *Mr. Levien.*] There is a large population now in the neighbourhood beyond the proposed site of the penitentiary and the gaol? Yes. The Church and School land has been opened out and taken up, and it would be a great advantage if the tramway went out that way.
1727. If there were an extension of the tramway along the Bunnerong-road, and on to a junction with the Botany tramway, there would be a big population right along there? I think so. The objection to that land now is it is so far from the market.
1728. And all of it is without any means of communication by 'bus or otherwise? Yes. The tram would be a great advantage.
1729. And as the neighbourhood became populated other land could be sold in the interests of the people? Yes, decidedly.
1730. You do not know any aldermen of Randwick who are included in the objectors to this proposal? I do not think that any of them are.
1731. They are all favourable to it? All to whom I have spoken on the subject are in favour of it.
1732. *Dr. Garran.*] Does not the present road to Randwick and the tramway pass within sight of Darlinghurst Gaol? Yes.
1733. So that all the fashionable people who come from Randwick and go back, perhaps each day, do have a sight of a gaol on the journey? They must.
1734. That does not prevent their living at Randwick? I never knew them to make any objection to it.
1735. Supposing they did catch sight of a second gaol on the road, do you think that that would stop their living at Randwick? I do not think it would.
1736. The frontage in Botany-street, opposite to the site proposed for this gaol, as you are aware, is taken up mostly by training stables? Yes.
1737. I suppose that they are not likely to be shifted at present to any other place? Oh, no.
1738. And so long as they stay there, that will not be a fashionable site for residences? No; it would never be a fashionable site, because the land is not suitable—it is too flat and too damp.
1739. And as regards this piece which the Government propose to retain, even if that were thrown open for private residences, that would hardly be a fashionable part of Randwick, would it? Not at all likely.
1740. And on the southern side of Rainbow-street—the Church and School land—is that likely to be a fashionable site if it is thrown open? Oh, no.
1741. Why not? It is too far from Randwick proper.
1742. Is it too low also? It is low land, and is more likely to be taken up by training stables or market-gardens.
1743. Then you do not think that the location of a prison on the proposed site would destroy any part of Randwick likely to be taken up for first-class residences? Certainly not.
1744. It takes what we may call the inferior portion of Randwick? Most decidedly.
1745. It does not destroy the suburb in itself as a nice place for residences? Certainly not. Randwick proper consists of Avoca-street and Belmore-road—at least, those are the two main parts. There is plenty of land there for a good class of residences.
1746. That is where the finest sites are? Yes.

1747. *Chairman.*] Could you suggest any other site which would be more suitable for these buildings than the one that is proposed here—I mean either at Randwick or elsewhere—within convenient distance from Sydney? I cannot suggest any site, unless you take some of the Church and School land lower down. There is some open land between this site and Long Bay—Church and School land. R. W. Jones.
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1748. Could that be approached in any other way than through Moore Park? No. You would have to go on the same road to it—along the Bunnerong-road. But I do not think that it would be such a good site for a building such as the gaol. It is all swampy land; there is very little good building land there. It is more suitable for market-gardens than for building.

1749. As regards the objections to the proposed site by the people of Randwick, or that portion of them who do object, I suppose that those objections would hold good no matter where you were to erect this class of buildings? I think that so long as you were to call it the Randwick Penitentiary they might object; but if you were to call it Long Bay or Maroubra Bay Penitentiary, it might not have such a great effect.

1750. Suppose the proposed buildings were erected somewhere on the North Shore line, do you think that the people there would have the same cause for complaint as the people of Randwick? I cannot speak for the North Shore people, because I do not know them. I do not think that you could get any site in any suburb which would be so far away from the occupants of the main buildings as the present one will be.

1751. And so completely shut off from observation by those people? Yes. If you take a straight line from Avoca-street to this building it must be half a mile, and it would be impossible to see any building on the proposed site if you were in Avoca-street; even if you were at the top of any of the houses in Avoca-street, I do not think you would see the gaol.

1752. Those people who desired to see it would have to go some distance in order to see it? Yes; they must go into the immediate neighbourhood of it.

1753. So, in your opinion, the objection is purely a sentimental one? Yes.

1754. And no people need know there is a gaol there unless they go and look for it? No one in Avoca-street or Belmore-road need know there is a gaol there.

1755. No one, except he were in the immediate vicinity, would know of its presence there? No.

1756. I suppose you have had plenty of opportunities of knowing whether there are other objections to the proposed site? I have; and the small housekeepers and other people living in the vicinity have often spoken to me, and said they thought that the carrying out of this proposal would be a good thing. The first I heard of it was when I was stopped in the street by some workmen, and they objected to the meeting that was to be held to protest against this proposal being carried out, and asked me to go to it, and to support the proposal for the Gaol, but I could not get to the meeting.

1757. The only thing you suggest is a change of name, in order to get rid of any objection? I think that it might have some effect.

THURSDAY, 27 JULY, 1899.

Present:—

JOHN PERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Alfred William Meeks, resident, Randwick, sworn, and examined:—

1758. *Chairman.*] You have heard of the proposal before the Committee? Yes.

1759. Have you any objections to the erection of this building in Randwick? I speak merely as a resident of Randwick. I have a lease of a house there, but I have no property in the district; therefore I do not speak in any way from personal interest; but I think it would be a very great mistake to erect the enormous building which it is proposed to erect in a borough so close to the city. A. W. Meeks.
27 July, 1899.

1760. Will you state to the Committee, generally, your objections? To start with, I do not think the site is a suitable one, from my examination of it. It is in a hollow behind the Randwick Asylum, I understand, and it is, I suppose, only a little over 4 miles from the city, and the building of Randwick is bound to extend in that direction, as it cannot go nearer to the city owing to the parks. In addition to that, there is an enormous area of land there belonging to the Government, all of which land, I think, would be depreciated in value by the building of this prison. Of course, everyone knows that the fact of a large prison, like this, being in a district has a prejudicial effect on the district itself. That was evidenced some years ago in Melbourne, where they altered the name of the district itself from Pentridge to Coburg, because the district got such a bad name owing to the Stockade being there; and I think this is worse than the Stockade, because all the drunks or disorderly people of the city will be carted out to this place, and that will certainly destroy the district as a residential one, and lessen the value of every man's land there. I know that a number of people speak in favour of this proposal, but they are merely a few business men, who think that they will do a very large business owing to the prison being established in the district. Therefore I attach no importance to their ideas on this question, because they openly say that is the reason why they want the prison to be there.

1761. I presume you have been on the site? I have been close to it. I have been at the back of the Randwick Asylum more than once; and the proposed site, I understand, is the place which is now the Randwick Asylum vegetable garden or farm.

1762. A portion of it? Yes.

1763. You are aware that the approach to this building will be along the Bunnerong-road, and will not go through Randwick at all? But still that does not take away from the fact of its being within Randwick.

1764. It is on the boundary? It is, I understand, supposed that the tramway service will be extended to there.

1765.

- A. W. Meeks. 1765. It has not been decided to extend the tramway service to there, but there is such a proposition? That is one of the arguments used by the residents there, so far as I can gather from those interested in this matter—that they will have a tramway service to the lower part of Randwick, going along the Bunnerong-road, in the direction of Long Bay. That is a reason why they want to see the prison erected. But I think that it will be objectionable to those who travel by the tramway to Randwick if they have to see the wretched prisoners being carried in vans to the gaol there. I understand that they will have about 700 prisoners there.
1766. It is estimated that about thirty prisoners will go in and out every day? My objection is that the prison will be too near the city. We know that, in the past, gaols and such buildings have been put too near the centre of a city. It was pointed out at a meeting at Randwick one night, that Darlinghurst Gaol was not objectionable, except from being so near the centre of the city, and I think that if Darlinghurst Gaol were being erected again, no one would put it where it is now. You may want a small receiving house in the city, but not a large gaol, even within 2 or 3 miles of the city, and the site proposed for this prison is not, I suppose, more than 2 miles from the boundary of the city. And as the city of Sydney extends, as it must in the course of years, that part will be very much closer to the city than it is to-day.
1767. From a departmental point of view that is one of the principal reasons why that site has been chosen? Well, my opinion is that prisoners of that nature should be put a fair distance from the city. I think they should not be within 10 miles of the city. I think that you should keep the people who will inhabit this gaol, and be let out of it from day to day, a good deal from the city. Of course, in speaking against a prison being erected in any district, you cannot help sentiment coming into the matter, and a feeling of objection to a prison being erected there. I know that I would not choose to live in a district where there was a gaol, and if a gaol is erected in Randwick, I shall probably not live there after my lease is up. I think that is the feeling of a very large number of people there, except those who, unfortunately, must continue to live there because they have their own houses there.
1768. Do you not think that that might happen, no matter where the gaol might be erected? Still, you could put the gaol in a better place—for instance, in a newly-created township; and then, if people chose to go and live there afterwards, they must put up with it.
1769. Can you suggest any better site near the city for this gaol? No, I cannot. But I do not think that the same objection would apply to the gaol if it were a few miles out, where the land is not so closely built upon as it is in Randwick. Where this building is proposed to be erected is practically Lower Randwick, where trainers of horses, jockeys, and others connected with the stables live. It is not a part I frequent very much. I am hardly ever there, except, perhaps, when visiting the asylum. I do not think that the erection of the gaol there would tend to the improvement of the district.
1770. *Mr. Dick.*] Do you think that the gaol would be overlooked by any of the houses in the more fashionable part of Randwick? I do not think there would be very much seen over a very high wall.
1771. Do you think that the walls would be seen? I do not think they would, but I am not certain. The gaol would, I think, be seen from the houses near the asylum. Of course I am only speaking from guesswork.
1772. Of course you are aware that the carriage of a considerable number of prisoners every day from a city like Sydney to a distance of 10 miles from it would be rather an expensive undertaking? Yes.
1773. Whereas, sending the prisoners out to a place like this, within easy distance of the city, would be far less expensive? Yes; as a matter of expense it would be much easier to get there. But if the gaol were on the railway line the prisoners could be run out a distance of 10 miles as quickly as they could be taken 4 miles out by tram.
1774. Is any of your objection based on the assumption that the prisoners would be let loose in the borough of Randwick? I understand that they would be discharged there, but of course that might not be the case. You cannot tell what may happen. At any rate, the presence of a gaol generally leads to a lot of people, not of a very desirable class, living around it, who meet prisoners on their discharge if they can, and mix up with them.
1775. Has that been the experience in the case of Darlinghurst? Some parts of Darlinghurst are not very attractive, I think; but you can hardly compare Darlinghurst with Randwick, because the land at Darlinghurst has all been sold, and is closely built upon. Furthermore, I do not know about the drainage of this particular part of Randwick. I have no technical knowledge on the subject; but I do not think that the drainage of that particular part will be very good for 700 people.
1776. Do you think that at least some of the objections urged against that site, as a position for a gaol, would be removed if the institution were called the Bunnerong Penitentiary? So far as I am concerned, that would not make any difference. The great objection I have is that it is a pity to place a gaol in a borough like Randwick, and a great mistake to put it so near to the city. My strong belief is that, as the city enlarges and business develops in this place, it will be comparatively nearer to the city than it is to-day, and it will be a great mistake to have a gaol, holding 700 people, about 2 miles from the boundary of the city—in fact, I suppose, less as the crow flies. It is not more than a mile and a half, I suppose, across the sand hills.
1777. I think you said it would be rather objectionable to the people of Randwick continually to meet the prison vans? Yes.
1778. Do you know that the vans would not go through Randwick at all? Well, Bunnerong-road is part of Randwick. It goes through the back of Kensington, which is newly established, and where some nice houses have been put up. In fact, I think that the gaol will be more objectionable to the Kensington people than to the Randwick people proper; Kensington is really part of Randwick.
1779. Have you found any really strong objections to the carrying out of this proposal? I have found a strong feeling in the borough against it. There was a meeting held; it was not a very large one, but that fact arose partly from the very short notice given of the meeting. All the arguments used at that meeting in favour of the carrying out of this proposal came, I think, from shopkeepers who thought that their trade would be increased by having the gaol there. It will, of course, necessitate the spending of large sums of money during a couple of years; but the idea about bringing business to the place amounts to nothing, because, of course, the contracts may be taken by men living outside the borough altogether.
1780. Can you combat the statement that was made by the alderman who represents the ward in which the proposed site is; and also the statement made by Mr. Taylor, a sworn valuator—that the building
of

- of this gaol, so far from being prejudicial to the value of the land there, would probably enhance it? I A. W. Meeks.
am surprised to hear it; but I suppose I must bow to his decision.
1781. *Dr. Garrar.*] Do you know of any large metropolitan city that has not a gaol in it? No; I do not know that I do. But when I was in the city of Melbourne, a little while ago, I was told that it was proposed to sell the Melbourne Gaol site, and to remove the gaol altogether from the city. I think that the time will come when Darlinghurst Gaol will be removed. 27 July, 1899.
1782. They have not done that yet in Melbourne? No; but they are talking about it.
1783. They have at Melbourne the Pentridge Gaol as a suburban gaol? Yes, Pentridge Stockade; but that is 6 or 7 miles out.
1784. And if we have this gaol as well as Darlinghurst, we shall have a suburban gaol as well as a metropolitan one? Yes; but ours will be very much nearer to the city.
1785. You talked about building the gaol where there is not much residence, and said that if people chose afterwards to go to that place to live, that would be very different from flopping down a gaol in the midst of houses;—but there are no houses in particular around the site proposed for this gaol,—on the one side there are a few stables? I know that; but there are a large number of houses in Randwick, within half a mile of it, I think.
1786. One of the aldermen told us the other day that he had measured the distance, and found that the good houses of Randwick are a mile and a half from this place? Randwick is built on the ridge of the hill, commanding a view of the ocean.
1787. But this part of Randwick, the alderman says, is a mile and a half from those houses, and that you cannot, from the upstairs windows of these houses, see this site? I cannot say anything about that, for my house faces the other way; but you must see it from the asylum.
1788. But that is on very high ground? I think that the whole of the children there will see it from the upstairs windows.
1789. But the goal is to be on lower ground? Is it desirable to have a gaol and the children's asylum alongside one another. I can, of course, only give you my views on the matter, and you may discount them as much as you like, because I am a resident of Randwick. But I am not interested, beyond being a resident there.
1790. You know that to the north of this property there is the Kensington racecourse and Randwick park? Yes.
1791. They will not be depreciated in value, because they are not to be sold? No.
1792. There will be no building there? They do not affect me in the slightest. I do not often frequent the park, and I have never been on the Kensington racecourse in my life.
1793. On the east side, the only houses at present are trainers' houses, as well as some stables, and the people there are all in favour of this proposal—therefore, no complaint can come from that side; and on the south side, and on the west side, there are at present no houses at all, and all the land is Government land, still to be sold? Yes.
1794. Therefore, if the Government should do anything to depreciate property, it will depreciate its own property? I think it will do that.
1795. On that point, as Mr. Dick said, we have the evidence of a sworn valuator, Mr. Taylor, who most clearly stated that that would not be the case; but I want to point out to you that the Government will not be interfering with any private property adjoining, and that the only people adjoining are in favour of the carrying out of this proposal, and that the other land adjoining has no residences on it at all, and the land is not yet sold? And you are quite satisfied as to the suitability of the site, which is practically in a hollow.
1796. One part of it is a very high hill? I thought the site was much higher up the hill until I went there.
1797. We are told that the whole of the land is perfectly drainable and sufficiently good for the purpose for which it is required? It is not a site upon which I would build a house or buy to let, because it is too flat and hollow.
1798. If we were to go, say, to Ashfield or to Homebush, we would have complaints there? But I think you could go to a place less settled than Randwick is.
1799. Then they would say it is going to be settled? But that is a different thing, for no injury would be done to anybody there now.
1800. But we cannot find any place that is in the hands of the Government more completely than this is, unless we go much further out; and if the Government sell the land around this gaol, they will sell it to people who will know that the gaol is there; therefore, they will have no cause of complaint? I have not heard that the people in that neighbourhood are so unanimous that none of them object to this proposal.
1801. We are told that the alderman who represents the ward has canvassed them all, and there is not a dissenting voice against it? A number of men living there think that owing to the erection of the gaol they will get more work, and more money will be circulated in the district.
1802. We are not supposing that it will add to the trade of Randwick at all? My chief objections are that I believe the place is too near the city. I do not think the site at all suitable, and I think it will be very objectionable for prison vans to go there two or three times a day; or to have tramcars running out from the city full of prisoners would, perhaps, be worse. It would be far better, in my opinion, to erect the gaol on the main line of railway; for in time I hope to see the railway extended into the city, and then there will be no difficulty in getting prisoners directly from the city to the railway—it could be done with much less trouble than at the present time. I cannot understand at all why the prison authorities want to remove prisoners from Biloela.
1803. Do you know that vans at present have to go from every police court in the city, either to Darlinghurst or to the railway station, every day, through the most populous parts of Sydney? Yes.
1804. We cannot get rid of that, unless we congregate all the police stations in one place, such as Darlinghurst? You must have some dépôt to land them in; but in this case you would have a stream of vans going out.
1805. But the number of people who see these vans is vastly greater than the number who would see them on the Bunnerong-road? Very likely. But would it not be better to have the gaol on the main line at a place to which you could go from the city straight.
1806. Then the people who travelled on the railway would see the vans attached to the train? You could have special trains, just as well as special trams. 1807.

- A. W. Mecks. 1807. But the authorities say that that is an expense not lightly to be incurred—the prison vans are now hooked on to the ordinary trains? I cannot say any more than I have.
- 27 July, 1899. 1808. I want you to see that the people who are directly pecuniarily interested are not opposed to this proposal? One feeling of some people in the district seems to be that they are going to get a lot of work—that was a reason openly given at the meeting.
1809. And no man who has any land there has come here and said, “My property will be depreciated in value?” I would rather attach importance to the statement of a man who has no land there.

Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect, sworn, and further examined:—

W. L. Vernon. 1810. *Chairman.*] You were asked to supply the Committee with a list of the gaols already constructed in the Colony? Yes; I was asked to give information as follows:—“A list of the gaols of the Colony, and their cost to date, together with their accommodation.” I have provided a list showing the principal gaols, and also the minor gaols, to which must be added a long list of police gaols, which probably is not included in the return you require. There are thirty-five police gaols—of which two are not occupied—and the remainder are the principal and the minor gaols, of which I have a return here. The principal gaols are—Darlinghurst, Bathurst, Berrima, Biloela, Goulburn, Maitland, and Parramatta. The minor gaols are—Albury, Armidale, Bourke, Broken Hill, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Forbes, Grafton, Hay, Mudgee, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, Wilcannia, Wollongong, Yass, and Young. As to the cost to date, I must explain that in some cases—for instance, in the case of Darlinghurst and of Berrima—it has been impossible to obtain the costs, and those have had to be estimated. But, taking those as estimates, and the others as actual costs—that is, for capital purposes only, and not for revenue, including repairs and things of that kind which are constantly going on—the cost of the larger gaols has been £624,619.

1811. *Dr. Garran.*] Not all borrowed money? No. In the earlier days a great many of the fabrics were paid for out of revenue. The expenditure on the minor gaols and the principal gaols, together, totals £802,699. Those are all under the Comptroller-General of Prisons. The accommodation I have had to calculate at per cell of the modern size, and not in accordance with the number of prisoners which are accommodated, because the accommodation is now in a transitional state, and where cells are now, and have been, occupied by three prisoners, they are to be occupied by only one. The consequence is that some of the larger cells have been divided into two. Therefore, I have calculated all as single cells of the smaller dimension for single prisoners. That comes to £410 per cell.

1812. In round numbers, is that 2,000 single cells? Yes. This return gives a very striking example, or lesson, of the costliness of building small detached gaols; for, I find that the accommodation has cost £410 per cell, as against Bathurst and Goulburn £330, and the proposal before the Committee now, which is something like £155. So that the fact of having a large number of small gaols throughout the Colony has really cost the Colony £410 per cell. The third question was—“What gaols have been altered to meet modern requirements?” The reply is: “The following gaols have been altered to meet requirements—Darlinghurst, Biloela, Maitland, Dubbo, Mudgee, Tamworth, Wilcannia, and Young. In addition to that, improvements are constantly going on in all the gaols. The gaols erected on modern lines—that is, erected in their initial state on modern lines—are Bathurst, Goulburn, Parramatta, Grafton, and Broken Hill.” The fourth question was: “What further has to be done in that direction?” The answer is: “Continual improvements are being made in the gaol buildings of the Colony in order to meet the requirements of the new system of treatment, and to provide for improved sanitary, lighting, cooking, and other details.” The fifth question was: “What would it cost to provide a suitable prison for females at Biloela to the extent proposed at Randwick?” I have calculated the cost of erecting at Biloela the prison which is now before the Committee, and its proportionate amount of the administrative buildings and, taking into consideration the difficulties of site, and of locality, to some extent, for building purposes, I estimate the cost at £64,400, or about £190 per cell, at Biloela.

1813. Is the style of that equal to the style of what you are going to make here? The same one; but the prison at Biloela would require complete administration, instead of joint administration, and there is a great difference between the two. When the Committee met on the site at Randwick some weeks ago I was asked to give an opinion as to the possibility of altering the site of one of the gaols on to the Rainbow-street frontage from the Botany-street frontage. I have had a drawing prepared showing what the effect would be. The proposal is to remove the female prison from the north-east corner, where the garden is, to the south-west corner of the reserve, the objects being two: one, to remove the prison farther from the residential portion of Randwick, and the second to avoid whatever land has been already cultivated. Unfortunately, the contours do not admit of the change; and I have prepared, for submission to the Committee, a drawing showing the elevation of the four walls giving, in dark pink, the extra heights required for wallage, which will be buried where the levels are descending; and, starting the external wall on the level of the site itself, irrespective altogether of the penitentiary—on the north-east corner, which is its highest point—the western walls, in some cases, will require to be 70 feet high, that is 48 feet buried, and the prison 22 feet, which we require above the level. That, of course, affects the outside wall, but it also affects the building, and if the prison is to be on the dead level, which I very strongly urge the Committee to insist upon, then it will be very costly. The estimated extra cost of the external wall is £9,825 15s. I have not calculated the extra cost of the buildings, but it would probably amount to pretty well as much.

1814. *Chairman.*] Is the stone there good building stone? It is good enough for the purpose of a wall.

1815. Would it not be possible to excavate and level, instead of building the wall in that way—sinking it into the sand? No; because the eastern portion of the gaol would be under the level of the surrounding country, and it would be necessary to build a portion of the gaol in the quarry, which would be a very objectionable thing to do. If you were to dig a hole and take the stone out, in order to get a level, then you would build down on the new level, which would put your walls on the eastern side below the level of the surrounding land on the eastern side. I am afraid that would be very objectionable.

1816. But is not that often done in building;—I remember seeing an instance of it in going round the Circular Quay? Not for prison purposes. We have one instance at Young, which has just struck me. We had a hillside at the back which has always been a source of annoyance, and it costs a great deal of money

money to get over the difficulties of oversight. It is always best in prison construction to avoid anything of that kind. At Wagga Wagga, for instance, in case of an execution, the whole gaol has to be enclosed in hessian—the walls have to be raised with hessian. W.L. Vernon.
27 July, 1899.

1817. But you do not propose to build a place at Randwick where there will be any executions? No; that is quite true. But I am speaking of the undesirableness of placing a prison where it could be overlooked.

1818. *Mr. Watson.*] In this case it could not be overlooked from anywhere, except within the prison area? I am afraid it could be overlooked from the road, along Randwick-street, and the surrounding land over here would dominate this entirely.

1819. *Dr. Garran.*] On the frontage, which is the highest part at present? The south-east corner.

1820. Would the foundation plan on your level be higher there than the foundation level for the female parts? Yes. I have considered this entirely distinct from that.

1821. I am not talking of the new part, but of the old;—would your two gaols be on the same level, as you have got now I mean, according to your plan;—I ask, because you say you strongly recommend us to keep the same level? Only *per se*. There is practically about 6 feet difference.

1822. Not more than that? No.

1823. Which is the higher? The south-east corner.

1824. And you would not attempt to level these two prisons? No; that is not at all necessary.

1825. Then the level at Botany-street varies a little from one corner to the other? Six feet; that is all.

1826. Is Botany-street, on the whole, more level than Rainbow-street? Yes.

1827. Very much? Yes; much more. Rainbow-street varies 60 feet in the whole length of it, from junction to junction. On the frontage, facing the reserve itself, it varies 51 feet. It is very deceptive.

1828. Would you build up at all for either of the two prisons which you propose to build, or take the level of the ground as it is? The penitentiary site is naturally almost a plateau, and would require little building up. The female prison would require a little more. There is 14 feet variation in the female prison.

1829. How much above the natural surface will the floor of your penitentiary be? I must know the exact site to which you refer.

1830. Where you put it, I mean? There is a difference of 16 feet in level between the north-west corner and the north-east corner of the female prison. You must recollect that it is over 400 feet in length.

1831. But that would only be for the wall, and not for the building? Only for the wall.

1832. How much in the building itself? I could not say without detailed sections.

1833. The reason why I ask is because I want to know how much air-space you would have under your floor, in regard to danger from garden gases? I propose to remove that garden soil.

1834. How deep? Down to the rock, or at any rate 3 feet, if no rock, and to use that garden soil for the garden, and then put concrete under the wings.

1835. Then the upper face of that concrete would be at least 3 feet below your floors? Oh, no. Fortunately there is a large reservoir of clean sand in this hill, and I shall take every advantage of that sand by using it. I shall fill up the buildings with clean sand to their level.

1836. You would remove the tilled soil and put in clean soil, and, in addition to that, concrete? Yes.

1837. An then have a space between that concrete and the bottoms of the floors? Not if the floors are of a non-combustible character. There will be no need for that at all, for sand is the best level you could possibly have.

1838. You would not have a wooden floor? No.

1839. And is that concrete fairly impervious to earth gases? We are introducing into modern gaols now continuous asphalt. The old gaols have cement floors, but they have not proved to be satisfactory in all respects, and asphalt is a far better material; it is impervious to damp.

1840. And also to gases coming from the soil? Impervious to everything.

1841. It would not be a very expensive process taking away this soil and replacing it with sand? Not in a case of this kind.

1842. Because you see your garden ground is to be between the two gaols? Of course I was expecting that a considerable amount of prison labour would be given in making the garden.

1843. Is that garden-ground between the two gaols the highest part of that frontage? It varies. There is a small ridge running through it. It is practically on the same level as the penitentiary. It falls a little towards the female prison.

1844. Do you propose to level that for a garden, or leave it at its present level? Let it retain its natural level.

1845. You would shift the soil on to that? Yes; or wherever the Comptroller-General wished to have a fresh garden. That is the best place because it would be under surveillance.

1846. If you put the soil on to that piece, would you take any of the sand there now away before you put the soil on? No, I do not think so.

1847. Your proposed garden would be a little above the level of the site of the penitentiary? It will run by a graduated level from the female prison towards the penitentiary.

1848. And the highest part will be the male prison? Yes.

1849. Sloping down gradually—in fact, from south to north? I notice that according to some of the contour lines it is absolutely level; but although there is a slight fall from the penitentiary to the female prison, the most marked fall is from the hill towards the road, east and west.

1850. But if the hill is cleared away, that will not be so? I do not suppose it will ever be cleared right down to that lower level.

1851. There will always be some fall? Yes.

1852. And the change of level you are proposing to accept will not involve any great expense? I do not propose to make any alteration of the scheme.

1853. And it will not spoil your façade if you have one prison higher than the other? Not at all. The difference will not be appreciable. I do not suppose it will be perceived at all.

1854. What distance would there be between the two buildings—that is, the length of the garden? Practically the same size as the area of the gaol itself, that is 440 feet.

1855. Which is the highest part of Rainbow-street, between the two corner posts there? Exactly opposite to the south-western corner of the penitentiary. The contour there shows 83 feet, descending 10 feet to the junction with Botany-street.

W.L. Vernon. 1856. And much more rapidly towards the west? Yes; much more rapidly. It falls from 83 feet to 23 feet—60 feet from the corner to which I referred and the junction of the reserved road. That is the greatest fall.

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1857. *Mr. Trickett.*] I should like to draw your attention pointedly to the fact that the mayor of the borough, Mr. Taylor, and the alderman representing the ward in which the proposed buildings are to be erected, all agree that this garden is flooded land in wet weather? I do not know where from. It can only be from local causes—from its own land. There may be some natural depressions in the site itself which collect rain-water, and any land is liable to that; but the term “flooded land” cannot possibly apply to it.

1858. That was a term that struck me so strongly that I intended to ask you pointedly if anything of that kind is the case;—can you make the land so dry as to prevent any of that water from getting into the gaol building and imperilling the health of the occupants? That is the easiest thing in the world. I just recollect there is swamp land on the lower portion of the reserve. It is possible they may refer to that.

1859. No; this was very strongly put: “in flood-time that garden is flooded”—that is the evidence of Mr. Taylor? But the contours are so regular—it falls from 94 feet to 77 feet regularly.

1860. *Chairman.*] I think you will find that the fall is all towards that corner when you get on the hill that side? The fall is to the east, there is no doubt, and it is very likely that this road dams up any rain-water that has come off the surface of the garden. It would not come off the hill, because the sand on the hill absorbs the rain. There may be some water on the rock, but that is soakage, not flood-water.

1861. But are you sure it is such a site that you could prevent the possibility of its being an unhealthy one? I can take every precaution to keep damp out of the walls, certainly.

1862. If you are going to build a concrete floor on this ground, and that concrete floor will be the floor of cells to be occupied, it might be more cold and damp if it is built on a site which is liable to be flooded? That would be so, if one built the floor immediately on the rock-bed, assuming there is a rock-bed. But in these cases the floor would be some distance above that, and the space would be filled up with dry sand from the hill.

1863. You are satisfied to take the responsibility that you can make it all right? I am perfectly satisfied to do that.

1864. *Chairman.*] Did I understand you correctly to say that it was the intention of the Government to build these prisons in sections? I did not go so far as to say it was the intention of the Government, but I thought it would suit the convenience of the Comptroller-General of Prisons to build wings as he wanted them; in fact, I think I instanced Goulburn as a case in point in which one wing was not erected for some years after the remainder of the gaol, because it was not wanted; and the arrangements here are such that it will be possible to add one or more wings at a time without disarranging the administration of the whole.

1865. The Comptroller-General, I think, had an idea that you were going to complete the whole of the buildings before handing them over? If the Comptroller-General of Prisons finds he can fill these gaols, then he must have them. But it was really to suit his convenience that I suggested that we should build them by portions. There is absolutely no principle involved—only a matter of convenience as to what would suit the Comptroller-General. But I showed the Committee that the plan would admit of building in stages if required. Of course, there is another point—whether Parliament will vote all the money at once. In the case of the Kenmore Hospital for the Insane, Parliament voted £30,000 a year for a term of years to enable us to keep on continuous building operations without feeling the weight of all the expenditure in one particular year.

1866. *Mr. Dick.*] We have it from some medical witnesses that the back-to-back plan has proved a failure in the case of workmen’s houses in England, and that it is likely to prove a failure here, in the matter of hygiene, on the ground that it is impossible with the back-to-back arrangement to get a through draught? I read the evidence, and I cannot understand it. I do not know any cases. There may be a few isolated cases at Home where single rooms have been built back to back, but not workmen’s dwellings. I do not know what exact form of building it could take, except by single room, and of course a single-room dwelling is bad.

1867. Would that not hold good in the case of cells which are practically single cells, back to back? The quarantine station at Manly contains accommodation specially provided for infectious cases—for isolation and for health purposes—and the first-class quarters of those buildings are built precisely on that principle, and the medical officers and experts who have dealt with that place for years and years have never raised one word of objection to it.

1868. But, in the case of the quarantine buildings, far larger openings would be possible for ventilation than in the case of a prison cell? More light, but not necessarily more opening, because the occupant of the room may absolutely close his window if he likes.

1869. Do you think the corridor system lends itself more easily to ventilation than does the back-to-back system? I will not go so far as to say that it will not, but I am confident that, in the back-to-back arrangement, the system of ventilation can be made perfectly good, sweet, and pure for that purpose. I daresay the Committee may know that there are a great many hotels in this country with wings containing large numbers of bedrooms all back to back. It is not at all an uncommon form. Surely the experience in Pentridge should count for something.

1870. There was another objection taken to the back-to-back system, namely, that all these wings will have either a south-eastern or a south-western aspect, and will be exposed to dirty weather, and that the prisoners in going to and from their cells in bad weather would be likely to get wet, and that in cold weather their meals, in being taken to the cells, would be likely to get too cold? Of course, if one were to study the aspect of every prison cell it would be almost impossible to construct a prison. Ordinary people, who live in ordinary houses, live where their houses have been planted, and they have aspects of all descriptions. But so far as having an exposed side is concerned, there is no doubt something in the point, and it passed through my mind when I designed those wings that experience would show upon which sides we should put louvred shutters on the outside windows—either a metallic shutter or a wooden one—but I thought that that was such a minor matter that I would not introduce it into the scheme placed before the Committee. But I can see that on the weather side, the south-eastern side, there is a certain amount of exposure, as much exposure as there is in the case of an ordinary house, but not more. Many people have their houses facing the south-east, and they take the rough with the smooth. But I admit that there is something in the question as to the weather side of this building. 1871.

1871. There is one other objection taken to the back-to-back system, namely, that in the lower storey the floor of the balcony, and in the upper storey the roof of the balcony, would exclude a certain amount of sunlight, which, in the case of people confined for a long time, is a necessary element in the sweetening of the cell;—do you think that is a valid objection? I do not think there is much in that in the case of the old "dossers." I think that in hygienic matters one may build theory upon theory, to such an extent that it would be almost impossible to provide conditions laid down by medical men now. I do not think that in a case of this kind, considering the class of prisoners you have to deal with, you need study these minutiae. So long as you give them protection from the weather, and a proper amount of light, I do not think you need study the amount of sun that they would get in a day per cell.

1872. Do you remember Dr. Paton's evidence on the back-to-back cells? Yes, I read it.

1873. Do you disagree with it? I disagree with him as to the cubic contents necessary. I quite disagree with him on that point. Of course, one must admit that the larger the room in one sense the better; but there should be a practical limit to theoretical dimensions when you are dealing with the class of prisoners you are dealing with here. Speaking subject to correction—for I have seen the evidence only for a very short time—I think I noticed, for instance, that Dr. Carruthers states that a hospital should contain, per patient, 2,000 cubic feet of air-space, and Dr. Paton says 3,000.

1874. I think it was 3,000 in the case of infectious diseases? The generally accepted air-space for a hospital, according to the best works and the best instances, varies from 800 to 1,000 cubic feet per patient.

1875. *Mr. Trickett.*] I think you are wrong there;—Dr. Paton says, "All modern authorities on hygiene contend that to keep a man in good health he must have 3,000 cubic feet of air supplied to him?" I am speaking subject to correction.

1876. He says that the minimum quantity that a man should have is about 800 cubic feet? Dr. Paton says 2,000 cubic feet for a hospital; but no hospital committee in the world could stand the expense of allowing 2,000 cubic feet to each patient. Dr. Carruthers says, "I know that 3,000 feet is considered the lowest for a patient in a hospital." All the authorities I can come across say from 800 to 1,000, according to climate.

1877. Can you offer an opinion to the Committee on Dr. Paton's statement, that to keep a man in health 3,000 feet of air per hour should find its way into the cell? I cannot give an opinion upon that. I have never made any actual experiments, or known of any made. I daresay medical men would know, but I do not. The general size of the cells hitherto in use in the Colony for three prisoners has been, on the average, 13 feet by 7 feet by 10 feet—that is, 910 feet.

1878. Do you think that in these back-to-back cells, with the means of ventilation afforded, you could get 3,000 cubic feet of air into the cell per hour? I could exhaust at any rate required, by mechanical means. In the principal court of the Supreme Court here—His Honor the Chief Justice's Court—we exhaust the air at the rate of 600 feet per minute, and also drive 600 feet per minute into the court. Therefore, it is merely a question of putting up a plant of the capacity required.

1879. Does the shafting you propose involve mechanical appliances for moving the air? Yes; you must use mechanical appliances. You cannot trust to automatic ventilation.

1880. *Mr. Watson.*] In your previous evidence, you did not mention anything about mechanical appliances? Perhaps I was not asked about it. But I have come to the conclusion, from experience, that mechanical appliances are absolutely necessary in such a case.

1881. *Dr. Garran.*] You led us to think that, instead of having a grating in the wall, you would have an upright flue? I would have a flue along the ridge of the roof. That is one of the advantages of the back-to-back system. Fortunately, the fact of electric power being within the gaol precincts will give the necessary motive power. I have always had that in view. I am certain that in this climate automatic ventilation is absolutely impossible.

1882. *Chairman.*] One of the other objections urged was that, with your small air-space, in order to give the air required—3,000 feet—there would be such a draught that it would be likely to injure the prisoner? I know it is always found in the cells that, even with ordinary ventilation, the prisoners themselves block every source of inlet.

1883. *Mr. Watson.*] With a larger cell the small quantity of air passing through would not be so inconvenient? It would, of course, go at a slower rate. I think that 3,000 cubic feet per hour is very excessive. It is 72,000 feet per twenty-four hours through every cell.

1884. *Mr. Dick.*] Would you kindly look at the answer to Question 1159, as to the requirements according to hygienists; you will notice that there is a quotation from "Wilson's Hygiene";—do you think that, with the mechanical appliances you propose to place in this building, and the inlet that you would have, you could practically give sufficient air to satisfy all those conditions? No; I am not prepared to say that I could send 3,000 feet per hour through every cell.

1885. You do not think that is necessary? I am sure it is not. The prisoners would close every aperture if you were to attempt to do anything of that kind.

1886. Taking into account the fact that you do intend to provide mechanical means for propelling the air, do you think that the objections urged to the back-to-back system are not very important? I think the advantages in a case of this kind, where you are building a penitentiary and a prison, exceed any objections that might be raised upon any score on which one may care to raise them on the other side.

1887. The slight advantage of the back-to-back system is more than outweighed by the increased cost of the corridor system? I think it is.

1888. With regard to the sanitary arrangements inside the cell, I believe you object to that? I think they should be outside.

1889. Do you think that the prisoners are likely to use that appliance for the purpose of secreting articles, or could they do so? I have suggested that myself; but I know that the prison authorities do not think there is much in that. I have always thought it possible that the prisoners might do so, and there would, of course, be the difficulty of recovering if they were to pass anything beyond the trap of the apparatus. Indeed, it might not be recovered.

1890. *Mr. Watson.*] Sometimes they are not anxious to recover it, because of the risk of being found out? That is true. There is a kind of closet apparatus which is worked only by warders outside—a valve closet—which can not be opened by the prisoner; but that is objectionable, because the prisoner might use the closet, and without notice the faecal matter might remain there for some hours before the warder attends to it. So, in any case, there are objections.

1891.

- W. L. Vernon. 1891. Even the best-designed trap is liable to get out of order at times, and to allow the passage of sewer gas into the cell? The valve is the worst of the whole lot in that respect, because, if it does not shut accurately, the sewer gas is bound to come into the cell. I noticed that in London they had removed the closets from the cells in connection with the police buildings. In the prisons I do not think they had ever employed them. I could not find out that they had.
1892. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Going back to the site, can you not suggest some plan by which the south aspect could be utilised; the advantages seem to be so great in favour of the south side that, if it is possible at all, I think it would be desirable to erect buildings there? I do not see how it would be possible to put the female prison there, and retain the internal dead-level we have been trying to give.
1893. Would it simplify the matter by putting the buildings closer to each other;—is there any necessity for that great gap between them? There is then a fall of 33 feet from one side to the other, and that is excessive.
1894. It would be a very great advantage if possible to erect prisons there in such a way that it would take the female prison farther away from Randwick, and would also leave the whole of the garden site for the use of the institution? To my mind that is the only advantage. I do not think that the removal of the female prison from the north-east corner would make any difference to Randwick. I do not think it would be appreciable. As far as the garden is concerned, it may temporarily be an advantage not to touch it; but that is a small matter where there is a lot of labour available, because it could be easily re-made.
1895. I understood you on a former occasion to say that one of the great objections was the levelling of that south-west corner? That is so.
1896. It would not be necessary to level inside the walls;—not necessary to level the whole area? The whole area inside the walls should be level.
1897. I thought you would provide better ventilation by leaving a space below the floors? I beg your pardon. The floors would be necessarily on a higher level than the yards; but the space within the outside boundary walls would all be on a horizontal plane.
1898. The space under the walls might be utilised for storage purposes? We should utilise all we could. But, having solid floors for the cells, I cannot very well make cellars.
1899. You have a positive objection to altering the site? I think the cost would be prohibitive. One is as good as the other in all respects but the cost.
1900. There is no other portion of it, so far as I can see, that is available for a garden, except that portion the female prison is to be on, and it seems a pity to rob the prisoners of the use of a garden? But I think that garden has been made by constant daily attention. It seems to me that the sand has been impregnated with sewage, manure, and so on, and it has got into good tilth from constant attention.

Frederick William Neitenstein, Comptroller-General of Prisons, sworn, and further examined:—

- F. W. Neitenstein. 1901. *Mr. Trickett.*] You were asked to bring us some information, in the first place, as to the number and classes of prisoners, both long and short sentenced, which the present gaols will accommodate? Yes. Every gaol has to take all classes of prisoners under the present conditions—if they are sent to it, of course. We simply reserve Goulburn Gaol as a place for first offenders; but we have local prisoners of all classes sent to Goulburn.
1902. But we wanted to know what the actual accommodation was, and also the number of prisoners actually in the gaols? Taking all the gaols in the Colony, there are 1,974 cells for males, and 182 cells for females; that is the total accommodation. On the 30th June last there were 1,923 male prisoners, and 199 female prisoners occupying those cells. That is the information you asked for; but I may tell you that it is very misleading information. It is not of much use to the Committee, because the cellular accommodation is spread over such a large number of gaols. In some gaols we are overcrowded, and in other gaols we have scarcely anybody.
1903. Although the figures indicate that the demand and the supply are pretty well equal, still, owing to the bad arrangements and unsuitability of some of the gaols as regards locality and otherwise, the present accommodation is not enough? Precisely so. For instance, we have not sufficient room for vagrants in the metropolitan area. I may point out that at Biloela and Darlinghurst there are, to-day, 729 prisoners, male and female, and we have only 381 cells to accommodate them.
1904. Thereby necessitating that herding together which is so undesirable? Yes. In Cooma we might have twenty-nine cells unoccupied; but that would not assist us in the metropolitan area. We could not remove prisoners from Darlinghurst to Cooma with any advantage.
1905. *Mr. Levien.*] Do you include the gaol at Glen Innes? Yes.
1906. And that has never been occupied? It has never had a prisoner in it yet.
1907. *Mr. Watson.*] Is that a first-class gaol? It was built in 1886, and the cost was £11,300; but we have never had a prisoner in it.
1908. Why is that;—is it not possible to utilise it? It is of no use to use in the general scheme of prison administration. There is no object in sending prisoners to Glen Innes, and the local requirements do not need a gaol of such vast extent.
1909. *Mr. Trickett.*] Owing to this defective system existing throughout the various gaols, I suppose that the expense of administration is largely affected? Necessarily so. We have females scattered about in different gaols of the Colony instead of being concentrated, and that means, comparatively speaking, a very large staff, taking them all round. For instance, at Dubbo, at the present time, we have one female prisoner and two female officers.
1910. Have you any idea what it costs the country per annum for the conveyance of prisoners? It is partly done at the expense of the Prison Department, and partly at the expense of the Police Department, and I have no details of the cost of transferring prisoners. But when we transfer a prisoner from Darlinghurst to a country gaol, of course a warder has to go with him, and we have to pay the warder a daily allowance until he gets back to Darlinghurst.
1911. It costs a considerable amount? Yes.
1912. Economy in saving some of that expense is one of the objects you have in view in connection with the construction of these proposed buildings? Yes. For instance we have, perhaps, a woman sentenced in Sydney to a long term of imprisonment, and we despatch her now to Bathurst. But under the new proposal, we should keep her at the prison at Randwick.

F. W.
Neitenstein.

27 July, 1899.

1913. Is it a necessary part of the gaol system that long-sentence prisoners should be moved about, or do you think it better to keep them a long time in one place? We have to move them about pretty frequently now, because of the necessity of providing room for prisoners in different gaols.

1914. But independently of that, is it desirable that prisoners should be moved about? No; it is not. The less they are moved about after sentence the better.

1915. Why do you state that? I do not think it right to prisoners to constantly keep moving them about after sentence, because of their exposure to the public gaze. But we have to do it now in order to find accommodation.

1916. And I suppose that their habits become known to the officials of the prison where they are? Quite so.

1917. As regards the increase or the decrease of crime in the Colony, the figures are very satisfactory at the present time, are they not? Yes; very satisfactory, indeed. I have a return here showing the decrease in crime during the last fifteen years, whilst the general population has been steadily increasing. (*Vide Appendix*).

1918. *Chairman.*] Has there been any alteration in the criminal laws that would account for some of that difference? Our gaol records have not been kept very fully in the past, and I cannot give you that information for many years, but only for the time I have been in office, and that would afford no data for drawing comparisons.

1919. *Mr. Levien.*] That return includes vagrants and drunkards—who are not actual criminals—so the Colony stands fairly well? Yes, very well. One thing I should like to show the Committee is the reason why we should have the proposed penitentiary. It is, of course, thoroughly understood that the penitentiary is for short-sentence prisoners only. During the year 1898 the total number of prisoners received into gaol under sentence was 12,538. 11,700 of those prisoners were serving sentences of six months and under, and that is the class of prisoners we propose to put in the penitentiary. 5,910 of the prisoners were under sentence of one week and under.

1920. How long have you been in charge of the Department? Since June 25, 1896.

1921. *Mr. Trickett.*] Have you the following information from 1894 to the present date:—The number of short-sentence prisoners, male and female, who have been sent to Darlinghurst and Biloela? I can give you that information for last year. As I have explained, we did not keep statistics to any very great extent until recent years, and I cannot tell you very much of the time before I came into office. But during the year 1898, in Darlinghurst Gaol, 2,377 prisoners were received, serving sentences of one week, and under; and at Biloela, in 1898, 1,590 prisoners were received, serving sentences of one week and under.

1922. *Mr. Watson.*] I suppose that in both that and the previous return, you would count prisoners as separate people each time they were sentenced, if they happened to be sentenced more than once each year? Precisely so.

1923. So it would not mean an actual criminal population to that extent? No; it does not mean individuals, but actual sentences.

1924. *Chairman.*] Convictions, not individuals? Quite so.

1925. *Mr. Trickett.*] But the information all tends to the same thing—the necessity for some central and conveniently-situated modern gaol for the accommodation of short-sentence prisoners? Precisely so.

1926. That is, unmistakably, your experience since you have been in office? Yes.

1927. Have you looked at the question from this point of view: whether you could not, by some modernising system, utilise all the country gaols for long-sentence prisoners, and thereby leave Darlinghurst Gaol available for the class of prisoners you want to keep at the place proposed to be built at Randwick? The removal of long-sentence prisoners from Darlinghurst would not give us sufficient accommodation.

1928. For instance, the gaol at Glen Innes, you say, is not suitable; why would it not be suitable—as regards having a healthy climate, and so on—as a place for long-sentence prisoners? We should not economise. We should have the trouble, expense, and exposure in sending prisoners there by train, with their attendant guards, and we should have to provide a full staff there, and we could not do much with prisoners in a minor gaol unless we also sent a staff of trade instructors, and that would mean a ruinous expense.

1929. What number of prisoners would Glen Innes Gaol accommodate? There are twelve cells there. They are large cells, and they could be subdivided. That gaol ought never to have been built. It is not of the slightest use under the present system. That is not only my opinion, but the opinion of my predecessors. Two of the cells are for females, and there is an area of about 9 acres of land.

1930. *Mr. Levien.*] There is really good land round about it? Yes.

1931. *Mr. Trickett.*] Do you think that Biloela could be modernised and transformed into a place for the treatment of all the female prisoners of the Colony? It would not be impossible if you like to spend the money; but it would cost an enormous sum, and then it would not be so suitable as the Randwick prison. The difficulties of transit in connection with Biloela are very great indeed. We have to carry the women there by water, and they are subjected to two or three exposures to the public. They are taken from the police court to Circular Quay, where they embark on a boat in daylight, and then they are taken to Cockatoo Island and landed on the same wharf as is used by passengers landed from the ferry boats, and then they are marched up the hill to the prison.

1932. And when they get there, the place is utterly unsuitable? Yes.

1933. So a very large sum of money would have to be spent there if that idea were thought of? Yes; you would have to take away all the existing buildings there, for they are utterly unsuitable.

1934. And the mode of transit;—do you not look upon that as very objectionable? Yes; most objectionable. Amongst the questions that you sent to me was, "The number of short-sentence male prisoners in Darlinghurst and Biloela, such as are to be sent to Randwick, for the last five years?" The totals for each year are as follows:—Male prisoners: 1894, Darlinghurst, 3,956; Biloela, 1,331; total, 5,287. 1895, Darlinghurst, 3,827; Biloela, 1,422; total, 5,249. 1896, Darlinghurst, 3,852; Biloela, 1,374; total, 5,226. 1897, Darlinghurst, 3,564; Biloela, 1,232; total, 4,796. 1898, Darlinghurst, 3,417; Biloela, 1,291; total, 4,708; making a grand total for the five years of 25,266 short-sentence male prisoners who went to those two gaols. The female prisoners for the same years were as follows:—1894, Darlinghurst, 1,462; Biloela, 1,239; total, 2,701. 1895, Darlinghurst, 1,345; Biloela, 1,341; total, 2,686; 1896, Darlinghurst, 1,362; Biloela, 1,203; total, 2,565. 1897, Darlinghurst, 1,317; Biloela, 1,162; total, 2,479. 1898, Darlinghurst, 682; Biloela, 1,782; total, 2,464, making a grand total for the five years of 12,895 female prisoners sent to those two gaols.

1935.

- F. W. Neitenstein. 27 July, 1893.] 1935. *Chairman.*] I think that your figures come out in this way: you have cell accommodation for 2,282 prisoners, and the inmates of your various establishments number 2,122; that gives vacancies for 160; now, supposing that these buildings are constructed as proposed, they will give you accommodation for 762 more prisoners; taking from those the 257 males and females at Biloela, it will then give you cell accommodation for 505 more prisoners than you had on the 30th June last; bearing that in mind, have you among any of the gaols that are at your disposal one that would be suitable for conversion into a penitentiary or a prison for females? Not one. It will be understood that we provide more cell accommodation than we actually require, but we are really having a number of prisons within one prison—we are classifying the inmates of this penitentiary and putting them according to classification in different wings; therefore we might have 100 cells in one particular wing, but might not want to use more than thirty or forty of them for the time being.
1936. *Dr. Garran.*] If the Government were to decide to make Biloela a thoroughly up-to-date modern prison for females, could you utilise the present buildings by tinkering them up, or would it be necessary to knock them down and build entirely fresh buildings? The only way to make the prison at Biloela on modern lines would be to take away all the present buildings and rebuild the whole place, and even then it would be unsuitable owing to its surroundings.
1937. As to construction, there would be no economy in doing that? No.
1938. It would be more economical to do what is proposed at Randwick? Certainly.
1939. And as to administration, there would be no advantage at Biloela? None whatever.
1940. Do you feel perfectly sure that if this additional accommodation is given to you in the metropolis, the metropolis will not be over-supplied with prison accommodation? I am quite sure of that. When I say not over-supplied, I am always, of course, looking forward to the future to some extent. We might have more cellular accommodation than we would absolutely require at the present moment, but I could not accurately say how many prisoners I may have in any given time.
1941. You do not think that we shall be wastefully overbuilding? Certainly not. You were asking me about the utilisation of any existing gaols to relieve the overcrowding, or whether we could make any existing gaols suitable to meet overcrowding. I do not think we could. Most of the country gaols are badly built, and in many cases they are surrounded by houses, and, therefore, expansion would be out of the question. I have brought with me a book showing every gaol in the Colony, and you will see from the photographs that many of the gaols are most unsuitable places.
1942. *Mr. Dick.*] Were you asked your opinion about the erection of the whole of this building at once or in sections? I was not.
1943. Can you offer the Committee any opinion as to the advisableness of building this gaol at one go, or in sections? I think it should be built completely at once. One of the main objects of having this penitentiary is to classify the prisoners in different divisions, and if we had only one division at a time, we could not classify the prisoners at all. I do not know how the Government Architect got that opinion, I am sure.
1944. Concerning the back-to-back arrangement of the cells, do you favour that method of construction? Undoubtedly. It would afford more ventilation, I should imagine, and certainly more fresh air, because there would be no general roof as we have in the corridor principle. In the back-to-back arrangement we have the cells opening to the open air.
1945. Have you read the evidence of Dr. Paton? I have not been able to read it very carefully, I have glanced over it.
1946. Do you think that the cells, as proposed to be constructed, would be adequately lighted and ventilated? Yes.
1947. You are satisfied that you could preserve the health of the prisoners under such a system? Yes. At Pentridge the prisoners are very healthy, and the cells are built back-to-back. They have no trouble there of any kind as regards the back-to-back arrangement under which the prisoners get more sun than under the corridor system, for under this system the sun cannot get into the cells, because of the general roof.
1948. There would be no danger of the meals getting cold while they were being distributed to the prisoners? No. As you saw done at Goulburn, the meals would be taken near to the cells, and each prisoner would take his own meal into his own cell.
1949. That is the system in operation at Pentridge? Yes. I should like to say one word about the closet question. My proposal to construct a closet in each cell I do not think is open to so much objection as some of the witnesses seem to think. We must have closets for the prisoners, and if we have them at the end of the corridor that necessitates the prisoners ringing the warders up pretty well all through the night, and that will mean a largely increased staff.
1950. *Chairman.*] It was suggested that you should have night-tubs in the cells? Yes; but the offensive smell from night-tubs is more than is likely to occur from closet pans.
1951. But there might be a danger of the escape of sewer gas into the cell? I do not think there is much in that, as that difficulty can be got over with modern appliances. At Pentridge they have closets fitted on the syphon principle, and when a prisoner has used the closet he turns a tap, and when the syphon is in action it sucks the whole of the matter through completely.

WEDNESDAY, 2 AUGUST, 1899.

Present:—

JOHN PERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.

The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

George Miller, Under Secretary, Department of Justice, sworn, and examined:—

1952. *Chairman.*] You have had an opportunity of seeing some of the evidence, and of examining the plans before the Committee? Yes. G. Miller.

1953. Will you give the Committee your opinion in reference to this proposal? The proposed prison for females appears to me to be beyond the requirements of the present time. I do not think that accommodation for more than 200 is required at the present time, inasmuch as I presume the women who will be confined there will be all women from Sydney and the suburbs, and those serving sentences exceeding six months from the country. It will always be necessary to keep a certain number of women in the country gaols, because most of the sentences are very short, and you could not transfer women under short sentences from such places as Broken Hill, Wilcannia, Bourke, Dubbo, Narrabri, Walgett, and many other distant townships. Women are confined in country gaols from periods varying up to six months—in fact, sometimes longer. It would be useless to bring women all those long distances under three months' sentences. I should say that women in the country gaols would form about one-third of the female prison population. I understand that on the 31st December last there were about 180 women in all the gaols of the Colony. Of course it is a varying number. There are about 200 at the present moment; but whilst I was Comptroller-General I noticed a steady decrease in the number of female prisoners as compared with the time when I first took charge of the Department. From January, 1890, to when I left it, in June, 1896, the number went down nearly 100. 2 Aug., 1899.

1954. *Mr. Watson.*] Did you form any theory as to the reason? Nothing definite. I believe there are female homes established in Sydney now. To some extent that might account for the decrease, and it also would arise from sentences being rather shorter now.

1955. *Chairman.*] The idea of this female prison is to bring all the females together and classify them, but under the present system, the prisoners being scattered all over the Colony, that was found to be impossible;—you think it would be impossible to bring the female prisoners to any central gaol, except at a very great disadvantage in other ways, and you instance Broken Hill—Broken Hill being at the extreme end of the Colony;—leaving that out of the question, would it be possible to bring female prisoners from other places that can be reached by railway? I do not say it would be impossible; I say it would be inexpedient, on account of the expense, on account of the short sentences they have to serve, and on account of the fact that we should have to send them back. A number of these women have friends, and you could not let them loose in Randwick; you would have to send them back to the place where they came from.

1956. That is the practice now? Yes. If we brought a woman from Bathurst to Sydney we should send her back, or rather we should give her a pass to go back.

1957. Have you any other plan that you would suggest in lieu of the one proposed? I think the design is an excellent one; but there is no necessity for building all the proposed wings. You might build, perhaps, two of the wings, leaving the rest to be finished at some future time. I would not propose to disturb the design, but only to carry out a part of it.

1958. If that were done, could there be a proper classification of prisoners? I have not had any discussion with Captain Neitenstein about it; but if he had the necessary number of cells to give each woman a separate cell, he could still have a sufficient number of yards for classification while at exercise. I assume that he is going to keep the women in cells when they are not employed, so as not to allow them to associate together when they are not working. That is the new system which he is introducing, and that could be carried out by building a portion of the proposed prison.

1959. Then you think it is necessary that something of the sort should be done; but at the present time half the proposed accommodation would be sufficient? Certainly; it is very necessary. At Biloela they have wretched accommodation, and I do not see how it is possible to provide proper accommodation there without pulling the whole place down and building it afresh.

1960. You think that the present establishment at Biloela should be abolished altogether? I certainly do.

1961. What do you think about the proposed site? I have not seen the site.

1962. It has been stated to the Committee that it is necessary, wherever the buildings are put up, that they should be in fairly close proximity to the courts? Certainly, they should be within easy access of the police courts. Prisoners will have to be conveyed daily from the courts to the prison. A large number of petty offenders are taken daily to Darlinghurst and Biloela—sometimes forty or fifty.

1963. The site is on the southern side of the Randwick Racecourse? I have not seen it.

1964. I suppose you had the matter under consideration whilst you were Comptroller-General? I saw the necessity for what is proposed, and I personally discussed it with the Minister; but my predecessor, the late Mr. Harold McLean, in 1886, made a strong recommendation as to the necessity for a penitentiary for males and females. I think that the Government Architect then estimated that the cost of such a building would be £70,000; but the Government dropped it when they found what the cost would amount to.

1965. The proposed expenditure is £118,000 for a prison for both sexes? The estimate to which I have referred was about £70,000.

1966. *Mr. Watson.*] That was for female prisoners alone? No; it was for a male and female penitentiary to be erected somewhere about Long Bay. When the estimated cost was found to be so great, the Government would not go on with it, and I found that it was of no use my trying to get the building erected. I was in office during the time of extreme retrenchment, but I saw the necessity for the institution. [1967.]

G. Miller. 1967. What is your opinion with reference to a penitentiary? I think it is a most necessary institution. The place where these petty offenders are confined at Biloela now is utterly unsuitable for their confinement.

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1968. Did you not write a report to the Minister of Justice whilst you were there, in which you dealt with the separate cell treatment, and other systems in vogue? Yes; that was in reply to some criticisms made by the late Under-Secretary, Mr. Fraser.

1969. At page 30 of that report, after discussing the whole question, you come to this conclusion. You say:

The best system, in my opinion, would, however, be one under which prisoners would never be associated, excepting while at labour in the open air, or in the workshops under proper supervision. They should take their three meals in their cells, and on Sundays be allowed to take exercise for two or three hours under very strict supervision. When in their cells they should, of course, be allowed books to read, as is the case with prisoners undergoing separate treatment.

Did you introduce that system? I did not. I had not the cell accommodation. I intended to do so as soon as I had enough cells to introduce the system on uniform lines. Captain Neitenstein has introduced it in some of the gaols, and I understand from his report that it is turning out a great success. To my mind, it is about as near perfection as you can make any system under which prisoners are kept within enclosed walls.

1970. So that the proposal to have separate cell accommodation is, in your opinion, a proper one? Decidedly.

1971. *Dr. Garran.*] The design for the female department is to hold 334 prisoners; if that were reduced to 200, do you think it would be excessive for present requirements? No, not excessive.

1972. That would be a reasonable provision? Yes.

1973. You quite understand, of course, that it is intended to bring the long-sentenced female prisoners here? Yes.

1974. It would be, practically, the great female prison for the Colony? It would be the one central prison for females.

1975. Do you think there is any advantage in having a female prison within easy reach of the metropolis? I do; because the great majority of the female prisoners come from the city and the suburbs.

1976. Would it be more completely under departmental control and inspection than if it were in the country? Yes; the Comptroller-General could run out there at any time when it might be necessary.

1977. And you do not require a large area of ground for the purpose of this prison? Not for the female prisoners—not so much as you would require for men.

1978. Because the women are mostly occupied in sewing and work of that kind? Yes; in domestic work.

1979. So that it will be an advantage to have the female prisoners concentrated within easy reach of the central office? It will be, indeed.

1980. Therefore, a female prison of adequate size you quite approve of? Yes.

1981. Have you studied the design of the proposed building? I looked at it very carefully this morning.

1982. Do you think the design could be reduced easily so as to provide for 200 without interfering with the general plan? Of course the best means of reducing it would be a matter for the architect. I am not quite sure what each wing would accommodate. If you put up two of the wings I do not think it would be advisable to put up the ground floor only, because afterwards you would have to build the upper floor when women were in the gaol.

1983. The administrative part would be built full size at once? Yes.

1984. So that by erecting a building for only 200 we should make the cost relatively higher than we should if we built the full-sized gaol? Yes; that is unavoidable. Of course I do not think it would be necessary to have quite such a large workshop or such a large hospital as is now proposed.

1985. Could you build it in sections? Yes.

1986. Then we should not require to alter the roof, but simply to lengthen it? Yes; you could build one-half.

1987. As far as you could see, it could be built two-thirds of the proposed size, and the other third could be added afterwards with very little additional expense? Yes, I think so; and I think it would be some years before you would have to add to it.

1988. With that understanding, you think it would be quite convenient to put it on the same general site as the other prison? Yes.

1989. And to have one superintendent? Yes.

1990. As regards the short-sentenced prisoners, do you think that that part is too large—the cells side? The design of the men's prison is strange to me. I admit that I do not like this design as well as the radiating corridor system. I like the radiating system. I do not like this arrangement of the cells. I saw they had it to some extent at Pentridge when I visited that place some years ago.

1991. The great idea is that inspection is easier from a central point? It appears to me that these cells will be too much exposed. A lot of those prisoners will be old men, and they will feel the cold in winter.

1992. We have been told that it would be difficult to deliver the meals hot;—have you gone into any details of that kind? I have not; but I should think that it would be an objection.

1993. Where you have to carry food under cover, it is better than carrying it out of doors; and to avoid that ground of complaint, do you think the corridor system is better? I do. It is more expensive; but it is certainly better.

1994. Of course the object of the architect is to keep down expense? Yes.

1995. As far as ventilation is concerned, he is satisfied that it is as good on this plan as under the other system; but it cannot be made as little exposed as the corridor system? No.

1996. Would you, as a public officer, advise the Government to go to the extra expense of the corridor system to avoid the disadvantages of the other system? Yes; I think that to secure efficiency, you might sacrifice economy a little.

1997. Which is the more efficient for administration? I should say the corridor system. I have had no experience myself of a prison designed like that; but I do not like the look of it.

1998. Do you know any place where it has been adopted? I believe that it has been partly adopted at Pentridge.

1999. You agree, I understand, that a house of correction of this kind must be within easy reach of the city? Yes.

2000. It would not do to go 30 miles out? No.

2001. And it would be less convenient to send short-sentenced prisoners by train than as they are sent now? There are certain objections to that.

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2002. You have had some experience of the prison system as a whole;—do you consider that if we build this scheme full-sized for males, and two-thirds of the proposed size for females, we shall be over-building for present requirements? No, I do not think you would. I think that a male penitentiary is very much required.

2003. I may ask you a question that I asked of another witness: If the Government decided on Biloela as a permanent prison, and resolved to make it an up-to-date prison, could you utilise the present buildings? You would have to pull the whole place down.

2004. Then there would be no economy in choosing Biloela? None whatever.

2005. And as far as access is concerned, has Biloela any advantages over the Bunnerong Road? I should think the Bunnerong Road would be preferable. You have to go by water to Biloela.

2006. So far as the Water Police officers are concerned, it is not inconvenient to send the prisoners down to the steamer? It is not. I am not aware that they have had any trouble with the launch. No complaint was ever made to me. I think, however, that the direct ride out from the police court to the gaol would be better. They have to walk the prisoners down to the wharf to get on the steamer; then they have to walk them up the hill when they get to Biloela.

2007. When they use "Black Maria," do the prisoners go into the street to enter the vehicle, or is it done under cover? I believe they walk out of the police cells to the vehicle.

2008. It is not all under cover? I do not think it is.

2009. You see no inconvenience in the present system of taking the prisoners from the police courts to the gaol in the prison omnibus? I do not.

2010. And there would be none in going a slightly greater distance—say, to the Bunnerong Road? No. I understand that the tram is to be taken out there.

2011. The question was raised whether it would not be cheaper to use the present conveyance than to make a tramway? It would be a long drive.

2012. It would take a little more of the time of the officers? That is all. They might require a four-horse "Black Maria" instead of using only two horses.

2013. Would it require two or three omnibuses to take out thirty prisoners? I should think it would require three omnibuses to carry thirty prisoners.

2014. If this prison were built as proposed, would Darlinghurst Gaol be in any way superseded or become unnecessary? It would certainly not be superseded. If I were managing the Department, I should devote Darlinghurst Gaol to prisoners awaiting trial on remand, debtors, men in gaol for refusing to obey orders of the Court to maintain their wives, and also long-sentenced prisoners capable of performing useful work. There is a large amount of valuable machinery there, which has been put up at different times, and there are large workshops. A great number of trades are carried on in the gaol, and I should put in a sufficient number of long-sentenced prisoners to fill the gaol. When I left there were 323 cells in Darlinghurst Gaol. I believe they are dividing some, which will give more single-cell accommodation. It is useful for prisoners awaiting trial, as it adjoins the Central Criminal Court buildings.

2015. There must necessarily be a first receiving-house to receive all cases, and Darlinghurst Gaol fulfils that condition? Yes, it does.

2016. Is it a convenient site for long-sentenced prisoners? I do not see any objection to it.

2017. Is it as good as a suburban or country site would be? Yes, if you employ the prisoners in remunerative trades. If you want to employ them at farm-work, of course, it is not. A number of them would not be employed in that way. You would employ them in matmaking, tinsmithing, blacksmithing, tailoring, shoemaking, and similar occupations.

2018. So far as the mere learning of a trade is concerned, it is a good site? Yes.

2019. Do you find any special advantage in outdoor work for trade-learning? It is difficult to get outdoor work. It is good for a certain class of prisoners; but the cost of supervision is very great.

2020. Is the cost at Trial Bay greater than at Darlinghurst? The system is very different. There they have a sort of semi-freedom. It is an intermediate system, between liberty and close confinement. The prisoners are treated as half-free men; they are trusted a good deal.

2021. They are preparing for freedom? Exactly; and they receive about the most liberal rate of pay of any prisoners that I ever heard of in any country. They receive a daily wage of from 6d. up to 1s. 6d.

2022. Does it come under your official observation? The reports all come to me as Under Secretary; then they go to the Minister.

2023. Is it working more satisfactorily as a disciplinary establishment or as a Public Works establishment? As a disciplinary establishment it has not been a success altogether. There has been a dual control, but that has been removed, and I think things are going more smoothly now. There used to be a great deal of trouble when I was Comptroller, because a certain number of officers were under the Harbours and Rivers Department, and they were too slack in their dealings with the prisoners. We could not keep up that exact discipline which is necessary; so I made strong representations to the Minister on the subject of the dual control. Now all the officers are under the Prison Department, and I think things are going on much better.

2024. Looking at it from the point of view of public works, do you think it is satisfactory in that respect? As to the expense, I can hardly answer that; Mr. Darley would know more about that. It is a most excellent means of preparing prisoners for liberty, and giving them a chance to earn something to go out with.

2025. I have been told by outsiders that it costs three times as much as it would cost to do the same work by contract? I do not think that that can be the case.

2026. As regards training the prisoners for their return to free life, you think that the institution is doing good work? I think it is, although I am sorry to say that we have had a number of Trial Bay men back again.

2027. Do they go to Darlinghurst again? To long-sentence gaols.

2028. Do they go to Berrima? If a man gets three years hard labour or penal servitude, he has to have separate treatment. He must go through the whole course over again, either at Berrima or some other gaol.

2029. And they know perfectly well when committing crime what they will have to do? Yes; they are all men serving three years and upwards. No man serving a sentence of under three years goes to Trial Bay.

2030. With your present experience, if you had entirely to rebuild the whole prison system of New South Wales, would you make Darlinghurst Gaol as big as it is, and make it a long-sentence gaol? No; I do

- G. Miller. not think I should. I should be inclined to make it a prison for debtors, and for prisoners awaiting their trial or on remand.
- 2 Aug., 1899. 2031. You would have the hard-labour prisons more outside the metropolis? Yes.
2032. But within easy reach of inspection? Yes, certainly.
2033. But Darlinghurst Gaol being there, you would not make any alteration? No; it is too expensively built.
2034. It is a very solid establishment, and, on the whole, it is well arranged? No; I do not call it well arranged. It is a patchwork gaol. It was built about 1842, and it has been added to and added to, so that it has become an expensive gaol for supervision; there are so many nooks and corners in it.
2035. Then we can never now make it a model gaol? No. The two best gaols are those of Bathurst and Goulburn—I think they are quite up to the English gaols. Parramatta Gaol is better than Darlinghurst Gaol; but I think it also is rather old-fashioned.
2036. If this gaol is made a house of correction, will it be any relief to the pressure of Darlinghurst? Yes, a great relief. It would take away between 200 and 300 prisoners from Darlinghurst.
2037. Do you want that relief in Darlinghurst Gaol? To carry out the single-cell system we do. It would also relieve the Parramatta Gaol.
2038. The necessity for a prison of this size does not arise from the increase of crime, but from the desirableness of improving the discipline of the prisoners? Yes.
2039. It is desirable, on moral and social grounds? Yes. We calculate that we shall have a better chance not only of deterring from crime, but also of reforming prisoners by this system.
2040. So far as mere space is concerned, you could go on with the present crowded system? We could go on, but not satisfactorily.
2041. It is for moral and social reasons that we require the change? Yes. But we should still have to keep on the country gaols. Wherever there are Circuit Courts and Quarter Sessions there must also be a gaol.
2042. I am only anxious to get your opinion as to whether we should be overbuilding if we go in for this scheme? As regards the women's division we should be.
2043. You will see from the plans that it is intended to have a garden between the two blocks? Yes.
2044. Do you think it would be quite feasible to employ these short-sentenced prisoners in gardening? Yes; it is about the best work that you could give them.
2045. You do not keep them long enough to teach them a trade? No; some of them are there for only twenty-four hours.
2046. How long do you find it takes to get a man actually taught a trade? It depends very much on his aptitude, and what particular trade it is. The more skilled the trade, perhaps, the longer it would take a man to learn it. It is of no use attempting to teach a trade to a man who is serving a sentence of only a few months.
2047. And gardening is the best work? Yes; outdoor work—gardening, squaring stones, quarrying, and so on.
2048. If there is room enough for that, there is room enough for what you want? Yes.
2049. *Chairman.*] Do you know about how many of those casual men are confined on an average in Darlinghurst Gaol? They divide them between Darlinghurst and Biloela. I think they have about 200 in Darlinghurst Gaol, and between eighty and ninety in Biloela.
2050. If a penitentiary were erected at Randwick, and it relieved Darlinghurst of that particular class, do you think there would be a possibility of so arranging the vacant space in Darlinghurst as to make it suitable for a prison for females? I think it would be more desirable to build a prison for females as proposed, and to centralise all the females that you can centralise for classification, separating long-sentenced from short-sentenced prisoners, thieves from prostitutes, and prostitutes from those who are not prostitutes, and so on.
2051. You do not think it possible to use the present buildings of Darlinghurst Gaol? It would be possible, but not desirable. You would still have a small women's division within the gaol. It would be better to have the women away from where the men are.
2052. Under a system of classification and separate cells it would be necessary to put up considerably larger buildings, would it not, because you do not always have the same number of each class—one month you might have considerably more of one class than you would have another month; therefore would it not be necessary to make provision for the maximum number that might be there? I do not know exactly what Captain Neitenstein proposes to do in regard to the classification of these women. I suppose he does not intend to carry out the strict separate system with the women.
2053. As nearly as possible, I believe? In that case, it would not matter much if they put a prostitute on one side of the corridor and a long-sentenced woman on the other, as long as they did not speak to each other.
2054. It is only a matter of unlocking certain doors and allowing them out one at a time? That is it.
2055. Then you think there would be sufficient yard accommodation for exercise? That is where the classification will be necessary, when they are associated together. They cannot do any harm when they are shut up in separate cells—no corruption can go on. You could put the long-sentenced women on the upper floor, and put the petty thieves and prostitutes on the lower floor.
2056. *Mr. Shepherd.*] I gathered that you are still in favour of keeping the country prisoners in country gaols? Yes, the short-sentenced prisoners.
2057. Of course it would be expensive to have to bring them to this central penitentiary? Yes; and it would be undesirable that they should have to travel long distances, and that we should have to give them a ticket to go back.
2058. Sydney and the suburbs, I suppose, contribute three-fourths of the whole of these prisoners? About three-fourths.
2059. So that it would be very convenient for the Sydney prisoners to be sent to this penitentiary? Yes.
2060. Have you been to Biloela lately? I have not been there since the beginning of 1896.
2061. There is no doubt an urgent necessity for an alteration of the state of things there, where they have forty or fifty beds in one room? Very urgent—nothing could possibly be worse than that.
2062. You are aware, I suppose, that if it were not necessary to finish the whole of this scheme at one time, part of the plan could be made available without completing the whole? Yes; you could finish it at a future time.
2063. I think you say you are in favour of the corridor system, instead of the cells being built back to back? Yes.
- 2064.

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2064. Of course, it provides for better supervision and better ventilation? Yes.
2065. Are short-sentenced prisoners now confined in Darlinghurst? They must have about 200 there.
2066. Are they brought into contact with long-sentenced prisoners? No. If it is possible to classify them they are kept apart, but sometimes the gaol gets overcrowded. They are classified according to their sentences, previous history, age, and nature of their offences.
2067. Is the accommodation there strained to the uttermost? It is very much strained. They are still carrying on the associated system there, three in a cell, which is very objectionable.
2068. So that, in every way, additional accommodation is really required? Yes.
2069. You may have noticed that the cost per cell under this plan is very much below anything which has been built in the country before? So I observe.
2070. Some little objection has been raised by a very few residents of Randwick to the establishment of this penitentiary there, but the majority of the residents seem to think that it will be an advantage to the district rather than otherwise? I do not see how it can do any harm to the district.
2071. There will be a road for conveying the prisoners outside Randwick altogether? So I understand.
2072. It is proposed also to run a tramway, which can be used for taking prisoners to the penitentiary? That will be a great advantage.
2073. Do you think that will be better than using the van at present in use? I think so; it will be quicker than driving four horses, which you will have to do.
2074. Altogether you are in favour of this proposal? I am.
2075. *Mr. Trickett.*] I should like to ask one or two questions about this female penitentiary;—are you aware that at Coburg, in Victoria, this system of treating female prisoners is in existence? I was at Pentridge some years ago when the female prison was being built.
2076. They bring to Coburg, about 6 miles from Melbourne, all female prisoners with sentences of three months and upwards;—are you aware that the system is a success? I do not know. I understood that it was only for long-sentenced women.
2077. It is for women serving sentences of three months and upwards;—they are all brought there, country prisoners as well as town prisoners? That would be very much easier in Victoria than in this Colony. This Colony is four times the size of Victoria, and our townships are far more widely scattered than those of the other Colony and much more difficult to reach.
2078. It is pointed out in the report of Captain Neitenstein, with regard to the isolated portion of the population, that the prisoners could not be brought from there to Sydney; but they could bring all those who were within easy reach of the railway, classify them, and keep the prisoners in various grades separate from each other;—do you not think that would be a very desirable thing? I think it would be very desirable; but I do not think it would be desirable to bring women with sentences of under three months from places as far away as Dubbo.
2079. I say prisoners whose sentences are three months and upwards? They could be brought to Sydney from places on or near the railway.
2080. I should like to draw your attention to some figures which indicate that at the present time they are mostly brought to the large gaols. The last report of the Comptroller-General stated that:
- At the close of 1896 there were 217 female prisoners with 78 officers of their own sex to manage them. The majority of the women were confined in Darlinghurst, Biloela, Maitland, and Bathurst, and numbered 181 with 23 officers, a proportion of 7·8 prisoners per officer; whilst scattered about all over the country were 36 more with 56 officers, a proportion of 1·5 officers to 1 prisoner.
- If they could be conveyed by train or steamer to such places as Biloela, Maitland, and Bathurst, they might just as well be brought to Sydney, seeing that they are at present brought so near to Sydney. They are brought to Darlinghurst and Biloela, and it is very little more trouble if they take them to Maitland and Bathurst by train to bring them on to Sydney; so that your objection with regard to bringing them from all parts of the country would seem to be very much minimised by actual facts, seeing that out of 217 female prisoners only 36 were scattered about the country;—does not that point to the fact that those prisoners could easily have been brought to a gaol of this kind? Of course they are a varying quantity—the number sometimes goes up and sometimes goes down. I would not recommend the bringing of a woman from Bourke, which is on the railway. If she had to serve a three months sentence, I should be inclined to leave her at Bourke, and the same as regards Narrabri.
2081. Even a case of that kind appears to be contemplated by this report, or rather, by the treatment in Victoria, where, in those out-of-the-way places, they put these women in a gaol and get an occasional attendant to wait upon them? That may be economical, but I do not think it is a good arrangement. You may get a thoroughly inexperienced person in charge of the female prisoners, and some of them are viragoes who are difficult to manage, requiring the attention of an experienced person, not a temporary employee from outside. The gaoler's wife usually receives a salary of from £30 to £40 a year, and she looks after the women in our country gaols.
2082. Looking at the actual figures, even for this year, the proportion of 1·5 officers to one prisoner would seem a very undesirable thing to keep up on the ground of expense? It is expensive to have to keep up those little gaols in outlying districts, but they cannot be dispensed with if law and order are to be maintained. You will always occasionally have those women in those outlying places, and you will have to keep them there. You would not bring a woman all the way from Wilcannia. I think we should have about one-quarter of the total number in the country.
2083. *Chairman.*] It is the practice to send the prisoners to the gaol nearest their friends and relatives during the last two or three months of their imprisonment, is it not? No; there has been no system of that kind.
2084. Has not that been done;—I think we had the statement from Captain Neitenstein? I do not know what Captain Neitenstein has done; but it was not done in my time. Prisoners received passes to their homes, on discharge. It will always be necessary to keep up country gaols. You cannot keep men in ordinary lock-ups for more than fourteen days.
2085. *Mr. Trickett.*] One of the great objects to be aimed at, on which all the authorities seem to agree at Home and in other countries, is the classification of prisoners; it is one of the great objects of this establishment;—you do not disapprove of that? No; I know that to classify prisoners is one of the most difficult things to do. The only proper classification is to restrict their association, having them working in workshops together, and going back to their separate cells when their work is done.
2086. When they are not employed is the only time when they do any mischief? When they were in the yards together under the old system, they plotted all sorts of villainy and sometimes quarrelled.
2087. Is not that very much improved by supervision and the arrangement of yards? Yes.

2088.

G. Miller. 2088. With regard to this penitentiary, I find that Mr. McLean's report is referred to by Captain Neitenstein, who says:—

2 Aug., 1899.

So long back as 1886, one of my predecessors, the late Mr. Harold McLean, strongly advocated such a course being taken, and its necessity has only become more apparent as time has gone on.

Captain Neitenstein advocates a system of separate treatment for short-sentenced prisoners by night cells, and treatment in the daytime? Yes.

2089. I suppose that class of people you think also ought to be treated in such an establishment as this? I do, except this: I would not give them light in their cells. Those incorrigibles who go back to gaol after a big spree are, many of them, unfit for work, and by the time they become fit for work their sentence expires. I do not think they ought to have books or lights. What they want is penal treatment. Why they should have the electric light, I do not know. I would not allow a library book to anyone serving a sentence of under three months. I might read an extract from a report which I wrote to the Minister of Justice on this very question in reference to a suggestion made by the Chief Justice on the subject. As regards the question of allowing books to prisoners serving sentences of three months and under, I think, in justice to myself, I may be allowed to repeat my report to you, dated 7th May, 1896, in reply to the suggestion of His Honor the Chief Justice that such short-sentenced prisoners should be allowed to enjoy the privileges of the gaol library.

This is what I then wrote:

In consequence of reports made to him, my predecessor, the late Mr. McLean, circulated a general order on the 19th August, 1868, directing that books in the gaol library should not be issued to prisoners awaiting trial, and to those serving sentences not exceeding three months. When revising the whole of the general orders in June, 1892, I omitted the words "prisoners awaiting trial" from the general order above mentioned, as I do not see any particular reason why committed prisoners, some of whom may be innocent, should not be allowed library books. The total number of prisoners serving the sentences of three months and under is always great (on 31st March last it was 742). It comprises a large portion of incorrigible drunkards, vagrants, petty thieves, and such-like offenders, to whom gaol life should be made as unattractive and monotonous as possible. The concessions should be very limited. These offenders are received into gaol generally under repeated short sentences, which appear to be quite useless, either as to deterrent or reformatory effects. Many of them enter the gaol in a broken-down or diseased condition from drink or other form of dissipation. The gaol is, in fact, a sort of clean and wholesome retreat for them to recover from the effect of their irregular lives when at liberty. For prisoners under short sentences, penitential discipline chiefly should, I think, be resorted to. I do not think the issue of books from the library would have much effect, if any at all, in the way of reformation. The disciplinary effects of enforced regular hours and meals, enforced cleanliness, sobriety, orderly conduct, subordination, and employment on such work as can be found for them, and for which they are fit, are all that we can trust to for reformation outside the work of the chaplains. To grant the use of the library books to such short-sentenced prisoners would greatly increase the wear and tear of the books, and would necessitate an augmentation of the annual vote. Many of them would probably ask for books, not from any desire to improve themselves, but simply because other prisoners were allowed to have them. For these reasons I feel myself unable to recommend any alteration in the existing general order.

I wished to read that because it has been alleged that I was opposed to giving the prisoners reading-books. I never was opposed to anything of the sort. The only thing I objected to was giving them novels, and to short-sentenced prisoners having books. A prison should be made a deterrent; it should not be attractive and comfortable. When you make it attractive and comfortable, its use as a deterrent ends. 2090. If you put these people from half-past 4 in the afternoon, on these wintry days, until 6 o'clock in the morning in the cell, is not that very much like solitary confinement? They are locked up at 5.30 in summer, and at 5 in winter. They are out in the daytime. When in the cell they curl themselves up in their blankets and go to sleep.

2091. It seems rather difficult to draw the line—where to begin and where to end it? The gaol, in my opinion, should be made as unattractive and as uncomfortable as possible for such prisoners, short of doing them harm. The regular habits, cleanliness, good food, and enforced discipline have a reforming effect upon them. They come out of gaol very different men physically from what they were when they went in. I do not see why the State should provide them with electric light and books. I would not give a short-sentenced woman a library book; but I would give a book to anyone serving a sentence of more than three months. 2092. Then you would make a distinct difference in the treatment of those people? Yes; I would give this concession to the long-sentenced prisoners, according to good conduct.

2093. Is not the tendency pretty well all over the world now to treat people in gaol in a more humanitarian manner? The tendency to indulgences all over the world is apparently having a very bad effect. I have read a good deal about it. In America crime is increasing, and some of the American prisons are becoming a scandal. It is said that at Elmira they have all the intellectual advantages of a Mechanics' Institute, combined with the physical comforts of a first-class temperance hotel.

2094. I do not see how you can reconcile your views with the fact that at the present time crime is materially decreasing? I do not think it is.

2095. We have had a return of the number of persons in prison, showing that the number is materially decreasing? That is no certain criterion. I think that arises to some extent from the fact that sentences now are shorter than they used to be. The First Offenders' Act is being availed of, and also the licensing system. Short sentences especially are having an effect on the prison population.

2096. *Mr. Watson.*] Have you not statistics showing the number of sentences or convictions? They are furnished every year with the Comptroller-General's report, and also in the Statistician's report.

2097. You have no recollection as to how they bear on the question of the increase or decrease of crime? I have not; but I should not be inclined to trust altogether to statistics. You must consider lots of surrounding circumstances. In times of depression, such as of recent years, crime decreases. In the old days they used to give very much longer sentences than they do now. I think an amendment of the law is required with regard to the treatment of incorrigibles. They come up times out of number and get the same sentences. The law ought to be so altered so as to give them progressively increased sentences. Then there would be, perhaps, some means of reforming them and teaching them trades. It takes about two years to get a man thoroughly disciplined and into working order. I do not know whether you have read a book by the Rev. W. D. Morrison on "Crime and its Causes." He deals with the fallacy of believing that because prison statistics have gone down crime is decreasing. Much depends upon various circumstances. In regard to all offences—such as drunkenness, brawling, and mendicancy—the initiative rests with the police, and if the police are inactive, or their instructions are not to be too severe, it makes a great difference. Then there are cases of injury to the person or to property, in which action is not taken by the injured person, out of consideration, perhaps, for the friends of the offender.

2098. Would not the general average be much the same? You may have noticed at times that the police are very active, whilst at other times they are slack. The writer to whom I have referred gives a most startling

startling account of the variations of the statistics of London in two succeeding years, showing that it is impossible that there could have been such a change in the volume of crime as the statistics seem to indicate.

G. Miller.
2 Aug., 1899.

2099. I can understand that in America, where the police authorities are the appointees of parties instead of a settled administration; but I should not imagine that the individual feelings of the police would make much difference in the general average of convictions here? Of course, it is a difficult thing to estimate. I am not inclined to trust too much to the estimated reduction of the number of people in gaol, as an indication of the decrease of crime.

2100. Do you think that the statistics of convictions would be any fair guide? The convictions in the courts would be a fairer guide than the number in gaol. In many cases, fines are paid.

2101. *Mr. Trickett.*] One official with whom I came in contact seems to think that the treatment of separate cells and lights was rather distasteful to habitual prisoners—that they would rather be herded together to enjoy themselves? Yes; it would have a far more deterrent effect than allowing them to associate in the yard.

2102. Would you give a book to a prisoner who was sentenced to over fourteen days' imprisonment? I would not give a library book to any prisoner who was sentenced to less than three months.

2103. I understand that, generally, you approve of such an institution as we are now considering; but you think that the accommodation for females ought to be somewhat limited? I thoroughly approve of it, but think that the female prison, as proposed, is too large for our requirements.

Peter Herbert, late Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, sworn, and examined:—

2104. *Chairman.*] Have you had an opportunity of examining the plans of the proposed penitentiary? Yes; I have seen the plans, and I have read a good deal of the report.

P. Herbert.
2 Aug., 1899.

2105. Will you give the Committee the benefit of your experience in Darlinghurst Gaol, and your opinion as to the necessity for removing certain classes of prisoners from that gaol, and putting up separate establishments for them? Providing that the large expense involved is not to be considered, I think that it would be well to adopt the proposal; but, on the other hand, I consider that Darlinghurst Gaol could be utilised to carry out this system, and a large amount of money thereby saved. For instance, in Darlinghurst Gaol, nearly half of the prisoners are of the class that it is proposed to deal with at Randwick. Again, Darlinghurst Gaol is very conveniently situated to the Courts. Prisoners under remand come there until the Court sits, but the long-sentenced prisoners are fixtures. As regards short-sentenced prisoners, there is a constant fluctuation between the Courts and the gaol. Were they sent out to Randwick, there would be great difficulty in keeping up that constant communication. To my mind—and I express it with all due respect, not putting it forward as an antagonistic view—were the Parramatta Gaol extended sufficiently to take the long-sentenced prisoners from Darlinghurst, the work could be carried out very economically. Then Darlinghurst Gaol could be remodelled—divided into two parts. One half might be a penitentiary for females, and the other half for males. That would do away with the proposal for a special tramway to the outskirts of Randwick. Another consideration would be this: that the expenditure in erecting a large building at Randwick would amount to over £100,000, whilst £10,000 or £15,000 would be sufficient to carry out what I propose. Again, I find that the Comptroller-General in his report says that the number of prisoners is constantly diminishing. If so, would it not be well to see whether the diminution is going to continue before going to an expenditure of over £100,000 to provide increased accommodation for prisoners; but, apart from that, the question of having some accommodation in some way, either by building at Randwick or altering the gaol, is very urgent.

2106. You think that Darlinghurst could be relieved of these long-sentenced prisoners by sending them to Parramatta, or to other parts of the Colony? At Parramatta they are already enlarging the gaol, and they have plenty of land accommodation.

2107. If the short-sentenced prisoners were taken away, and put into a building such as is proposed, there would then be sufficient vacant cells and accommodation in Darlinghurst Gaol for the whole of the female prisoners of the Colony serving long sentences? For both male and female prisoners if the Darlinghurst Gaol were divided into two parts, taking away the workshops, removing the debtors' prison, and removing everything away from Darlinghurst except the prisoners awaiting trial and the class of prisoners to be treated in a house of correction or penitentiary.

2108. Could you accommodate the whole of these classes in the gaols now existing in the Colony? There are about 200 in Darlinghurst. My suggestion is to provide for 200, or a larger number, by building an extra wing at the Parramatta Gaol; then take into Darlinghurst Gaol the class of prisoners it is now proposed to treat in the penitentiary at Randwick.

2109. If some extra accommodation is provided in the Parramatta Gaol, you think you would have sufficient room at Darlinghurst to erect a prison for females there;—then there would be no necessity to erect the building now proposed? There is a complete female prison at Darlinghurst.

2110. But still it is not large enough? Yes, it is.

2111. It will only hold about eighty-three, and there are some 200 at Biloela? When Mr. McLean established Biloela, he did not intend to make alterations in the Darlinghurst Gaol until some provision, such as the proposed place at Randwick for the relief of the gaol, was made. When I left the gaol there was accommodation for 164 prisoners, but we never had that number there. The number used to be eighty or ninety. But the proposal to establish a penitentiary at Randwick, apart from its expense, would be unquestionably the best.

2112. From your experience, do you approve of the plan? I think so; I think that the proposed building would be in every way desirable.

2113. In the penitentiary the cells are arranged back to back, not on the corridor system? So I notice.

2114. What do you think of the proposal to have the cells back to back, with the entrance into the yards? I do not see any reason why it should not be beneficial, because it would do away with all communication between the prisoners. As the cells are at present placed, face to face, they can speak to each other across the corridors, and do communicate in that way.

2115. *Mr. Trickett.*] One of the ideas of this new establishment at Bunnerong-road is to have a large extent of ground—50 acres—so that prisoners sentenced to periods up to six months could be largely employed there in some useful way, such as gardening;—do you not think that would be a good thing? Yes.

2116. That is a thing which could not be carried out in Darlinghurst Gaol. It could not. 2117.

- P. Herbert. 2117. Have you seen the new penitentiary at Coburg, in Victoria? Yes, some time ago.
 2118. Have they not got the system there of putting all the females together and classifying them? I did not go to the female prisoners' department.
 2 Aug., 1899. 2119. You know Biloela well, I suppose? Yes.
 2120. I suppose you agree with other witnesses that that is a most undesirable place for a prison? Yes. It was never intended to be anything but a temporary establishment to relieve the Darlinghurst Gaol.
 2121. Sixty or seventy of these criminals herding together at night is very bad? It is very bad.
 2122. Is it not a very desirable thing in a gaol system to have sufficient room and accommodation to be able to classify the prisoners as much as possible? The more the better.
 2123. To carry it out in its entirety is almost impossible, but still you can separate the various grades? Yes, to a large extent.
 2124. That is one of the things to be aimed at in this new building? Yes.
 2125. Do you think that is a very desirable state of things? I do.
 2126. It is proposed that each prisoner shall have a separate cell, and have light up to half-past 8 at night, enabling them to read a good kind of book;—do you think that that is objectionable? I advocated that many years ago, and it was at my instance that the electric light for this purpose was first introduced.
 2127. Would you apply that to all classes of prisoners? I would, because prisoners are always better behaved in the light. If you take three prisoners and put them in the dark they will descend to the condition of the lowest of them.
 2128. When a prisoner has a separate cell, no matter whether he is in for three months or a term of years, do you not think it is better that he should have an opportunity to read for a reasonable time at night? I do. I think it would be most unjust to punish a man because his sentence is a short one, and to say that the graver the offence the better the treatment should be.
 2129. Mr. Miller thinks that the best way to keep them out of gaol would be to treat short-sentenced prisoners not so well as those who are in for a long time? I do not agree with that. A great many short-sentenced prisoners in New South Wales are men and women whose propensities are, unfortunately, hereditary. A great many of them are drunkards, and a great many thieves—born thieves.
 2130. People who commit petty offences? Yes; and who go out of gaol with the certainty of coming back again, and knowing well in their own minds that they cannot help coming back—victims of their own misfortune from birth.
 2131. And the only way to deal with those people will be when they come a number of times to give them longer sentences? It would be the most charitable and the most humane way.
 2132. Then you could lick them into shape if you got them there for a length of time? They would want to be born again. The worst criminals that are passed through the gaols of the Colony have been the children of thieves and prostitutes. What can you hope for from them? They have taken crime up with their mothers' milk; they have been brought up in it, and know no better.
 2133. Can you give any reason for the gradual diminution of crime that has gone on during the last few years? The only reason is the improvement in the prosperity of the Colony. I know that in times of depression the population of the prisons increases largely. When the depression eases off the number in the prisons decreases.
 2134. Do you not think that the Government providing work for the people has a great deal to do with it? That would prevent them from committing crime through poverty.
 2135. I suppose you have given a considerable amount of attention to what you think the size of a cell should be for one occupant? I should say about 800 cubic feet.
 2136. You think that a prisoner, who has to occupy that space, even for a considerable length of time, will enjoy good health? Yes; he will take no harm. I think that the cells in the Bathurst and Goulburn gaols have 750 or 800 cubic feet of space.
 2137. And during your experience, prisoners have suffered no ill effects from being confined in cells of that sort? No; none whatever.
 2138. Do you believe in the system which largely prevails now of prisoners being occupied as much as possible in healthy employment? Undoubtedly.
 2139. You would have them to work as much as possible? Yes. The difficulty is to find suitable work for prisoners.
 2140. Especially short-sentenced prisoners? Yes.
 2141. Do you think the radiating system is a good system? It is the system that gives the best control.
 2142. When you were at Darlinghurst Gaol, were female prisoners conveyed long distances to gaols to serve their sentences? No; only a few were sent now and again to act as servants for the officers.
 2143. That has been done away with by regulation? Yes.
 2144. If a central gaol were erected, such as we are now considering, with the means of railway communication that now exists in the Colony, do you think that there would be any great difficulty in conveying a prisoner from a country gaol to a place like Bunnerong-road? No; none whatever. Female prisoners do not travel in prison dress, but in their own clothing, and are not recognised.
 2145. Except in very remote parts of the country, it would be quite practicable to bring them to Sydney when their sentences exceed three months? Yes.
 2146. Do you not think that if they could all be brought together in a prison like the one proposed, and such as exists at Coburg, in Victoria, it would be a very great advantage in the way of their having proper treatment, and also as regards economy and management? It would be advantageous in every way.
 2147. The supervision of the female prisoners in the gaols of the Colony has always been an expensive item, owing to their being so few in one establishment? That is so.
 2148. Therefore, it is very desirable to alter that, if possible? Yes; the more you concentrate them the less is the expense.
 2149. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Has it been your experience that prisoners, as a rule, appreciate kind treatment? They do.
 2150. So that you are not in favour of the very harsh treatment that is sometimes meted out to them? It is a grave mistake.
 2151. Do you not think there could be classification of prisoners in that way, and that some would respond more readily to kind treatment than others? They would.

2152. There are some men of such a brutal propensity that they can hardly appreciate kindness? Yes. P. Herbert.
2153. So that if it were possible to distinguish between the various characters of the prisoners, different treatment might be meted out to the different classes? Yes; much would depend upon the personal qualifications of the head of the establishment. Aug., 1899.
2154. Of those who had charge? Of those who had the direct charge. In connection with that there is one point in the administration of prisons that deserves attention, and that is the raising of the standard of the officers generally, to have a better paid and a higher class of men. Often the prisoners in the yard are more intelligent than the officer over them. That officer cannot retain the respect of the men in the yard.
2155. You think, then, that the granting of comforts, such as books to read and light, to a certain extent, in the evening, would prove beneficial? I am certain of it.
2156. The prisoners would be more likely to be benefited in that way than to be injured, as some of our witnesses seem to think? They would be benefited, and would be better behaved.
2157. No doubt one great object of the present treatment is to improve the character of the prisoners if possible? Yes.
2158. And that ought to be the great consideration? Yes; and I may say it has been as far as convenience would allow, but the prisons, up to a few years past, have been so built as to render classification almost impossible.
2159. You would approve of a certain amount of recreation being allowed to prisoners? May I ask what you mean by recreation.
2160. Exercise? Oh, yes.
2161. No doubt, in some of these cases, confinement to the cells means almost solitary confinement? Well, in the ordinary separate treatment, there is one hour allowed in the first half, and two hours in the latter half of the period.
2162. On the whole, you would be rather in favour of a humanitarian system? Yes; believing that it would be the best in the interests of discipline.
2163. Of course, discipline must always be maintained, but that can be maintained in a very different way by different officers? Yes. It is the easiest thing in the world to make a man misconduct himself; and it is almost as easy to so treat him that he will respect himself sufficiently to conduct himself well.
2164. *Mr. Watson.*] It is proposed, in this penitentiary, to have the cells back to back, instead of in the usual corridor? Yes.
2165. Can you express any opinion as to the advisability of having them in that way? I do not know what Captain Neitenstein's object can be, unless it is to prevent prisoners from talking across the corridors to one another.
2166. That is not the reason that has been put before us so far. The main object, apparently, is to save expense in building; but it has been suggested to the Committee that the system as proposed, with the cells back to back, will mean the exposure of the cells and their occupants to the weather, and will cool the food when it is brought round;—is there anything in that objection? There would be to some extent, of course.
2167. It is proposed to have a balcony to the first-floor cells, the upper storey of the cells practically overhanging, and a few feet will be the only protection that the lower floor will have? It would be rather severe with the rain beating in.
2168. Do you think there is any great objection to the corridor system? No; not more than can be surmounted.
2169. Of course, it is a breach of discipline to talk from cell to cell? Yes; but it can only be done to a small extent.
2170. It is not a matter of great importance? It is not.
2171. Do you think the experiment would be likely to be successful in having back-to-back cells; it is not a matter the Comptroller is set upon, it is merely a question of cost? I should think that the corridor system would be the better, although what is proposed may be the more economical.
2172. You think it is purely a matter for the Government to consider whether they would be justified in having the corridor system? Yes.
2173. But you have no hesitation in saying that you think the corridor system is the best? I have not.
2274. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you think accommodation at Parramatta could easily be found for 200 fresh prisoners? Yes, by building.
2175. There is plenty of room for it? Yes; I understand that there is. Some fresh ground has been taken in there.
2176. How much do you estimate that would cost? That would altogether depend upon whether the increased prison accommodation would be carried out in accordance with the other accommodation there, or upon a lighter scale. I take it that a prison erected as a penitentiary and a prison for long-sentenced prisoners would be of different classes. In the penitentiary the prisoners would be likely to break in, and in the other to break out.
2177. It would not cost more to build in the same style at Parramatta? It would cost less, on account of the stone being there. What I advocated was the building of an ordinary prison for the reception of long-sentenced prisoners from Darlinghurst, leaving Darlinghurst Gaol then to be divided into two parts to be used as penitentiaries—one for males, and one for females.
2178. You would like to get rid of all long-sentenced prisoners from Darlinghurst? It would be desirable to do so, according to my proposition. But if the Randwick proposal is carried out, then the long-sentenced prisoners would remain there.
2179. You think after all it would be better to build at Parramatta than at Randwick? I do not say better, but much cheaper. The same ends could be attained in a cheaper way. Throwing on one side the question of expense, then Randwick is the best.
2180. If you got the long-sentenced prisoners away from Darlinghurst, you would make it an exclusively short-sentence prison? That is my suggestion.
2181. Do you think it would be as well adapted for that as this newly designed place? It could be made as well adapted for less expense than building a new place.
2182. Could you re-adapt the part of the Darlinghurst Gaol that you would give to these women, and make it as good for its purpose as the proposed new building? No. 2183.

- P. Herbert. 2183. In what respect would it be inferior? That would be a well-appointed prison with every facility for classification, but in Darlinghurst Gaol there would be simply the corridor. They could use it as a single cell gaol, and it would be on the corridor system. There would be nothing to prevent classification; but it could not be done with the same advantage as at Randwick.
- 2 Aug., 1899. 2184. Would it cost much less to make Darlinghurst a female prison than to build a new one? Yes; very much less.
2185. But it would not be as good? It would not be as good; but it would cost very much less—tens of thousands instead of hundreds of thousands.
2186. We were told by a previous witness that Darlinghurst Gaol, having been built piecemeal, it never can be made a thoroughly modern, up-to-date gaol;—is that your opinion? Well, Darlinghurst Gaol was built from the centre, and the wings radiate from that centre. The piecemeal arrangement has been arrived at by putting little buildings here and there since, which, if my proposition were carried out, would be all swept away, leaving only the part of the building built on system as a nucleus.
2187. Then you would pull down a good deal of the existing building and rebuild it? Yes.
2188. You would put up new buildings? Yes, I should pull down none of the substantial good work. There is what they call "The New Wing," an up-to-date prison, and the A and B wings are well-built ranges. It has been altered recently. As it originally stood it could, with alterations, be made a very good female prison for the existing number of female prisoners.
2189. It is only on the ground of economy that you recommend that? Only on the ground of economy.
2190. As far as fitness is concerned, you think that the new scheme would be better? Unquestionably.
2191. *Chairman.*] Do you think the site chosen for the penitentiary is a good one for a building of this description? I do. The nearer to Sydney the better it would be.
2192. Having seen the plans, do you think they lend themselves to the proper classification of the prisoners? I do. I think it would facilitate very much the classification and good treatment of prisoners.
2193. Do you think the separate-cell system is the best to be adopted? I am sure of it.
2194. Do you think it is necessary, in order to carry out reforms as sought for in our gaol system, to erect a fresh building? I think it would be necessary, because a large number of the existing gaols are not built so as to be suitable for prisons.
2195. For instance, Biloela? That should be wiped out altogether.

THURSDAY, 3 AUGUST, 1899.

Present:—

JOHN PERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.

The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females; Randwick.

Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect, sworn, and further examined:—

W. L.
Vernon.
3 Aug., 1899.

2196. *Mr. Watson.*] During the inquiry some doubt has been thrown upon the wisdom of erecting a penitentiary with the cells back to back;—we should like to ascertain what the extra cost would be, if the cells were built on the corridor system? I have made a calculation, and I have based the width of the corridors upon that for the female prison, namely, 14 feet, which is 2 feet less than in the new wing at Goulburn. In the new wing at Goulburn the width of the corridor is 16 feet. The extra cost per wing is estimated at £1,529 16s. 7d., or a total for the seven ranges of £10,708 16s. 1d.
2197. *Dr. Garran.*] About £1,600 a wing? Suppose we say £1,500, roughly, per wing. If I might make myself perfectly clear to the Committee, in recommending the back-to-back arrangement, I did it with two purposes in view: the first was to keep the cost down as much as I possibly could, and the second was the fact that we were dealing not with long-sentenced regular prisoners, but with penitentiary inmates, who are constantly going in and out, and who are under altogether different conditions. For that reason I am perfectly satisfied that I am recommending a suitable arrangement to the Committee, as well as a less expensive one.
2198. What is the reason that makes the back-to-back system so much cheaper than the other? It is owing to the difference in the bulk of the building. I can give you the dimensions if you care for them.
2199. The greater width of roof? The greater spread of the roof, and the greater height of the roof, because the pitch must go higher.
2200. You have dealt with the question of ventilation in your previous examination, but there is still the objection that the food will be apt to get cold, especially in bad weather;—could you, in an economical way, close any of the cells with sliding shutters? It is perfectly possible to do that on the weather side, if necessary; but it does not seem necessary to treat a prison in a better way than you would treat a private house.
2201. Do you know any private house where the dinner would have to be carried so far from the kitchen as to the furthest cells? No; I cannot say that I do. The prisons have a means of carrying their dinners now in metal receptacles; and I purpose also, with the concurrence of the Comptroller-General, to put some hot closets in the kitchen, to be heated by steam, in which the whole of the dinners can be prepared and taken out in these receptacles, each gang of men who come from fatigue duty being able to take all the dinners away at one time. That is done at Wormwood Scrub, and at Wandsworth, in London.
2202. You think the difficulty can be got over? That will very much reduce the difficulty.
2203. *Mr. Watson.*] The objection taken by some of the witnesses to the back-to-back system is not so much on account of the dinners cooling as from the fact that the cells will be more exposed to the weather. The doors will face the weather, instead of opening into a corridor? It is perfectly true that they will do that, but I am preparing a plan now, with the approval of the Mines Department, for the building of rooms for attendants at the College at Richmond, and that is precisely on this plan, and it is

one approved by the Department of Agriculture as suitable for the purpose. One side of this building is necessarily more exposed than the other when the doors open on to the verandah.

2204. In this case you would have no verandah? Oh, yes. There is a verandah on the ground floor, and a balcony on the first floor.

2205. Will there be a verandah over the balcony? There will be a roof.

2206. Will it project far? We can bring it over to any extent. There will be a 6-foot balcony.

2207. You think then that a balcony or verandah projecting 6 feet will be sufficient to protect the doors and openings into the cells from the weather? I think that on the weather side it will be necessary to have some screens, and I propose to put some sliding metal louvres on those portions which experience may show to require them.

2208. If you do that will you not increase the cost of supervision? With the corridor system one warder looking down the corridor can keep his eye on the whole internal arrangement of the cells.

2209. You said that under this system one warder would be able to keep his eye between the two ranges of cells, which would amount to the same thing. But if you erect louver shutters between the cell ranges, then it will be impossible for one warder to keep his eye on the two frontages of the two ranges of cells? It would block the view, no doubt, if the warder were stationary, to some extent. But the warder has to traverse such a short distance from one suite to the other that I do not think there will be any great difficulty.

2210. *Dr. Garran.*] Will you have the louver shutters close to the door? No, on the outside of the verandah.

2211. You could have it close to the door? I could put it on the door itself. The other way would be more useful, because it would cover the gangway.

2212. What would be the expense of putting these louvres up in the way you suggest? I should think about 5s. a running foot.

2213. That would be for only one floor? For each floor.

2214. What are the lengths of these cell-ranges? One hundred and twenty feet. But very likely experience would show that only the exposed side of the south-eastern wing would require to be covered, not the intermediate wing at all.

2215. When you say sliding, do you mean that they would slide up and down? I would have the louvres on a pivot, so that they could be used to let air in at one time, and shut out rain at another.

2216. *Mr. Watson.*] That would mean that to protect the weather side of one wing would cost about £60? Yes, about that.

2217. Supposing it were necessary to protect the weather-side of the seven wings, the cost would not be very great? The wings are not all equally exposed. The south-eastern corner is exposed. There is no doubt that two balconies are exposed; but it is very doubtful whether the second wing on each side would be so exposed as to require louvres, and on the northern side they would not be required at all.

2218. *Mr. Dick.*] Medical witnesses have told us that it would be very difficult to maintain adequate ventilation in the back-to-back system? I read the evidence of the two medical officers, and I have made a calculation since. I still maintain my opinion that they asked for an excessive amount of fresh air, which it would be impossible to provide. From my calculation for one person sleeping in a room, assuming that the doors and windows were shut, to provide for 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour to meet the medical views, the room would have to be the size of a concert hall.

2219. *Dr. Garran.*] I understood you to talk of ventilation from each cell by a common ventilator at the roof? Yes, and the ventilator would be worked by electric power.

2220. Would it be operative on a stagnant day, just the same as when a high wind was blowing? That is the day when we should use it.

2221. On stagnant days you would make an artificial draught? Yes. The general experience in gaols is that there is more ventilation passing through the cells than the prisoners care for.

2222. *Chairman.*] You propose to construct these buildings of brick? Yes.

2223. Why do you propose brick, seeing that there is plenty of building-stone on the site? Because it is quicker and cheaper.

2224. It is quicker and cheaper to build of brick? Yes. We are not quite certain of the building-stone there. We know that there is stone, but we are not certain whether it is really good building-stone. I do not say that it is not, but we have no proof that it is.

2225. One of the witnesses said that there was a quarry near the place? Yes, there is a quarry shown on the plan, but I do not think it is building-stone. I think they have taken out of it ballast-stone for the roads. There is no building-stone in the building market from that part.

2226. If it is a fact that there is good stone on the site, you still think it would be cheaper to use brick? Yes, much cheaper. We have an instance of the inadvisability of using stone in the case of the East Maitland Gaol. That was built of cut stone, and it certainly afforded occupation for the prisoners, but it has involved the carrying up of every portion of the gaol in stone, and that has been costly. That cost might have been decreased if we could have used brick. But it was not advisable to put patches of brick into a stone gaol. This building has been designed in brick, so that it may be more cheaply erected.

2227. Is it intended to build the outside walls of brick? Yes, of brick with stone copings. Of course, there would be stone window-sills, and details of that kind.

2228. Will the foundations be of stone, or brick and cement? They will be of stone concrete. It has been suggested that if the quarry proves of any value there will be some occupation for the prisoners to build the outside walls of the estate in stone, in place of the galvanised-iron fence which is being put up in the first instance. At Bilocla, I believe there is a good deal of stone-cutting being done by the old men.

Frederick William Neitenstein, Comptroller-General of Prisons, sworn, and further examined:—

2229. *Chairman.*] Mr. Miller, the former Comptroller-General, was here yesterday, and in his evidence he suggested to the Committee that it would be better, perhaps, to construct only a portion of these buildings, and that that might be sufficient for present requirements? If you simply wish to provide for the actual present that would be sufficient. There happen to be about 210 women in prison now.

2230. He said that it would not be advisable to bring female prisoners serving sentences of three or six months or under from the country, and put them in this new establishment; and that being so, that there

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was no necessity for constructing a building on so large a scale as is proposed? The great bulk of the women in gaol are from the city and suburbs of Sydney. There are comparatively few in the country gaols. At present there are somewhere about 140 women at Biloela and 26 at Darlinghurst Gaol—that is, 166 in those two places alone. Then we have about 9 women at present in Maitland Gaol, and there are about 28 at Bathurst. That leaves very few female prisoners scattered over the other gaols.

2231. Would you still require accommodation for female prisoners in other gaols, inasmuch as it is the practice to send female and male prisoners into the country near to where they have been living during the last few months of their sentence? No; it is not the practice to do that in all cases. It is the practice with regard to young prisoners, in order that they may be discharged near their friends' residences. That is the only reason for the innovation.

2232. One witness said that Broken Hill, Wilcannia, Bourke, and Narrabri were places from which it would not be advisable to bring female prisoners? No; but some time may elapse before a female prisoner is confined in any one of those places. At Narrabri, Walgett, and Broken Hill I do not think they have any women prisoners at present. Those are very extreme cases.

2233. For the purposes of this inquiry we might leave those places out of consideration, they having so few? They need not be taken into consideration at all.

2234. The witness said, "I should not propose to disturb the design, but only to carry out part of it";—in your former evidence you said it was absolutely necessary to properly carry out the work you have in view to have the complete design? Yes. I should like to have the four divisions. Whether you make those divisions smaller than is proposed is another thing. I should like to have the women in the prison in four divisions.

2235. If you had the number of cells would it matter very much, because you have two storeys to this place, and you might have the four divisions;—suppose we put up two wings, you could have two ranges of cells on the ground floor and two on the first floor? It would be a very awkward thing to keep one class of prisoners upstairs and another downstairs. It might do at night, but not in the day-time, when the prisoners were moving about from the cells to the yards and the workshops, and so forth. My idea was to have four prisons in one.

2236. Could you not keep the cells of one class closed whilst the others were coming out? There would always be a danger of their communicating with each other. Suppose we had women of the prostitute class on the upper landing, and the petty offenders on the floor. Those women are often seized with hysteria, they use the most awful language, and you could not prevent the girls on the lower landing from hearing it. Such an arrangement would increase the difficulty of preventing one class from contaminating another class.

2237. So anything that might be saved in the cost of construction you would lose by not being able to maintain proper discipline? Quite so. We could have no proper classification.

2238. I think Mr. Herbert also said that by taking some of the long-sentenced prisoners from Darlinghurst, and sending them away to Parramatta, or into the country, you would be able to utilise the Darlinghurst Gaol for the same purpose as the proposed new buildings? If we take all the long-sentenced prisoners out of Darlinghurst Gaol it will relieve that gaol to the extent of about ninety people, not more.

2239. There are some additions going on at Parramatta Gaol, are there not? Yes, those are for the exercise yards: they will not add to the cell accommodation.

2240. Is there not plenty of ground there to add to the cell accommodation? Yes, there is plenty of ground, but it would be a great pity to take it all up. It would be a grave mistake to fill up all the open spaces at the Parramatta Gaol with buildings.

2241. I suppose you could not give the Committee any idea of the cost of remodelling Darlinghurst Gaol if the men were gone? No. Darlinghurst Gaol is a collection of patched-up places. It has been constructed on no proper design. At one time a building is put up, and about ten years later someone else puts up another building, and that is how the place has grown. It is a place that is most difficult of supervision, not being built on any comprehensive plan. It costs a great deal to supervise Darlinghurst Gaol, because of its having so many holes and corners, and not being built on any well-thought-out design.

2242. The gentleman I have referred to suggested that a number of workshops could be pulled down at Darlinghurst Gaol? If they were, you would have to replace them somewhere else; they are all occupied.

2243. Suppose you took the long-sentenced prisoners out, and sent them into the country so as to obtain the accommodation they are now using, could you have female prisoners confined in Darlinghurst Gaol? There are in Darlinghurst Gaol a very large number of trial prisoners, remanded prisoners, debtors, maintenance men, and they would always have to be in Darlinghurst Gaol. They number up very strongly before the beginning of the session, considerably over 100, and those people must be kept in a great many divisions. The debtors have to be kept absolutely apart; the maintenance men are kept absolutely apart; and the men waiting for trial have to be kept apart. Remanded men are not permitted by the magistrates to see anybody at all. So, if the long-sentenced men were removed, it would not relieve Darlinghurst Gaol to the extent of affording accommodation for female prisoners. In projecting this design, I was looking forward to the future as well as to the present.

2244. I suppose you thought out all these points? I thought them out a great deal. It has been the subject of frequent consideration and consultation between myself and the Government Architect, and also with the late Minister of Justice, Mr. Gould.

2245. So you have given full consideration to the points brought forward yesterday? I have not read the evidence given yesterday.

2246. The main point was that accommodation for more than 200 was not necessary? No; not actually at the present moment.

2247. And that you could possibly find room in Darlinghurst Gaol, by a little re-organisation and re-building, for female prisoners. You say that you have gone through all that? We could find accommodation for a great number of females; but then we should not have proper accommodation for them, unless it was provided at very great expense in Darlinghurst Gaol. We should be working on the old system. I do not like Darlinghurst Gaol; it is badly designed, badly constructed, and does not offer facilities for classifying prisoners and keeping them employed.

2248. *Dr. Garran.*] Supposing you wanted to build a new wing at Parramatta to hold 200 cells, could you build it there more cheaply than at Randwick? I do not think so. I do not see why it should be cheaper to build at Parramatta than at Randwick.

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2249. Would there be any administrative advantage at Parramatta over Randwick? No.
2250. Would it be the other way? I should think so. There would be this disadvantage at Parramatta, that it would fill up the space that we want as lungs for the gaol and the accommodation of prisoners at agricultural work.
2251. If Darlinghurst gaol were to be refitted for female prisoners a great deal of the existing buildings would have to be cleared away? Yes; it would have to be remodelled.
2252. That would be a great waste of money, would it not? It would.
2253. You say that all those buildings are being used, although they are not well planned? Yes.
2254. They give the accommodation that you must have? They give accommodation, and offer facilities for working the men.
2255. Mr Herbert was of opinion that it would be cheaper to alter Darlinghurst gaol than to erect a new penitentiary—that you would spend hundreds in the one case, and thousands in the other? I am not an expert in estimating the cost of altering buildings.
2256. You are of opinion that to alter Darlinghurst Gaol would cost as much, and we should not be so well off? We should not be so well off in the future certainly. I may say that it is not so much a question of economy as of reformatory prison treatment.
2257. He says that the expenditure in erecting a large building at Randwick would amount to over £100,000, whilst £10,000 or £15,000 would be sufficient to carry out what he proposes;—that is an immense difference? Yes; but I do not think Mr. Herbert took into consideration what should be done with the male misdemeanants. He is simply looking at Darlinghurst as a prison for females.
2258. The female prisoners would take the place now occupied by the long-sentenced prisoners? And what should we do with the male prisoners at Biloela. Perhaps Mr. Herbert did not think of that. We should still have Biloela on our hands.
2259. You want to get rid of Biloela? Yes, absolutely; and that will result in a great saving of expenditure.
2260. You will save the managing expenses at Biloela? Yes.
2261. You do not get rid of the management there; you only transfer it? Under Mr. Herbert's plan we should still work the male division of Biloela.
2262. Under the proposal before the Committee, you would have two large gaols instead of one, and an administrative staff for each? I propose to have a medical man in charge of the two prisons.
2263. You would have two staffs? Yes.
2264. That would make the metropolitan charges higher than at present? Yes; but we should do away with the staff of female warders at Bathurst.
2265. How much more would the staff here cost than the staff at Biloela? I am not prepared to say. We should not have to increase the existing staff of female warders; we should reduce them, and bring in female warders from the country gaols.
2266. How much more than the cost of Biloela will the staff you will want at Randwick be? We should want about two more female warders, and the same number of male warders would suffice. We should get rid of about seven female warders at Bathurst.
2267. Then that will not come to very much more? As far as administration is concerned, it will not cost more at all.
2268. Then administering the new gaol and penitentiary together will not cost 10 per cent. more than the administration of Biloela? No.
2269. The expense will be in the buildings? It will be purely in the buildings.
2270. And will the supplying of food be as cheap as at Biloela? Yes; because we have to take into consideration water carriage at Biloela, and the contractors charge for that.
2271. I see from a paper you have handed in that the total cost is about £3,365? Yes.
2272. Say £4,000;—would £4,000 cover the administrative cost of your proposal? Yes. Then we have six female officers at Bathurst at present. We could reduce the staff there by five.
2273. You must always keep one? We could adopt the plan that we have in many similar gaols—give the wife of the gaoler about £12 a year to do the work.
2274. There must be casual cases of women coming in on short sentences? Yes, but they are very few.
2275. Admitting that there is no increase in the administrative cost of this new proposal over what we are spending now for the two metropolitan establishments, the cost would only be the cost of the buildings? Yes.
2276. As against that we have to set off the greater opportunities you will have for the proper discipline and reformation of the offenders? Yes.
2277. Then we should really be spending this £110,000 in the interests of the prisoners, and of the community if the prisoners become reformed? Quite so.
2278. It is money spent for the reformation of the offenders? Yes; that is exactly my view.
2279. And you could not get an equal chance of reforming them by any method of doctoring up the existing establishment? I am fully of that opinion.
2280. That is the ground on which you base this expenditure? Yes.
2281. Have you given the Committee any statement of the proposed administrative expenditure? I have not, but I will do so.
2282. *Chairman.*] Would not the wings built on the back-to-back cell system entail more cost of supervision than under the corridor system? No. I cannot understand some witnesses informing the Committee that it would be more costly. They get away from the original scheme. The scheme is to deal entirely with petty offenders—people who may be confined to their cells for the greater part of their imprisonment. There is no difficulty in supervising a man who is in his cell.
2283. No, not while he is in his cell? No. A large number of prisoners were sent to Darlinghurst and Biloela last year for terms not exceeding a week. We want to keep them absolutely separate during the whole period of their incarceration. One reason that actuated me in suggesting that the cells should be built in this way was the advantages that are afforded in regard to ventilation. You would have no general roof.
2284. You would have better ventilation by having the cells opening into the yards? Undoubtedly; instead of opening into corridors.
2285. Another suggestion is that these buildings should be put further out in the country;—but if they were put away in the country, would there be more danger to the community from numbers of prisoners being

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being discharged in the country districts, where there is less police supervision than there would be in the city? We should not think of discharging them in the country; we should have to bring the prisoners back to the place where they were committed. It would not be fair to give a man seven days in Sydney, then pack him off to Bathurst and discharge him there, far away from home.

2286. So there is nothing in that point? Nothing at all. If you have the penitentiary in the country the prisoners will spend a large part of the period of their sentences in travelling to and from it.

2287. *Mr. Trickett.*] In answer to the Chairman, you said you thought if you had four wings for the female prisoners for the purpose of classification, they need not be of so extensive a character as is proposed in the plan;—could you point out how a building could be started which could be extended hereafter? The Chairman told me that there were 200 female prisoners to be provided for, and that, therefore, we need not have accommodation to the extent that I proposed. I then said, "If you give me the four divisions you might make them smaller than they are now proposed to be."

2288. You think it might be a building arranged as indicated on the plan, but in such a way as to be capable of extension? Yes.

2289. Suppose those wings were made half their proposed length, do you think that that would be the sort of scheme to carry out, or would you rather build two of the radii? There are seventeen cells—that is, sixty-eight in each wing.

2290. Would fifty in each wing, at the present time, be sufficient? The prostitute class, of whom we have 136 at Biloela, would have to be accommodated; and there would be the long-sentenced women, who generally number between thirty-five and forty. The long-sentenced women are not all at present at Bathurst; there are three or four in Darlinghurst Gaol. Then we have to provide for the younger females, who are in for petty theft.

2291. Supposing you built the wing which has to be occupied by the prostitute class, and half of the remaining wing, would that meet present necessities? No. You would have to build two whole wings for the prostitute class. It is very necessary to keep the other two classes away from the prostitute class. I propose to make two divisions of the prostitute class, the older ones and the younger ones, and to have one division in each wing. Then we have to provide for those serving short sentences for petty larceny. They would have to be divided into two classes—those who have been convicted before, and those who have not. And we should also have to provide for the long-sentenced prisoners, who also would be divided into two classes. If you give me only two wings I cannot carry out this system of classification.

2292. Although the four wings might not always be occupied, yet various sections would be? They would always be occupied.

2293. Looking at it from that point of view, it would seem almost necessary to build the whole thing? I think it would be better to make provision for the future. We have never yet done that in regard to our prison buildings; that is why Darlinghurst Gaol is such a huge failure.

2294. Now that prison management has got into such a perfect system, you think it would be better to make provision for more classification? Yes.

2295. The more separation of the classes the better? Quite so. That is the dominant system at present—the separation of prisoners from each other.

2296. Although it is impossible to carry out complete classification, the more you can carry it out and separate the various criminals the better? We try now to separate the prisoners as much as we can without isolating them to too great an extent. We try to avoid one evil without rushing into the other.

2297. *Mr. Miller* yesterday, in speaking of this proposal to bring short-sentenced prisoners in large numbers to a place like the one proposed, seemed to think it would involve very great expense for deportation, and said they would be bringing them from Wilcannia, Bourke, and such places, which would involve a great expense;—what do you say to that? It is very rarely that such a thing has to be done. If we had a female prisoner at Broken Hill, we should not think of moving her to Sydney unless she had a very long sentence indeed. The female prisoners in the country need not be taken into consideration at all, they are so very few in number. We have not had a woman in the Goulburn Gaol for some time.

2298. As a matter of fact, the great bulk of the female prisoners are in the gaols at Bathurst, Maitland, Darlinghurst, and Biloela? Yes; the bulk of them are at Biloela. I have concentrated the female prisoners to a great extent. We had a large number at Goulburn. We were building a very large female division at Maitland; but I put a stop to that.

2299. The figures in your last report indicate that out of a total of 217 female prisoners, 181 are in Darlinghurst, Biloela, Maitland, and Bathurst? Yes.

2300. So that only leaves thirty-six more scattered about the country? Yes.

2301. That is not a very great number? No.

2302. I suppose you would not propose to bring anyone a long distance whose sentence was for less than three months? No. If a prisoner is serving three months we may consider the question of bringing her to the penitentiary.

2303. You do not anticipate any great trouble or expense? No. I think *Mr. Miller* must have spoken without fully considering that point.

2304. I suppose that the large saving on the management would be very much greater than the cost of bringing the prisoners by railway? Quite so. You will see from the Appendix to the Report the number of the staff. The number of the female officers in the different gaols is very considerable.

2305. You state that the 181 prisoners have twenty-three officers—a proportion of 7·8 per officer; whilst scattered over the country there are thirty-six more prisoners with 1·5 officers per prisoner;—you want to put a stop to that? Yes, as far as we can. At Dubbo we have two female officers in charge of one prisoner.

2306. I do not think you told us any of your experience of the working of the female prison at Coburg in Victoria? I visited that gaol.

2307. Is it going on successfully? Yes, very successfully indeed.

2308. That is very much on the same idea as you contemplate here? Yes; it is built on the radiating principle.

2309. That deals with women sentenced to three months and upwards? Yes. If they get a female in a country gaol in Victoria, the Comptroller-General considers whether it will be cheaper to bring her to Coburg, or to hire a temporary assistant in the country.

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2310. *Mr. Watson*] Have you read the evidence which was given respecting the question of having water-closets in the cells. We have asked several medical witnesses as to the advisability of having closets in the cells, and most of them seem to think it is rather an unwise experiment? Yes; I think that with the exception of Dr. Creed, no witness has been favourable to that plan besides myself. At present it costs a considerable sum to replace the night-tubs. Every prisoner has two night tubs, which are changed daily. We are continually repairing and replacing them, and it is a great expense. It is a very dirty operation shifting these things in the morning, taking them into the yard, and emptying and cleaning them, and taking them back again. With respect to the class of prisoners incarcerated in the penitentiary, they are mostly men who are diseased, perhaps old men suffering from a variety of ailments, necessitating their using their night-tubs pretty freely, and that all adds to the expense of attendance. If we had a closet in each cell, the man could use the closet, and there would be no offence to the gaol. Anyone who paid a visit to Darlinghurst Gaol early in the morning would be astonished at the horrible stink that arises from those night-tubs. I saw the closets at Pentridge, and Captain Evans told me that there was no offensiveness in connection with them. I brought a photograph showing the Pentridge system.

2311. Do you attach any importance to the objection raised by Dr. Creed that prisoners might use the closets for the purpose of concealing articles that they have no right to possess? They find no inconvenience of that sort at Pentridge. If we adopted the same system here, we could have the pans made on the same plan as at Pentridge.

2312. The photograph shows a tap? Yes.

2313. Is there any difficulty about the management of the tap? No. When the pan is used the tap is turned on till the water reaches a certain height, then a syphon action is set up. The prisoner is able to get fresh water to drink too. You will also see that there is a canvas cover to fit tight over the top of the pan.

2314. Do you think that is sufficient to keep any odour from rising? Yes. I do not see any advantage in having the alternative closets at the end of each wing. The prisoners would be continually hammering at their doors to get out.

2315. That is the system you have now? No, we have night-tubs in each cell.

2316. If there were closets at the end of each wing that would do away with the necessity for night-tubs? I could not see any use in that, because during the day they use the closets in the yard. I am speaking only of the use of the closets in the night-time.

2317. Those at the ends of the wings were intended for night use? I assume that the closets at the ends of the wings are intended as an alternative scheme to placing closets in each cell.

2318. Whether you have them in the cells or not, you still require some outside? Yes, for day use. We are only talking now of night use.

2319. You still think, in spite of any objections that have been raised, that it would be a desirable thing to have the closets in the cells? Yes. I am speaking from my experience of the present system at Darlinghurst and other gaols,—the use of night-tubs.

2320. *Chairman*.] It has been stated that prisoners might put rags and other things down the w.c., but I suppose you would soon be able to detect the perpetrator, and it would be a punishable offence? Yes. As a rule, prisoners do not like to incur punishment. It was said that prisoners would tamper with the film of the electric light in their cells; but no case of anything of the kind has occurred. Why should they do it. They would be detected. If they tampered with the closets, it would inevitably lead to punishment. There is not much wrong-doing by prisoners in gaol. Only four per cent. of the prisoners last year were punished at all. I asked Captain Evans, of Victoria, if he experienced any disadvantage from these closets, and he said "No."

2321. Is his experience in favour of the system? He gave me to understand that it was.

2322. *Dr. Garra*n.] Did you ask him whether there were frequent repairs to the pipes? No; but I inferred from his manner that he was quite satisfied.

2323. Where so many closets converge into one pipe there is great risk of the pipe being stopped up? Yes. The prisoners do not take many articles into their cells. They are searched in the cell, and it is very seldom that they manage to secrete anything.

2324. *Mr. Watson*.] Is it proposed to put those closets in the cells in the women's department? Yes; that is part of the plan laid down. There is also the alternative scheme proposed by the Government Architect. I am not so much concerned about that as I am about the male prisoners.

2325. Would not putting the closets at the end of each wing be considerably less expensive? If you did that, you would have to increase the staff to attend the prisoners, to open the doors, and to supervise them. At present we have only one man to supervise them; but it would not be safe to allow one man to be letting prisoners out at night-time to go to the closets.

2326. Do you think that tubs are so unsatisfactory that they should be dispensed with? If you do not give us a closet in each cell, we shall have to continue the use of the night-tubs—there is no middle course.

2327. There would be no more odour, if as much, from a closet in the cell than from a night-tub? I should not think there would be so much. It could be so arranged that the water would flush the pans clean, whereas now the excreta remains in the night-tub all the night. If a prisoner uses his tub at half-past 5 in the evening, it remains in the cell until 6 o'clock the next morning.

2328. Can he not signal to the warder to come and remove it? He could; but if that sort of thing were allowed, the warder would have to go about removing these tubs all night. Long-sentenced men get into the habit of not using them. Many of these short-sentenced men are taken into gaol for medical attention more than anything else; they are not the class of men you would see at Goulburn.

2329. They would not be allowed to use the closets in the cells during the day? Not unless a man is confined to his cell for some particular reason.

2330. Ordinarily they would use the closet in the yard? Yes.

2331. So that it would be only at night-time that they would be supposed to use the closets in the cells? That is the point at issue—the use of the closets at night-time.

2332. *Mr. Dick*.] I gather from you that this female prison is to contain, practically, four separate and distinct prisons in one? Yes.

2333. You would have the complete segregation of the various classes of prisoners in each of those departments of the gaol? That is what we hope for.

2334. You think that is necessary on the ground of prison reform? Yes.

2335. That being so necessary, the question of economy, as brought forward by Mr. Herbert, has not appealed to you so strongly as the larger question of prison reform? No.

- F. W. Neitenstein.
3 Aug., 1899.
2336. Did you say that if it were found that the complete plan would more than suffice for present requirements a reduction could be made in the size of each wing, instead of in the number of the wings? Yes. I say that would be more desirable than reducing the number of the wings.
2337. Do you think it is desirable to depart from the plan placed before us? No. I think we should adhere to the original plan as being the cheapest in the long run.
2338. You think future additions would involve greater expense than the completion of the building right off? It certainly would do so.
2339. Are the four classes you propose to house approximately equal in number? No; the prostitutes would constitute the major portion. I propose that the prostitutes should occupy two wings—the older prostitutes one, and the younger women the other.
2340. That would give adequate accommodation, but not too much, for each class? To do that you would have to keep the two wings of the proposed size. You might reduce the other two wings, but not the wings intended for the occupation of the prostitutes.
2341. Then we must have the four wings to carry out the system as we propose? Quite so.
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PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

APPENDIX.

A.

[To Evidence of Robert R. P. Hickson, Under Secretary for Public Works.]

BILOELA GAOL.

Sir,

Public Works Department, Sydney, 19 May, 1899.
 In reply to the inquiries of the Chairman respecting the area of Cockatoo Island and the amount of money expended upon Biloela Gaol during the last five years, I find that the total area of Cockatoo Island above high-water mark, including the two dry docks, is 34 acres. Of this, the Prisons Department occupies 9 acres.
 The total expenditure by this Department on Biloela Gaol from the 1st January, 1894, to the 19th instant is as follows:—

Additions	£	s.	d.
Repairs	3,629	5	11
	788	0	0

£4,417 5 11

This total does not include a sum of £59 0s. 10d., which was expended upon furniture.

I have, &c.,

ROBT. HICKSON,

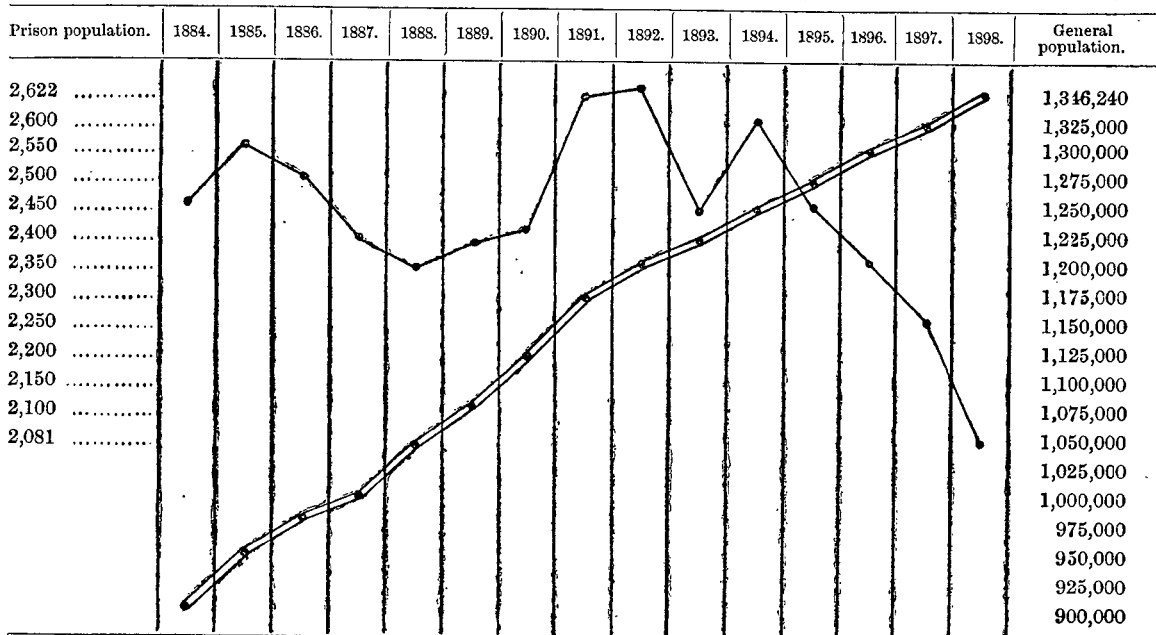
Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads.

The Secretary, Public Works Committee.

B.

[To Evidence of F. W. Neitenstein, Comptroller-General of Prisons.]

CHART showing general population and prison population for each year from and inclusive of 1884, to the year ended 31st December, 1898.



Explanatory Notes.

Figures to the left give the prison population; those on the right the general population. The double black line shows the growth of the general population; the single black line shows the variation in the prison population. The population in both cases is taken as on the 31st December in each year.

On the last day of 1884 out of every 373 of the general population 1 was in gaol.

" " 1894 " 480 " " 1 "

" " 1897 " 585 " " 1 "

" " 1898 " 646 " " 1 "

31 December, 1894—general population, 1,251,450; gaol population, 2,604.

31 December, 1898— " " 1,346,240; " " 2,081.

From these figures it will be seen that during the last four years the gaol population has decreased actually by 523, and relatively as regards the general population by 720.

21,