votes

AND

PROCEEDINGS

# - $C$ <br> <br> THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY <br> <br> THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY <br> 0 F 

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1872,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

```
IN TWO VOLUMES.
    VOL. II.
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$\overline{1872}$.

## 1872.

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS. <br> SESSION 1872. 

(IN TWO VOLUDES.)

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Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION OF INVENTIONS

16 VIC'TORIA, No. 24:

ORDERED BX THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED, 21 June, 1872.


Sydney : Thomas richards, government printer.
1872.
[5s.]
1-
1872.

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LETTERS OF REGISTRATION OF INVENTIONS. <br>  

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Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 June, 1872.

REIURN (in part) to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10 May, 1861, A.m., praying that His Excellency the Administrator of the Government would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House (in addition to the Return already upon the Table),--
" (1.) A. copy of the Descriptions and Specifications accompanying any " applications for Letters of Registration of Inventions undor the Act of " Council 16 Vietoria, No. 24, together with the date of application for such
" Letters of Registration, and when granted; also, copies of the Plans or
" Sections annexed, and of the Report, in each case.
" (2.) That His Excellency will cause similar Returns to be laid before
" Parliament annually."

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## A.D. 1869, 4th September. No. 218.



## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Owen Spencer Evans, for a Meat-preserving Process.

[Registered on the 6th day of September, 1869, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY His Excellency nife Riget Honorable Sonerset Rtchard, Earl of Belmore, a Member of, Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

Whereas Owey Spencer Evays, of Balmain, in the Colony of New South Wales, surgeon, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designcr of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention termed a "Meat-preserving Process," which is more particularly described in the specification which is hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales, the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four, and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be securcd to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Exccutive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Owen Spencer Erans, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusivo enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hercof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Owen Spencer Evans, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Owen Spencer Evans shall not within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court, at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsocver hereby granted, shall cease and becomo void.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

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## Meat-preserving Process.

SPECIFICATION of a Patent Meat-preserving Process by gas under pressure.
The fresh meat, cut into suitable pieces, well dried with a cloth and free from blood or impurities, to be packed in metal vessels of a convenient size, of strength sufficient to resist the pressure to be employed from within.

The cases or metal vessels may be lined with enamel or water glass, to resist the action of the juices of the meat or of the gas employed, viz., hydrogen, carbonic acid, or carbonic oxide, obtained in the usual manner.

The case being filled with meat, and hermetically sealed, except at cach end, where a tube is to be inserted, is then to be connected by one tube to a gasometer or air-pump, and an antiseptic gas pumped in (to expel the atmospheric air and saturate the meat) until the gas escapes at the other end. This last end is then to be closed, and the gas then pumped into the case until a suitable pressure is attained. The end next the gasometer or air-pump is to be then closed, by cutting off and soldering the tube, and the process is completed.

The inventor claims-

1. That the meat is subjected to no previous chemical process.
2. Introducing enamel or water glass lining to the cases.
3. Forcing in antiseptic gas, as carbonic oxide at a high pressure, and retaining it at that pressure until the contents of the case are required for use.
4. The principal merit claimed is, that of injecting the cases and contents, driving out the air with carbonic oxide gas at a high pressure and retaining it so ; also simplicity and cheapness, charging the case with gas by an ordinary gas machine (after expelling the air), to a convenient pressure.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Owen Spencer Evans, this fourth day of September, 1869.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 10 July, 1869.
SIR,
The application of Mr. Owen Spencer Erans, for Letters of Registration for a "Meat-preserving Process," having been referred to us, we have the honor to report thereon as follows :-

In our opinion, the only proper claim to originality in Mr. Evans' specification, is in the use of certain gases at a high pressure,-the gases themselves, under ordinary atmospheric prossure, being claimed in other patents.

We are doubtful if this difference of pressure be sufficient to found a patent on; our belief being that in England it would not bo accounted sufficient unless it were proved that the gases had some power or efficacy at a high pressure which they were deficient of at low; but this is a purely legal question, which we do not feel competent to decide. If the Crown Law Officers hold that such a distinction is sufficient, we have no further objection to offer to the granting of Letters of Registration.

We have, \&c.,
The Principal Under Secretary.
J. SMITH.

CHAS. WATM.
The Crown Law Officers.-Jons R., 13 July, 1869.
The Under Secretary, Law Department.-B.C., 13 July, 1869, H.H.
To be returned.
Crown Law Offices,
Sydney, 16 July, 1869.
SIR,
Referring to the enclosed application from Mr. Owen Spencer Evans, for Letters of Registration for a Meat-preserving Process, I am directed by the Honorable the Crown Law Officers to state that "unless it were proved that the gases had some power or cfficacy at a high pressure, which they were deficient of at low, the registration could not be granted.

Obviously, this has not been prored to the Examiners, or they would have reported differently. If however such proof were given, probably the distinction would suffice

The Under Secretary,
W. E. PLUNKETI.

Colontay Secretary's Department.
Balmain, 27 July, 1869.

## Dear Str,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the $20 t h$ instant, in reference to my application for Letters of Registration for my invention termed a "Meat-preserving Process," in which you state that such application cannot be reported upon farourably unless it can be proved that the gases have some power or efficacy at a high pressure which they are deficient of at a low. In reply, I beg to state that the superior efficiency of carbonic oxide at a pressure of two atmospheres or 15 pounds to the square inch, over that at the ordinary atmospheric pressure, is set forth in the following reasons :-

1st. That the process is rendered much more expeditious-a matter of great importance in packing meat in hot weather.

## Meat-preserving Process.

2nd. The more perfect permeation of the gas through the tissues of the meat; as $I$ believe it would be impossible under the ordinary atmospheric pressure to charge or permeate the inner portion of the meat with the gas in such quantities as would prevent decomposition. As a proof of the truth of this hypothesis, I would mention that in salting meat for exportation it is almost impossible to cure meat unless the brine is forced into the meat under a very high pressure.
3 rd . I believe that a single atmosphere of carbonic oxide would be insufficient to preserve meat, but that in using two atmospheres, or gas at a pressure of 15 lbs ., the meat would be impregnated and surrounded with such an amount of antiseptic matter as would effectually prevent all decomposition.
I would further respectfully state that my proposed patent can scarcely interfere with Mr. Lavers', inasmuch as carbonic oxide is a tasteless inodorous gas, whilst the sulphurous gas which he proposes to use in combination with carbonic oxide is stinking in the highest degree. I would therefore submit that Messrs. Smith and Watt should be instructed to reconsider this matter, on the grounds above stated.

I have, \&c.
Henbr Halloran, Esp.,
OWEN SPENCER EVANS.

## Coloniat Secretary's Office:

May be forwarded for the consideration and report of the Board of gentlemen appointed to report on the Petition of Dr. Evans for Letters Patent.-29 July, 1869.

Dr. Smith, B.C., 29 July, /69.-H.H. To be returned.

August 3rd.-We have perused the further papers forwarded to us in this case, including Mr. O. S. Evans' letter of 27th July. Assuming that the phrase "high pressure" used in the specification is to be understood as meaning (in accordance with Mr. Evans' letter) a pressure of not less than 15 lbs . per square inch over and above the atmospheric pressure, we have no further objection to offer to the issue of Letters of Registration.

We think that the above limitation of "high pressure" should be expressed in the patent.
J. SMITH.

CHAS. WATT.

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## $+$



## A.D. 1869, 13th September. No. 219.

## IMPROVED ARRANGEMENTS OF MECHANISM FOR WASHING AND SEPARATING GOLD, \&c.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to John Hunt, for Improved Arrangements of Mechanism for washing and separating Gold and other Ores, as well as Precious* Stones.

[Registered on the 13th day of September, 1869, in pursuance of the Act 16 Victoria, No. 24.]

BY His Excelmexcy the Rugmt Hoxoratle Somerset Richard, Eanc of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:
Wifereas Join Hunt, of Geelong, in the Colony of Victoria, gentleman, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that ho is the nuthor or designer of a cortain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention intituled, "Improved arrangements of Mechanism for washing and separating Gold and other Ores, as well as Precious Stones," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having reccived a report favourable to the prayer of the said Potition, from competont persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with tho advice of the Executive Council, and in excrcise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said John Hunt, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said John Hunt, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of theso presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said John Hunt shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall ceasc and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sigu manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be scaled with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in Now South Wales, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighthundred and sisty-nine.

BELMORE


## Improved Mechanism for washing and separating Gold, \&c.

## SPECIFICATION:

Improved arrangements of Mechanism for washing and separating Gold and other Ores, as well as Precious Stones.
Tre nature of this invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, is particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement (reference being had to the drawings hereto annexed, and to the letters and figures marked thereon) that is to say :-

This invention consists of certain improved arrangements of mechanjsm for washing and separating ores, and has reference only to that class of machines for this purpose which is illustrated in the drawings hereto attached. In these drawings, figure 1 shows vertical sectional view of the whole system of mechanism used in this invention for the purposes above stated. Figure 2 shows vertical sectional view of the washing chambers, showing the water passages and doorway. Figure 3, general plan view. Figure 4, horizontal section of the washing chambers and perforated plate or sieve shown at figure 2. Figure 5, vertical section of the forcing box, showing how water is supplied to the valve.

Figures $6,7,8,9$, and 10 , show detail views of various parts hereafter particularly described.
The same letters of reference denote the same parts wherever they occur in these figures.
A denotes the washing chambers, and $A^{\times}$denotes the partition or division separating one washing chamber or compartment from another; such division or partition proceeding from the bottom of the washing chambers to immediately beneath the bottom of the sieve or perforated plate, immediately above which on the perforated plate or sieve is the low thin partition $A^{2}$ hereinafter mentioned. $B$ denotes the perforated plate or sieve on which the ore is received from the hopper; $C$, the grating at the bottom of the hopper, through which the ore passes on to the perforated plate or sieve aforesaid; $D$, the hopper for supplying the ore or orey matter to be treated; $D \times$, a slide in the hopper to regulate the supply; $E$, water guides for preventing the water rushing direct to that part of the sieve nearest to the for cingbox; $F$, the water passage from the forcing box to the washing chambers; $G$, the valve through which the water passes to the under part of the forcing box. H, I, denotes the system of levers (shown) for giving the requisite motion to the forcing box; $J$, the fly-wheel, to which is fixed a guide slot in which is a sliding pin K (for separate view see figure 6), such pin being thus adjustable, and striking or acting on the end of the system of levers (I) at *. This pin (K) is also supported in a guide (K $\times$ ) (shown at figure 3) fixed to the axle of the fly-wheel. Q, a piece of wood placed across the frame to catch the end of the lever drawn down by the iron weight $1 . L$, franing carrying the mechanism aforesaid. M, the point of discharge from the sieve or perforated plate. N, sliding partition or door, by removing which, water will pass into a separate division, and remain stored, so that the same water can be used over again, where economy of water is a desideratum; but in such case the refuse must be scraped off and not allowed to escape with the water. O, doorways through which the ore is removed from the washing compartments. $P$, the window for the purpose of ascertaining when the machine is full. The dotted lines marked figure $1^{\times}$and figure $3^{\times}$show portions of boxes or cases sunk in the earth, or below the doorways 0 aforesaid, having divisions corresponding to and sufficiently large to contain the contents of each compartment of the washing machive. Although the drawings show the mechanism as provided with a handle for working, it is obvious that it might be worked by connection with a steam-engine, or water-power, or otherwise

The material to be treated is supplied through the hopper $D$, from whence it falls on to the wiro sieve or perforated plate $B$, which is fixed (by screws or otherwise) in its proper position. Here the material is acted upon by means of water, which is injected from the forcing box through the passage 7 , into the washing chamber, by repeated strokes of the forcing box. This lifts the material under treatment, holding it for a time in suspension, and ultimately carrying away with it the waste stuff over the lip or discharge M, whilst the gold and other particles of greater specific gravity than the waste will settle down or precipitate in one or other of the compartments of the washing chamber, according to its specific gravity; the larger particles remaining on the sieve, and the smaller ones falling through into the washing chamber, from whence it can be removed by the doorways or apertures ( $O$ ) provided for the purpose. At that portion of the perforated plate or sieve nearest the hopper, at the length of the first division of the washing chamber, there is placed across the sieve or plate a piece of thin iron or other such-like material, so as to form a low partition, which thus divides the bottoms of ores placed on the sieve or plate (the height of such bottoms to be little less than the height of the partition aforesaid). The ores forming the bottom being too large to pass through the sieve or perforated plate, will to a great extent prevent anything but clean ore passing through, and the same will apply to the ores of less specific gravity, care being taken that the ore which forms the bottom for each division be not of a greater specific gravity than that which it is desired should pass through the plate or sieve into the recciving division below.

The water required for working these machines may be supplied in any convenient way to a receptacle provided for it at the side of the forcing box, and from thence is to be conveyed into the forcing box through valve $G$ (shown figure 5), which it will be noticed opens inward so as to prevent the return of the water when once it has passed through it.

The size of the passages between the forcing box and the respective compartments of the washing chamber are to be proportioned to the quantity of water required in each division. It is considered preferable to construct a "forcing box," and the chamber in which it works, of a length proportioned to that of the washing chambers, with the view to afford, as far as may be, an even distribution of the pressure of the water against the bottom of the perforated plate or sieve aforesaid, whereon the ore to beoperated upon is supplied.

The time required to cause the precipitation of the gold or other matter operated on will, of course, vary according to the nature of the mineral to be washed, and the rapidity of the strokes given. The length of stroke to the forcing-box may be given as one jnch and a quarter.

It is to be here remarked that, although not indispensable to the use of these new improved arrangements, yet for the more efficient working thereof it is preferable to use the grating C, placed at the bottom of the supply hopper, thus interposing between the hopper and tho perforated plate or sieve aforesaid; and also to use a piece of fine canvas, clath, or silk, or similar fabric, placed in the upper part of the sieve, resting


## Improved Mechanism for washing and separating Gold, \&c.

resting on the surface of the water, with the object of preventing the floating of of fine mineral matter; likewise there should be provided a small window of thick glass, as shown in the drawings, in order to allow of its being readily ascertained when the washing chambers are sufficiently full for good working.

Haring thus described the nature of this invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, it is to be understood that none of the mechanical arrangements are claimed singly or apart from the objects and purposes of the said invention as herein set forth, but what is claimed is-

1st.-The construction of the washing chamber $A$ and sieve $B$, in two or more parts or divisions, for the purpose of separating the material under treatment according to the specific gravity, substantially as herein described and explained.
2nd.-The use of the fine canvas, cloth, or silk, or other similar fabric, and the use of the part marked $E$, in the manner and for the purposes substantially as herein described and explained.
3rd.-The combination of the various mechanical parts forming my "improved arrangements of Mechanism for washing and separating Ores," substantially as herein described and explained.
This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to John Hunt, this thirteenth day of September, 1869.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sir,
Sydney, 12 August, 1869.
Having, in attention to your B.C. Minute of the 4 th instant, examined the plan and specification accompanying the Petition of Mr. John Hunt, for Letters of Registration for "improved arrangements of Machinery for washing and separating Gold and other Ores, as well as Precious Stones," we have the honor to recommend that the prayer of the Petition be granted.

We have, \&c.,
The Principal Under Skcietary.
E. O. MORIARTY. P. L. CLOETE.

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* i i




## A.D. 1869, 7th October. No. 220.

# A NEW AND IMPROVED PROCESS FOR PRESERVING WOOD FROM MOULD OR DECAY. 

## LETVIERS OF REGISTRATION to Louis S. Robbins, for a new and improved process for preserving Wood from mould or decay.

[Registered on the 9th day of October, 1869, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY His Exceleency tie Right Honoramle Somersey Richard, Earl of Bejmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in.Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS Lours S. Robbins, of the City, County, and State of Now York, in the United States of America, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "a new and improved process for preserving Wood from mould or decay" which is more particularly described in the specification and drawing which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sisteenth Victoria number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exerciso of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Louis S. Robbins, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Louis S. Robbins, his excentors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thercof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of theso presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Louis S. Robbins shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hercunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of
Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

BELMORE.

## A new and improved process for preserving Wood from mould or decay.

A new and improved process for preserving Wood from mould or decay.
Is is a well known fact that the wood when cut down and separated from the roots which supply it with antiseptics, immediately becomes affected by exposure to the heat and the moisture of the atmosphere, the former of which rapidly dissipates the fiuid or sap of the wood, while the latter impregnatcs the woody fibres with substances which the wood while growing by its antiseptics entirely excluded. These alternate actions upon the wood gradually and finally cause it to decay. To prevent this decay of wood is therefore the object of the present invention, and this object is accomplished thereby: The method consists in subjecting the wood to a preservative process by which nearly all of its antiseptics are retained within the same, and for those lost supplying such substances as will prevent their further waste; at the same time closing the pores, and forming such a combination with the fibres of the wood as will effectually prerent the deteriorating effects of either heat or moisture at ordinary temperatures, or of both, upon the same, as hereinbefore alluded to.

Many processes bave been heretofore invented for the preservation of wood, some of which were entircly impracticable, while others were only partially successful; but by none could the wood be sufficiently impregnated or saturated with the preservative compound to insure its preservation for a great length of time, owing to the manner in which the same was applied to the wood.

One form of apparatus for carrying out this improved process is represented in the accompanying drawings. A represents a retort made of any dosired form or size, in which coal tar, resin, or oleaginous substances or compounds are placed and subjected to the action of heat from any suitable furnace. B represents the man-hole in the upper portion of the retort, used in clcausing the same or in changing its contents. CC, a pipe communicating with retort $A$, at or near its top, passing to and communicating with chambers or receptacles, D. E represents the discharge pipe employed for removing the remaining contents after the operation is over.

Heat being applied to retort A, containing the coal tar, \&c., as described, oleaginous vapours are generated therein, which pass out of the same through the connecting pipe CC, into the wood chambers $D$, or into only one of the same, as may be desired. The heat thus applied first causes the surface moisture of the wood to be removed therefrom, taking the form of steam, and condensing on the sides of said chamber, from which it is drawn off through pipes $H$, which may be placed in or near the bottom.

Having thus removed the surface moisture from the wood, it is then thoroughly impregnated and saturated through all its pores and fibres by the oleaginous vapours and heavier products of the distillation until it is made impervious to moisture, and so as to entirely resist the action of the atmosphere, when it may be removed from the chambers D, through the doors MM, when the chambers are again to be charged with wood, and so on as long as may be desired.

In the operation of this process, a temperature of from 212 degrees to 250 degrees Fahrenheit, is sufficient to remove the surface moisture from the wood; but to saturate the same with oleaginous vapours and other products, it is best that the temperature should be raised to 300 degrees Fahrenheit, or higher if necessary.

From the above description it is apparent that by this process the wood may be more completely saturated with the preservative compound than has been or can be done by any of the processes heretofore in use, for the reason that the preserrative compound is caused to penetrate the pores and fibres of the wood in a vapourized state, while in the others it is made to enter in a liquid state; and it is also evident that it is accomplished in an economical, expeditious, effective, and practical manner.

The invention is not linited to any particular form of apparatus, nor to the remoring of the surface moisture from the wood by means of oleaginous vapours as herein described, as there are various ways in which the same can be accomplished with the use of heat.

But what is claimed as new is,-
The process herein described for preserving wood from mould or decay, the same consisting in first remoring the surface moisture from the wood, and then charging and saturating the same with hot oleaginous vapours and compounds substantially as described.

Also, removing the surface moisture from the wood, by means of hot oleaginous vapours, substantially as herein described.

This is the specification reforred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Louis S . Robbins, this seventh day of October, 1869.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 22 July, 1869.
Sib,
The application of Mr. F. B. Clapp, agent for Mr. L. S. Robbins, for Letters of Registration for "'a new and improved process for preserving Wood from mould or decay," having been referred to us, we have the honor to report that we have examined the specification and drawing accompanying the same, and see no objection to Letters of Registration being granted as desired.

> We have, \&c.,

The Under Secretary,
Colonlal Secretary's Office.
J. SMחTH.

JAMES BARNET.

This is the Drawing reßerred to in the anneixed Letters of Registration granted to Lowis S.Robbins, this severth day of October, 1868.


A.D. 1869, 12th. October. No. 221.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF LAND CULTIVATORS.

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to David Edwards, for Improvements in the construction of Land Cultivators.
[Registered on the 12th day of October, 1869, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]


#### Abstract

BY His Excellency the Rtght Honorable Somerset Rtchard, Eary of Belyore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.


TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:
WHEREAS DAVID EDwands, of Marong, near Sandhurst, in the Colony of Victoria, blacksmith, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "Improvements in the construction of Land Cultivators," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four, and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And $I$, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said David Edwards, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said David Edwards, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the dato of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always that if the said David

Edwards

## Improvements in the construction of Land Cultivators.

Edwards shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court, at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all adpantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In wituess whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

SPECIFICATION of David Edwards, of Marong, near Sandhurst, in the Colony of Fictoria, blacksmith, for an invention intituled, "Improvements in the construction of Land Cultivators."
My invention consists of certain improvements in the construction of Land Cultivators, whereby I am enabled to produce a machine which will perform the work required to be done by it in a much more effective manner than can be accomplisbed by any other, and that too at a less expense in construction and with greater economy in working. It is so designed that it may be used either for ploughing or scarifying, as may be desired.

Referring to the drawings hereto attached, figure 1 represents perspective view of my machine fitted with teeth as a scarifier, and figure 2 shows plan of same; whilst figures 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 , show detailed views of some of the parts on a larger scale, including the ploughshares which may be substituted for the scarifying teeth when required.
A. is the centre bar or beam, one extremity of which is connected by a clutch or clasp, B, fitting loosely on the vertical shaft $C$, whilst the other extremity is connected to a cross-bar, $D$, which is attached to the crank-axle, E, of the back bearing wheels, F. From this end of the centre-beam there rise two parallel pieces of iron, $G$, which form the guide for the handle of the lever $H$, the position of which may be adjusted by means of pin, $I$, passing through the perforations made in the guide $G$. This lever is connected to the crank-axle E. To this lever I attach a rod, J, which is connected at its other extremity to another lever, $K$, acting upon fulcrum $L$, and proceeding to the top of shaft $C$, as shown. $M$ are iron bars, bent in the shape shown, to which I attach the teeth, N , by means of square clasps, 0 , and set-screws, P. Q are two pieces of iron haring perforations as shown, for the reception of the straight portion of the draught-link R. $S$ is a key for screwing or unserewing the set-screws.

The drawings represent a four-horse machine in which there are twenty teeth, each placed in a line 3 inches outside the other, and each being at a point about 10 inches behind each other. Now, if a twohorse (or twelve teeth) machine be made, the teeth will require to be a longer distance (say 12 inches) behind each other, although only the same distance outside each other. In order to accomplish this, the angles in the zig-zag bar must be made longer and more obtuse than in the larger machine, so that the centre-beam will be about 6 feet in length, the larger one being about 8 feet.

It will be seen at once that the length of the tecth below the rig-zag bar or centre-beam (as the case may be), as well as the degree of angularity to be given to them can be regulated to a nicety by means of the set-screws $P$ and clasps 0 , whilst by the same means some or all of them may be removed altogether and the ploughshares substituted for them. In this latter case there would be five ploughshares only on one side and four on the other, which are to be so set that they will form the ridge inside the zig-zag bar each turning over the earth towards the opposite side of the machine. In order to accomplish this, it will, be necessary to have those on the right-hand side of the machine made with a left-hand pitch, and those on the left-hand side of the machine with a right-hand pitch.

If my machine be used for working ground close to any growing plant, such as vines, it will be advisable to substitute sledges, as shown in figure 6, for the back bearing wheels, attaching them to the short crank at each end of the axle, and making the axle somewhat shorter, as shown in dotted lines figure 2.

By my method of construction the whole body of the machine may be lifted perpendicularly (and consequently without altering the position in which the teeth or ploughshares may be set relatively to their work) by means of lever $H$, and may be kept in any required position by means of pin I: and the breakage which often occurs in the teeth by reason of that part of them which is held being reduced in size, and in the bars by reason of the perforations usually made therein, is prevented.

Having thus described the nature of my invention and the manner of performing same, I would have it understood that I do not confine myself to the precise details of any of the parts of my machines, so long as the nature thereof be retained; but I claim the position of the teeth $N$ or ploughshares, figure 3 and 4: (or any substitute for them), relatively to each other, and the method of adjusting them and keeping them in position by means of clasps $O$ and set-screws $P$.

The use of sledges, figure 6, as a substitute for the back bearing wheels.
The peculiar construction of the zig-zag bars $\mathbf{N}$, whereby bearings are produced parallel to each other and to the centre-beam, for the purpose of attaching the teeth or ploughshares thereto.

The method of lifting perpendicularly the whole of the working part of the machine, by means of the parts marked $H, X, K$, and $L$.

The combination of mechanical parts around the front wheel, as shown in figure 1.
This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to David Edwards, this twelfth day of October, 1869.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 14 September, 1869.
Sir,
Having compared the revised specification transmitted under your B.C. communication of the 10th instant, with Mr. David Edwards' original description of his "Improvements in the construction of Land Scarifiers," as set forth in the enclosures under cover of the 5 th August last, we do ourselves the honor to rcport that there appears to be no material difference in the two claims.

Tite Under Secretary,
We have, \&c.
Colonias Secretary's Office.
GOTHER K. MANN.
MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.
[Drawings-one sheet.]

No. 222.
[Assignment of No. 217. See page 255 of Return of 8 December, 1870.]

No. 223.
[Memo.-There are no Letters of Registration numbered 223 , that number having been erroneously omitted from the series.]
$22$



## A.D. 1869, 3rd November. No. 224.

# IMPROVEMENTS IN OR APPLICABLE TO MACHINERY FOR DISINTEGRATING OR PULVERIZING MINERALS, ORES, \&C. 

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Thomas Carr, for Improvements in or applicable to Machinery for disintegrating or pulverizing Minerals, \&c.

[Registered on the 3rd day of November, 1869, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY Mis Excellency the Right Howorable Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commandor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

Whereas Tromas Carr, of the City and County of Bristol, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, engineer, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in or applicable to Machinery for disintegrating or pulverizing minerals, ores, clays, chemicals, artificial manures, and various other substances and articles of manufacture, and for mixing or scparating various materials, and for dispersing fluids, semi-fluids, and molten metals, to facilitate or produce chemical or other changes" which is more particularly described in the specification and five sheets of drawings, marked A, B, C, D, and E, respectively, which are hereunto auncxed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Creasurer of tho said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixtecnth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for the period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or mandactures which may bo for the public good, and having received a report favouralle to the prayer fis the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the mattors stated thercin, and to report thercon for my information, an pleased, with the advice of the Exccutive Councti, thd in excrcise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Thomas Carr, his cxecutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive cojoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hcreof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Thomas Carr, his executors, administrators, and' assigns, the cxclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of

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## Improved Machinery for disintegrating or pulverizing Minerals, Ores, \&c.

fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Thomas Carr shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of tho said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

BELMORE.

SPECIFICATION of Thomas Carr, engineer, of the City and County of Bristol, in the Trited Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for an invention intituled "Improvements in or applicable to Machinery for disintegrating or pulverizing minerals, ores, clays, chemicals, artificial manures, and various other substances and articles of manufacture ; and for mixing or separating various materials; and for dispersing fluids, semi-fluids, and molten metals, to facilitate or produce chemical or other changes."
My invention relates to improvements in or upon that machinery for disintecrating and other purposes, for which Letters Patent were granted to me for the United Kingdom, numbered 778 , and dated the twentyninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Firstly.-My improvements relate to a mode of constructing and arranging the cages of the machine so that increased strength may be obtained, and which admits of a ready application of bars or knives (hereinafter described) rotating with one or other of the driving discs (instead of being fixed or stationary), for breaking up such lumps of material as will not pass through the inmost cage ; and this part of my improvements consists in securing the annular disc to the ring connecting the bars of the outer cage carried round by the large disc, or in securing the ring of the outer cage when carrying the annular disc to the large disc, by bolts or screw-nuts, or other suitable means.

Secondly.-My improvements consist in forming the bars of the cages of steel, and of cast-iron, moulded upon cores of wrought-iron in "chill," or other moulds; such compound bars being useful when the machine has to operate upon certain hard materials, and also in making such bars, whether compound or otherwise, of oval, square, rhomboid, or other section, which will give increased strength to resist lateral percussion. This part of my improvements also consists in introducing one or more bars in each cage, so as to come into the spaces between the cages and clear such spaces when the material operated upon is of such character that it tends to adhere to the bars of the cages; also in applying scrapers to the periphery of the outer cage, when required to remove material adhering to the casing or cover. This part of my improvements also consists in producing currents of air where they are required, in combination with the disintegrator machinery, by applying vanes to the periphery of the outer cage.

Thirdly.-My improvements consist in the use of sereral knives, in place of one as hitherto; for breaking up such lumps of material as will not pass between the bars of the inner cage. These knives may be bolted or otherwisc secured together in a ring or rings, so as to give strength and support to each other. This part of my improvements also consists in securing one or more of these kuives, separately or connected by rings, either to the inner or to the annular dise, so as to rotate in a direction opposite to that of the inmost cage, whereby the effective action of the knife or knives will be doubled. These rotary knives can be most conveniently applied when the cages are arranged according to the first part of my improvements. Both the stationary and rotating knives may be secured at varying distances from the axis of rotation.

Fourthly.-My improvements relate to such arrangement of the "cages" of a machine as will give a larger capacity without increasing the length of the bars of the outer cage, and consist in dishing the large outer disc so that the inner disc may run clear in the cavity, and in forming anmular cavities in the inner faces of the discs in which the rings of the cages may run clear, so that' by this means the inner surfaces of the rings and discs are all brought in a line, and the cages are all of the same width, and the bars of the same length.

Fifthly.-My improvements consist in covering the opening to the inner cage by a stationary disc (leaving only sufficient space to allow the ring of the inner cage to revolve clear), provided with an orifice or opening, to which a hopper or spout may be attached, through which the material may be fed to the machine; and in making the cover or casing for the machine (when used) to fit to the edges of the outer cage, leaving ouly clearance for free rotation. By this means the greater parts of the two ends or sides of the ordinary cover are dispensed with, and any tendency in the material to accumulate, cake, and jam between the casing and the machine, is thereby obviated.

Sixthly.-My improvements relate to a mode of lubricating the bearings of the hollow shaft carrying the disc or dises when working in a horizontal position, and consist in forming upon or applying bosses to the shaft (whether stationary or rotating) round or upon which the hollow shaft or shafts revolve, the periphery of which bosses form the bearing surfaces of the hollow shaft, the cavity of which is fillcd with lubricating matter up to the level of the underside of the shaft, and by this means the bearing surfaces are lept constantly lubricated; and as the hole at each end of the hollow shaft is reduced to the size of the centre solid shaft, the lubricating matter is prevented from escaping, and thus.wear and friction is greatly diminished, and oil is economized.

Serinthly.-In ordinary disintegrating machines the bush or bearing of the hollow shaft wears rapidly, and the play in the bearing causes objectionable vibration, and there is no remedy for this defect but new bushes. This part of my invention relates to an arrangement of the hollow shaft or shafts of the disintegrator, so that "brasses" or steps may be fitted therein in two halves, being inserted in holes formed through the hollow shaft from each side, and kept in their places by caps or plates bolted to the shaft.

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By this arrangement the brasses or steps may be tightened by thin packing or screws, without taking the machine to pieces, and thus all objectionable vibration will be prevented. The object of this part of my invention may also be accomplished by making cones on the solid central shaft, and fitting corresponding bushes to slide endways in the hollow shaft, or by forming the cones in the hollow shaft and fitting bosses therein to slide endways for adjustment upon the solid shaft; also, by inserting the bushes or steps in halves in cavities in the hollow shaft, and tightening by set screws, cottars, or wedges. The improvements described under this head may be wholly or partially combined with those described under the sixth part of my invention.

Tighthly. - My improvements relate to combinations and arrangements of the disintegrator, in which the shafts carrying the cages are each mounted in separate journals, so that the frictional speed of tho bearing surfaces will not in any case exceed that due to the simple revolutions of the shafts, instead of being doubled, as in the case of the hollow shaft, by the ordinary arrangement of the disintegrator, owing to the reverse action of the shaft upon which it works; and with these improved arrangements and combinations of the machine, the bearings can be readily cleaned without taking the machine to pieces; and the "brasses" or steps can also be kept at the proper degree of tightincss, and by the same means the shafts will be kept from heating by being fully exposed to the free circulation of the air, instead of one shaft being enclosed by the other, as in the ordinary arrangement.

One of my improved combinations and arrangements consists in placing the central solid shaft in plumber blocks in the ordinary manner, and in mounting the hollow shaft; also in plumber blocks concentrically with the solid shaft which passes through the hollow shaft in the usual manner, but does not touch it, there being a concentric space left between the two shafts. The driving pulleys for the shafts may be both at the back or both in front of the cages, or one behind and the other in front of the cages. If both driving pulleys are in front of the cages, the hollow shaft is connected with ithe inner disc.

Another of my improved combinations and arrangements consists in dispensing with a hollow shaft, and in mounting and keying or otherwise fastening each of the two discs on one end of a separate solid shaft, both shafts being placed with their axis in the same line, and their ends on which the cages are fixed touching each other or nearly so, and one shaft carried in plumber blocks in front, the other in plumber blocks behind the cages.

One driving pulley is placed on the shaft in front, the other on the shaft at the back of the cages, or both shafts may be made to extend beyond the outer plumber blocks or pedestal of the shaft; and a driving pulley may be placed upon this overhanging end of each shaft, this arrangement allowing the driving belts to be readily removed and replaced.

This part of my invention also consists in the combination and arrangement of a disintegrator where one end of the solid and one end of the hollow shaft is in an independent bearing, the other ends of the solid and hollow shafts have their bearing reciprocally in or on the other shaft; or the hollow shaft may have both its boarings independent, and one end of the solid shaft may have its bearing within the hollow shaft as above explained. This combination forms a very simple machine, taking up little space, while it is very convenient for putting on and off the driving belts, as the pulleys are placed upon the ends of the shafts which overhang the bearings. Machines made according to my improvements, hercinbefore described, may be worked with their axis horizontal, vertical, or oblique in position, except such machines as are made according to the improvements described under the fifth head of my invention, which are only intended to work borizontally. The machines may also be made with any required number of cages, which need not necessarily be driven the reverse way, and may be arranged in framing, and be driven or fed in any convenient manner. The improved machines may be used for disintegrating or pulverizing artificial manures, minerals, ores, clays, chemicals, and all animal and vegetable substances and articles of manufacture which are not too toughly fibrous and light, and the machine will reduce the material operated upon into either a coarse or fine powder, according to its nature and the speed at which the machine is driven. It may be used as a pulverizer and mixer, or mixer only (when driven alower and confined in a case) to intimately intermix various ingredients, differing in nature, quality, or colour; or it will act as a separator when unconfined by il casing, and driven at a moderate speed, for scparating substances differing in size, hardness, or specific gravity; and it may be used to disperse molten metal in the form of minute spray, and whereby steel and sportsmen's shot could be made; it may also be used to disperse liquids or semi-liquids, to facilitate evaporation, or effect chemical or other changes.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal clevation in section of a disintegrator, having a solid and hollow shaft rotating in opposite directions. Figure 2 is a cross soctional elevation through the cages on the line A.B., figure 1 looking from the front. Ifigure 3 is a plan view of the ends of the hollow and solid shaft, in the position shown in figure 1; and figure 4 is a cross section on the line CD, figures 1 and 3.

Tigure 5 is a longitudinal clevation in section of another disintegrator; and figure 6 a partial front end view of the centre part of the larger disc.

Figure 7 is a longitudinal elevation in section of a disintegrator where the cages are not shomo.
ligure 8 is a view corresponding to figure 7 , but without fruming, of another disintegrator.
Figure 9 is a longitudinal elevation in section of a disintegrator, with a solid stationary shaft and two hollow shafts rotating thereon ; and figure 10 is an end view of the shafts and bearings.

Figure 11 is a longitudinal elevation in section of another disintegrator, with a solid and hollow shaft rotating in opposite directions. One end of each shaft is carried by an independent pedestal, and tho other oud of each shaft has its bearing in or on the other shaft; and figure 12 is a cross section at $\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{F}$, figure 11.

Figure 13 is an end section, and figure 14 is a longitudinal elovation, of a chill mould for casting bars for the cages of large machines.

Figuro 15 is a longitudinal elevation in section of at disintegrator, with the cages on solid shafts placed end to end ; and figure 16 is a front, and figure 17 a back, eleration of the same.

Figures 18,19 , and 20 are views corresponding respectively to figures 15,16 , and 17 of another disintegrator, having a solid and hollow shaft rotating in distinct and separate bearings.

Figure 21 and figure 22 are views corresponding respectively to the figures 15 and 16 of another modification, with both cages on solid shafts.

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#### Abstract

In some of the longitudinal sections only two bars in each cage are shown, and in the other views they are either wholly or partially omitted, to avoid confusion in the drawings. The improvements described under the first part of my invention are illustrated by figures 1,2 , and figures 15, 16, and 17 .

In figures 1 and 2 the annular dise (a) is secured to the ring ( $a^{1}$ ) of the outer cage by bolts. I prefer to make (say) a dozen of the bars ( $a^{2}$ ) of the outer cage a little larger than the rest, and to cause the outer ends of these bars to pass through the ring ( $a^{1}$ ) to secure the annular dise (a) by screw-nuts ( $a^{3}$ ) upon the ends of the said bars, as shown. The annular disc (a) is turned to fit the ring ( $a^{1}$ ), as shown ;


 the disc carries the bars ( $a^{4}$ ) of the second cage.In figures 15, 16, and 17, the bars ( $a^{2}$ ) of the outer cage are collected in a ring ( $a^{5}$ ) which fits the largo disc ( $b$ ), and is secured to the large dise by bolts or screw-nuts $\left(a^{3}\right)$, as before explained.

The mode of casting steel or cast-iron upon cores of soft wrought-iron (or other suitable metal that will rivet easily) to form bars for the cages of any required section, according to the second part of my invention, is illustrated by figures 13 and 14.

Figure 13 is a cross scetion of a chill-mould, and figure 14 an inside view of half the mould. The wrought-iron core $(x)$ is first placed within the mould $\left(x^{2}\right)$, as shown, then the two halves of the mould are bolted, or otherwise secured together, and the molten steel or cast-iron is poured in at the gate ( $x^{2}$ ).

The mould can be shaped to give any required section to the exterior of the bar.
Figure 2 illustrates the mode of applying one or more bars $\left(a^{\circ}\right)$ in each cage, to clear the spaces between the cages, and of applying scrapers ( $a^{7}$ ) to clear tho casing ( $y$ ) or vanes ( $a^{7}$ ), to produce currents of air, according to the second part of my invention. The ends of the bars $\left(a^{6}\right)$ are secured in square holes in the rings and discs, and are cranked out into the position in which they are shown by dotted line, as applied to one of the bars $\left(a^{0}\right)$ in figure 1.

The use of several knives instead of one, and placed at different distances from the shaft (c), for breaking up such lumps of material as will not pass between the bars (c $c^{2}$ ) of the inner cage, according to the third part of my invention, is illustrated by figures 1,2 , and 5 .

In figures 1 and 2 , four knives ( $d$ ) are shown bolted at their outer ends to the annular dise ( $a$ ), and secured at thcir inner ends to a ring ( $d^{1}$ ); these knives therefore rotate with the annular disc, in a direction opposite to that of the bars ( $c^{2}$ ) of the inner cage.

In figure 5 four stationary knives (d) are secured at their outer ends to an external ring $\left(d^{2}\right)$, which is bolted to the standard of the framing (A) as shown, and the inner ends of the knives are secured to a ring ( $d^{1}$ ) by rivets or bolts.

Figures 1, 2, and 5 also illustrate the fourth part of my invention for giving a larger capacity without increasing the length of the bars of the cages. It will be seen in these figures that a cavity or dish is made in the large disc (b) for the small disc ( $c^{\top}$ ), and that annular carities are formed in the discs for the rings of those cages requiring it, so that the width of all the cages are uniform. This improvement is partially carried out in the disintegrator, shown by figures 15,16 , and 17 ; the width of the cages increasing from the inncr to the outer cages. The plate or disc and hopper or spout for covering the opening to the inner cage, according to the fifth part of my invention, is illustrated by figures 15 and 16 . The plate and spout or hopper (e) combined is in two halves, secured together by flanges and bolts, and may be bolted to the standard of the framing as shown.

The improved mode of applying the cover or casing ( $y$ ) to the machines, according to the fifth part of my invention, is illustrated by figures 1 and 2 , and figures 18,19 , and 20 . The ring ( $a^{1}$ ) of the outer cage is made, in some cases, of angle iron, to give increased strength and breadth, as shown in figures 5 and 18, and in some cases the discs have hoops ( $a^{8}$ ) applied to them to give increased strength and breadth, as shown in figures 15 and 18; and in other cases the breadth of the discs at their edges is increased. The cover ( $y$ ) (see figures 1, 2, 18, 19, and 20) is made to fit as close as possible without touching the edges of the dises, as shown.

Figure 7 illustrates the mode of carrying out the sisth part of my invention for lubricating. Upon the solid shaft ( $c$ ) two bosses are formed, or two cast-iron or other metal bosses ( $c^{3}$ ) are secured by keys or othcrwise, and the two ends of the hollow shaft ( $b^{1}$ ) are bored out to fit the bosses, as shown, and at each end of the hollow shaft $\left(b^{1}\right)$ a plate $\left(b^{2}\right)$ is secured by set screws $\left(b^{3}\right)$, so as to be oil-tight. The lubricating matter is filled into the hollow shaft (b) by removing the serew plug ( $b^{4}$ ) untilit comes to about level with the under side of the solid shaft ( $c$ ), and by this means the bosses ( $c^{3}$ ) will be kept constantly lubricated.

Figures $1,3,4,5,6,8,9,10$, and 11, illustrate the several modes of carrying into cffect the serenth part of my invention.

In figures 1,3 , and 4 , the hollow shaft ( $b^{1}$ ) has an oblong square hole made across it at each end, in which the brasses or bearings ( $b^{\circ}$ ) are fitted in two halves, and these arc kept in their places by two plates ( $b^{\circ}$ ) secured oil-tight against facings upon the hollow shaft by bolts ${ }^{( } b^{\prime \prime}$ ). The brasses are packed as they wear by their plates of metal, one of which, of equal thickness, is audded to the back of each step as required.

Figures 9 and 10 show another mode of tightening the bearings of the hollow shaft in a machine where both discs ( $b$ and $c^{1}$ ) are formed upon hollow shafts; but as the same arrangement is applicd to both shafts, the shaft $b^{1}$ will only be referred to. It will be secn that two half brasses or steps are fitted into an oblong hole, formed at each end of the hollow shaft ( $b^{1}$ ). The back of cach brass ( $b^{\pi}$ ) has a broad inclined groore in it, in which a wedge ( $b^{8}$ ) fits as shown, and this wedge has a screwed projection that passes through the boss part of the hollow shaft, the projection having a nut upon it by which the wedge can be drawn forward to tighten the brass against the shatt. In this modification, buth dises ( $b$ and $c^{1}$ ) are mounted upon hollow shafts ( $b^{1}$ and $c$ ) which rotate upou a stationary shaft ( $(w)$ carried by the standards of the framing (A). It is obvious that the mode of tightening the brasses, shown by figures 9 and 10, is applicable to machimes where there is a solid and hollow shaft both revolving. At the inner end of the hollow shaft (c), in figure 11, another mode of tightening the brasses is shown. By this arrangenent the brasses ( $b^{5}$ ) are inserted in oblong holes in the end of the shalt in two balves, as in figures 9 and 1.0 , and they are sccured and tightened by set screws ( $b^{5}$ ), the points of which enter holes in the backs of the brasses as showu. Jigures 5 and 6 show the mode of tightening the brasses for the hollow shaft $\left(b^{1}\right)$ by forming cones ( $c^{4}$ ) on the solid shaft ( $c$ ). The brasses ( $b^{b}$ ) for the imner end of the shaft are made in two halves as shown; and they are slided into the shaft to tighten the brasses by set scrers ( $b^{5}$ ) that screw into ears from the brasses, as shown (see figure 6).

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The brass $\left(b^{x}\right)$ for the outer end of the hollow shaft may be made in one piece, and tightened and secured by set screws, as shown.

Figure 8 illustrates a mode of tightening the bushes or brasses, which are made conical on their oxterior, and fit cones formed in the ends of the hollow shaft. The solid shaft (c) in this case is cylindrical, and it is screwed, and the bushes ( $c^{3}$ ) are screwed upon the shaft ( $c$ ), and they are each locked upon the shaft by a lock-screw, hoop, or nut ( $c^{5}$ and $c^{5}$ ). The screw-thread upon the shaft (c) is arranged so that the friction of the rotating hollow shaft ( $b^{1}$ ) upon the bushes ( $c^{3}$ ) will tend to screw them towards and against the lock-nuts. ( $c^{6}$ and $c^{6}$ ). In this arrangement, the bushes are screwed up without taking the machine to pieces, by taking the set screws 1,2 , and 3 , out of the hollow shaft, and inserting a screw, the point of which will enter a slot ( $c^{\text {}}$ ) in the cone bush (there being one in each bush) or a slot in the inner nut $\left(c^{5}\right)$. When this is done, by holding one disc ( $b$ or $c^{1}$ ) and revolving the other, cither of the bushes ( $c^{3}$ ) or the nut ( $c^{5}$ ), one at a time, may be screwed either way upon the shaft ( $(c)$, as required. The outer lock-nut ( $c^{6}$ ) may be held or turned by a suitable screw-key.

In figure 11 a cone bush is used upon the end of the solid shait $\left(b^{1}\right)$, so that its bearing may be tightened in the end of the hollow shaft. The bush ( $c^{3}$ ) can slide on the shaft ( $b^{1}$ ) upou a key, which causes it to rotate with the shaft; and the bush is slided along by means of a screw-nut and loch-nut ( $c^{\bullet}$ ) upon the ond of the shaft as shown.

By fixing or forming bosscs on the central solid shafts, in figures 1,9 , and 11, and arranging the brasses $\left(b^{5}\right)$ to work on these bosses, and by adding oil-tight plates ( $b^{2}$ ), as in figure 7 , to the ends of the hollow shafts, these bearings of the hollow shafts ( ) may be lubricated as illustrated in figure 7.

The beariugs in the hollow shaft in figure 8 may also be lubricated as in figure 7, by adding plates or caps ( $b^{2}$ ), as in figure 7 , to the ends of the hollow shaft.

The eighth part of my improvements is illustrated by figures 18,19 , and 20 , and figures 15,16 , and 17 .

In the disintegrator, shown by figures 18,19 and 20 , the solid shaft (c) is mounted in bearings carried by the standards, as in the ordinary machine; but the hollow shaft ( $b^{1}$ ) is mounted on separate bearings and standards from the framing, concentric with but not touching the solid shaft:

There is a separate standard to steady the fixed knife $(d)$ in this machine, the knifo being bolted to the standard which carries the bearing of the shaft (c), which standard is further from the cages to give a better admission to the central opening.

A separate standard for the knife, with the standard for the shaft further away from the cages, may also be used in machines of the type shown by figures 1 and $\overline{5}$.

Figure 15, 16, and 17 show the machine where a hollow shaft is dispensed with. Each of the discs ( $b$ and $c^{1}$ ) is secured upon one end of a separate solid shaft ( $b^{1}$ and $c$ ); both shafts with their axes in the same line, and with their ends, upon which the cages are fixed, touching each other or nearly so, one shaft in plumber blocks in front, and the other in plumber blocks behind the cages as shown.

Figures 21 and 22 show a machine similar to that represented by figures 15 , 16, and 17, but differently arranged and constructed; being specially recommended for machines of large diameter, and driven at great velocity. The plumber blocks in this case are secured to beams of wood or iron ; but, by preference, to large blocks of stone, built upon and secured to a heavy mass of masonry. The pulleys ( $b^{0}$ and $c^{9}$ ) in these machines are placed upon the overhanging ends of the shafts ( $b^{1}$ and $c$ ) as shown. The discs for the cages are mado of wrought-iron plates, the large disc for each set of cages being riveted to cast-iron bosses ( $b^{\times}$and $c^{\times}$), one of which is secured upon the end of each solid shaft as shown.

In disintegrators of the type shown by figures 15 to 20 inclusive, and in all other types of the machine, where possible, I prefer to make (though not so shown in the drawings) the journals and brasses, both for the inside and outside bearings, of exactly the same size, so that they may be exchanged from top to bottom, and from one journal to the other, as they wear; those brasses wearing the fastest which are nearest the cages.

Figure 11 illustrates that combination and arrangement of disintegrator, according to the eighth part of my invention, where one end of the solid and one end of the hollow shaft have independent bearings in plumber blocks, the driving pulleys ( $b^{9}$ and $c^{9}$ ) being on the ends of the shafts on the outside of the bearings.

The hollow shaft may have ordinary bush bearings; but I prefer the arrangements shown for tightening, or some of the other arrangements for this purpose hereinbefore explained.

The hollow shaft may bave a second independent bearing (as show in dotted line) overhanging into the cage and properly covered, instead of having one of its bearings upon the solid shaft.

The large disc (b) in the above arrangement may be secured to the hollow shaft, and the small disc $\left(c^{2}\right)$ to the solid shaft, if desired.

I have now particularly described the nature of my improvements, and the manner of carrying the same into effect; and claim as my invention the several improvements as hereinbefore described, and illustrated by the accompanying drawings-that is to say, I claim as my invention-

Firstly.-The securing of the annular dise to the ring connecting the bars of the outer cage, or securing the outer cage when carrying the annular dise to the large disc, by bolts or other means, substantially as hereinbefore described and illustrated by the drawings.

Secondly.-The forming of the bars for the cages of cast-iron or steel, with cores of malleable metal; the introduction of one or more bars to clear the spaces between the cages; the applying of scrapers to the outer cage; and the production of currents of air by vanes applied to the outer cage ; each several improvement substantially as hereinbefore described and illustrated by the drawings.

Thirdly.-The use of several knives in the place of one hitherto used for breaking up lumps of material ; and also the use of one or more of these knives, secured to rotate with the inner or annular dise; each improvement substantially as hereinbefore described and illustrated by the drawings.

Fourthly.--The dishing of the dises of the cages, so that greater capacity may be obtained, and so that bars of uniform length may be employed, substantially as hereinbefore described and illustrated by the drawings.
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Fifthly.-The use of a cover to the mouth of the inner cage, with a spout or hopper applied; and the use of covers or casings made to ${ }^{\text { }}$ fit the outer edges of the outer cage ; each improvement substantially as hercinbefore described and illustrated by the drawings.

Sixthly.-The mode of lubricating the bearings of the hollow shaft, where used in disintegrators, by means of bosses upon the central shaft, substantially as hereinbefore described and illustrated by the drawings.

Seventhly.-The use of cones, brasses, or steps, inserted in two halves in the hollow shaft, in this class of disintegrators, which cones or brasses can be tightened when they wear, substantially as hercinbefore described and illustrated by the drawings.

Eighthly.-The mouncing of the central shaft in plumber blocks, and the hollow shaft concentric with the central shaft in independent plumber blocks; also dispensing with the hollow shaft, and in mounting each set of cages on separate solid shafts placed end to end; also the mounting of one or both ends of the hollow, and one end of the solid shaft, in independent bearings, each of the other bearings being reciprocally upon the other shaft; each improvement substantially as hereinbefore described and illustrated by the drawings.

In witness whereof, I, the said Thomas Carr, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twentysecond day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

## Witnesses-

THOMAS CARR. (土.s.)
Wileiam M. Kemp.
Whlitam Thompson.
This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Thomas Carr* this third day of November, 1869.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Str,
Sydney, 23 September, 1869.
The application of Mr. Thomas Carr for Letters of Registration for "Improvements in or applicable to Machinery for disintegrating or pulverizing minerals, ores, \&c.," having been referred to us, we have the honor to report that we havo examined the specification and drawings accompanying the same, and see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as desired.

We have, \&c.,
J. SMLTH.

The Principal Under Secretary.
P. L. CLOETE





This is the Sherel of Dramings matkert C.refentel to in the annawed Letters of Rapaitration, graniled. to Thamas Carn this third lkeyornanmer Belmore.
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A.D. 1869. 17 th November. No. 225.

MACHINE FOR MORTISING AND BORING WOOD.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Edward Greville, for a Machine for mortising and boring Wood.

[Registered on the 20th day of November, 1869, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY His Excellency the Right Honorabie Somerset Richatd, Eari of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:
WHfreas Edward Greville, of the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the assignee of James Merrett and Georgo Gibbs, of Liverpool-street, in the City of Sydney aforesaid, who are tho authors or designers of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of a certain Machine for mortising and boring Wood, which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the aaid Petitioncr, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twonty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by theso Letters of Registration grant unto the said Edward Greville, his cxecutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen ycars from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Edward Greville, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage therecf, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Edward Grevillo shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sisty-nine.

## (L.s.)

BELMORE.

## Machine for mortising and boring Wood.

SPECIFICATIONS of a Machine to be called "Merrett and Gibbs' Patent Boring and Mortising Machine," for boring and mortising wood of every description, more particularly applicable for fencing and hurdle-making.
The machine consists of a wooden or iron frame (a). On the top of the frame, from end to end, runs an iron shaft (b), projecting at one end $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inches beyond the frame. On this shaft, and inside the frame, are six or more iron cog mitre wheels (c). On the end of the shaft, outside the frame, is a cast-iron spur cog-wheel (d) and pinion (c). Below this shaft runs another shaft ( $f$ ), also from end to end, projecting at each end. On the right hand end of this shaft is the cast-iron spur-wheel (d) which drives the top shaft by gearing into the pinion (c) placed on the end of the upper shaft (b); and on the left hand cand of the shaft is a fly-wheel (h) attached. On the top of the frame are two iron beds (I) running from end to end, carrying eix or more wrought-iron spindles. Each of these spindles is worked by the mitre cog-wheel (c) on the end of each spindle, with set-screw (s) in the wheel to adjust the same; and at the end of each spindle is a hole () bored up to receive the auger-bit ( $z$ ) or cutter of any description, whatever the work in progress may require The spindles are worked by the mitre-wheel of each spindle gearing into one of the mitre-wheels on the top shaft; and the whole is driven by the spur-wheel and pinion put in motion by crank-handle at the cnd of bottom shaft by manual power, and may be applied to steam or horse power.

A support (MM) slides on the outside of the frame supporting the timber to be bored, made to move by a small cog-wheel ( $N$ ) keyed on a shaft ( $P$ ), on which are two wooden barrels, connected with a foot-board by a rope or chain, to bring the wood in gradual contact with the auger or bit

The frames are kept together by bolts and stays running from side to side with a nut on the outside of the frame.

Improvements.
To do away with the bottom shaft on which the fly-wheel ( $h$ ) at present runs; also the spur-wheel (d) and pinion on the end of the top and bottom shaft, and to supply in their place on the top shaft six or more bevel-wheels.

EDW. GREVILLE,
5 August, 1869.
This is the specification referred to in the amnexed Letters of Registration granted to Edward Greville, this seventeenth day of November, 1869.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 1 November, 1869.
Sir,
The application of Mr. Edward Greville for Letters of Registration for a Machine for boring Wood, invented by Messrs. James Merrett \& George Gibbs, having been referred to us for report, we do ourselves the honor to state that we have examined the plan and specification accompanying Mr. Edward Greville's Petition, and we see no objection to Letters of Registration being granted as desired.

We have, \&e.,
The Pbincipar Under Secretary.
GOTHER K. MANN. James barnerr.
[Drawings-one sheet.]

No. 225a.
[Assignment of No. 221. Seo page 11 of this Return.]


A.D. 1869, 28th December. No. 226.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FURNACES FOR SMELTING COPPER ORE, \&c.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Walter Watson Hughes, for Improvements in Furnaces for smelting Copper Ore, \&c.

[Registered on the 29th day of December, 1869, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY Hrs Excellency the Rigift Honorable Somerset Richard, Earl of Bejarore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:
whereas Walter Watson Hughes, of No. 48, Porchester-terrace, London, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, gentleman, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that be is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in Furuaces for smelting copper ore and all other ores," which is more particularly described in the specification and shect of drawings which are hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleqsed to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And 1 , being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the alvice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by tbese Letters of Registration graint unto the said Walter Watson Hughes, his exccutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourtcen ycars from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Walter $1-\mathrm{H}$

Watson

## Improvements in Furnaces for smelting Copper Ore, \&o.

Watson Hughes, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided almays, that if the said Walter Watson Hughes shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of Now South Wales, then theso Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall ccase and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be senled with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in Ner South Wales, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.
(...s.)

BELMORE.

## SPECIFICATION.

1st. The use of an inclined plane to save labour in moving the ore to be smelted from one end of a furnace, or set of furnaces, to the other end of the same furnaces, or from one kind of furnace in which the ore is calcined to another kind in which it is smelted, by which there is a saving of labour and also of heat, by the pushing of the calcined ore while hot into the reducing furnace.

The designer does not clain the making the floor of the furnace on an inclined plane as a new invention, but he does claim, as a new invention, to make the furnace incline both sideways and lengthways, and to use the incline as a connection between the two furnaces; that is to say, the use of the inclined plane itself in smelting may not be new, but the invention is, the use of it in the particular way of facilitating the delivery of calcined ore while still hot into the furnace required for the next process, that of reducing or smelting.
2. The mode of using the waste heat that escapes from the reducer (as shown and marked No. 4 in the plan accompanying) in calcining the ores which are to supply the reducer. It is not a new invention to utilize the waste heat of a reducer in calcining, as this has been done, by buitding the calciner above the reducer; but the inrention is, the placing the calcining furnaces in this particular position with reference to the reducer, as shown in the plan.
3. The construction of the heat-chamber under furnace (marked No. 3 in the said plan), by which the flame brought from the reducer (marked No. 4 in the said plan) passcs under and heats the floor of furnace marked No. 3 in eaid plan, and then passes over the ore in it.
4. The manner by which the heated gases are drawn from the heat-chamber by a blast of cold air, with which they unite, and the two together meeting with the unconsumed gases from the fuel as they enter the furnace (marked No. 4 in said plan), burst into intense flames.
5. The construction of the reducing furnace (marked No. 4 in said plan), and more particularly, first,-the processes of skimming the slag from the melted ore and of tapping the melted oro are conducted in furnaces (marked Nos. 5 and 6 in said plan), which are separate and distinct from the reducer (marked No. 4 in said plan), and which method has been adopted in order that the cold air which enters the furnaces in these processes may not cool the melted ore in furnace marked No. 4 in said plan; and secondly,-that the melted ore shall be caused to overflow into furnaces marked Nos. 5 and 6 in the said plan, by the ore which is pushed into furnace marked No. 4 in the said plan, from furnace marked No. 3 on the said plan.
6. The plan and construction of the skimming furnaces (marked Nos. 5 and 6 in said plan), and their position, so that the flames pass first over them and to the furnaces marked No. 4 in said plan, the heat-chamber and furnaces Nos. 3, 2, and 1 in said plan.

The new invention here is, placing the fire-grates at the skimming and tapping end of the set of furnaces, so that the hest freshly produced by the fuel is first usod where the greatest heat is required, and then passes on gradually to the processes which require less heat.
7. The combination into one of all the points named, for the purpose of smelting copper and other ores.

The following is a description of the copper smelting furnace, as shown in the plan sentherewith :-
A, B, C, represent three calcining furnaces set at an inclination of about one in six, both lengthways and sidoways.

The ore is first put into A by a hopper through the roof, and after remaining for a certain time, is pushed by men at rabble doors ana into B, and from there to C, where it remains until red hot. It is then pushed into smelting furnace D , and carefully spread all over the boiling metal, causing the latter to overflow into skimming furnaces EE, where the metal is allowed to settle, when the slag is drawn off through $a a$. The metal is not tapped from $b b$ until the furnaces EE are quite full.

The blast is admitted at GG, through small tapered holes (cccc), into fire-places (FE), causing the flame to pass through skimming furnaces EE into reducer D. The waste heat escapes from D into heatchamber $H$, under calcining furnaces $C$, by the flue $S$; it then passes up a number of small openings ( $d d$ ) into CB and A , and away to culvert or chimney.

## Improvements in Furnaces for smelting Copper Ore, \&c.

Hot gases are drawn from heat-chamber $H$, through passages $K K$, by jets of cold air passing rapidly through small tapered tubes, as shown at $M$, in conjunction with blast-pipe $P$; and these jets, coming in contact with the gases, become united with them, and on entering the furnaces at $R$ (in the flue between $\mathbf{E}$ and D ), and meeting the undegenerated gases as they pass from E to D , ignite, and are again used to heat reducer D.

In order to increase the effect of the heat in reducing furnace $D$, it is proposed to contract the flue $S$ leading from furnace $D$ to the heat-chamber $H$, so that the heat shall not readily escape, but shall be subjected to pressure by the use of the blast placed at $G$.

Also, in order to cause the hot gas more readily to be drawn from heat-chamber H into the flue $K$, I propose to regulate the number and size of the small flues (d) leading from heat-chamber (H) into calciner (C), so as to obtain the pressure required.

This is the specification referred to in the annezed Letters of Registration granted to Walter Watson Hughes this twenty-eighth day of December, 1869.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 26 November, 1869.
Sit,
The application of Mr. Walter W. Hughes for Letters of Regostration for "Improvements in Furnaces for smelting copper ore and all other ores," having been referred to us, we hare the honor to report that we have examined the drawings and specification accompanying the same, and see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as prayed for.

We have, \&c.,
J. SMITH.
D. C. DALGLEISH.


A.D. 1870, 14th January. No. 227.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN PRESERVING MEAT AND ANIMAL MATTER, AND IN apparatus Employed FOR THAT PURPOSE.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Thomas Sim, for Improvements in preserving Meat and Animal Matter, and in Apparatus employed for that purpose.

[Registered on the 15th day of January, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]


#### Abstract

BY His Excellency the Rygit Honorable Somerset Ricifard, Earl of Belmone, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.


## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS Thoxas Snm, of Charleston, South Carolina, United States of America, Doctor of Medicine, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in preserving Meat and animal matter, and in apparatus employed for that purpose," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hercunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favorable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am plensed, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Thomas Sim, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Thomas Sim, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Thomas Sim shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in tho proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
(L.s.)

BELMORE.

## Improvements in preserving Meat and animal matter, \&c.

## SPECIFICATION.

To all whom it may concern, Be it known, that I, Tromas Simr, of Charleston, South Carolina, United States of America, Doctor of Medicine, have invented "Improvements in preserving Meat and animal matter, and in apparatus employed for that purpose," and I do horeby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the said invention, referenco being had to the accompanying drawing, and to the figures and letters marked thereon, that is to say :-
My invention consists, firstly,-in the employment or use of any of the sulphides of carbon, such for instance, as bisulphide of carbon, proto-sulphide of carbon, or carbonylic sulphide, applied in a gaseous form to meat or animal matters from which air has been partially or entircly removed, so that the said gas will be caused to permeate the meat or animal body to be preserved for the purpose named.

My invention consists, secondly,-in the use, in combination with any of the sulphides of carbon, of any suitable product of the destructive distillation of wood or coal.

My invention consists, thirdly,-in novel apparatus for carrying this operation into effect.
It is intended to apply this invention to the preserving of animal food of all kinds, as well as fish, and fish waste, for the manufacture of fertilizers, or any animal matters which it may be desired to keep fresh.

In the accompanying drawings, figure 1 is a plan, partly in horizontal section, of the apparatus under one of the various forms in which it may be made or arranged. Figure 2 is a vertical section thereof, in tho plane indicated by the line $x x$ on figure 1. Figure 3 is a vertical section in the plane indicated by the fine $y y$ on figures 1 and 2. Figure 4 is an eleration of the vat and its accessories hereinafter described.

The meat which is to be preserved, either in whole carcasses or in parts, is suspended from hooks within a vat or receiver (A), from which the air is then exhausted as completely as practicable, through a pipe (b), by an air pump (B), or other means.

The vat $A$ is then rapidly filled with gaseous bi-sulphide of carbon, proto-sulphide of carbon, carbonylic sulphide, or some equivalent gas, either with or without an admixture of phenic acid, methyl, or other product of the destructive distillation of wood or coal. If these are used, I employ them in the proportion of about one ounce thereof to one hundred cubic feet, of the gaseous sulphide of carbon, \&c., but I do not biad myself to these proportions.

The sulphides of carbon may be produced by any of the well known methods. Under the present illustration I cmploy for this purpose a retort (C), which is charged with charcoal and heated to redness.

Sulphur is then introduced through the pipe D, conducting down to a well ( $d$ ), in which the sulphur is burned. The sulphur vapour passing through, or in contact with, the incandescent charcoal, is converted into bi-sulphide of carbon, according to the well known process. This gas is conducted through a pipe (e), into a gas holder (E) of common construction, the lower part of which is in tho first instance filled with water for the purpose of excluding air, the said water boing afterwards drawn off and replaced by the gas.

At the time of introducing the gas into the exhausted recciver, both the gas and the receiver or vat should have a temperature of from $90^{\circ}$ to $120^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit (averaging $104^{\circ}$ ) ; and to iguard against the danger of cooling the meat to an injurious extent by the expansion in vacuo of the gas within the vat, I provide a supply of gas equal to about double the capacity of the vat, and admit it to the latter, instantaneously applying pressure by means of a suitable pump ( P ) in the gas supply pipe ( $6^{\prime}$ ), to make the influx of gas more rapid, and by continued pressure the curing process may be hastened.

The gas holder and the vat can be heated by hot water circulated through the pipes $G, H$, connecting with a reservoir (I), from which the water passes to and through the furnace $F$, and back to the reservoir through the pipe or pipes $J, J$, chambers $H$, around the vat A, receive hot water from the pipe $H$, for the purpose of heating the interior of the vat. Mrepresents a barometer, to indicate the extent of the vacuum. Within the vat $A, N$ is a thermometer to indicate the temperature.

The methyl or other vapour may be applied by placing an open vessel of suitable liquid within the vat A.

The great distinction between this process and others by which it has been attempted to preserve meat by chemical agents is that, by the use of the sulphides of carbon, either with or without phenic acid, methyl, or the product of the destructive distillation of wrod or coal, I effect a complete dialysation of the gases contained within the meat which otherwise would produce putrefaction.

The application of the sulphide in a gaseous form, while it effects the dialysation of deleterious matter, does not remove or injure any portion of the meat which it is desired to preserve; and when the process is completed, no sulphide remains within the meat, but it is all driven off or changed by dialysation; and meat heated by this process is permanently preserved from decomposition, and is not materially affected by atmospheric changes. The effects of this process in these respects are much more lasting than those of othor known processes.

Having thus described the nature of thio said invention and tho manner in which the same is to be performed or carried into effect, I wish it to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise details of the process, or to the precise details in the arrangement and construction of the apparatus hereinbefore described, as these may be variously modified without departing from the nature and object of the invention; but what I. claim as new, and desiro to be secured to me, is,-

First.-The employment or use, for preserving meat or animal natter, of sulphides of carbon applied in a gaseous form, and made to permeate the matter to be preserved after the latter has been exhausted or partially exhausted of air.

Second.-I claim the use, in combination with sulphides of carbon, of phenic acid, methyl, or other product of the destructive distillation of wood of coal.

## A.D. 1870. No. 227.

## Improvements in preserving Meat and animal matter, \&c.

Third.-I claim the apparatus arranged and constructed to operate substantially as hereinbefore described and set forth.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, in the presence of tivo subscribing witnesses, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.
Witnesses-
Octayios Kilait.
James. L. Ewin.

This is the specification reforred to in the annexed Letters of Registration; granted to Thomas Sim, this fourteenth day of January, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 17 December, 1869.
Sir,
The application of Mr. Thomas Sim for Letters of Registration, for "Improvements in preserving Meat and animal matter, and in apparatus employed for that purpose," having been referred to us, we have the honor to report that wo have examined the specification and drawings accompanying the same, and see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as prayed for.
J. SMITH.

CHAS. WATT.



## A.D. 1870, 14th January. No. 228.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF STEARIC AND OLEIC ACIDS.

# LETTERS OF REGISTRA'TION to Johann Christian August Bock, Peter Taysen, and Thorkild Nicolay Brandt, for Improvements in the manufacture of Stearic and Oleic Acids. 

[Registered on the 15th day of January, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]


#### Abstract

BY His Excellency the Right Honorable Soyersey Richard, Eari of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.


## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, grecting:

Whereas Johann Christian Avgust Bock, of Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark, Doctor, and Professor, and Councillor of State, Peter Tatsen, of Leith, Scotland, and Thorkide Nicolay Brasidr, of the same place, have by their Petition humbly represented to me that the said Johann Christian August Bock is the author or designer, and the said Peter Taysen, and Thorkild Nicolay Brandt, are co-proprietors and part assignees of an invention for "Improvements in the manufacture of Stearic and Oleic Acids," which is more particularly described in the specification which is hereunto annexed ; and that they, the said Petitioners, have deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Ietters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to them for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and haring received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by those Letters of Registration grant unto the said Johann Christian August Bock, Peter Taysen, and Thorkild Nicolay Brandt, their executors, admimistrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Johann Christian August Bock, Peter Tajsen, and Thorkild Nicolay Brandt, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Johnnn Christian August Bock, Peter Taysen, and Thorkild Nicolay Brandt, shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Suprome Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whercof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

## Improvements in the Manufacture of Stearic and Oleic Acids.

SPECIFication of Johann Christlan Augugn Bock, of Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark, Doctor, and Professor, and Councillor of State, Peter TAYSEF, of Leith, Scotland, and Thorkind Nicoray Brandt, of the same place, for an invention entitled "Improvements in the manufacture of Stearic and Oleic Acids."
IT is well known that of all those manufacturers of Stearic Acid who work by distillation, almost every one has his own method of acidification and sulphuric saponification, with a view to decompose the neutral fatty substances.

In my mode of procedure, I can choose any method of acidification and saponification, by sulphuric acid, nitric acid, or hydrochloric acid, either concentrated or diluted by water, by agitation, or by boiling with water until the material is completely decomposed and rendered crystallizable.

The particulars of this acidification and saponification can be dispensed with, because they may be varied in endless ways, by alterations of the quantities of the acids and their strength, and the degree of temperature, or by the duration of the operation, according to the nature of the raw material used.

It is further well known that the fatty acids obtained by the sulphuric acidification and saponification are almost black, and that this black colour constitutes a great obstacle in the manufacture of fatty acids. Great efforts have been made to avoid or decrease this blackness, because it (the blackness) prevents full advantage being taken of valuable qualities of the fatty acids, so that hitherto only a small part of the concrete acids could be extracted by repeated pressure, while the dark substances remained behind in the oleic acid.

In the different methods of acidification and saponification, I totally disregard the black colour of the fatty acids-they may for me become quite black-my purport only is completely to decompose the material, and render it crystallizable.

The fatty acids thus produced might easily be distilled, but it is evident that it would be an immense advantage to avoid distillation altogether, as well as the use of super-heated steam, with their attendant fire risks, great expenses and surveillance, and the well known damage done to the fatty acids by exposing them to high degrees of temperature.

I have succecded in obtaining these desiderata, by removing completely the black substances without distillation, so that the fatty acids become as light-coloured as if they were saponified by lime, and herein consists my invention, which has never been practised by any one before me, and which 1 will now proceed to describe :-

1. When $I$ have completed the decomposition of the fatty acids, which now have a melting point of 48 to 50 degrees Celsius, and which are black or dark, I let them rest from twelve to sixteen hours. During this time a part of the black substances are precipitated in the sulphoglyceric water, and are drawn of along with it by a cock situated at the bottom of the vessel.
2. After this, the fatty acids are removed to another vessel, which ressel is prorided with two leaden tubes for steam, onc open and allowing the steam to escape into the material, the other closed. In this vessel I make the fatty acids boil, partly by free steam and partly by the closed steam pipe; and during the boiling, and while continuing agitation, 1 add an encrgetic oxidizing agent, such as a strong solution in water of one or more of the following substances :-

Bichromate of potassa,
Hypermanganate of potassa,
Hypochlorite of lime,
Nitric acid,
Hydrochloric acid,
Sulphuric acid, and

- Sulphurous acid.

In doing so, I maintain the strength of the solution of the oxidizing agents used, by alternately boiling with closed and open steam for two to three hours. I employ the above-mentioned oxidizing agents in the following proportions :-

| Either $l^{\frac{4}{4} \text { per cent. of bichromate of potash, }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | " | hypermanganate of potash, |
| 2 | " | hypochlorite of lime, |
| 5 | " | hydrochloric acid, |
| 1 | " | sulphuric acid, |
| $1{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | " | nitric acid, |
| 4 | " | sulphurous acid. |

3. The effect of the above operation,-which I can carry out either in a separate vessel or in the same vessel in which the decomposition has taken place,-is, the complete oxidation of the black substances, by which their specific gravity is increased, so that now they may be precipitated.
4. After the agitation and boiling, the fatty acids are again left at rest for twelve to sixteen hours in the vessel, to allow of the precipitation of the black substances.
5. After this, the fatty acids are transferred to another vessel provided with an open steam pipe, and here they are again boiled for two or three hours with water or acidulated water.
6. Seyeral repeated washings by boiling after alternate rests are now sufficient to complete the elimination of all the black substances. The fatty acids are now as pale as if they bad been manufactured by lime saponification, and they have the great advantage that their melting point is raised to 50 to 52 degrees of Celsius.

## Improvements in the Mranufacture of Stearic and Oleic Acids.

7. Then follows the cooling, cold pressure, warm pressure, and the usual procedures.

Having now described my invention and its practical working, $I$ declare that what $I$ claim as my invention intended to be secured by Letters Patent, is my method of proceeding as abore described for the elimination of the black substances, by the agitation and boiling with the chemical oxidizing agents and by the following washings.

In witness whereof, I, the said Jobans Chrissinn Atacss Bocr, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sisty-nine.
J. C. A. BOCK.

This is the sjecification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Johann Christian August Bock, Peter Taysen, and Thorkild Nicolay Brandt, this fourteenth day of January, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 15 December, 1869.
SIB,
The application for Dr. J. C. A. Bock, for Letters of Registration for "Improvements in the manufacture of Stearic and Oleic Acids," haring been referred to us, we have the honor to report that we have examined the specification accompanying the same, and see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as desired.

We have, \&ce.,
J. SMITH.

CHAS. WATT.


## A.D. 1870, 2nd February. No. 229.

## SACCHARATOR.

# LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Wilson Hardy, for an improved Apparatus for the Manufacture of Sugar, termed a Saccharator. 

[Registered on the 2nd day of February, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY Hif Excellency the Right Honorable Somerset Richard, Earl of Beimone, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

Whereas Wilson Hardy, of Mclbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, but at present of Crownstreet, Surry Hills, in the city of Sydney, in the Colony of Now South Wales, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "an Improved Apparatus for the Manufacture of Sugar, termed a Saccharator," which is more particularly described in the specification and paper of drawings which are horeunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Wilson Hardy, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantago of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Wilson Hardy, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Wilson Hardy slall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this sccond day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
(土.s.)
BELMORE.

## Saccharator.

## SPECIFICATION.

The Saccharator, or the steam and hot air multitubular-flue saline and saccharine liquid Concentrator, is for the more rapid evaporation of liquids, particularly saline and saccharine solutions.
The apparatus consists of an iron flue, 12 feet high, 6 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, across which run iron tubes about 6 inches apart, and over each other in tiers about 8 inches apart. Underneath each tube, and running longitudinally, is a piece of serrated shect-iron. At the top of the flue is a fan-blast. Towards the top of the flue, and immediately over each tier of tubes, are the liquor pipes, perforated on the underside with numerous small holes, and connected with the liquor-supply cistern or clarificrs.

The iron tubes are connected, each series at alternate ends.
Steam or hot air can be used for heating the tubes, and would onter at the bottom series, and would wind through the whole of the series until reaching the top; it would then make its exit through the top of the flue, and thereby increase the draught within the same.

The liquor on being turned on would pass through the supply-pipes in drops on to the first series of tubes and divide equally over; the same would then drop off the points of the serrated iron on to tho next series, and thence from series to series until finally from the lowest into the receiving coolers.

The fan and steam-jet blast at the top would cause a strong current of air upward through the flue, and carry off the vapour as rapidly as it may be formed.

The incentor purposes applying a hot air blast from beneath upward when required, and in other cases closing the bottom of the flue wholly or partly, and draw off the vapour with the vacuum pump or fan-blast.

The flue may be constructed of masonry, wood, iron or other metal, and may be encased with any non-conducting material or with hollow walls, and be heated by steam, fire, or hot air.

The tubes may be made of iron or other metal of any shape or size.
The size of the apparatus can be extended indefinitely, to suit the purpose for which it may be required.

WILSON HARDY.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Wilson Hardy, this second day of February, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sir,
Sydney, 29 December, 1869.
The application of Mr. Wilson Hardy for Letters of Registration for "an Improved Apparatus for the Manufacture of Sugar, termed a Saccharator" having been referred to us, we have the honor to report that we have examined the drawing and specification accompanying the same, and see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as desired.

The Principal Under Secretary.

We have, \&c.,
J. SMITH.

GOTHER K. MANN.
[Drawings-two shects.]

No. 230.
[Assignment of No. 211. See page 237 of Return of 8 December, 1870.]




A.D. 1870, 9th February. No. 231.

## A NEW AND IMPROVED METHOD OF LUBRICATING THE AXLES OF RAILWAY ENGINES AND CARRIAGES, \&c.

Letters of REGISTRation to Frederick Salisbury and James Morten, for a new and improved Method of lubricating the Axles of Railway Engines and Carriages, and other Machinery.
[Registered on the 11th day of February, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Victoria, No. 24.]

BY His Excellency the Right Honorable Somerset Ricitard, Earl of Belmobe, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vicc-Admiral of the same.

## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

Whereas Fredertck Saitisbuby and James Morten, of Newtown, near the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, have by their Potition humbly represented to me that they are the authors or designers of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of aninvention of a new and improved method of lubricating the axles of Railway Engines and Carriages and other machinery, which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that they, the said Petitioners, have deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and have humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to them for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Frederick Salisbury and James Morten, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Frederick Salisbury and James Morten, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Frederick Salisbury and James Morten shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Walcs, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, ahall cease and become void.

In witncss whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousund eight hundred and seventr.

## ( $\mathrm{t} . \mathrm{s}$. )

BELMORE.

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SPECIFICATION of Lubricator, as referred to in Petition to His Excellency the Governor for Letters of Registration, 22nd December, 1869.
Tre process of lubrication is by applying the oil to the journal or shafting, by means of revolving wheel of hardwood or other material set in framing, and to be laid in keep of axle-box, or otherwise attached according to circumstances.

Brushes to be fixed at front and back of wheel, to regulate the quantity of oil to be applied.
On the outside of the oil tank, springs are to be fixed, to preserve a slight pressure of the feeding wheel against journal or shaft.

The principle claimed in this invention is, the "Iubricating by means of revolving wheel or wheels of any thickness or dimensions feeding the lower surfaces of journal or shafting, the wheels being kept in motion by the action of the journal or shaft."

Sydney, 22 December, 1869.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Frederick Salisbury and James Morten, this ninth day of February, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Department of Public Works,
Railway Branch, Engineer's Office,
Sydney, 17 January, 1870.

## Srr,

Having examined and considered the application of Messrs. Frederick Salisbury and James Morten for Letters of Registration for "a new and improved method of lubricating the axles of Railway Engines and Carriages, and other machinery," we have the honor to report, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, that we see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as desired.



A.D. 1870, 10th February. No. 232.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM BOILERS.

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to William Galloway and John Galloway, for
Improvements in Steam Boilers. [Registered on the 11th day of February, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

## BY His Excellevcy the Righi Honorable Somferset Ricieard, Eabl of Belmorie, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:
Whereas Willinm Gathoway and Join Galloway, both of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, have by their Petition humbly represented to me that they are the authors or designers of a certain invention or improyement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "Improvements in Steam Boilers," which is more particularly described in the specification and the two sheets of drawings, marked $A$ and $B$ respectively, which are hereunto annexed, and that they, the said Petitioners, have deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council sistecnth Victoria, number twenty-four; and have humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters. of Registration, whercby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to them for a period of fourtcen years: And $I$, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to cxamine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thercon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Erecutive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by thesc Letters of Registration grant unto the said William Galloway and John Galloway, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hercof; to have, hold, and exercise nuto the said Willian Galloway and John Galloway, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive eujoyment and adrantage thereof, for and during and unto the full cind and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents

## Improvements in Steam Boilers.

next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Providcd always, that if the said William Galloway and John Galloway shall not, within three days after the grauting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court, at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all adyantages whatsoever hereby granted. shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the Seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
(L.s.)

BELMORE.

## SPECTFICATION.

To all whom it may concern: Be it known that we, William Galloway and John Galloway, both of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, have invented "Improvements in Steam Boilers"; and we do herely declare that the following is a full and exact description of the said invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures and letters marked thereon, that is to say :-

Our invention relates, firstly, to an improved construction of boiler, wherein a communication is established between one water space of the boiler and another water space, by means of conical or tapering water tubes passing across the intervening flue or chamber between the water apaces, and so formed that the flange of the lower or smaller end of such tubes will pass through the hole in the flue which receives the upper or larger end of the tube.

By this arrangement the tubes can be readily fixed in position; for example, in the flues of Cornish boilers, by passing them along inside the upper space of the boiler and through the hole formed in the top of the fiue, to receive the upper end, the flange of such upper end being thus situated on and secured to the outer 'surface of the flue, while the flange of the smaller end is situated on and secured to the inner surface of the flue. By means of such tubes an effectual circulation of the water is maintained in all the water spaces of the boiler, while the tubes, in effectually taking up the heat from the flames of the furnace, greatly increase the steam-producing power of the boiler, and they at the aame time serve to strengthen the flues or chambers in which they are fixed.

Another of our improvements consists in forming, in the flues of Cornish or other boilers, side pockets or water chambers, projecting inwards from the sides of the flues, so that the flames and products of combustion from the furnace, in striking against such side pockets, are diverted and made to intermingle, whereby the consumption of smoke is facilitated, while at the same time an increased heating surface is afforded.

On the accompanying drawings are shown some of the various modes in which our improvements can be applied to steam boilers.

Figure 1, sheet I, shows a longitudinal section; figure 2 shows a sectional plan; figuro 3 shows an end view ; and figure 4 shows an enlarged transverse section on line xx, figure 2 , of a boiler (A), having two firc-grates (BB), opening into one elliptic flue (C). In this flue are fixed the before-described conical or tapering water tubes DD (shown in a detached perspective view at figure 5 ); the smaller ends of the tubes being for this purpose passed from the steam space of the boiler through the holes in the upper surface of the flue, and the tubes secured with their upper flange ( $d^{1}$ ) to the outer surface of the flue, and with their lower flange ( $d^{2}$ ) to the inner surface thereof, as shown. The tubes are by this arrangement capable of being easily and rapidly fixed in position, and are also as easily removed, when defective, to be replaced by new tubes, by simply cutting off the rivet-heads, and withdrawing the tube through the upper hole.

By the arrangement of the tubes as shown, their outer surfaces are brought into intimate contact with the flames from the furnaces, and effectually take up the heat therefrom, thus greatly increasing the steam-producing power of such boilers. The steam generated upon the inner surfaces of the tubes is capable of ascending freely into the steam space above, owing to the inclined position of such surfaces. These tubes also eflect, as before stated, a perfect circulation of the water in the upper and lower water spaces, in addition to which they strengthen the flue against collapsing. It will bo readily understood that such conical water-tubes and pockets may be applied with great advantage to various other constructions of steam boilers, such as upright boilers, elephant boilers, \&c., \&c. ; in fact, to all boilers where two water spaces are capable of being connected together by tubes.

In the sides of the flue $C$ are fixed the before-described side pockets or water chambers $\mathrm{EE}^{1}$, projecting into the flue, as shown, and communicating at the back with the water spacc of the boiler.

Such side pockets may. either be made to project considerably, as at EE, or only slightly, as at EL (shown in a detached perspective view at figure 6). In being employed in conjunction with the conical tubes D, as shown, they effectually direct the flames aud hot gases anong the latter; and if employed alone, without such tubes, they serve to divert the current of such products of combustion, so as to cause them to intermingle effectually, and thereby increase the combustion of smoke, and at the same time they afford very effectual additional heating surface for the production of steam. Such side pockets may cither be arranged as shown on the drawing, or those at E may be employed without those at $\mathrm{E}^{1}$, and vice versa, or they may be arranged in any other manner.

Figure 7, shcet II, shows a transverse section, and figure 8 shows a part sectional plan of a singleflue Cornish boiler (A), with our improvements applied thereto. In this arrangement the conical tubes $D$ are arranged diagonally, as indicated. $E$ are the side pockets, as before; these may also be arranged in a diagonal or sloping position, as at figure 9. Tigure 10 shows a transverse section, and figure 11 shows a longitudinal section of a two-flued boiler (A), in the fiues of which the tubes may either be placed vertically, as at D , or diagonally, as at $\mathrm{D}^{1}$.

## Improvements in Steam Boilers.

Having thus described the nature of our improvements, and in what manner they are to be carried into effect, we wish it to be understood that we do not limit ourselves to the combined use of our improvoments as shown on the accompanying drawings, as each improvement may with equal advantage be employed independently of the other; but what we claim is-

First.-Constructing stean boilers wherein the water spaces are connected by means of conical or tapering water tubes, so formed that the flanges of the smaller ends thereof will pass through the holes formed to receive the larger ends of the tubes.
Sccond.-Constructing steam boilers with flues having side pockets, or side water chambers, substantially as set forth.
Third.-Constructing and using conical or tapering water tubes for steam boilers, such tubes being so formed that the flanges of the smaller ends thereof will pass through the holes formed in the boiler to receive the larger ends of the tubes.
Fourth.-Constructing and using side pockets, or side water chambers, for the flues of steam boilers, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof, we, the said William Galloway and John Galloway havo hereunto set our hands and seals, this twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sisty-nine.
WILLIAM GALLOWAY.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to William Galloway and John Galloway, this tenth day of February, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Electric Telegraphs, Chief Office, Sydney, 12 January, 1870. .
SIR,
In compliance with your request, we hare examined the epecification and drawings accompanying Messrs. W. \& J. Galloway's application for Letters Patent for Improvements in Steam Boilers; and we have now the honor to report that we see no objection to Letters of Registration being granted as desired.

We have, \&e.,
The Principal $\underset{\text { \&c., \& } \mathrm{Ec} .}{ } \mathrm{Sec}$.
D. C. DALGLEEISH.
E. C. CRACKNELL.
$50$


Fic. 4



Fic. 5.


Belmore


A.D. 1870, 10th February. No. 233. PORTER AND COMPANY'S PATENT TILLER.

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to James Porter and Herbert Perkins, for Improved Tiller.

[Registered on the 11th day of February, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]


#### Abstract

BY His Excellency mie Rreme Honorable Somenset Richard, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Treland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

\section*{TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:}

Whereas James Porter and Herbert Perkins, both of the City of Sydney, in the Colony of Now South Wales, have by their Petition humbly represented to me that they are the authors or designers of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention to be known by the name of "Porter and Company's Patent Tiller," which is more particularly described in the specification, description, and the two shects of drawings, marked A and B respectively, which are hereunto annexed; and that they, the said Petitioners, have deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expeuse of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and have humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be sccured to them for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may bo for the public good, and haring received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said James Porter and Herbert Perkins, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for nnd during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and cxercise unto the said James Porter and Herbert Perkins, their cxecutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and adrantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the dato of those presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said James Porter and Herbert Perkins shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, slall cease and become roid.


In witncss whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the senl of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in Now South Wales, this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and scyenty.

## SPECTFICATION.

(The drawings accompanying this specification are only given as an illustration of the application of the invention.)
Tye apparatus consists of the following parts. (Tig. 2, Plate 1.)
LL. Lever arms of iron or other.material, hung on iron stanchions or bearing (AA), securely bolted to the deck.

BB. Metal friction wheels fitted to the lever arms.
CC. Slots in the yoke or crank to receive the wheels BB.

DD. A slotted yoke or crank of iron or other material fitted to the rudder-head E , either by means of bolts, keys, or any other approved fastenings.

FF. The blocks to receive the tackles to be rove in this case through sheaves or blocks attached to the deck, or in a combing arranged to enclose the whole apparatus, and from thence on to the barrel of the spindle connected with the steering wheel.

Fig. 2, Plate 1, is a plan showing the position with the helm hard down.
Fig. I, Plate 1, is the side elevation and section through the rudder-head with the helm amidship.
Fig. 1 and 2, Plate 2, show a manner of working the apparatus with the lever arms in a different position, to which the abovo specification equally applies.

Fig. 3, Plate 2, shows the working of a single-action tiller on this principle, with the tiller disconnected from the crank.

Having thus described our invention and the manner of working it, what we wish to claim is-
1st. The arrangement of compound levers acting as described in this specification, whether there be one or more slots or wheels or levers, and whether the action is in a horizontal or in a vertical direction.
2nd. The application of this apparatus with tackles, screws, or toothed wheels to communicate the motion to the levers, attached to any portion of the lever arms, and with the tackles rove in any manner that may be necessary.
3rd. The application of this invention with levers of different lengths, by which means any increase of either power or speed can be obtained.
4th. The application of the above-described arrangement of levers to the steering of ships, with either one or more levers, yokes or cranks, or friction wheels or pins, fixed in the manner and position described, or in any other position as may best suit the conditions of the ship into which it is to be fixed.
5th. That in constructing this apparatus the different constitueut parts may be so altered in form, number, and shape as may be found neccssary.

JAMES PORTER.
HERBERT PERKINS.
This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to James Porter and Herbert Perkins, this tenth day of February, 1870.

BELMORE.

## fitlue of Patent.

This invention to be known by the name of "Porter and Company's Patent Tiller."

## Description.

$\dot{T}$ Tirs is an improved apparatus for steering ships, in which the action of the rudder is governed and directed by one or more tillers amung on pivots on fixed stanchions or bearings, and working in slots in a wroughtiron yoke or crank around the rudder-head, by which means a compound accumulative power is acquired.

The principal advantages of this steering apparatus that Messrs. Porter and Perkins propose to patent are-

1. Increase of power.
2. Increase of speed in communicating the impulse to the rudder.
3. Economy in manufacture.
4. In obviating the possibility of any part carrying away that cannot be refired by an ordinary ship's carpenter.
5. Duplicatcs of erery part of the machine could be carried at a small cost in the ship's s'tores.
6. In the fact that nearly all the strain is taken off the helmsman's hand.
7. That the power communicated to the rudder is an accumulative one, and that the greater the strain ensuing from the rudder being moved through an increasingly large angle with the fore and aft line of keel, the loss the strain is felt by the steersman.
Thus, in the case of a ship close hauled in heavy weather, with her helm more or less over, the tillers, as shown in Fig. 2, Plate I, are in such a position that the strain, with the rudder in this case at an angle of $42^{\circ}$, becomes nearly imperceptible, while with the rudder at an angle of $45^{\circ}$, the whole of the resistance is thrown into the pins, as shown at PP in Fig. 2, Plate I, and the strain is thus completely neutralized.
Thus the startling result is obtained that one man could hold the helm hard down or up in any weather, without feeling the resistance in any perceptible degree.

## Porter and Company's Patent Tiller.

8. That the kicking of the helm, now such a serious source of inconrenience and danger, is completely obviated by the rudder being held more firmly.
9. A great saving in labour is effected, as one man with this apparatus may be able to do the work of at least four with any of the ordinary steering gears.

JAMES PORTER. HERBERT PERKINS.

This is the description referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to James Porter and Herbert Perkins, this tenth day of February, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Office of Superintendent of Pilots, Lights, and Harbours, Sydney, 10 January, 1870.
STR,
Having examined the plans and specifications accompanying the Petition of Messrs. Jas. Porter and Herbert Perkins, praying for Letters of Patent for the invention of a new piece of mechanism for the purpose of simplifying and improving the means of steering ships, under the name of "Porter and Co.'s Patent Tiller," we beg to recommend that the prayer of the Petition be granted.

> We have, \&c.,
> E. O. MORLARTY.
> FRANCIS HIXSON.

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## MESSRS PORTER \& Cos STEERING GEAR



Side Elevation and Section, Through Rudder. Head


Fig. 2

E

PLAN
Shewing the position of Tillers when the Helm is Hard Down.
This is the Sheet of Drawings marked $A$, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to James Porter and Herbert Perkins, this tenth day of February; 1870.

## James Porter

 Herbert PerkinsBelmore.
(3ig.1)



# A.D. 1870, 25th February. No. 234. 

## IMPROVEMENT IN QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINERY.

LETTIERS OF RUEGISTRATION to Frederick Beer; for an Improvement in Quartzcrushing Machinery.
[Registered on the 28th day of February, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]


#### Abstract

BY Fis Excelienct the Rigit Honobable Somerset Richard, Barl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorablo Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.


## TO ALL TO WIIOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS Frederick Beer, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Doctor of Medicine, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the anthor or designer of a cortain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for an Improvement in Quartz-crushing Machinery, which is more particularly described in the specification which is hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Ireasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sisteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the cxelusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report farourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to oxamine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Ietters of Registration grant unto the said Frederick Beer, his cyecutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercisc unto the said Frederick Beer, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto tho full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the snid Frederick Beer shall not, within three days after the granting of theso Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper offee in the Suprome Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In wifness whereof, I have hercunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the scal of the stid Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-ifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand cight hundred and seventy.
( $\mathrm{I} . \mathrm{s}$. )
BELMORE.

## Improvement in Quartz-crushing Machinery.

## SPECIFICATION.

The said invention consists in connecting with each stamper one or several springs of the requisite resisting power, thus allowing a great reduction to be made in the weight of the head of the stamper, requiring less fall than a stamper descending by its gravitation only, and enabling the one stamper to make with ease from 250 to 300 strokes per minute, whilst those at present in use cannot be worked quicker than 80 strokes per minute. The springs themselres may be single or double elliptical springs, strengthened with leaves as required. Thus for example, whilst a crusbing-stamper with a head of 600 pounds, a 10 -inch fall, and with 80 strokes per minute, is considered the most effective appliance at the present, as exemplified in the Trunkey Creek Quartz-crushing Plant,-with my improvement, one head of 200 pounds weight and two springs of 200 pounds resistance each, a five-inch fall only, will equalize the accumulated momentum or power of stroke; whilst instead of 80 , at least 250 strokes per minute can be obtained, so that with one-half the steam-power (the leverage required to raise the stamper five inches being only one-half), from three to four times the work of one stamper will be obtained; or in other words, one stamper fitted with appropriate springs will perform (assuming the stean-power the same) the work of five or six ordinary ones, as shown by model and photograph.

The steam-reaction wheel or turbine, with two or more arms, is fixed on to the horizontal shaft or asis of the levers raising the stampers alternately, the steam entering at the centre and issuing out on opposite points, at the sides near the ends of the arms, thus giving a direct action in one direction, namely the direction required to raise the stampers as shown by photograph and by the model, which has thus been worked by steam. The wheel is encased in a sort of hood of thin copper-sheeting or other good conducting metal, of ample dimensions, offering a large surface, and which serves as a condensor of the waste steam by air principally. This casing ends below in a worm, by which the steam itself, or condensed to water, reaches a small rescryoir fixed to the uppermost part of the boiler, and from which the boiler is fed, the water entering the boiler by gravitation only, by means of a slowly revolving chambered cock. This hot-water well communicates upwards with the air by a spiral worm, to recondense and reconduct any vapours ascending from the surface of the basin, whilst the water therein remains always at the boiling point. Thus the waste steam is completely condensed (without making a vacuum), partly by surface condensation in the hood by the external air, and partly by the water accumulating in the hot well, the surplus steam being conducted therein by the worm from the hood. Both means of condensation of the waste steam may of course be assisted, if found necessary, by some further surface condensation, either by cold water circulating on the outside of the hot well, or by a shower-bath applied to the hood and reconducting the water to the reservoir from which it was drawn by the centrifugal pump attached to the engine. There is in no way any escape of steam by the ordinary working of the engine, whilst any loss through the safety-valve, by the steam-whistle, \&c., can be made good at once by adding water to the hot well from the cold water encircling it as a bath. The supply of water to be introduced with each revolution of the chambered cock is adjusted to replace the ateam expended in the working of the turbine; thus, for example, the volume of water reintroduced by one revolution of the cock will represent the condensed volume of steam of a given number of revolutions of the turbine, the chamber in the cock being adjusted by $a$ screwbolt at the back, increasing or diminishing the chamber.

I claim to have produced by these various improvements and their combinations an engine or machine for Quartz-crushing purposes, vastly superior in every respect to those now in use.

The following are some of its advantages :-
(1.) With the same steam-power an effect at least fivefold can be obtained, or one stamper can be made to do the work of five, whilst the arms of the reaction-wheel, acting as levers, can be elongated by screwing on sections, or as in telescopes, and thus the power is increased at pleasure.
(2.) By the regulation of the springs with the nut on the screwshaft of the stamper, the amount of force required to crush any particular kind of stone may be adjusted with nicety, without requiring an alteration in the height of the stroke; whilst with a kind of stirrup-iron and screw from the bcam above (not shown in model), the action of the springs may be separately used or entirely suspended; thus the force of the stroke of the stamper alone can be used, or doubled and trebled, \&e., at pleasure, without much trouble or loss of time, by the actions of the springs, without even requiring the stopping of the engine when at work. The use of compressed air, or of a vacuum instead of springs, does not give these advantages, leaving out of question the expense of providing each stamper with an aircylinder, and the difficulty of perfect packing, lubrication, \&c., connected therewith.
(3.) Less bulk and less weight of material, and consequently less expense tbrough carriage, or whilst the heads of the stampers require repair.
(4.) Less original cost.
(5.) Great simplicity in the machinery. Neither cylinders, pistons, nor piston-packings, nor eccentrics, or slide-valves, are required, and the friction of parts is reduced to a minimum; whilst a drum, to act as a fly-wheel, and to carry a belt to drive a circular saw, or a centrifugal pump (if required to assist the complete surface condensation of the steam), may be added to the other side of the driving shaft, and a small cog-wheel fixed at its end to turn with it, by a suitable connection with a proportioned cogwheel and rod, the chambered cock on the boiler.
(6.) The engine is easily repaired, which in the far interior, with hilly country and bad roads, and far from engineering works, is of some moment.
(7.) The machine wastes very little water, as all the steam is continually recondensed, and reintroduced into the boiler; and any water required from the pump to assist surface condensation returns unvapourized to the well, which is of importance in localities where water is scarce, and in dry seasons.

## Improvement in Quartz-crushing Machinery.

(8). A chambered cock turned by a screw, to feed the boiler, is much more simple and cheaper, and requiring scarcely a fraction of the power required with the usual force-pump, with its gearing, crooked water-passages, or with donkey engines.
(9.) The feedwater entering the boiler at the boiling point saves much heat, which where wood only has to be used as fuel is of importance; and as the feedwater enters the boiler from above, the circulation in the boiler is assisted, being in harmony with the principle of con vection of heat in liquids, the coolest particles of water descending by gravitation on the sides of the vessel, and the more expanded ones ascending in the centre.
(10.) The boiler cannot "scale," as the water contains never more carthy particles than when charged for the first time, and no "brining" can occur from any cause, and hence no "blowing off" being required, a matter of importance where otherwise hard or muddy water has often to be made use of, encrusting the boiler rapidly.
I claim to have produced a crushing plant of portable size, and accessible to mining parties with small means, - a kind of prospector's Quartz-crushing Engine, which one horse may move about; the boiler, engine, and stamp-bor, not weighing over one ton altogether; which may moreover be speedily erected, and which will yet crush from five to ten tons of stones per day; or one suitable, if enlarged in its dimensions, for large Crushing Companies.

The cost of making, conveying, and working an engine of my invention, will not exceed one-third of the cost of engine and stampers at present in use, assuming their effect as equal; but where already the expense of an ordinary engine has been incurred, the special advantages of spring-stampers alone may be adopted, and still produce a five-fold effect over the stampers at present in use; and as the springs can easily be changed, an absolute command of size and strength, and consequent power of stroke, independent of the weight of the stamp-head itself, can be had.

The use of very high-pressure steam to work the spring-stampers by a reaction-wheel offers many obvious advantages.

This is the specification referred to in the annexce Letters of Registration, granted to Frederick Beer, this twenty-fifth day of February, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

SIR,
Sydney, 31 January, 1870.
The application of Dr. Frederick Beer, for Letters, of Registration for "Improvements in Quartz-crushing Machinery," having been referred to us, we have the honor to report that we have examined the specification accompanying the same, and have also inspected a working model of the machine, and we see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as prayed for.

## We have, \&c.,

J. SMITH.
E. O. MORIARTY.



## A.D. 1870, 11th March. No. 235.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PRESERVATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES TO BE USED AS FOOD.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Richard Jones, for Improvements in the Preservation of Animal and Vegetable Substances to be used as Food.

[Registered on the 14th day of March, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vict., No. 24.]

BY His Excellenct the Right Honorable Somerset Riciard, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS Richard Jones, of Botolph-lane, in the city of London, merchant, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the anthor or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for Improvements in the Preservation of Animal and Vegetable Substances to be used as Food, which is more particularly described in the specification which is hercunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and impropements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated thercin, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Richard Jones, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and cxorciso unto the said Richard Jones, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and

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advantage

## Improvements in the Preservation of Animal and Vegetable Substances.

advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the d ate of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Richard Jones shall not, within threc days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become roid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be scaled with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydncy, in New South Wales, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

BELMORE.

## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, Richard Jones, of Botolph-lane, in

 the city of London, merchant, send greeting.Whereas I am desirous of obtaining Royal Lettera Patent for securing unto me Her Majesty's special license that I, my executors, administrators, and assigns, and such others as $I$ or they should at any time agree with, and no others, should and lawfully might, from time to time, and at all times during the term of fourteen years, to be computed from the day on which this instrument shall be left at the office of the Colonial Secretary, make, use, excrcise, and vend within the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencics, an invention for "Improvements in the Preservation of Animal and Vegetable Substances to be used as Food"; and in order to obtain the said Letters Patent I must, by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal, particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said inrention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, and must also enter into the covenant hereinafter contained: Now know ye, that the nature of the said invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, is particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement (that is to say):-In the preservation of animal and vegetable substances to be used as food, it is customary to subject the matters to be preserved in cases to heat, in liquid, which in some instances is simply water; in others, it is a solution of muriate of lime ; and in some instances also, it is oil that is so used. The temperature employed in the several instances varies, but generally a heat of from $212^{\circ}$ to $260^{\circ}$ of Fahrenheit is employed; the object of the heat being, by the steam generated in the cases containing the substances to be preserved, in some processes, to drive out from such cases the atmospheric air contained therein and the destructive or decomposing air and gases contained in the tissues of the contained matters to be preserved, and to effect the cooking of the contained matters.

When boiling water is employed as the medium for obtaining the desired heat to the cases containing the matters to be preserved, those cases are often hermetically closed when they are first put into the water, and then, after remaining in the boiling water a time sufficient for the contents thereof to be cooked, the cases are pierced, when the contained air in an expanded state escapes by the opening thus produced. This opening is then closed so as again to seal the cascs, when they are again immersed in the boiling water to complete the cooking; but by this method it is found that the contained matters are very injuriously affected by being very much over-cooked.

When the cases containing the substances to be preserved are boiled in a solution of muriate of lime or other liquid whose boiling-point is higher than that of water alone, there is generally left in the top of each case containing the substances to be preserved a small hole or aperture through which the contained air or gases may escape, and when the contained substances to be preserved are fully cooked, these holes or apertures are hermetically closed, and then the cases with these contained substances to be preserved are again subjected to a high heat for some time; but the result by this method also is that the contained substances are too much cooked.

The object of my improvements is to facilitate the removal of the atmospheric air from the cases containing the substances to be preserved, and of the air and gases in the tissucs of such substances, and also the cooking for the proservation of such substances by the combined or relative use of the exhausting means with the cooking process. For this purpose, the cases (usually formed of tin) containing the matters to be preserved are attached-each by a small pipe baving a tap in it-to a suitable exhaust apparatus, in order that, as desired, a vacuum or partial vacuum may be created in the cases through the pipes connecting them with the exhaust apparatus. The cases thus arranged, in respect of the vacuum apparatus, are also placed in a bath of boiling water, when the tap in each pipe, from a case to the exhaust apparatus, is turned so as to admit of free passage between the interior of cach case and the exhaust apparatus, for (say) one or two minutes, by which the air contained in the cases will be withdrawn therefrom, and wholly or in part from the contained substances, thus getting clear of the greater portion of the decomposing or destructire element in the substances to be preserved before the cooking thereof begins. The taps in the connecting-pipes to the exhaust are then turned off, and the cooking of the contained substances by the heat of the bath then begins, and is continued for (say) from twenty to ninety minutes, according to the size of the case, or the quantity or character of the contained substances to bo preserved, during which time-the heat of the contents of the cases being raised to about a temperature of $212^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit-the air and gases contained in the food arc thus drawn or driven to the outside of the food, when the taps to the respective cascs are again turned, to open a passage to the exhaust apparatue, by which means the remaining air or gas is withdrawn from the substances for food contained in the cases. The taps are then closed, and the cooking is continued until the article is properly cooked, when the taps are turned, to open the passages between the respective cases, and the exbaust and any remaining air is entirely withdrawn. The operation on the contained substances being completed, the connecting tubes from the cases to the exhaust are then separated and closed or sealed.

## Improvements in the Preservation of Animal and Vegetable Substances.

When using a solution of muriate of lime as the medium for receiving the cases and heating the substances contained in such cases, I employ a temperature to such liquid of about $228^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit, and the process is conducted otherwise in a similar manner to when boiling water is used, but for a shorter space of time. The amount of time of boiling, and also of the vacuum, is varied to the contents and size of the cases containing the matters under operition.

The time when and during which the matters under operation in the cases are subject to the action of the exhausting means must also be determined by the amount of moisture which it may be desirable to withdraw from the matters under operation, and whether the article of food is intended to be boiled, roasted, stewed, or otherwise treated. The number of times the contents of the cases may be repeatedly subjected to the action of the exhausting means during the preserving process may be varied, and in some instances it is desirable to have the articles cooked entirely in vacuum.

With roast meats, poultry, game, and others, the liquid juice is withdrawn from the article during the operation for preserving, but it is drawn into and retained in the exhaust means, and the value of it is not depreciated for use.

With boiled or stewed meats, fish, and others, requiring gravy, juice, or sauce in the case with them, such may be added through a small tube from a boiler or other supply containing the same, such tube being provided with a small tap or stop-cock. When the air has been exhausted from the case containing the food to be preserved, the gravy or other liquid required may flow in by the other pipe from a suitable supply. The quantity of such gravy, juice, or sauce may be measured by a gauge or register.

Various methods may be adopted for obtaining the desired vacuum, but that which I find to answer well consists in the use of a pipe descending from a tank to (say) about thirty-two feet into an open well or receiver. This pipe is kept closed by a suitable tap or valre until the tank is filled and closed airtight; then by opening the tap or valve the weight of the column in the pipe will produce the desired extent of exhaustion, or it may be obtained by an air-pump or other suitable means. I am thus enabled to use a tomperature in the heating fluid as low as $212^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit, or even lower, for the necessary cooking of the matters in the cases.

If desired, nitrogen gas or other inert or non-decomposing gas or liquid may be introduced to fill up the cases and prevent injury to them by collapsing.

Having thus described my invention, I would have it understood that I an aware that it has heretofore been proposed to operate on animal and vegctable matters for the preservation of them for food, by the employment of exhausting means in comection with the heating means; but by such method the exhausting means was cmployed to act previously to the cooking process, and such, to the best of my belief, was not found to answer. I do not, therefore, claim the same when separately considered; but what I claim is, the method of operating for the preservation of animal aud vegetable substances to be used as food, by exhausting the air and contained gases from the cases containing the food to be preserved during the operation of heating for the cooking ; also after the desired cooking has been effected; and also the effecting of such cooking entirely under vacuum substantially as described.

And I do bereby, for myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant with Her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, that I believe the said invention to be a new invention as to the public use and exercise thereof, and that I do not know or beliere that any other person than myself is the true and first inventor of the said invention, and that I will not deposit these presents at the office of the Colonial Secretary with any such knowledge or belief as last aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I, the said Richard Jones, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twentysixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Signed, scaled, and delivered by the within-named } \\ \text { Richard Jones, by his Attorney, George }\end{array}\right\}$
RICHARD JONES.
Richard Jones, by his Attorney, George
William Perry, in the presence of-
By his Attorney,
G. W. Perry.
(土.s.)
J. Alexander,

Notary Public, Melbourve.

This is the specification reforred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Richard Joues, this eleventh day of March, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 10 February, 1870.

Sir,
The application of Mr. Richard Joies for Letters of Registration for "Improvements in the Prescrvation of Animal and Vegctable Substances to be used as Food," having been referred to us, we have the honor to report that we have examined the specification accompanying the same, and see 110 objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as prayed for.

We have, \&c.,
J. SMITH.

The Prancipal Under Secretari.
CHAS. WATT.
$62$

A.D. 1870, 14th March. No: 236.

# APPLICATION OF VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER TIRES TO LOCOMOTIVE STEAM-CARRIAGES. 

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to George Elphinstone Dalrymple, for the application of Vulcanized India-Rubber Tires to the Wheels of Locomotive Steam-carriages.

[Registered on the I4th day of March, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

By His Excellevcy the Right Honorabie Somerset Richard, Earf of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor aṇd Commander-in-Chicf of thée Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:
WIIEREAS George Epphinstone Dalrymple, of Brisbaue, in the Colony of Queensland, Esquire, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for the application and use of Vulcanized India-rubber Tires to the Wheels of Locomotive Stean-carriages for traction upon wooden or metal tramways or railways, which is more particularly described in the specification and plan which is hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council sixteenth Victoria, number tiventy-four, and bath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive cnjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvenent might be secured to him for a period of fourtcen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions or improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from compctent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with tho advice of the Executive Council, and in excrcise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said George Elphinstone Dalrymple, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Georgo Elphinstone Dalrymple, his exccutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said George Diphinstone Dalrymple shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the prescnt Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
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BELMORE.

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A.D. 1870. No. 236.

## Application of Vulcanized India-rubber Tires to Locomotive Steam-carriages.

## AMENDED SCHEDULE AND DRAWING.

Provision is proposed to be made for the employment of ordinary locomotives, traction-engines, or steam-carriages, on any description of iron or wooden railroad or tramroad whatsoever, by the adaptation of India-rubber tires (either rulcanized or otherwise) to the driving-wheels, aud acting directly upon the surface of said railroads or tramroads; the invention of such adaptation being for the purpose of facilitating the ascent and descent of steeper gradients on railroads or tramroads than has yet been accomplished by steam-carriages or locomotives, on wooden or iron rails or trams, combined with a greater economy in the weight and cost of locomotives, traction-engines, or steam-carriages so adapted, and in the expense of working them.

I therefore claim the application of India-rubber tires (vulcanized or otherwise, or in combination with leather, gutta-percha, or felt, or any or either of those substances) to the wheels of locomotives, traction-engines, or steam-carriages; the said India-rubber tires running on and in direct contact with the surfaces of metal or wooden railroads or tramroads of any description whatsoever.
G. ELPHINSTONE DALRYMPLE.

A.-Surface of any iron or wooden rail or tramroad whatsoever.
B.-India-rubber tire (segment of) running upon, and in direct contact with, the surface A.
C.-Any driving-wheel of any locomotive, traction-engine, or steam-carriage, of which $B$ is the India-rubber tire.
G. ELPHINSTONE DALRYMPLE.

This is the specification and plan referred to in the amnexed Letters of Registration, granted to George Elphinstone Dalrymple, this fourteenth day of March, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

> Railway Office, Sydney, 1 December, 1869.

Sir,
We do ourselves the honor to return the enclosed documents having reference to Mr . G. E. Dalrymple's application for Letters of Registration for "an invention for the application and use of Vulcanized India-rubber Tires to the Wheels of Locomotive Steam-carriages for traction upon wooden or metal tramways or railways."

Haring examined the specification and drawings, we have to report that there does not appear to us to be sufficient novelty in the design to justify its being considered as an invention or entitled to protection under the Act of Council 16 Vic., No. 24.

We cannot therefore recommend the prayer of the Petitioner.
The Peincipal Under Secretart.
Wo have, \&c.,
GOTHER K. MANN. JOHN WHITTON.

## FURTHER REPORT.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Engineer's Office, Sydney, 9 February, 1870:
Sir,
We have the honor to report that we see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration to Mr. G. E. Dalrymple, under his amended specification and plan "for the application and use of Vulcanized India-rubber Tires to the Wheels of Locomotive Steam-carriages.

> We have, \&ce.,

Tife Under Secretart,
Colonlal Secretary's Office.

A.D. 1870, 29th April. No. 237.

## GOLD AND DIAMOND CRADLE AMALGAMATOR.

# LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to George Milner Stephen, for a Gold and Diamond Cradle Amalgamator. 

[Registered on the 30th day of April, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]


#### Abstract

BY His Excellency the Rtget Honorable Somerset Rtchard, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.


## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

Whereas Georar Minker Stephey, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Barrister-at-Law, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of a "Gold and Diamond Cradle Amalgamator," which is more particularly doscribed in the specification and the sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sisteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would bo pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may bo for tho public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said George Milner Stephen, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to hare, hold, and exercise unto the said George Milner Stephen, his cxecutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents

## Gold and Diamond Cradle Amalgamator.

next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said George Milner Stephen shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-ninth day of april, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight handred and seventy.
(土.s.)
BELMORE.

## SPECIFICATION of the "Gold and Diamond Cradle Amalgamator," invented by Grozge Milner Stepien, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, F.G.S., \&c.

Trrs is an invention for extracting from crushed quartz, or from alluyial deposits, gems, gold, tin-sand, or any other metallic ores or minerals found therein; also for cleansing them from inpurities ; also for crushing calcined quartz, lead ores, and other friable minerals, including clay-balls, cement, and the conglomerate or diamond matrix called cascalho$;$ also for amalgamating gold-dust, and for separating ores and gems from other mineral substances.

The machine may be worked by steam, water, horse, or manual power.
The machine consists of a long open box or frame, on the upper end of which are erected two iron standards in which two spindles revolve, and on which are fixed two iron rollers and cog wheels adjustable to different gauges as required for crushing minerals (and which rollers may be dispensed with when the machine is used in conncetion with a battery of stamps, or at the option of the purchaser). Upon the spindle of the lower roller is fixed at one end a driving pulley and fly-wheel, having a removable winch handle, and on the other end a smaller pulley to be used with a belt for drawing water from a dam, well, or tank, to supply itself, when running water is not auzailable. On the small pulley is a crank-pin, made morable by means of a slot, so as to rock the machine at any desired angle of depression. To this pin is attached a connecting rod, having an adjusting screw or otherwise, to give an eccentric action or throw to the machine, and thereby facilitate the discharge of stoues. This rod moves a lever and axle working in bearings across the box or frame, haring attiached cross bars terminating in iron straps with clips and hinges, so as to clasp the several compartments of the crade, and padlock them securely from depredation. The axle supports either one or a set of three boxes or frames, containing two (or more, if desired) sieves, and an amalgamating pan of copper or iron with cylindrical eads, so as to throw back the mercury and fine gold or gems into the centre of the pan, and so save them from waste or loss, and assist the gold amalgamation. And the whole may be rocked, by means of the several appliances described, at any angle of depression and speed desired. The upper sieve or hopper has a perforated iron plate or coarse wire grating, the sides being at an acute angle, to catch coarsc gold, large gems, \&e. The middle sieve, or gem collector, is made of a finer meshed wire-wove cloth; and beneath it may be used, if desired, a sicve of still finer wire cloth. That gem collector has a slit or opening for the discharge of quartz and other debris, with an adjusting curved slide to close it altogether, if desired; and in it is placed a remorable barrow or set of iron rakes, for assisting the cleansing of the mineral substances, and for preventing the settlement of the same. Beneath the sieve is an iron plate to guide the gold-dust into the amalgamating pan. In the lowest compartment there is.a similar slit or opening for discharging the sand and sludge. It contains the amalgamating pan, in which is placed another removable harrow, or set of spoon-shaped copper teeth. It should receive a charge of mercury when the gold-dust is extremely fine (but in the case of coarse gold it is unnecessary); as the mercury runs from side to side during the process of rocking, and thus comes in contact with the finest particles of gold and amalgamates them. At the end of the box or frame itself is placed a low ripple-board, fixed at au acute angle, so as to arrest any mercury or other minerals, which, through over-charging or accident may have escaped from the machine. At the extremity of the box there is a provisiou for placing blankets until the operator acquires confidence in the perfect performance of the machine.

I claim as my invention the combination of so many separate contrivances in one machine.
I also claim the following as new inventions, viz. :-The principle of the conuecting rod being adjusted at will, and even during the working of the machine, so as to discharge the several compartments at different angles of depression, and with an eccentric motion on one side only : also, the plan of having three or more respective openings for discharge : also, the ship-like form of the machine, which seeures the greatest motion for rocking the stones, $\&$ c., with the least motion for the mercury : also, the working the machine on an axle : also, the principle of the upper roller being adjusted with levers, so as to lift and allow any large or tough mineral to pass through uninjured, and also prevent any damage to the machinery: also, the mode of regulating the amount of discharge from the gem collector by a curred adjusting metallic slide: also, the principle of the mineral substances being thrown against the harrows or rakes, instead of the latter being dragged through the mineral substances: also, the principle of the cylindrical ends of the pan, which sccures the mercury and gold from loss: also, the mode of keeping the mercury in motion, and constantly divided, and the sand from settlement, by the spoon-shaped copper teoth of the harrow or rakes: also, the principle of the bottom of the cradle having a copper or iron pan to facilitate

## Gold and Diamond Cradle Amalgamator.

the cconomical use of mercury: also, the plan of fastening up the entire machine from depredation: also, the principle of setting the box or frame at any angle of inclination, in order to frec it from stones and eludge: also, its facility for taking the quartz from a battery of stamps, and running or other water at a slight elevation, and drawing it from a tank or well : also, the compact mode of packing the machinery within the box or frame itself, and the contrivance of converting the cover or lid into a sluicing box or feeding trough.
G. MILNER STEPHEN.

This is the specification roferred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to George Milner Stephen, this twenty-minth day of $A$ pril, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 5 April, 1870.
Sir,
The application of Mr. George Milner Stephen, for Letters of Registration for a "Gold and Diamond Cradle Amalgamator," having been referred to us, we have the honor to report that we have examined the specification and drawing accompanying the same, and have also witnessed the machine in operation, and we see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as prayed for.

We have, \&c.,
The Princrpal Under Secretary.
J. SMITH.
E. C. CRACKNELL.
[Drawing-one sheet.]

No. 238.
[Assignment of No. 163. See page 101 of Return of 8 December, 1870.]
$68$


Side Elevation.



End Elevation.

PLAN

OF
G。财UNER STEPMENS COLD AND DIAMOND CRADLE AMALCAMATOR.


This is the Sheet of Drawings referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to George Miner Stephen, this twenty-ninth day of April, 1870.

Belmore


## A.D. 1870, 19th May. No. 239.

## A NEW METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A PURE METALLIC PAINT.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Olof William Blackwood, for a new method of manufacturing a pure Metallic Paint.

[Registered on the 21st day of May, 1870, in pursuauce of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

By His Excellefcy mife Right Honorampe Somerset Ricimizd, Dabl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vicc-Admiral of the same.
TO ALL TO WIIOM THESE PRESENTS SHALJ COME, greeting :
WHEREAS Olof William Blackwood, of Appin, in the Colony of New South Wales, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the anthor or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of a new method of manufacturing a pure Metallic Paint, which is more particularly described in the specification which is hercunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the exponse of granting these Letters of Registration, as requircd by the Act of Comeil, sixtcenti Yictoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that $T$ would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And $I$, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the priyer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am ploased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Olof William Blackwood, his exccutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advautage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourtcen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Olof William Blackwood, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive cnjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provider alwars, that if the said Olof William Blackwood shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Suprome Conrt at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I hare hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of
Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in Now South Wales, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
(L,s.)

## A new method of manufacturing a pure Metallic Paint.

## SPECIFICATION.

The following is the specification referred to in the accompanying Petition of Olof Willian Blackwood to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore, for Letters of Registration for an Improvement in the Manufacture of pure Metallic Paints, most of which Paints are known in commerce as Roman Ochre, Venetian Red, Black, Raw Trarkey Umber, and Burnt Turkey Umber.
The mode of application is as follows :-
1mo.-The ore is broken into small pieces, and then putt into a cask of water, in which the ore is kept constantly worked about, similar to a brickmaker's mill. It is gradually worked into powder, and all colouring matter, being the pure oxide of iron, dissolves in the water; the granite and silica remains ai the bottom of this cask.

The water is kept running continually from this mill into a tub with a lip, aud any grit or sand that might come from the mill stays at the bottom of this tub. The water which contains the pure colouring matter runs over the lip into is series of receivers, where the colours are allowed to settle. As soon as the water is clear in any of these receivers it is allowed to run off into a large cask, and is again pumped into the mill, to carry off any colouring matter which may remain.

When all the oxide of irou is extracted, the remaining granite or silica is thrown away, as it contains no colouring matters in itself.

The cake marked A, also the bottle marked A, are both the pure oxide of iron extracted from the brown iron ore marked A, known as Roman Ochre.

The cake marked B is the pure oxide extracted from the brown ore maked B.
The bottle marked C is the pure oxide of iron, cxtracted from the red ore C . This is the best Venetian Red.

2mo-By application of heat at different temperatures, these thrce samples of pure oxides are chauged into the various colours contained in the bottles marked D, E, T, G, and H.

Dated at Sydney, this twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight huudred and seventy.
OLOF WILLIAM BLACKWOOD.
Appin, New South Wales.
This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Olof William Blackwood, this nineteenth day of May, 1870 .

## REPORT.

Sydney, 7 April, 1870.
Sir,
The application of Mr. Olof William Blackwood, for Letters of Registration for "a new method of manufacturing pure Metallic Paint," having been referred to us, we have the bonor to report that we have examined the specification and samples accompanyiag the same, and see no objection to the , issue of Lettiers of Registration as prayed for.

> We have, \&e., J. SMITH. JAMES BARNET.


## A.D. 1870, 25th May. No. 240.

# IMPROVEMENTS IN APPARATUS FOR SHEARING OR CLIPPING ANIMALS, 

## \&c.

## LETYERS OF REGISTRATION to James Eglinton Anderson Gwynne, for Improvements in Apparatus for shearing or clipping Animals, \&c.

[Registered on the 25th day of May, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY Hif Excellency the Right Honorable Somerset Richard, Eari of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## TO ALL TO WHOM. THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, grectiug :-

Whereas Iamas Eglinton Anderson Gwinne, of London, in that part of Great Britain called England, Engineer, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "Improvements in Apparatus for shearing or clipping Animals, the said Apparatus being also applicable to shaving Skins," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Fonorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of twenty pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received areport favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters atated thercin, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said James Eglinton Anderson Gwymne, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive onjoyment and advantige of the said invention or improvement for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said James Eglinton Anderson Gwynne, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and adrantage thereof, for and during and moto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said James Eglinton Anderson Gwyme shall not, within thres days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall ccase and become void.

> In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of Now South Wales, at Governmeat Houge, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty.fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

## Improvements in Apparatus for shearing or clipping Animals, \&oc.

SPECIFICATION of Tames Eglinton Anderson Gwivne, of London, in that part of Great Britain called England, Kngineer, of a certain invention styled "Improvements in Apparatus for shearing or clipping Animals, the said Apparatus being also applicable to shaving Skins."
Now know ye, that I, the said James Eglinton Anderson Gwyme, do hereby declare that the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement, that is to say:-

The nature of this invention will be understood by reference to the annexed drawing and the figures and numbers marked thereon. The apparatus consists of a column, 2 , supported by a pedestal or foot, 1 , secured to the ground, the column being capable of turning in the said foot, and the friction being adjustable by means of a set screw, 3 . The head of the column is traversed horizontally by a shaft or pin, 7, carrying a loose socket or boss, on which is momnted a fly-wheol, 6, and a groove pulley. On this pin, at one end of same, a balanced lever, 4, slides, or is movable, and can be fixced thereon in any desired position by means of a set screw. A weight, $e$, at one end of the lever, and susceptible of longitudinal displacement, regulates the balance of the lever and the mechanism in connection therewith, which is arranged at the opposite end of the lever. This upper end which swivels in its place, carries a cross shaft, 14, having a groove pulley, 12 , fixed at one end, and driven by an endless band or gut from the first-named groove pulley. On the other cud of the shaft a large bevel wheel, 13 , is fixed, gearing with a small bevel pinion, 15 , the shaft or rod, 16 , of which runs in a forked supporting bracket, 19 , the forks of which form bearings on the shaft 14. The rod or shaft 16, suspended by the forked bracket 1.9, cam, as will be seen, swing or be turned along with its bevel pinion $1 \overline{5}$, on or round the axis of the spindle 14. The lower part of this rod terminates in a trunkated cone, 20 , fitting in a corrosponding cone socket of another shaft, 21 ; a nut couples the conc and cone socket together, and a pin fitting in a groove completes the security of the locking. The base of this shaft, 21,22 , which participates in the movement of the rod 16 , has its lower end, 22, revolving in a sleeve, 23, forked at the base at $r r$ to form two bearings for a shaft, 26 , worked from the shaft 22 , by a pair of bevel wheels, 24,25 , which are protected from dirt and dust by a case or cover. The other end of the shaft 26 carries a bevel wheel, 28 , gearing with a pinion, 29 , on another shaft, 30 . A bos, $27,31,32,33$, encloses the latter, and fits as a handle on it. The contiuuation, 34 , of this box, which swivels loosely on the former, and forms a sleeve round the shaft 30 , driven by the bevel wheels 28,29 , terminates in a fork, the two sides of which, 42, 47, form the bearings of the shaft 37, carrying the revolving cutter 53 (shown in plan at fig. 7) : a pair of bevel whecls, 30,36 , transmitting motion from the shaft 30 to the cutter shaft 37 , which is forned polygonal for some distance, to allow the wheel 36 to slide on the same while the spring exerts its pressure. One or more machines may be arranged to be worked by power.

By the foregoing description and the accompanying drawing it will be seen that a universal joint system is established. The cutter shaft may be square where the cutter fits on. Part of the sleeve frame is bent down at right augles to the cutter shaft, and has fixed to it at serrated disc or shield, 50 (shown нeparately at fig. 4). As shown at fig. 5, the cutter 53 is sloping or conver at the blades, so that by rotation against the disc the revolving cutter constitutes succesively with the teeth an equivalent to as many pairs of scissors. To fulfil this ottice, it is necessary that the disc and cutcrer should be pressed together by some spring action, and this is done by the spring 42 and the nut 41 , and checkunt, which exerts an end pressure on the cutter shaft against the serrated disc.

The cutter is formed convex, as shown, and the shouldcr against which it is fixed bears against it on two points only, and these at right angles to the projecting cutter bludes, so as to give the latter liberty to find their proper bearing against the serrated disc. The shield 48 prevents the material cut from working into the gear, which is also protected by the cap 44. The spring where its point presses against the cutter shaft may have an oil hole, 3s, as shown. The disc 50 is open, so as to let any wool out that might have got in. It is secured by means of a screw, 51, and vut, 52 . On turning the handle 8 , on the Ay-wheel 6 , motion is communicated to the gearing, and ultimately to the revoling cutier, which is guided flat against the skin of the animal; in shaving, the dise is more or less inclined on the slin. To prevent noise of the gear, the same may be made practically noiseless by any well-known method, such as making use of some kind of frictional gear metal on metal, as shown at fig. 8 , or wood inlaid, as shown at fig. 9 , or iron faced with india-rubber or other suitable material, or the teeth of one wheel may be of soft metal and the other of a composition of hard gutta percha.

What I clain as composing the invention is-
1st. The balance arm with bevel gear swivelling ou the top of same, substantially as described.
2nd. The universal joint arrangement pendant therefrom, substantially as described.
3rd. The cutter aud serrated dise, with the spring irrangement for pressing them together, sub. stantially as described.

4th. The arrangement of closing in of the gear and of the guard 44, sulbstantially as described; 5th. The cmplogment of "noiseless" wheel gearing for the apparatus described.

Witnesses-
JAMES E. A. GWYNNE.
Eidward Marks.
Peter Jensen,
Patent Agent, 89, Chancery-lane, W.C.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to James Eglinton Anderson Gwynne, this twenty-fifth day of May, 1870.

BELMORE.

Improvements in Apparatus for shearing or clipping Animals, \&c.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 27 April, 1870.
Sir,
The application of Mr. James E. A. Gwynne, for Letters of Registration for "Improvements in Apparatus for shearing or clipping Animals, and for shaving Skins," having been referred to us, we have the honor to report that we have examined the specification and drawing accompanying the same, and see no objection to Letters of Registration being granted as prayed for.

We have, \&c.,
J. SMITH.

The Principal Under Secretary.
E. C. CRACKNELL.
$74$



## A.D. 1870,31 st May. No. 241.

## A MEANS OF JOINING THE ENDS OF HOOP-IRON USED FOR BINDING WOOL-BALES, \&c.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Henry Francis, for a means of joining the ends of Hoop-iron used for hinding Wool-bales, \&c.

[Registered on the lstit day of Tune, 1870, in pursnance of the Aet 16 Vic., No. 24.]

[^1]
## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

Wherreas Hevicy Fraicis, of Cumberland-street, in the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "a means of joining the ends of hoop-iron used for binding wool-bales and other materials," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawiggs which are hereunto amnexed; and that he, the said Pctitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as requirod by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number trenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to granti Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, an pleased, with the advico of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Henry Francis, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the dato hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Henry Francis, his executors, administrators, and assigus, the exclusive cujoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these prescnts next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Henry Francis shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become roid.

[^2]
## SPECIFICATION.

to all to Whom these presents shall come, I, Hfank Francis, of No. 217, Cumberland-street, in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, send, greeting:
WHEREAS I am desirous of obtaining Letters Patent for securing unto me Her Majesty's special Jicense, that I, my executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as I or they should or may at any time agree with and no others, should or lawfully might from time to time and at all times during the term of fourteen years, to be computed from the day on which this instrument is left at the Office of the Colonial Secretary at Syduey, make, use, exercise, and vend, within the Colony of New South Wales, an Invention "for joining the ends of Hoop-riou used for binding Wool-bales and other materials," and in order to obtain the said Letters Patent, 1 must by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said invention mhd what manner the same is to be performed: Now know ye, that I, the said Jienry Francis, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention and the manner performed to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement and description (that is to say) :-
"The invention consists in causing hoop-iron to be compressed by presses, rollers, and dies, so that part of the metal is forced above the surface and part below the surface, so that loops are formed that fit into each other, the metal being divided in the direction of its leugth into such proportions to give the greatest strength.
"The loops so formed are to be placed one within the other when used, the double metal forming a loop or space to receive a piece of iron, wood, or other material to be placed into the loop that will cross and interlock the loops together, so that the bands or hoops cannot be drawn apart in the direction of their length.
"I divide the hoop so that it forms these projecting bands or loops on the one side and two on the other, and hare the loops double or two sets of loops on each bond; that two cross pieces are required that act as toggles to secure each hoop. This description is fully shown by the sample herewith: the hoop is joined in the way the inventor desires to obtain Letters Patent.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

HENRY FRANCIS.
M. Barlef,

Circular Quay,
Agent for Patentee.
This is the specification referred to in the aunexed Letters of Registration, granted to Henry Francis, this thirty-first day of May, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 13 May, 1870.
Sir,
We have the honor to report that, laving carefully considered the application of Henry drawings and specification herewith submitted, we recommend that the protection asked for be granted.

We have, \&c.,
JNO. McLERIE.
The Princtpal Under Secretary,
Colontal Secretary's Office.
chas. COWPER, Jun.



## A.D. 1870, 8th June. No. 242.

# IMPROVEMENTS IN HYDRAULIC LIFTS FOR RAISING FLOATING BODIES. 

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Joseph William Wilson, for Improvements in the construction of Hydraulic Lifts for raising Floating Bodies.

[Registered on the 11th day of June, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY His Excelienct the Right Honorable Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALLL COME, greeting:
Whereas Joskph William Wilson, of Craven-street, Strand, in the city of Westminster, in England, Enginecr, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "Improvements in the construction of Hydranlic Jifts for raising Floating Bodies," which is more particularly described in the specification and the two sheets of drawings, marked $A$ and $B$ respectively, which are hereunto annexed; and that the said Petitioner hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twonty Pounds sterling, for defraving the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and haring received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and anthority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Joseph William Wilsoi, his cecentors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have. hold, and exercise unto the said Joseph William Wilson, his executors, administratore, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Joseph William Wilson, shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all adrantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to bo sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight humdred and seventy.
(土.s.)
BELMORE.

## SPECIEICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME I, Joseph Whilar Wilsox, of Cratenstreet, Strand, in the City of Wesiminster, Eagineer, send greeting :
WHEREAS I am in possession of an invention for "Inprovements in the construction of Hydraulic Lifts for raising Jloating Bodics," and have petitioned His Exccllency the Governor General of Neir South Wales to grant unto me, my executors, administrators, and assigns, Letters Patent for the same: Now know ye that I, the said Joseph Willian Wilson, do hereby declare that the following specification fully describes and ascertains the pature of the said invention, and the manner in which the same is to bo performed (that is to say) :-

The chief object of this invention is to provide a facile means of lifting ships out of the water, for the purpose of exposing their hulls to inspection, and retaining them in that position while being cleaned or repaired.

To this end I use a novel construction of hydraulic lift, wherein buoyant vessels take the place of the rams in the columns or hydraulic cylinders heretofore cmployed in the lifting of ships.

My improved arrangement of lift is shown in several views in the accompanying drawings.
In sheet $I$, figure 1 shows the hydraulic lift in longitudinal or side elevation, a portion at the righthand end being in section, to explain the construction of the internal parts. Figure 2 is a plan view of the lift.

Figure 3, sheet II, is a transverse section of the lift on an enlarged scale, showing the connections between the opposite hydraulic cylinders, and the means whereby they are enabled to act upon the ressel that it is desired to raise; and figure 4 is a partial elevation, taken at right angles to figure 3, or in the line 1,2 , of figure 2 (and drawn at a corresponding scale to figure 3, showing the construction of the water tanks, and the means by which motion is communicated to the cross girders which serve to lift the vessel.

In carrying out this invention, I siuk in tho foreshore of the cstuary of a river or other suitable locality two parallel lines of hollow columns or bydraulic cylinders, set at such distance apart as will enable any yessel or ressels which it is desired to raise out of the water to be floated in between them. These cylinders, which are shown in the drawings at $A^{\prime}$, I prefer to make of cast iron, and I determine their number, capacity, and distance apart according to circumstances or the requirements which the hydraulic apparatus is intended to meet: These cylinders will stand up out of the water any desired height, determined somewhat by the height of lift required. At their upper cads all the cylinders of each line are connected together by means of compound hollow longitudimal girders, B B, which are fitted with transverse partitions, $b b$, and bottom plates, $b^{1}$, whercby a large portion of the space comprised within the hollow girders is converted into water tanks. The several tanks formed in cach girder are connected together by horizontal pipes, C C, so as to equalize the height of the water in all the tanks of the series. Each of the cylioders A is provided with one of these tanks, and, leading down from the horizontal pipes
 figure 3 , a vertical recess or hollow rib being cast in the cylinders from end to end thereof to receive them. A. sluice cock or valve is provided at or near the point of junction of the pipes $C$ with their respective pipes $\mathrm{C}^{1}$, for regulating the discharge of water from the tanks into the cylinders. Within each hydraulic cylinder A is placed a floating cylinder, D , of little less diameter than that of the outer cylinder. The ends of this cylinder are closed, but the lower end is fitted with a dise valre, $l$ (see figure 3), which by means of a contral screwed rod, $d^{1}$, working through a cross head, E , at top, and a hand wheel or wheels attached thereto, may be acted on to allow of the admission of water to the floating cylinder, or its discharge therefrom. This cylinder D may be conveniently made of wrought iron, and it should be strengthened, as shown in the drawing, at suitable distances in its length, by cross plates or trusses. Running through the cylinder D , to give great vertical strength thereto, is a pair of columns, $\mathrm{D}^{1} \mathrm{D}^{1}$, of cast iron, which serve to carry at their upper ends the cross head E before mentioned. The ends of the cross heads E of each floating cylinder cuter vertical guides, $\mathrm{E}^{1}$, standing up from the longitudinal girders B , and they thus serve to steady the rising and falling movements of the cylinders D . Pendant from the ends of the cross heads E are link rods, $\mathrm{E}^{2}$, which are made fast at their lower ends to trauscerse girders, F . These girders reach across from one line of lyydraulic cylinders or columns to the other, and are similarly connected at their opposite ends to the cross heads E , by pendant rods, $\mathrm{E}^{2}$. Each pair of floating cylinders carries two of these cross girders, F, and it is upon these girders (over which the ships are floated) that the slips to be lifted are ruised and sustained. In order to balance or compensate for the weight of the fioating cylinders D and their attachments or columns $\mathrm{D}^{1}$, cross heads, E , links, $\mathrm{E}^{2} ;$ and girders, F , counterweights may be used, but I preier for this purpose the buoyancy of a closed air chamber fitted to and secured below the floating cylinder ID. This arrangement is shown in the drawings, where $G$ is a closed air chamber formed of wrought iron and connected to its cylinder D, and stiffened by a continuation of the vertical columns $D^{1}$ to and through the cylinder. By comnecting the tanks with their several cylinders by pipes fitted with cut-off ralves as shown, the filling of esch hydraulic cylinder is made independent of all the others.

The modus operandi of the apparatus is as follows:--The tanks being filled with water from an elerated reservoir or pumping apparatus, and the ship to be lifted being floated into position upon the cross girders, which for the purpose are depressed to the dotted position of figure 1, water is allowed to flow from the tanks into the hydraulic cylinders and passing below the iuner cylinders lift them, until the girders (previously provided with a fixed cradle) rise into contact with the hull of the vessel. The supply of water to the cylinders A is now continued until the vessel has risen to the required clevation. When it is desired to lower the ship again, water is admitted from the outer cylinders A into the inner cylinders $D$, by means of the valves $d$ before-mentioned. The floating power of these cylinders $D$ being thus reduced, they will gradually sink and thereby lower the ship into the water. The water in the cylinders is then to be pumped up again into the tanks, ready for a repetition of the process; and to facilitate this operation, all the cylinders or groups of the cylinders of each line may be connected by syphons with a common main,

## A.D. 1870. No. 242.

## Improvements in Hydraulic Lifts for raising Floating Bodies.

from which the lift pumps will draw. It will be understood that as the filling of each cylinder is independent of the others, the trimming of the ship upon the cross girders may be effected with great facility.

Having now set forth the nature of my invention of "Improvements in the construction of Hydraulic Lifts for raising Floating Bodies," and explained the manner of carrying the same into effect, I wish it to be understood that I claim in the construction of Hydraulic Lifts the means above described, whereby I an cuabled with the use of $a$ head of water to raise ships out of the water and retain them in an elevated position.

In witness whereof, I, the said Joseph William Wilson, have hereunto set my hand and seal, the tweuty-first day of Tanuary, in the year of our Jord one thousand eight hundred and seventr.
J. W. WILSON.

Witness-Fred. Waikdey.
66, Chancery-lane, London.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Joseph William Wilson, this eighth day of June, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.



We do ourselves the honor to return to you the euclosures transmitted under your B.C. communication, 22nd April, 1870, and to report that, having had under consideration Mr. J. W. Wilson's specification and drawings of "Improvements in the construction of Hydraulic Jifts for the raising of Floating Bodies," we recommend that Letters of Registration be granted to Mr. Wilson for the same.

We have, \&c.,
GOTHER K. MANN.
The Principal Under Secrmpart.
E. O. MORIARTY.
$80$
(Copr) A



A.D. 1870, 13th July. No. 242A.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN APPARATUS FOR SUPPLYING THE SYRUP IN THE MANUFACTURE OF AERATED BEVERAGES, \&c.

LETTERS OT REGISTRATION to Edward Hogben and Henry Barrett, for Improvements in Apparatus for supplying the Syrup in the manufacture of Aerated Beverages, \&c.

[Registered on the 13th day of Suly, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Pie., No. 24.]


#### Abstract

BY Hie Excelfevct mie Righi Honorable Somenset hichard, Eari of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admíral of the same.


TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:
Whereas Edward Hogbes, of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, gentleman, and Hevry Barretr, of St. Helier, in tho Island of Jersey, wine and spirit merchant, hase by their Petition humbly represented to me that they are the authors or designers of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "Improvements in Apparatus for supplying the Syrup in the " manufacture of Acrated Beverages and other liquids, also applicable to other purposes; and in Stoppers "for Bottles for containing such liquids," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that they, the sitid Petitioners, have deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of twenty pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Thetters of Registration, as requircd by the Act of Council, sistenith Victoria, number twenty-four; and have humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Leeters of Registration, whereby the exclusire enjoyment and advantage of the said insention or improvement might be secured to them for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and haring received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority fiven to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Lettors of Registration grant unto the said Edsard Hogben and Henry Barrett, their exceutors, administrators, and assigus, the exclusive enjoyment and iedvantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the torm of fourteon yoars from the date hereof; to have, hold, and esercise unto the said Edward Hogben and Henry Barrett, their excentors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and adrantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourtecn yenrs from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Edward Hogben and Heury Barrett shall not, within three dnys after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of Nev South Wales, then these Letters of Registration; and all advantages whatsocver hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be scaled with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SPECIFICATION of LDwamb Hogben, formerly of No. 2 Pier Snint Helier, in the Island of Jergey, wine and spirit merchant, but now of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, gentleman, and Menry Barrext, of Saint Helier aforesaid, soda water manufacturer, for "Improvements in Apparatus for supplying the "Syrup in the manufacture of Aerated Beverages and other liquids, also applicable to other purposes;
" and in Stoppers for Bottles for containing such liquids."
Ters invention may be said to consist of two parts-the first having referente to the apparatus for supplying the syrup in the manufacture of aerated beverages and other liquids, and the second having reference to the improved stopper for bottles for containing such liquids; both of which are particularly described and ascertained in and br the following statement, reference being had to the drawiugs heveto attached, and to the letters and figures marked thereon, that is to say :-

The first part; of this invention consists in an improved pump or apparatus for supplying any required quantity of syrup to aerated or other beverages; it is also applicable for other purposes, such as drawing or measuring any required quantity of liquid, or forcing any required quantity of liquid to any required place.

This improved pump or apparatus is constructed as follows:-It has a cylinder or barrel in which works a piston or plunger consisting of a ring or short hollow eylinder furnished with a spindle valve at; the bottom: the rod of this piston passes through a stuffing-box in the covcr of the cylinder in the usual manner; this rod is provided at top with an arm which is jointed to a connecting rod passing down outside the pump body, and is furnished with a regulating bar for altering the length of the stroke of the piston; this regulating bar is attached to a hand lever below the bottom of the pump; one end of this lever works on a pivot or joint, and the other end is free, and serves as a handle for working the pump. A pipe from the syrup receiver is connected by a proper union to the upper part of the pump barrel; this pipe is furnished with a stop cock, and also with a spindle or other valve which opens and allows the passage of the syrup into the pump barrel during the forward stroke of the piston; the lower part of the pump barrel is also provided with a spindle or other valse opeuing during the forward stroke of the piston; both these valves are closed by spiral springs during the backward stroke of the piston, whilst the valve in the piston is closed by a spriug during its forward stroke, and opens during its backward stroke. The base of the pump is provided below the valve in the barrel with a pipe leading to the bottling machine; it has also a projection on one side provided with a union for a pipe which conveys the acrated water from the sodawater machine; in this projecting part is a spindle valve closed by a spring; the spindle of this valve projects below the base of the pump, and when pressed the valve is thereby opened by the lever handle on the completion of the backward stroke of the piston. The seats of the valves are furnished with india-rubber washers, to secure an air-tight joint when the valves are shut.

To make this part of our invention better understood, we will now proceed to describe the same by reference to the accompanying drawing, in which figure 1 is a plan of our improved pump (which works horizontally), and figure 2 horizontal section of same; the same letters in both figures represent similar parts.
$a a$ is the cylinder or barrel, in which works the piston or plunger $b$, consisting of at short cylinder with the spindle valve $c$ at the bottom thereof; $d$, pistou rod passing through the stufling-bor $e$ in the cover $f$ of the cylinder in the usual mannor. From the top of the piston rod projects the arm $g$, jointed to one end of the connecting rod $h$, the other end of the connecting rod being jointed to the regulating bar or link $i$, which fits into a hole in the projecting part $k$ of the hand lever $l l$, and its length mar be adjusted by the thumb-screw $m$. One end of the hand-lever $l l$ works on a joint, $n$, the other end is left free as shown, and serves as a handle for working the pump; o is the pipe from the syrup recciver; $p$, three-way stop-cock of same; $q$, valve in syrup pipe for closing communication with the cylinder during up-stroke of the piston; $r$, valve at the bottom of the cylinder; $s^{1}$, screw end of the pipe $s$ for connecting the pump to the bottling machine; $t$, pipe for conveying the aerated water from the soda-water machine; $u$, spindle value in the projection $v$ of the cylinder for opening and closing the communication between the aerated water pipe and the pump; the spindle $w$ of the valve $u$ passes through the stufling-box $x$, and projects below the base of the pump, as shown.

The action of our improved pump is as follows :-The stop-cock $p$ being turned on, the handle $l l$ is pulled forward, moving with it the piston, which by its forward movement opens the valve $g$, and draws in the syrup, at the same time forcing the syrup in the barrel through the walve $r$ into the pipe $s$. As soon as the piston has completed its forward stroke, the valves $q$ and $r$ are closed by their spiral springs; the piston is then moved backwards by the backward movement of the handle $l$, when the syrup above the piston overcomes the spring of the valve $c$, which opens and allows the passage of the syrup into the lower part of the barrel, ready to be forced into the pipe s by the next forward stroke of the piston. The valves $c$ and $r$ being closed by their springs, as described, the handle $l l$ is pressed against the spindle $u$, and opens the valve $u$, thus allowiog the aerated water to pass into the lower part of the cylinder below the valve $r$ into the pipe $s$, whence it passes with the syrup into the bottling marhine. The required quantity of aerated water having passed through the bottling machine to the bottle, the spindle $w$ is relieved from the pressure of the handle $l l$, when the valve $u$ is closed by its springs, and shats off the aerated water. The same action is repeated for each bottle to be filled. The quantity of syrup diawn in at each stroke of the piston may be increased or diminished by altering the length of the stroke of the piston by means of the adjustable bar $i$ and thumb-screw $m$.

The second part of this invention consists in an improved stopper for bottles containing aerated or gaseous liquids, such as lemonade, ginger-beer, and sodia-water. This stopper is also applicable to non-acrated beverages, in which case the bottle is not quite filled with liquid, space being left for atmospheric air. This improved stopper is constructed of a cylinder or plug of hard wood having a greater specific gravity than water, such as lignum vite or other suitable material. This cylinder or plug is of a diameter slightly less than that of the opening of the neck of the bottle, and of a length exceeding the lieight of the neck of the bottle. Near the lower end of the cylinder or plug and around it is a groove in which is fixed an indian rubber washer, and the cylinder or plug at a short distance above this groove is hollowed out to allow of space for the washer to be forced into in order to pass through the neck of the bottle. To apply this stopper the washer end is inserted in the neck of the bottle, by which the washer is flattened down until

## the manufacture of Acrated Beverages, \&c.

it reaches the part of the bottle below its neck; when the washer expands and recovers its normal position. This stopper closes the bottle when it is filled by the pressure of tho gaseous liquid from within, and the bottle is opened by applying pressure on the top of the stopper from without, by which it is forced down and leaves the mouth of the bottle open.

To make this part of our invention better understood, we will now describe the same by reference to the accompanying drawing, in which figure 3 is an elevation drawn full size, and figure 5 a plan of our improved stopper; figure 4, section of same without washer; figure 6, plan of the washer ; figure 7, elevation of the stopper applied to a bottle, the latter being in scction; and figure S, elevation $\frac{1}{4}$ full size of the bottling machine that we prefer to use in employing our improved stopper. The same letters represent similar parts in all the figures.
$a a$ is the cylinder or plug of wood haring a greater specific gravity than water, such as lignum vite; $b$ is the groove near the lower end of the pluy for receiving the india-rubber washer ; $c$, the plag, being hollowed out as shown at $c^{1}$, to give space for the washer when the stopper is forced into the bottle. To apply this stopper to a bottle, it is forced into the interior of the bottle, which is then filled with the gaseous liquid by the apparatus shown in figure 6 (by preference) in the following manner :-The bottle $d$ being inverted, its neek is placed in the cone $e$ of the apparatus, as shown, and is kept in that position by the holder or block $f$, moved down by pressing the foot on the treadle $g^{1}$ of the rod $g$. The air-pipe $k$ is then moved up through the cone $e$, by means of the lever $i$, until it reaches the bottom of the bottle. The aerated or other gaseous liquid is then forced into the bottle through the pipe $j$ by the ordinary machine or forcepump, and the atmospheric air passes down the air-pipe $h$ and escapes through the valre $k$, which is weighted according to the pressure required. As soon as the bottle is filled the air-pipe is withdrawn, when the stopper falls by its own weight into the neck of the bottle; the bottle is then relieved from the pressure of the holder or block $f$, aud the stopper becomes firmly held by the pressure in the bottle in the position shown in figure 5 , the washer fitting closely against the bottle and preventing all escape of liquid. To open the bottle, the top of the stopper is pressed or struck by the hand so as to overcome the pressure, when the 6topper sinks to the bottom of the bottle by its own weight (as shown in dotted lines, figure 5), leaving the mouth of the bottle open for the outlet of the liquid.

Having now described the nature of our invention and the best means with which we are acquainted for carrying the same into effect, we wish it to be understood that what we claim is,-
ist. The inproved arrangement or construction of apparatus for supplying syrup in the manufacture of aerated beverages and other liquids, and for other purposes, as hereinbefore described, and represented in figures 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings.

2nd. The peculiar construction of stopper for bottles for containing acrated or gaseous liquids, as hereinbefore described, and shown in figures 3 to 8 inclusive of the accompanying drawings.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Edward Hogben and Henry Barrett, this thirteenth day of July, 1870.

BELMORE.

REPORT.

Electric Telcgraphs,
Chief Office.
Sydney, ${ }^{\prime} 13^{\prime}$ 'June, 1870.
Sin,
In reference to the Petition of Edward Hogben and Henry Barrett for Letters of Registration for "Improvements in Apparatus for supplying the Syrup in the manufacture of Aerated Beverages and other liquids, also applicable to other purposes, and in Stoppers for Bottles for containing such liquids," we have the honor to report that we have examined the drawings and specification, and see no reason to object to Letters of Registration being granted.

We havo, \&c.,
E. C. CRACKNELL.

The Priscipal Under Secretary.
CHAS. WATT.
[Drawings-one sheet.]

No. 243.
[Assigument of No. 230. See page 36 of this Return.]

No. 244.
[Assignment of No. 234. See page 47 of this Return.]

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## A.D. 1870, 29th July. No. 245.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN SEWING BY MACHINERY.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Charles Frederick Bosworth and Nathan Adolphus Baldwin, for Improvements in the mode of and Apparatus to be used in Sewing by Machinery.

## [Registered on the 29th day of July, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY His Excellency the Riget Hoyorable Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colouy of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESEXTS SHALL COME, greeting:

Wherdas Chalies Fhederick Boswonth and Najthy Anoiphus Baldwin, both of Milford in the County of Newharen, United States of America, have by their Petition humbly represented to me that they are the authors or designers of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "Improvements in the mode of and Apparatus to be used in Sewing by Machinery," which is more particularly described in the specification and the three sheets of drawings, marked $A, B$, and C, respectively, which are hereunto annexed; and that they the said Petitioners have deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and have humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Tetters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to them for a period of fourteen years: And 1, being willing to give encouragement to all invontions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having receired a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from compctent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant; and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Charles lirederick lBosworth and Nathan Adolphus Baldwin, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advautage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercisc unto the said Charles Frederick Bosworth and Nathan Adolphus Baldwin, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and inmediatcly ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Charles Frederick Bosworth and Nathan Adolphus Baldwin shall not, within three days after the granting of these letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign mamual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

## SPECTHICATLON

## Improvements in the mode of and Apparatus to be used in Scwing by Machinery.

This inveution is especislly applicable to the manfacture of straw hats and bonnets, and to those manufactures in which braids or other materials are sewn together, or to other material. Such work is commonly performed by hand, the stitch employed beinir a long one, and of such a character that little or none of the thread appears upon what is usually termed the right side. The sewing-machines herctofore used, without some additions, are practically useless for the purpose, as they sow a scam showing upon the right side a stitrh reaching from one to another of the punctures made by the needle, the whole length of the seam.

The first part of this inveution may be subdivided into four minor parts.
The first improvement consists in a new mode of stitching fabrics by machinery, the distinguishing characteristics of which are that a double thread or bight of thread passes into one surface of a layer or piece of braid or other material, then out again through the same surfice, and then through another layer or piece, and is then secured either by another thread, as in a sluttle stitch, by a loop of another thread, as in what is known as the double-looped stitch, or by a loop of its own thread, as in a crochet stitch.

The second improvement consists-first, in the combination of a roller or its equivalcnt with the needle of a sewing machine and the fceding apparatus, in such manner that a turn or bend is produced in one layer or piece of braid or other material, to cnable the needle to pass into one surface of it and out again through the same surface.

The third improvement consists in the combination of a sewing machine needle, a roller or bending surface, such as is above mentioned, and a contrirance for guiding the needle itself at some points above the material being sewed, thus forcing the needle to pierco the braid or other material at a proper distance from the roller or bending surface.

The fourth improvement consists in the employment in a seving machine, in combination with a roller or bending surface, such as hcreinbefore mentioned, and with any appropriate feeding apparatus, of a necdle having a vibrating movement towards and from the said roller, for the purpose of piercing and carrying the thread through the braid or other material at rarious distances from the said roller or bending device.

In the accompanying drawings, figure $I$, sheet one, is a sectional view of tro layers of braid, and of the roller or bendiug device, illustrating the manner in which the double thread or bight of thread is carried through them by the sewing-machine ncedle. Figures 2, 3, and 4 are similar sectional rietrs illustrating modifications of the stitch. Figure 5 is a front view of a sewing-machine, with our second, third, and fourth improvements attached. Figure 6 is a perspective view of the additional parts applied to the machine for carrying ont the improved mode of stitching fabrics. Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures $k k^{2}$. Figures I, 2, 3, 4 represent two pieces or layers of braid. $g$ represents the needle, which is of the kind commonly used in sewing-machines, viz, haring an eye near its point; $c$ represents the roller or bending device over which the upper braid $k$ is bent, to enable the needle to enter it on one side and pass out again on the same side, and ihen through the lower piece $k$, as shown in figure 1, carrying its thread through the two pieces of braid in the form of a loop, which is secured by passing the other thread in figures $2,3,4$, or a loop of thread, through it. When the needle is withdrawn the braid is drawn tight, and as the braid is carricd forward by the feed movement its upper piece is drawn down upon the lower one; a bend in a new spot is then to be made in the upper braid, and another stitch taken. The stitch when completed presents the appearance shown at $u^{2}$ in figure 2. The needle and thread mar pass into the braid from one side or surface thereof, and out again on the same side, without perforating the other surface, as shown at $w w$, figures 1 and 2, or it may in its passage perforate the other surface, so that when it is withdrawn the thread shall appear thcreon, as shown at $w$ in figure 4; the object of this part of the invention being to sew braids together without any thread, or with very little thread appearing on the surface of one of the braids, each braid being united to the other by a double thread at the point where the needle perforates both the braids. In scwing braids together it is not necessary that they should be attached to each other at frequent intervale, but it is necessary, or at any rate expedient, in order to avoid the fraying of the stitch on the side that the under or locking thread appcais upon, that the latter thread should be caught and held at frequent intervals; it may thereforo be desirable at times to pass the needle through the lower braid only, as shown at $y y$ in figures 3 and 4, and to make onc or more interlockings of thread as there shown in the lower piece of braid only. These interlockings serve to confine the lower thrend, or the thread that appears below the lower braid, and such interlockings must alternate with interlockings uniting both braids, as shown at $w w$. The machine best adapted for making this stitch is the ordinary shuttle sewing-machine, having applicd to it this roller or bending derice $c$, which constitutes tho second improvement, and also the devices which constitute the third and fourth improvements, which are fully illustrated in figures 5 and 6 . In these figures the shuttle and its operating mechanism are uot shown, as those parts of the machine require no alteration from ordinary constructions, and only those parts are rcpresented which are necessary to illustrate the invention. $a$ is the needle bar, $g$ the needlc, $b^{1}$ the tale-up apparatus, $c^{1}$ the table or surface upon which the goods to be sewn are supported, $b$ the presser-foot for holding the work to the feed apparatus and the table, all of which parts may be constructed in the usual manner. To the presserfoot bar $b^{2}$, or to some other convenient part of the machine, there is attached a frame, $c^{2}$, which carrics the roller $c$ thereinbefore mentioned, the axis of which is at right angles, or nearly so, with the progression or feed movement of the goods. The upper piece of braid $k^{1}$ passes over this roller, then under it, and thence over the other piece of braid $k$, and ihe roller holds the one piece down upon the other. In order to keep the upper braid in position laterally there is an adjustable gauge, $d$, which may bo attached to the frame $c^{2}$; and in order to make the upper braid apply itself closely to the roller $c$, there is supported in tho frame or attached to the presser-foot another bar or roller, $e$, which rests upon the surface of the said braid. It is preferred to attach this bar or roller $e$ to a slide, $e^{1}$, clasping the presser-foot bar $b^{2}$, and

## Improrements in Sewing by Huchinery.

adjustable therenn by a set serew; so that the said bar or roller may be set to adapt itself to different thicknesses of braid. In order to guide the under picce of braid, there way be attached to the table a guide, $j$. In sewing with the contrivance as thus far described, a single piece of braid, $k$, or the braid on the edge of a number of picees already stitched together, is to be introduced under the presser-foot $b$, as shown in figure 6 , and another piece of braid, $k$, is to be passed under the bar or roller $e$, and thence over and under the roller $c$. If $e$ be properly set with reference to the needle, the needle will pass into and out of the upper braid and through the lower one, in the manner illustrated by figures 1 and 9 ; and according to the distance at which the roller is set from the line of motion of the needle, the thread will appear on the upper surface of the upper braid, as shown in firure 4, or will be invisible on the said surface, as shown in figures 2 and 9. When the loop has been passed through the two braids aud secured below the lower one by the locking or shuttle thread, and the needle, las risen out of both pieces, the feed will advance both braids, and in so doing will carry the upper one over the bending roller, so that it may be pierced at a different spot on the next descent of the needle, the feed and roller by their combined action presonting the upper braid properly. The above operation would not, however, be as certain as desirable, owing to the springing of the needile, without a contrivance for guiding the needle. The needle is therefore set so that it will not pierce the upper piece of braid at all unless it be bent or spring over towards the roller on its descent, and there is applicd to the presser-foot or other convenient support a guide such as is shown at $f$, which springs the needle over towards the roller when the needle enters the said guide. $\Delta$ bent piece of metal with a conical hole in it, or a simple surface standing nearly upright but inclining away from the needle at its upper edge, answers the purpose well.

The guide, shown in figures 5 and 6 of the drawings, has two surfaces meeting at an angle or apex, through which the necdle passes. By means of this addition, the needle is forced to pierce in the desired linc, and the operation of sewing is rondered certain. The loope of the needle thread passed through the lower braid are confined by the shuttle thread shown in the drawings, or may be by a looped thread or by a loop of the upper thread, as in crochet-stitch machines, and the stitch is drawn tight when it has passed or just as it is passing away from the rollcr. As the seam is stronger when the thread protrudes through the upper sarface of the upper braid, and as it is desirable that it should show only at long intervals further apart than can be conveniently fod or sewn in a sewing-machine in the interval between one stitch and another, it becomes desirable that there should be a contrivance by the use of which some of the stitches will be made in the lower braid only. In order to do this, the needle is set as before, and tho guide is mounted upon a spring arm, $f^{1}$, which tends to press it against the roller $c$, while au adjustable stop, s (see figure 5), regulates the distance to which it shall approach the roller. Upon the presser-foot bar $b^{2}$ there is mounted, so that it can turn freely, an irregularly polygonal plate, $p$, having secured to it a ratchet wheel, $n$, provided with a detaining parw, $n^{2}$, and with an actuating pawl, $i$, pivoted to a lever, $h$, which is attached by its fulcrum pin $h^{1}$ to the bar $b^{2}$. A pin, $s$, attached to the needle-bar and the lever $h$, are so arranged relatively to each other that cach stroko of the bar shall reciprocate the pawl $i$, and consequently turn the plate $p$. The arm $f^{2}$ bears against the perimeter of the plate $p$, and is pressed with the attached needle-guide $f$ more or less toward the roller $c$, according as a more or less prominent side of the said plate is presented toward it. By shaping the plate $p$ properly, the position of the guide may be so regulated and variod that the needle may be caused to pierce the upper piece of braid at every other stitch, or at every second, third, or greater number of stitehes as desired, so that seams may be sewn like those in figures 3 and 4 ; or, by proper shape and adjustment of the parts, seams may be sewn presenting the upper thread at-intervals above the upper surface of the upper braid, and at other intervals merely entching into the upper braid; or a seam may be sewn having some stitches showing on the upper surface of the upper braid, others catching into the upper braid and not showing, and others still which do not touch the upper braid at all. In sewing such scams, the needle springs away from the roller and is drawn toward it at the time and to the extent desired by the spring guide, the latter being governed by the plate $p$.

The apparatus above described is one for vibrating the needle to and fro in the direction of the line of the seam, and any contrivance that will cause the needle to so vibrate as to pierce or not pierce the upper braid as desired may be substituted for the apparatus specially described.

Where a vibrating needle as thus described is used, the feed apparatus feeds both the upper and lower braids, and presents both braids in such manner, by the aid of the roller $c$, that the needle may either puncture both braids or only one, depending upon the line in which the needle descends. The roller $e$ may rotate or be stationary, but it is preferable that it should rotate, and the bar $e$ and guide $d$ might be dispensed with, and the braid kept in position by the fingers of the operator ; the gist of the invention being to hold one piece of braid in reference to the braid or other material to which it is to be stitched, and in relation to the needle, in such manuer that the needle shall enter and leave the upper braid on the same side thereof, and shall afterward pierce the lower braid or piece of stuff to which the upper braid is to be sewn. As beforc stated, any proper feeding apparatus may be used, but either that conmonly known as the four-motion roughened-surface feed or the wheel feed is preferred. As the braids to be sown are sometimes of considerable thickness, and as one lies on the top of the other, the upper one will be held slightly above the table or platform of the machine. An ordinary feeding-bar will therefore act most effectualy if not entircly on the lower braid; but as the sewing, owing to the great length of the stitches, will be better if the feeding device acts upon both braids, it may be better to use two independent feeding devices, one for each braid, and, when using a four-motion feed, to split the feeding-bar at or about the linc of junction of the braids, thus making two feeding bars, aud to apply a set screw, or some equivalent device, so that the two bars may have their relative heights or levels adjustable tho one to the other, thus causing that bar which acts upon the upper braid to work at the lighest level, so that this braid may be as effectively fed as the lower one. In sewing hat-brins and other curved work, one brajd, viz, that nearest the centre or body of the hat, must of necessity move through a less distance than the other, and in order to make the feed adapt itself to both so as not to wrinkle either, and in order also to regulate the curvature of the sean, one feed should bo made to move at each stitch through a greater distance than the other. This object mar be attained most easily by advancing two feeding bars

## Improvements in Scwing by Machinery.

by the same cam, and by regulating their retreating motion by separate stops, one or both of which may be adjustable, and acting like the adjustable feed regulators well known to constructors of sewingmachines.

The second part of the inreution relates to improvements in that class of sewiug-machines in which the needle is moved in a vertical slide, and consists, first, in the peculiar construction of the mechanism which operates or moves the needle; second, in the peculiar construction and arraugement of a positive take-up; and third, in the peculiar construction of the shuttle-carrier, whereby the shuttle is more steadily held than in carriers of common construction.

In sheets two and three of the accompanying drawings, figure 1 is a side. view of the ncedle-arm, figure 2 a front view of the same. Figures 3 to 10 inclusive illustrate the coustruction and operation of the mechanism for moving the needle. Figures 11. and 1.2 illustrate the take-up, and figures 13, 14, and 15 represent the shuttle-carrier.
$A$ is the arm, within which is arranged in proper bearings a shaft, $B$, driven in the usual manner, to impart motion to the needle-slide C . Upon the end of the shaft B is fixed a plate, D (see figure 3), also seen in section in figure 10 ; a recess E is formed in the face of the plate D , into which a second plate, F , is fitted, and within the recess E and beneath the plate F a second recess, G , is formed, as seen in figure 10 ; and centrally through the reccss $G$ is formed a slot, $H$, also scen in figures 3 and 10 , and through the plate $T$ is formed a slot, 1 , eccentric to the centre of the plate $F$, as denoted in figure 4 , and the said plate $F$ is placed into the recess E of the plate D, as seen in figures 5 and 10 , zo that the slot I in the plate F crosses the slot $H$, as seen in figure 5 . The needle-carrier C is arranged to move vertically within a guide, J , in the usual manner ; a conuecting rod, $K$, is attached to the needle-bar C , denoted in broken lines, figure 2 , and seen detached in figures 9 and 10 , is pivoted to the bar at $L$. A plate, $M$, is formed so as to lie in space $G$ between the two plates F and D , as seen in figures 2 and 10 . A stud, $a$, is fixed to the plate M , so as to pass through the slot H , and upou the outside of the plate F , to the said stud the comecting rod is firmly fixed, so as to practically make the plate M a fixed part of the rod K . Upon the opposite side of the plate $M$, and in line with the point of connection $L$ and stud $u$, is piroted at $d$ a shoe, $N$ (see figures 9 and 10), which said shoe fits into the slot H, and so as to turn freely on its pirot d.

The operation of the needle-driver, thus constructed, is illustrated in diagrams, fiyures 6,7 , and 8 . In figure 6 the needle is represented at its lowest point, the slot $H$ being denoted in broken lines, and the slot $I$ in solid lines, the plate M also in broken lines. Revolving in the direction denoted by the arrow, the slot I rises slowly toward the centre to the position denoted in figure 7 , the shoe being carried over upon its pivot $d$ by the slot $H$, thus passing through about one-third of its full revolution, and rising only so much as the slot I approaches the centre of notion of the piate D , giving sufficient time for the passage of the shuttle through the loop, the slight raising of the needle being given for the purpose of opening the loop for the ready passage of the needle thercthrough. From this point (that is, as denoted in figure 7) the plate continuing its revolution causes the stud $a$ to be carried up, and the operation of the shoe in the slot Hf when arrived at the point denoted in figure 8 raises the needle to its highest point, and in such movement the operation of the shoe in the slot H is to advance the needle faster than the relocity of the plate, so that the stud $a$ when in the position denoted in figure 8 stands in the centre of the slot I , thus making the up movement very quick, nud, continuing its revolution, is in the like manner quickily moved down the stud $a$, quickly adrancing to the slot $I$, as seen in figure 6 . It will be observed that a stud at $d$ to move in the slot $H$ would answer the same purpose as the shoe $N$, yet the operation of the shoe turaing upon the pivot is much more perfect than could be attained by the stud. This construction gives to the needle the most perfect and easy movement; starting slowly from its lowest point to rise, and rising in adyance of the velocity of the machine, it passes easily over its upper dead centre and down to its lowest point, also in advance of the velocity of the machine, and resting nearly or quite stationary while the shuttle passes through the loop. This completes the first improvenent of the second part of the invention.

The second improvement, which relates to the take-up, is illustrated in figures 1, 2, 11, and 12. Tpon the shaft $O$, arranged in proper bearings $P$ on one side of the guide $T$ is fixed an arm, $Q$, extending across the face of the guide, and having in its opposite end an eye, $e$. The shaft 0 extends back so that an arm R (see figure 1), attached to the other cond of the shaft $O$ extends inward and bears against a cam, S, on the shaft B; the said cam is shown detached in figure 11, and is formed so that when the shaft B revolves to operate the needle, as before described, the cam will give to the take-up the necessary movement to slacken or tighten the thread as required. The take-up is illustrated in the diagram in figure 12. Starting from the same point as described for the movement of the needle, the lowest point of the needle is represented at 1 in dotted lines, the take-up also in dotted lines; the eyc being at 2 , the needle rises as the stud $a$ passes through the slot I to the position at 3 , denoted in black broken lines, and whilst the needle is moving this short distance the take-up rises to the position denoted at 4, also denoted in broken black lines, in order to give sufficient thread for the free passage of the shuttle, the loose thread being denoted by broken black lines; the needle then quickly rises to its highest position, denoted in black, the take-up falls to the position denoted at 6 , which draws up the thread; from this point the necdle and take-up move at nearly equal velocity to the position denoted at 7 of the necdle and 8 of the take-up, where the take-up rests until the needle arrives at its lowest point 1. During this last portion of the descent of the needle the take-up rises slightly to the position denoted at 2, sufficient to insure the opening of the loop; thus by the peculiar formation of the cam S , and the take-up working rigidly thereon, a positive and fixed tension is insured, which cannot be attained by dependence resting upon a spring to operate the take-up.

The third inpprovement relates to the construction of the shuttle-carrier, and is shown in figures 13,14 , and 15 , figure 13 , being a top view, figure 14 an edge view, the shattle• being denoted in dotted lines, and figure 15 an end view looking from the rear.

In this class of machines a great difficulty is experienced from the inclination of the shuttle to tip up when the thread is drawn taught, and more particularly is it so when a strong tension is required; to overcome this difficulty is the object of this part of the invention. TT is the shuttle-carrier plate, having its

## Improvements in Sewing by Machinery.

driver $f$ at the rear, its supporting tongues $h h_{\text {extending from the plate below the shuttle, and the return }}$ tongue $i$ formed in the usual manner. From the plate $T$ there is extended over the shuttle in the rear of the joint $i$, another tongue, $m$, so as to form a fulcrum under which the shuttle bears. when the thread is drawn taught, as denoted in dotted lines, figure 14, the point of the shuttle resting upon the return tongue $i$ as the weight, under the tongue $m$ as the fulcrum; therefore, as the weight and fulcrum are both rigid, the power or tension of the thread fails to raise the heel of the shuttle, and this difficulty is entirely overcome.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new and useful, and now desired to be secured is,-

First, sewing by machinery with the aid of $a$ roller or guide for guiding the fabric, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.
Secondly, the combination of the slot $I$ in the one plate and the slot $H$ in the other, with a connecting rod, $K$, constructed with its two bearings, $\omega$ and $l$, so as to operate substantially in the manner hercin set forth.
Thirdly, the arrangement of the positive talse-up $Q$ with its cam $S$, formed relatively to the movement of the needle, so as to operate in the manners specified.
Fourthly, the arrangement of the tongue $m$ upon the shuttle-carricr in the position relative to the return tongue $i$, so as to operate as described.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Charles Frederick Bosworth and Nathan Adolphus Baldwin, this twenty-ninth day of July, 1.870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 25 July, 1869.
Srr,
We do ourselves the honor to return to you the enclosures transmitted under your B.C. communication of the 23 rd instant, and to report that, haring had under consideration the specification and drawings of improvements in the mode and apparatus to be used in Sewing Machinery thercin referred to, we recommend that Letters of Registration be issued in favour of Messrs Vyse, Sons, and Co., ${ }^{*}$ in terms of the Petition, and in accordance with the claims set forth in the specifieation.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { We have, \&e., } \\
& \text { GOTHER K. MANN. } \\
& \text { E. O. MORIARTY. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The Principal Under Secretary.

[^3]$90$





Belmore.

Plonto Lithograpled at the Gewt Printing office
Syetines. F.S.Wates


# A.D. 1870, 8th August. No. 245A. 

# IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PRESERVATION OF MEAT AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD. 

# Letyers of registration to Ferdinand Cassel, for Improvements in the Prescrration of Meat and other Articles of Food. 

[Registercd on the Sth day of August, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vict., No. 24.]

BY His Exubicency $u$ he Riget Honorable Somersef Richabd, Eabl of Belaore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Priry Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL CONE, grceting:

WHereas ferdavand Casser, of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of acertain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in the Preservation of Meat and other Articles of Food," which is more particulunly described in the specification which is hercunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting thesc Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sisteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that $I$ would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to hinn for a period of fourtecu years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the praycr of the said Petition, from competent jersons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleascd, with the advicc of the Fixecutive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Actiof Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Ferdinand Cassel, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjovmenti and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the tern of fourteen years from the date hereuf; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Ferdinand Cassel, his cxecutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjorment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided ilways, that if the said Ferdinand Cassel shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advautages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whercof, I have hereunto set my sigu manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight huudred and seventy.
(L.S.)

## Improvements in the Preservation of Meat and other Articles of Food.

## SPECTEICATION.

## TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAT CONCERN:

BE it known that I, Ferdinand Cassel, of Cologne, in the Kingrdom of Prussia, have invented or discovered new and useful Improvements in the Preservation of Meat and other Articles of Food, and I, the said Ferdinand Cassel, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to bo particularly deseribed and ascertained in and by the following statement; thereof, that is to say:-

In order to preserve meat and other articles of food, the meat or other articles are, according to this invention, coated externally with the oil obtained from the corns of grapes.

The oil may, for this purpose, be applied in various ways, and the meat or other articles may be prepared in various ways before the oil is applied to them. For preserving meat, it is however preferred to proceed as follows:-Tin the case of amimals they should be killed by bleeding them ; that is to say, by letting the blood run away through a cut: to kill the animals by striking them will be less advisable. The bones should then be cut out, and the flesh divided into small pieces of about 10 to 12 lbs ., or smaller, just as is convenient. The fat is also cut away as much as possible, although it is not necessary to entirely get rid of it. The said pieces are then wrapped separately in linen or pieces of cotton, in which they are allowed to stay for from seven to twelve hours, according to their size, until the flesh is perfectly dry on the outside, and till no more moisture is coming from the surface. Then the pieces are strung up separately on cords, and are conted everywhere and very carefully with the oil, the thinner the better. The best way of applying the oil is with a painter's brush, but, it may be done also by dipping the pieces into the oil. In stringing tho pieces upon the cord, the needle and the cord ought to be well wetted with the oil, for the parpose of preserving the place where the hole has been made.

After having been coated with the oil, the pieces are hung up in a dry and lofty airy place, without touching each other, and are allowed to dry for from one to three weeks, according to the climate and temperature. As soon as the pieces have a hard surface or crust all round them, during which process they generally get a whitish colour, and lose about 20 to 25 per cent. of their weight, they are ready to be packed into boxes and be sent anywhere, and they will keep in any climate for a great length of time. During the preparation and the drying of the flesh, all insects and flies, so dangerous to cycry lind of meat, have to be kept amay. To cook meat preserved in the manner abore described, it should first be laid for some time in fresh water, either for one or two days, for the purpose of softening or dissolving the crust, which crust may be eaten just as well as the rest. The longer the meat has been preserved the longer it should lay in fresh water, and it will be very advisable also to put it for some minutes into boiling water before roasting it. Other articles of food, such as eggs and butter, may be similarly prescrved by coating them with the oil obtained from the corns of grapes.
T.o procure the oil, different modes may be adopted. I. will, however; explain two modes by which the oil may be obtained. The corns of the grapes are first ground to a fine powder; the oil may then be obtained either by extracting it chemically or merely by expressing it.

For the purpose of expressing the oil, the meal has to be moistened with warm water and heated for one hour, for the purpose of dissolving the woody parts which surround and contain the oil; after which the meal may be pressed in any well known manner of oil-pressing. The oil at first runs off clear: and clean, but the last oil contains much slime, which, if allowed to stand, will settle down after a time.

For the purpose of extracting the oil chemically, the best way will be to adopt the well-known apparatus of Mr. Lowenberg, and which is so well known that I do not consider it necessary to give a full description of it. It will be sufficient if I say that the extraction with this apparatus is made by the


Both of the means above described of procuring the oil have their adrantages. By expressing, the oil is obtained directly, and very little coloured; but this method does not give much oil, and the last oil expressed contains much slime, which will separate itself only by settling down slowly.

By the other mode of extraction, mearly all the oil cxisting in the corns is obtained, but the oil is very darkly coloured; nevertheless, it is clean and free of all slime.

Having thus described the invention and the manner of carrying it practically into effect, I would have it understood that I claim, under this Patent,-

1. The exclusive right of coating flesh and other articles of food with the oil obtained from the corns of grapes, in order to preserve them.
2. The exclusive right of selling flesh or other articles of food so prepared.

In witness whereof, I, the said Ferdinand Cassel, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this thirty* first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

FERDINAND CASSEL.
(L.s.)

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Ferdinand Cassel, this eighth day of August, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 16 July, 1870.
Sir,
The application of Mr. Ferdinand Cassel for Letters of Registration for "Improvements in the Prescrvation of Meat and other Articles of Food," hawing been referred to us, we lave examined the specification accompanying the same, and have the honor to report that we see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as prayed for.

We have, de.
J. SMITH.

Tref Principal Under Secretary.
CHAS. WATT.


[Registered on the 17 th day of August, 1870 , in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY His Excemeacy mile Right Hoyorable Somerset Richard, Fime of Bemome, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Comminder-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.
IO ALL IO WHOM JEESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:
WHEREAS Wildam Haldiy and Tsale Cifos, both of the city of Sydney, in the Colony of Now South Wales, Carriage-manufacturess, have by their Potition humbly represented to me that they are the authors or designers of a certain invention or improvement in mannfactures, that is to say, of an invention of a "Triction Brake," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hercunto amexed, and that ther, the said Petitioners, have deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the cxpense of granting these Tetters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four, and hive humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to them for a period of fourtcen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report farourable to the praycr of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to cxamine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thercon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said William Halley and latac Clyde, their executors, administrators, and assigus, the exclusive cnjoyment and adyantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and cxercise unto the said William IIalley and Isaac Clyde, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourten years from the date of these presents next and immedintely ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said William Halley and Isaac Clyde shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, recister the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Syducy, in the eaid Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused tho present Letters of Registration to be scaled with the scal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Govermment House, Syducy, in Now South Wales, this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

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BELMORE.

## Friction Brake.

SPECIFTCATION of a Friction Brake, proposed to be applied to Carriages of every description, for which, as herein described, and illustrated by the accompanying drawings, the undersigned seek the profection of Letters Patent.
IT is proposed to apply the Friction Brake to the nave or other portion of the hind whecls; to effect which, an angle-iron or other flanged hoop is secured to the nave or hubb, on which the friction strap grips or seizes when the break is applied, and which prevents the staap from rubbing against the hubb when loose.

One end of the friction strap is secured to a cranked stay or bracket on the hind axle, the other end working in a pin at end of short lever, as shown at $c$ in cularged detail on plan. This lever is depressed by means of a spindle, $c c$, and levers, with connecting rods, \&c., as usual, leading to a handle in front for working by the foot. When the short lever $c$, before referred to, is deprossed as above described, tho friction straps on both wheels are driwn tight over the hoops (before described) on the hubb of wheel, causing the wheels to stop altogcther aud drag along the ground, or merely putting an extra drag on them, as may be required, at the option of the driver. The break is returned to its original position (on liberating the haudle), by means of india-rubber spring acting on the back spindle; this effectually stops all rattle or other noise, which is such a great disadvantage in the prescont brake for private carriages.

The spindle $o$ o being continued across in one, the whole distance betwcen the wheols, and turning on its own centre, brings both the brakes into play at the same time, and in action has been proved to have extraordinary power over the wheels, there being no tendency to slip, even on the roughest roads. We therefore claim protection for the application of the friction strap, as above described, believing it to be superior in every respect to the old block brake applicd to the circumfercnce of the wheel.

WM. HALLET \& ISAAC CLYDE,
Carriage-manufacturers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to William Hailey and Isaac Clyde, this serenteenth day of August, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

$S i n$,
Having, in attention to the B.C. minute of the 4th instant, examined the plan and specifications accompanying the application for a Patent of Messrs. Halley and Clyde, for their invention of a new Brake for carriage-wheels, we have the honor to state that we see no objection to the prayer of the Petition being complied with.

> We have, de.,
> E. O. MORIAR'TY.
> CHAS. COWPER, Juxe.



# A.D. 1870, $23 r$ d August. No. 247. 

## IMPROVED METHOD OF EXTRACTING GOLD.

# LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Frederick Beer, for an improved Method of extracting Gold. 

[Registered on the 24th day of August, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY His Excellency the Rraift Honoramid Somerset Ricifard, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Now South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.
$T O$ ALL TO WHOM. THESE PRESENTS SHALJ, COME, greeting :
WHEREAS Frederick Beer, of the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Doctor of Medicine, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for an improved process of separating the Gold from its combination with the sulphites of other metals or minerals called mundic or pyrites, namely, of an invention of an improved method for saving all the Gold now lost (through imperfect amalgamation) with the "tailings," containing arsenical iron pyrites, copper pyrites, antimonial pyrites, and the sulphites of other metals, which said invention is more particularly described in the specification hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four, and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclnsive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the adrice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to mo by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Frederick Beer, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Fredcrick Beer, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and endcd: Provided always, that if the said Frederick Beer shall not, within threc days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court, at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
(5.s.)

BELMORE.

## SPECIFICATION.

I decompose and remove the sulphites completely, whilst submitting the crushed auriferons ore or rocks, or tailings, to a process of roasting in a reverberatory furnace, by the application of a hot air blast, or by passing also, towards the end of the operation, pure oxygen over the substance.

Oxygen having a great affinity for sulplur and its compounds, enters readily into combination with it, oxidising it, forming sulphurous acil gas and sulphuric acid, leaving the gold intact and frec, as it has but little affinity for this metal.

I line the imuer wall of the fire-place of $a$ reverberatory furnace with a coil of iron tubes, the one and of which opens into the basin containing the mass to be treated, which substance, when lrought by the heat of the fire to an incandescent state, is shut off from the flame and its gascous products by means of a slide. I then drive a current of heated air over it, through the other end of the tube, by menns of a bellows. When almost all the sulphites have been removed by that means, I complete the process, if required ; and, to ensure complete decomposition of all kinds of pyrites, to which the presence of the nitrogen of the air may have been $a$ hindrance, by passing a current of pure oxygen over it.

When treating arsenical iron pyrites, it will be advisable to attach a condensing chamber to the furnace, before the chimney, in order to precipitate the arsenical fumes.

I claim the application of hot air blast and of pure oxygen to the auriferous crushed compounds containing the various sulphites, whilst brought to au incandescent state in a reverberatory furnace, as the principle of my invention of an improved method for the better saring of gold in "tailings" of gold mines, inasmuch as, after this roasting process, all the gold can be obtained by amalgamation; butif I likc, I use super-hented steam as a substitute or supplement to the above process.

FREDERICK BEER, M.D., Ch., O.D.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Jrederick Beer, this twenty-third day of August, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORI.

Syduey, 26 July, 1870.
Sin,
The application of Dr. F. Beer for Letters of Registration for an "improved method of extracting Gold from auriferous rocks or tailings," having been referred to us, we have examined the specification accompanying the same, and have the honor to report that we see no objection to the issuc of Letters of Registration as prayed for.

We have, \&c.,
J. SMITH.

The Principal Under Shcrbtary.
CHAS. WATYI:


## A.D. 1870, 23 rd August. No. 248.

## MACHINE FOR GALVANIZING IRON.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to James Partridge, for a Machine for galvanizing Tron.

[Registered on the 25th day of Angust, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 1.6 Vic., No. 24.]


#### Abstract

 Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.


## TO ALI TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALI, COME, greeting:

Whereas James Partaluge, of Bathurst-street, in the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, hath by his Pctition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of a "Machine for galvanizing Fron," which is inore particularly described in the specification and diagram which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honoralle the Treasurer of the snid Colony of New Sonth Wales the sum of Twentr Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as requircd by the Acti of Council, sixtecntli Tictoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the cxclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Pectition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated thercin, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the adrice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me ly the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by thesc Letters of Registration grant nuto the said James Partridge, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoynucnt and advantage of the said invention or improvenent, for and during the term of fourtcen ycars from the date hereot; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Tames Partridge, his exccutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusice enjoyment and advintage thereof, for and during and unto the full cud and tern of fourteen years from the date of these prosents next and immediately ensuing: and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said James Partridge shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all adrantages whatsoever hereby grauted, shall cease and become void.

In withess whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and hare caused the presenti Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Syduey, in New South Wales, this twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousaud eight hundred and seventy.
(L.s.)

BELMORTE.
1-2 F

## Machine for galvanizing Iron.

## SPECIFICATION of a Machine for galvanizing Iron.

The machine, which is fixed in the inside of the galvanizing bath, and the greater part of which when in use is covered with molten metal, consists of circular plates or bars of wrought iron, of a sufficient thickness to prevent warping, fixed together at the ends by bolts and nuts counccted to two wells, also made of wrought iron, and which wells when in use are the only parts of the machine visible, and which are fixed to the circular plates or to the bars of iron before mentioned, as shown in the diagram annexed, giving a perspective view of the machine when not in use.

The principal adrantages to be derived from the use of this machine are, that iron can be galvanized better and speedier with this machine than by any other process, and with a smaller quantity of metal, and consequently a less consumption of fuel, aud is much safer for the workmen employed in the process.
P. T. 0.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to James Partridge, this twenty-third day of August, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 1 August, 1870.

## Sib,

The application of Mr. James Partridge for Letters of Registration for a "Machine for galvanizing Iron" having been referred to us, we have examined the specification accompanying the same, and have also inspected the apparatus at work, and we have now the honor to report that we see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as prayed for.

We have, se.,
J. SMITH.

JOHN WHITTON.
(Copy)
[248]
DIAGRAM referred to in annexed Specification.


In the above diagram, letters A represent the two wells, and letters $B$ the circular plates or bars of iron through which the iron to be galvanized is passed, going in at one of the wells and passing between the circular plates or bars of iron in the direction of the arrow shown, or vice vers $\hat{a}$, and passing out of the well at the other side, instead of dipping the iron in the metal as in the ordinary process.

This is the diagram referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to James Partridge, this twenty-third day of August, 1870.

A.D. 1870, 1 st September. No. 249.

## IMPROVED METHOD OF CONVERTING INTO MANURE ANIMAL SUBSTANCES AND PRODUCTS.

## Letters of Registration to George Foord, for an Improved Method of converting into Manure Animal Substances and Products.

[Registered on the 3rd day of September, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vict., No. 24.]


#### Abstract

BY His Excelleacy the Right Honorable Sompreft Richard, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Ner South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.


## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS Geonge Foord, of St. Kilda, in the Colony of Victoria, analytical chemist, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an incention of "an Improved Method of converting into Manure Animal Substances and Products," which is more particularly described in the specification which is hereunto amexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteen Victoria, number twentyfour; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvenent might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Esecutive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by theso Letters of Registration grant unto the said George Foord, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourtecn years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said George Foord, his executors, administrators, and assigus, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided alvays, that if the said George Foord shall not, within threc days after the granting of theso Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby grauted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of Nem South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
(L.s.)

## Improved Method of converting into Manure Animal Substances and Products.

## SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WIIOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, George Foord, of St. Kilda, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, send greeting:
WHEREAS I am desirous of obtaining Royal Letters Patent for securing unto me Fer Majesty's special license that I, my executors, administrators, and assigns, and such others as $I$ or they should at any time agree with, and no others, should and lavfully might, from time to time, and at all times during the term of fourteen years, to be computed from the day on which this instrument shall be left at the office of the Chief Secretary, mako, use, exercise, and rend within the Colony of New South Wales aud its Dependencies, an invention for "an Improved Method of conrerting into Manure Animal Substances and Products"; and in order to obtain the said Letters Patent I must, by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal, particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, and must also enter into the covenant hereinafter containcd: Now know ye, that the mature of the said invention, and the mamer in which the same is to be pesformed, is particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement, that is to say :-

The nature of my invention is the conversion of substances of animal origin into valuable and conomic fertilizing agents, in such in way as to render the substances so treated innocuous to health, preventing or arresting putrescent decay, without hindering their after decomposition in the soil, and in fact favouring their ready assimilation by the crop. For this purpose, for every ton of refuse flesh of: sheep or other animals, with or without bones, I take from two to five hundredweight of mineral acid, sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, together or separate, being most suitable; of these, I prefer the employment of sulphuric acid; on account of its relative cheapness in this market, and its peculiar efficiency for my object. I take in such case that kind of sulphuric acid known as oil of vitriol, of full commercial strength, that is to say, oil of vitriol of such a density as to weigh very nearly eighteen pounds six ounces aroirdupois, a litite more or a little less, per imperial gallon, or 1. take weaker sulphuric acid in relatively larger proportion, but I find the acid of the strength and kind mentioned to be more quickiy effective than any other. I place the meat as aforesaid with the acid, in an open or closed wooden or stone vat, or into a vat or vessel of wood or other conrenient material lined with lead. I find open vats or tanks to answer my purpose fully, and, on account of their ready accessibility, to be more convenient than closed vessels. I provide a lead pipe, descending in one of the angles of the vat, coiled on the bottom of the vat, plugged at the extremity of the coil, and perforated in the coiled portion with many small holes. Through this pipe I supply, from a steam boiler, steam at a convenient pressure. Thirty pounds per square inch I find to be a convenient working pressure for the proposed object, although it is not essential to work exactly at the pressure named. During the blowing-up of the steam in the rat, by the means described, the mass is gradually reduced, that is to say, the meat and bone are broken down in their textures, and the fatty substances, when these are present, rise to the top of the semifluid magma which results. After remoring the supernatant fat, the whole of the other constituents of the original meat are found to be reduced to the state of a more or less fluid brown paste, deficient of external organic form and of visible organic structure. The time requisite for this change under the combined influence of the steam and oil of vitriol depends on the scale of the operations, on the proportion and strength of the oil of vitriol used, on the comparative solidity of the animal substances treated, and on other similar and obvious conditions; but, as illustrating this point, I may mention that in a vat of vincty cubic feet capacity, with a charge of a ton of refuse meat, four hours of continuous steaming is amply sufficient for reducing the mass entirely, or almost ontirely, to the pulpy state.

The product of this operation, after the removal of the fat, may now be stove-dried at any temperature short of a carbonizing heat; $200^{\circ}$ Fabrenheit will be found effective for the purpose, and when dried, it will constitute a valuable fertilizing agent, rich in assimilable nitrogen and phosphorus compounds ; or it may be at once mixed with some absorbent substance-with bone-dust or with phosphatic guano; or "sombrerite," for example.

The product thus obtained can also be supplemented in its composition, whenever this is required, by admixture with Chilian nitre, or potash nitre, or with silicate of potash or sulphate of ammonia, or other mineral fertilizers, or other fertilizers not of mineral character or origin, according, in each case, to the special requirement of the soil and crops for which the manure is iutended, and in conformity with modern prevalent views concerning fertilizing agents, and as set forth in works concerning the chemistry of husbandry.

Towards the close of the reduction by oil of ritriol in the mamer just described, if common salt or salt waste, or chloride of potassium or chloride of ammonium, or other soluble chloride, be carefully added to the contents of the vat, hydrochloric acid will be liberated; and, if also sesquinoxide of manganese be added with the salt, there will be also elimination of free chlorine. Such additions, in small proportions, at this stage of the operation, are in certain cases beneficial, especially so when only a minimum quantity of oil of vitriol (say one-tenth the weight of the meat) has been employed; or free hydrochloric acid may be added in place of a soluble chloridc. When these additions are made, the free hydrochloric acid or chlorine conduces to the protection of the product from the attack of insects, and from consequent putrefactive change during the after drying operation. Concerning this point, it is proper to explain that the product obtained as described, even without the additions of chlorides or hydrochloric acid with oxide of manganese, is but little prone to putrefactive change, scarcely at all so after being brought to the dry state; but when only a minimum of oil of vitriol has been used, or when by the after addition of a guano rich in carbonate of lime, the acid has been almost completely neutralized, the mass during the drying operation is more or less subject to the attacks of certain forms of insect life; and to prevent these, the addition of small proportions of salt or its equivalent as indicated, with or without peroxide of manganese, may be practised.

When the waste meat contains bone, or when bone phosphate is afterwards added to the reduced meat, either as phosphatic guano or bone phosphate, the oil of vitriol performs a double function; first, that of reducing the organic texture of the meat in the manner alrcady described, and secondly, that of decomposing the bone phosphate with liberation of soluble bi-phosphate of lime, according to the well known decomposition so commonly practised by the artificial manure maker in the production of the so-called "superphosphate" of commerce.

## Improved Method of converting into Manure Animal Substances and Products.

In the case of employing phosphatic guano as an absorbent and supplement to the reduced flesh manure, it is best to choose those samples of guano which are on the one hand rich in phosphates, but which are at the same time free or almost free from coral debris, marine shells, or other constituents rich'in carbonate of lime. When much lime carbonate is present, it is decomposed by the oil of vitriol in preference to the bono phosphate, and in such case the full benefit of the oil of vitriol is not obtained. However, in all cases in which there are economic reasons for the use of such guano containing carbonate of lime, i. is only necessary to use an excess of oil of vitriol proportionate to the carbonate of lime concerned, allowing in such cases, for the ascertained quantity of carbonate of lime present, an excess amounting to its own weight of oil of vitriol of full commercial strength (specific gravity 1.84 ), which will be a little more than the theoretical proportion for its saturation. In such cases, the oil of vitriol over and above the amount disposed of in the decomposition of the carbonate of lime will go to form gypsum and soluble bi-phosphate of lime, whether from bones in the meat or from the phosphates of bone-ash or guano or other phosphatic material afterwards added in the course of operations.

Although I have mentioned the use of stean blown into the wat for aiding the reducing action of the oil of vitriol, I wish it to be understood that a result virtually the same as that already described by me may be obtained by a direct bottom heat in a suitable lead-lined or stone tank or vessel of earthenware, or of other materials, such as are well known to be suitable, and which are in common use by the chemical manufacturer, for operations in which the use of mineral acids, especially of sulphuric acid, is concerned; or stenm heat may be employed, by use of closed imperforate coils of stcam pipes immersed in the vat, or by a jacketed vessel or vat of material suitable to the special requirement as aforesaid; but in working with a battom heat, or with a stcam jacket, or close coil conducting steam through, but not into immediate contact with tis contents of the vat, or in any of the well-known modes of applying heat, other than that of blowing ste:an into the contents of the vat in manncr hereim first described, it will be advisable to add, from time to time, as much water as will approximately represent that of the condeused steam in those cases in which the vat is blown up by steam, as already in the first instance described.

The method described is applicable for the treatment not only of waste meat, as already mentioned, but also for the treat.ment of cutire carcasses of sheep, oxen, and horses, and indeed, generally for the carcasses of other land animals; in which applications of this method it will generally be found convenicnt and economical to skin such carcasses before treatment in the rat; and it will facilitate operations, if the carcasses are opened, if the skull is cloven by division of the palate at least, and if the thick muscles are scored ; although this outlay of labour, favouring the rapidity of the operation, is not indispeasable; for the combined effect of the acid and steam is such that the carcasses entire, with viscera and offal, are resolved into a supernatant layer of fat, and an underlying dark brown magma, products of the disorganization of the animal fabric.

In addition to the particular uses already specified, the proposed mothod is of the widest application. Whatcyer of auimal origin is susceptible of putrefactive decay can be arrested in any stage of that decay by the proposed treatment; such substances can also be kept for the proposed treatment, until it is convenient to convert them in the manuer described. They can be thus kept by preparatory immersion in a bath of the dilute acid, from which they may be at any time transferred to the converting vat. Cetacea, soals, fish, and the waste of fisheries, may be treated with equal effect by the means as already described for waste meat and for the carcasses of land animals ; and sea-birds, those which yield oil especially, are in like manner available under the proposed treatment.

In describing the nature of my invention, I wish to point out particularly that there are two aspects in which its value and nature may be vicied: lst, hygienic application, that, namely, in which the use of oil of vitriol or other equivalent mineral acid, or equivalent chemical mixture as described, is adopted as a disinfectant, whereby large bulks of animal refuse, blood, offal, slaughter-yard drainage, excreted and animal refuse generally, may be treated, and at the same time rendered innocuous to the public health; and 2udly, its technical application, namely, the use of oil of vitriol, in conformity with economical conditions for breaking domn the structure of organic matters of animal origin, so as to separate the fatty constituents, at the same time reducing all the other constituents to a state fit for manure, and so that the sulphuric acid, wholly or in part, after this first office, conduces to the elimination of soluble phosphates.

In elucidation of this distinction, it is proper to explain that, in the use of carbolic and cresylic acids, of wood kreasote, and of similar disinfectants and deodorants, applyiug them to animal refuse, the after employment of fertilizers of the materials treated with such chemicals is in no way assisted by the presence of the chemicals themselves ; but in my proposed treatment with sulphuric acid or its equivalent as specifici, allhough the putrefactive decay is arrested, and all volatile offensive matters are fixed, the product is peeuliarly suited for gradual decay in the soil, in such a way as to yield plant food to the crop.

In the practice of my invention, which essentially hinges on the use of oil of vitriol, or of equivalent mineral acids, for breaking down the structure of matters of aminal origin, and in the after partial or entire application of the same acin, for eliminating soluble phosphates from ordinary bone phosphates, the mamiral products thus obtained are, in the dry state, so little prone to putrefactive change that, when properly packed, they are unobjectionable as cargo, and thcy may therefore be conveyed by ship or land carriage to any market or agricultural centre in which they happen to be in demand. The proposed method, in fact, promises the means of collecting phosphatic and nitrogenous plant food from broad tracts of grazing lands, and of conveying them in a concentrated form into districts where they will become availablo for raising soils to the arable condition, or for the maintenance of arable soils. The whole carcass collected from grazing lands cin be rendered portable by the method specified, and can be placed at the disposal of arable soils, or any parts of the carcass not in demand for othcr applications can be so disposed of, and at the same time one of the most intolerable burdens attending the treatment of animal wastes can be removed, in conformity with conditions considered necessary for preserving the public health.

In specifying the details illustrating the manuer in which this invention is to be applied and carried out, I wish it to be understood that I do not claim any of the familiar operations therein adapted to the carrying into practice of the aforesaid invention; thus, I do not claim the steam heating or the bottom heating of the vats, nor the addition of oil of vitriol or other acids to bone phosphate for the

## Improved Method of converting into Manure Animal Substances and Products.

elimination of soluble bi-phosphate of lime; neither do I confine my practice to such mechanical and other subsidiary dctails as are above described; but what I claim as my invention is, substantially the use of oil of vitriol or other equivalent mineral acid, such as hydrochloric acid, or of any mixture the acid character of which springs from a foundational use of oil of vitriol, for the treatment of animal refuse and matters of animal origin, whether the amimal matiers be or be not mixed with substances or matters not of animal origin; and 1 claim the use of these for producing manness rich in assimilable nitrogen and phosphorus compounds, and their employment for the proposed object, in a manner according with requirements for the public health.

And I do hereby, for myself, my heirs, cxecutors, and administrators, covenant with Her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, that I believe the snid invention to be a new invention as to the public use and exercise thereof, and that I do not know or believe that any other person than myself is the true and first inventor of the said invention, and that I will not deposit these presents at the office of the Chiof Secretary with any such knowledge or belief as last aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventr.

GEORGE FOORD.
Signed, sealed, and delivered, \}
in the presence of
Errderici G. Moutie,
Sol. and Notary Public, Melbourne.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to George Foord, this first day of September, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 4 August, 1870.
Sili,
The application of Mr. George Foord for Letters of Registration for " an Improved Method of converting into Manure Animal Substances and Products," having been referred to us, we bave examined the specification accompanying the same, and have the honor to report that we see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as prayed for.

We have, \&c.,<br>J. SMITH.<br>CHAS. WATT.

Ter Principal Under Secretary.


## A.D. 1870, 26th September. No. 250.

# IMPROVED METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR OBTAINING A REDUCTION OF TEMPERATURE. 

# LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to John Andrew Edwards, for an improved Method and Apparatus for obtaining a Reduction of Temperature. 

[Registered on the 29th day of September, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic. No. 24.]

BY His Excellevcy the Riget Hoyorable Sonfriset Richard, Earl of Belmone, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander.in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

Whereas Join Andrew Emwards, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, gentleman; hath by his Petition humbly represented to mo that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manulactures, that is to say, of an "Invention for an improved Method and Apparatus for obtaining at Reduction of Temperature by the expansion of air and permanent gas, with a view to the preservation of articles of food, the manufacture of ice, and the cooling of liquids and rooms," which is more particularly described in the specification marked $A$, and the two sheets of drawings marked $B$ and C respectively, all of which are hercunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twonty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expeuse of granting thicse Letters of Registration, as required by the Acti of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said iurention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And $\hat{\text { I }}$, being willing to give encouragement to all invontions aud improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and havivg received a report farourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and cousider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, an pleased, with the advice of the Trecutire Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by theso Letters of Registration grant unto tho said John Andrew Edwards, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hercof; to have, hold, aud exercise unto the said John Andrew Fdwards, his esecutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end aod term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said John Andrew Edwards shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydnev, in the said Colonv of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby grauted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I havo hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Syduey, in New South Wales, this twenty-sixth day of Soptember, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

## (..s.)

BELMORE.

## SPECIFICATION.

## A.

Particlelars of Metiod ANj Apparayus.
My now arrangement can be worked by hand or by a steam-engine. The compression of air or gas is effected by the hydraulic ram in a large hydraulic cylinder, sphere, or ellipse.

The ram has two outlets, one at the bottom the other at the top; each is fitted with a flange, a junction pipe, and stopcock. A force pump and a bydraulic pump are connected with the lower outlet. A hollow sphere is attached to the upper outlet by the upper junction; it is of much less cubical content than the ram. The upper stopeock beiug opened to allow a free passage of air from the ram to the sphere, water is pumped into the ram by the force-pump driving the air upwards into the sphere and compressing it there. When the resistance of the compressed air becomes too great for the power of tho force-pump, the hydraulic pump is used to complete the comprossion. When the ram is filled with water, all the air it contained at first is compressed into the sphere, where it is confined by a stopcock.

The sphere is then detached from the ram and submerged in a frigorific mixture; it is next connected with a close vessel of cubical content equal to that of the ram, or nearly so, from which the atmosphere has been exhausted. The compressed air is then allowed to enter the vacuum, and it then becomes a cooling medium.

For cooling rooms and liquids, an arrangement may be made by which they may be cooled by the expansion of the air by direct application, or by the expanded air being conveyed in tubes or pipes passing round or through the ressels containing fluids, or round or through rooms.

Steam or any other power, horse, mill, waterfall, water-wheel, windmill, hand-power, may be used for working the apparatus.

Another arrangement of the apparatus may be used. The water being pumped into the ram as before, the air is conveyed by a pipe to the small sphere not affixed to the top of the ram, but placed on the same basement as the ram, or in any conreniont position, and submerged in a cooling misture.

As the compression of the air and heat is gradual, the cooling also of the compressed air is gradual by the cooling mixture, and the cooling is effected almost as rapidly as the heating; when sufficiently cooled, it is passed to the congelator or vessel in which the freezing takes place.

The freezing of water or of articles of food may be effected without the use of an air-pump, butin that case a loss of cooling medium takes place.

Imestration-Diagrabr I.
Suppose the ram to contain twenty cubical feet of atmospheric air and the sphere to contain one cubic foot of the same, when the water has filled the ram, the twenty feet of atmospheric air have been compressed into the smaller sphere, which will then contain twenty-one feet of air; and not only this, but as much sensible heat as is due naturally to twenty-one cubical feot of air; the compressed air is therefore twenty-one times hotter than the atmospheric air. When the smaller sphere with the compressed air is submerged in the cold bath, it parts with its excess of heat, and is rapiuly cooled to the temperature of the atmospliere. It then contains tuenty-one feet of air, but only as much heat as is due to one cubic foot of air.

A ressel (the congelator) containing the water or material to be frozen or cooled is provided. Its cubical content is equal or nearly equal to that of the ram, that is, twenty cubical feet; it is made of iron, with a cover made to be air-tight, and it is corered with a matcrial very slightly couductive of heat, or enclosed in a wooden case rendered slightly conductive of heat. A shallow vessel containing strong sulphuric acid is placed on the floor of the congelator; tho cover being closed, the smaller sphero with the compressed air cooled is attached to it by a junction tube; the stopcock being opened, the compressed air by its expansion passes at once into the congclator aud fills it. The congelator then contains twenty feet of air, the quantity due to its cabical contents, but only as much heat (or nearly so) as is due to one cubic foot of air, that is, it is twenty times as cold as the atmospheric air. The temperature thus lowered converts water to ice, and all matters containing aqueous fluid and within the congelator are frozen almost instantancously.

As soon as the cooled air is brought into comnection with the water in the congelator, the water gives out large masses of vapour; this, if not checked, exerts such pressure on the water's surface as to stop evaporation. Sulphuric acid is not liable to sensible evaporation, and it has a strong affinity for water; it seizes on the water in suspension as vapour and holds it fast, the evaporation goes on, and with it the cooling process.

The man has an escape pipe for the escape of the water that bas been used for compressing the air, and this water is conveyed to a tank, and may be used again for a second compression.

If the air is very much compressed the sulphuric acid may be dispensed with.

## Key to Dragram I.

Let A be a hollow sphere 4 feet 8 inches in diameter, cubical content 20 feet nearly. $B$ be a smaller hollow sphere, 15 inches in diameter, cubical content 1 foot.
$C^{1}$, a force-pump for water, with lever handle.
$\mathrm{C}^{2}$, hydraulic pump.

- D, stopcock admitting or shatting off water from pump.

E , stopeock admitting or confining air in B .
T, escape tube and stopeock.
$\mathbf{G}$, the congelator containing material to be refrigerated and sulphuric acid.
H, union for stopeock.
I, junction tube.
The stopcock $D$ being open, water is pumped through $D$ (open) into sphere $A$, driving the air above it; the pumping is continued till $A$ is filled, $B$ then contains all the air orgivally in $A$, that is, 20 cubic feet +1 foot, its own content; $E^{\prime}$ is then closed, and $B$ detached from $A$ and cooled in a frigorific mixture; it is then connected with $G$ congelator by $H, G$ is then exhausted by use of air pump connected with $\bar{K}$, and $H$ being opened, the compressed air passes into $G$ and congelation ensues, $F$ is opened and the water capes from $A$, and $F$ being again closed, the ram $A$ is again ready for service.

## obtaining a Reduction of I'emperature.

## Inlustration.-Diagram IL.

The sphere is placed on the same basement as the ram. A pipe unites the ram and the sphere. Water being pumped into the ram, the air is compressed in the sphere immersed in the cooling mixture, and when cooled to the temperature of the atmosphere or lower, is conveyed by a pipe to the congelator, and there expanded.

Key ro Diagram MI.
A, the ram.
B , small sphere in vessel M with cooling mixture.
C , connecting pipe with stopcocks $\mathrm{D} \mathrm{D}^{1}$.
E, pipe with stopcock $0 O^{\prime}$ comneeting small sphere with congelator.
FFFEF, guddles for holding vessels with water or articles of food.
Water being pumpod into $A$, the air is driven through pipe $C$ into $B$, and condensed there and cooled by frigorific mixture. $D^{1}$ being ciosed and $O O$ being opened, the cooled air is conveyed to $G$, where it is expanded and becomes the freezing medium.
N.B.-In freezing meat and articles of food, as these contain a comparatively small portion of nqueous fluid, the sulphuric acid is not used.

## Packting Process.

The articles of food having been congelated by the above-mentioned process for preservation, they are packed in ice in cases of wood, rendered non-conductive of heat except of very high temperature. The cases are framed so that tho sides forming the width of the cases fit into grooves in tho longitudinal sides, and the top and bottom into grooves in the four sides, just as the top of a groove box slides into its grooves.

The cascs being framed but not the together, they are submerged in a strong solution of silicate of soda, or of pearlash dissolved in as much water as will hold it in solution, or in a thick mixture of gypsum and water.

The solution is contained in a strong iron vessel, closed on all sides except at a narrow opening of convenient length which is provided with a cover made to fit air-tight. The cover being hermetically closed, the air above the solution is exhausted, and the expansion of the air in the pores of the wood frees it from the pores, and it passes in bubbles to the space above the solution. The atmosphere is then allowed to enter the vessel, and its pressure forces the solution into the empty pores. The wood is then dried, and receives a coat of the solution of silicate of soda; it afterwards las three coats of lime-wash a strong solution of gypsum, and a second coat of solution of silicate of soda.

The cases are then put together with pins of wood prepared in the same mannor as the frames. The articles of food are placed in alternate layers of ice, broken small and shaken into the interstices. The cases being filled, the upper layer of ice is sprinkled with water, the case is put into a close vessel and a blast of freezing air is thrown on it; the contents of the caso are then converted into a solid mass of frozen matter. The cover is affixed and hermetically sealed. I't is then packed in an outer case somewhat larger, prepared in the same way as the inside one, and the space below, around, and above it, is filled up with either finely powdered gypsum, feathers, wood-ashes, sheep's wool, the fur of animals, fibres of bark, dry sawdust, or powdered charconl. The outside of the outer case may be covered with a pigment of bright yellow clay mixed with sizo water, and again conted with a solution of silicate of suda.

Having thus stated the principle of my invention and the arrangement of the apparatus, I declare that I claim specially as my invention-Firstly, the expansion of the compressed air in a vacuum; secondly, the arrangement of the apparatus for cooling compressed air in a cooling mixture after compression and detached from the ram, and also by submersion in a conling mixture during the process of compression; thirdly, the method of rendering wood partially non-conductive.

JNO. A. EDWARDS.
This is the specification, marked A, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to John Andrew Edwards, this twenty-sixth day of September, 1870.

BELMORE.

REPORT.
Electric Telegraphs, Chicf Ofice,
Sydney, 26 August, 1870.
Sir,
In reference to the Petition of John Andrew Edwards, for Letters of Registration for "an improved Method and Apparatus for obtaining a Reduction of Temperature by the expansion of air and permanent gas, with a view to the preservation of articles of food, the manufacture of ice, and the cooling of liquids and rooms," we have the honor to report that we have examined the drawing and specification, and see no reason to object to Letters of Registration being granted.

We have, \&c.,
J. SMITH.

The Princtipal Under Secretarx.
E. C. CRACKNELL.
Thes in thi Sheet of Drawings marlird B, weferred to in the Edwards, this fwentr sixth. Luy of September, 1870.

A. Ahollon tphere, 4feet $8^{i n}$ in dicam:, conterat 20 cubrical feet nerrly:
B. A smallerhollow sphere, 15 inches in diamer conteret 1 cubic foot
C! A Force purrup wilh lever hanalle
C? Hydraulic pump
DD. Stopecocks aclenitting or shutling of mater frompurnipi EEE. Scoporcks udinitting or conArirggairin B. F. Escupe tube with stopook.
C. Conyelalor containing material tobe refiger H. Uruion for scopjeocks.
B'. Sruall sphere delacked.

1. Junction Tube. K.Airpumpjunction.

> Belinore.
$108$
A. The Ram.
B. Sphere for conderesed wir in Freexing Mixture
C. Pipe conreying air from $A$ to $B$.
D. Stop cock.
F. Junction ube for Sphere and Congelator:

FFFFF. Gridelles for muterressels curch articles of food.
C. Congelutor.
M. Vessel with cooling Mixixture

Tho A. Edwards.


This is the Sheet of Dramings martied $C$, referred to in the urniexed Letters of Registration granted to Uohn Ardrew Edwards, this twenty - sixth duy of $S$ epvember, 1870.
Belmore.
$110$


## A.D. 1870, 18th October. No. 251.

## IMPROVEMENT IN QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINERY.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to William Edmund Smith and Edward Albert Smith, for Improvement in Quartz-crushing Machinery.

[Registered on the 21st day of October, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY His Exchleency the Rigit Honorable Somerget Richard, Earl of Beimone, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Priry Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## TO ALI. TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WItereas Winliam Edmoxd Smitit and Edward Adbart Smity, both of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, have by their Petition humbly represented to me that they are the authors or designers of a certain invention or improvement iu manufactures, that is to say, of an invention or improvement in crushing Quartz or other hard substances, for extracting Gold therefrom, which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed, and that they, the said Petitioners, have deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Trenty Pounds stcrling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four, and bave humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said incention or improvement might, be secured to them for a period of fourteen years: And $I$, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and hapring received a report farourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, an pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in excrcise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Willian Edmund Smith and Edward Albert Smith, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and adrantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said William Edmund Smith and Edward Albert Smith, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourtcen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said William Edmund Smith and Edward Albert Smith shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper: oflice in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Iretters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hercunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand cight hundred and seventy.

## Improvement in Quartz-crushing Machinery.

SPECIFICATION of Improvements in Machinery for Crushing Quartz for extracting Gold thercfrom, with Plan annexed.

The plan is drawn to a scale of onc foot to an inch for a large size two stamper battery machine, to be worked by steam power or water power.

All the frame and stampers (iron-shod) of this machine to be iron-bark or bor, barrel cedar wood of this Colony, and all so durable as will last upwards of fifty years. Frame to be fastencd together with wrought-iron plates and nut and screw bolts. Agrceable io scale in plan, the stampers to be each seven feet in length, and the lower end of stamper to be twelve inches square, and shod with wrought-iron, and riveted on the stampers with inch bolts in countersink holes in shoe; the weight of each stamper to be 6 cwt., and the stampers being of an clongated form will strike the quartz with a great momentum, and to be made to crush as much in quantity of quartz with the same power and time as a battery of five stampers in present nse, thereby a great saring in cost of purchase, and also a great difference in weight in conveyance, and no danger of breakage.

Smaller machines to be made to work by horse-power or manual labour.
Horse-power machines to be worked with cog-wheel on end of axle, and attached to a cog-wheel on one cnd of an iron shaft; the other end of shaft to be fitted with a cog-wheel, and to work in a wheel in an iron frame, attached to an axle with a lever. The horses attached to the lover walk round the frame and set stampers in motion.

Machine for manual labour to be worked with cog-wheel on one end of axde to a cog-wheel on a spindle with au iron handle at each end of spindle; the spindle to revolve in plummer boxes, as also the axle of barrel, and to be worked by two or more mon. These machines are very suitable for holders of small claims.

Portable machines most serviceable for prospectors, to be worked by one man, with an iron handle fixed on oue end of axle to set the stampers in motion, to be more fully explained hereafter.

Fig. 1 in plan represents tho front elevation of the aforcsaid machine for crushing quartz. A.Two wood stampers shod with wrought-iron, as shown in fig 5 in plan. B.-Three wood vertical guides for stampers to slide against. C.-Two wood horizontal guides, bolted to vertical guides, for stampers to slide between. D.-Sill wood, vertical guides and diagonal braces bolted to it, and forms lower part of frame. E.-Two wood diagonal braces, to prevent frame from racking. F.-hront of boxes, 4-in. cedar or fir plank. G.-Three wrought-iron plates, 3 in . by t , bolted through into plates back of boses with five 1 -in. nuts and screw bolts in each plate. H.-Two gratings by which the quartz is discharged from boxes, after being crushed and washed out by rush of water from a tank fixed at back of frame. Gratings to be made of brass plate $\frac{1}{4}$ of an in. in thickncss and 2 in . wide, aud a space of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an in. between each plate, and rivetcd together in an iron frame, and to be fixed so the quartz do not go near it till crushed, and to be taken out when required. I.-Two openings above gratings with doors for charging boxes with quartz for crushing. K.-Two wrought-iron knees bolted to sill and diagoual braces. L.-1-in. wrought-iron nut and screw bolts, to secure frame together. W.-Wrought-iron plates 3 in. in thickness and width of sill, and inbedded therein, for crushing quartz upon.

Fig. 2 in plan represents the back clevation of machiue. A.-Two wood stampers, shod with wrought iron. B.-Vertical guides. C.-Horizontal guides. D.-Sill. E.-Diagonal braces. M.Back of boses. N.-Two openings for admitting water into the boses. As the stanpers are up, the water rushes from the openings into the boxes and washes the crushed quartz and gold through the gratings in front of machine on to a copper plate ontside; and runs down the ripple board; the water to be supplied from a tank fixed at back of frame, with pipes, hose or shute; water to supply the tank to be pumped from a well, water-hole, reservoir, or creek. O.-Barrel cedar. P.-Cogs on barrel. R.-Cog on stamper. W.-Wrought-iron plate on sill for crushing quartz upon.

Fig. 3 in plan reprosents the side elevation of the machine-the dotted lines. X shows the frame-work of the machine, barrel, cogs, stampers, sill, and wrought-iron plate, in plain lines, so as to be better shown. A.-Stanper wood, and wrought-iron shod, as shown in fig. 5 . 0 .-Barrel cedar, and to be made in two thickuesses, to admit of axle nad cogs to be imbedded into and bolted together with nut and screw bolts. S.-Wrought-ixou axle, 3 in. square, fixed through barrel, to be turned near each end, to recolve in plummer boses on frame, a ${ }^{3}$-in. hole to be drilled half way of asle, and a bolt to be through axle and barrel, to prevent twisting in barrel. R.-Two cogs on stampers, wood and plated with iron ; the one in plain lines is fixed to the stamper that is raised, the one in dotted lines is fixed to stamper that is down; one stamper is made to fall before the other is attempted to be raised. P.-Four cogs, wood, and plated with brass (that portion that projects the barrel) ; each (two cogs) is imbedded in the barrel and iron axle fixed through them, and forms four cogs on barrel, and so placed in barrel as to raiso each stamper alternately twice during one revolution of the barrel. T.--Plummer boses for axle to revolve in. The barrel to be turned round (by steam or other power) by a crank on one cad of axle (as shown in fig. 4); the opposite end of axle to be of sufficient length so as to couple another battery to the axle; one revolution of the barrel will cause the stampers to make four strikes, and twenty revolutions of harrel per minute will make cighty strikes with the two stampers per minute, at a fall nearly 20 -in. on the quartz; and the stampers being of an clongated weight, will strike the quartz with a great momentum, and estimated to crush between three and four tons of quartz per hour.

Fig. 4 represents the plau of machine, showing barrel, cogs, axle, and crank attached, boses for crushing quartz in, and part of frame of machine. O.- 3harrel. P.-Cogs. V.-Axle. U.-Crank on end of arle. Y.-Plummer boxes. Z.-Two boxes for crushing quartz in, and be lined with thin brass plate.

Fig. 5 in plan showing wood stamper with wrought-iron shoe fixed and fastened to stamper with eight 1 -in. iron bolts, riveted into countersunk holes in sloe. R.-Cog on stamper. D.-Sill. W.-wrought-iron plate, 3 in. in thickness to crush quartz upon.

The scantling of frame and stampers, also iron-work as stated, is for the size of a machine in plan drawn to a scale of 1 foot to an inch; but larger or smaller machines, the scantling of frame, stampers, and also iron-work, will be made suitable for machines agreeable to size and power required.

## Improvement in Quartz-crushing Machinery.

The aforesaid improvements in machinery for crushing quartz consists in the following properties, viz:-

The framework of the aforcsaid machine, and also stampers (wrought-iron shod), vertical guides, horizontal guides, and sill, to be iron-bark or box-wood, cedar barrel, all wood of this Colony, and so durable as will last upwards of fifty years. The iron-work to be all wrought-iron, nut and screw bolts, and plates to secure the frame together and axle and crank.

Also the application and mode of working two stampers to form one battery, and to be made to crush as much in quantity of quartz with the same power and time as a battery of five stampers in present use, thereby a great saving in cost of purchase, and also a great difference in weight in conveyance, and also no danger of breakage.

- Machines to be made to crush any (reasomable) quantity of quartz, agreeable to sizo and power, required; to be worked by steam power, water power, horse power, or manual labour.

Machines for steam or water power, as aforesaid stated, to be made to crush from three to four tons of quartz per hour, horse power from $\frac{2}{2}$ ton to a ton and a half of quartz per hour. Manual labour, suitable for small claim-holders, $\frac{2}{2}$ ton of quartz per hour.

Portable machines, scrvicable for prospectors, would be more likely to benefit the Colony, and be the means of employing labour more so than other speculations.

These portable machines, the frame to be made of wood, and put together with nut and screw bolts, and easily taken apart when required; the two stampers to be wood and shod with irou, to be 3 fect in length, and the weight to be 25 lbs . each. Frame and stampers complete for working, to be not more weight than $1 \frac{1}{4}$ cwt, and can be taken to pieces and put in a pair of wicker hampers, and strapped across a horse or mule's back--tho stampers in one hamper and the frame in the other hamper; and this machine could be putit together in one quarter of an hour, ready for use when required. The hampers to be lined with tin or zinc, and ass soon as a reef is found the hampers would be serviceable across the horse's back to convey water from the nearest creek or water-hole for working the machinc and washing out the gold, and with such a machinc parties might find valuable reefs and know the value of the quartz a few hours after discovery.

These machines, to be made to work by one man and crush tbree to four hundredweight of quartz per hour, and the amount of purchase money but trifling.

Summary of advantages in the aforesaid Improved Quartz-crushing Machinery :-
Durability and strength of materials.
Superior mode of working two stampers in one battery, and so powerful in their operations.
Easily and quickly put together.
Easily repaired when required.
Small in quantity of materials.
Lightness in weight for conveyance, and no danger of breakage.
Small cost of purchase, and could be made and at work in so short a time, and be the means of giving great employment to labour and also open out the Colony.
We make no claim to the invention of stampers, nor to an iron axle, or plummer boxes, or crank, or iron handle, or to extracting or amalganating the gold from guartz when crushed.

Ail we claim as inventors of improvements in quartz-crushing machinery is as follows :-
The application of two stampers to form one battery, and the mode of raising and letting fall the stampers for crushing quartz, as shown and fully described in fig. 3 and fig. 4 in plan annexed.

Bathurst, August 9th 1.870.
WILLIAM EDMOND SMITH.
EDWARD. ALBERT SMITH.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to William Edmund Smith and Edward Albert Smith, this eighteenth day of October, 1870.

## REPORT.


#### Abstract

Office of Harbours and Rivers, 23 May, 1870. Sir,


Having in attention to your B.C. minute No. 70-3,521, examined the plan and specification of Improvement in Machinery for crushing Quartz or other hard substances for extracting Gold or other metals therefrom, accompanying the application of Messrs. Wm. Edmd. Smith and Edward Albert Smith for Letiers of Registration to secure the same, we are of opinion that the prayer of the Petition may be granted, as far as regards the arrangement and dimensions of parts shown on the drawings, and the character of the materials described in the specifications.

[^4]
## Improvenent in Quartiz-crushing Machinery.

Application of Messrs. W. E. and E. A. Snith for Jetters of Registration for Improvements in Quartz-crushing Míachinery.
Memo.-The Honorable the Solicitor General having reported that Jetters of Registration, in the modified form recommended in our report of the 23 rd May, in this case ought not to be issued, but recommending that the examiners should report absolutely for or against,-we have now the honor, under the circumstances, to report against the application as it stauds.

The plan generaly is based upon a method of crushing quart\% and other stove long, linown, and extensively (almost miversally) for this purpose practised; but the particular arrangement of materials and parts ik, as far as we are aware, novel; in so far, therefore, as the latter qualities are concerned, the application for Letters of Registration might have been grauted as recommended by us.

As however the specification goes far beyoud the plan, and would secm to imply that other matters and things beyond those shown in the drawings were intended to be patented, we felt bound to make the linitation referred to.

If the applicant strictly confines his specification to a description of the drawings, or such modifications of them as can be clearly understood, we should see no objection to recommending a compliance with the prayer of the Petition.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { We have, de., } \\
& \text { E. O. MORIARTY. } \\
& \text { CHAS. WATI!. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## FURTHER REPORT.


#### Abstract

Office of Harbours and Rivers, Sydney, 5 September, 1870. Str, We have the honor to state, for the information of the Honorable the Chief Secretary, that we see no objection to the prayer of tho Petitioners, Messrs. W. E. Smith and 1. A. Smith, for Leetters of Registration for Improvements in Machinery for crushing Quartz for cxiracting Gold therefrom, as set forth and illustrated in the accompanying amended specifications of 9 th August, 1870 , and in the plans being grauted.

The Princtpal Untier Skcretary.

We have, \&c., E. O. MORIARTY. CHAS. WATT.





## A.D. 1870, 21st October. No. 252.

## IMPROVED METHOD OF TREATING TANNIN-YIELDING TREES, \&c.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to George Alfred Bartleet, for an Improved Method of treating Tannin-yielding Trees, \&c.

 [Registered on the 22nd day of October, 1870 , in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]BY His Excellenct the Right Hoyorable Somerset Richard, Eart of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## TO ATL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

Whereas George Alfred Bartleet, of Adelaide, in the Province of South Australia, merchant, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the anthor or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "An Improved Method of treating Tanvin-yielding Trees, Shrubs, and Plants," which is more particularly described in the specification which is hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Theasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Jetters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said George Alfred Bartleet, his exccutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said George Alfred Bartleet, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive cujoyment; and advantage thereof, for and during and unfo the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said George Alfred Bartleet shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in tle said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whercof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Jetters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred annd seventy.
(L.S.)

BELMORE.

## Improved Method of treating Tannin-yielding Trees, \&o.

## THE SPECIFLOAMION referred to in the foregoing Petition.

Improved method of treating 'Lumin-yieluing Trees, de., for the purpose of producing an extract for the use of Thuners.
Lettens of Registration to George Alfred Bartleet, of Adelaide, in the Province of South Australia, merchant, for an invention for "An improved method of treating Tamun-yielding Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, for the purpose of producing an extract for the use of Thaners."

I propose to operate on the bark, leaves, or other parts of all tammin-yielding trees, shrubs, or phants, containing the tamin matter, and specially those of the mimosa or black wattle, for the purpose of extract-

- ing the tannin matter contained therein, and I proceed as follows:-

1st. I grind in a suitable mill the materials in question to a moderately fine state, preferubly to about the condition of coarse sawdust.

2nd. I subject the materials so ground or ragged to the action of steam or water heated to a suitable temperature in vats or other appropriate vessels, which maceration 1 repeat till all the tanning material has been extracted from the matters under treatment, and the residual woody matters I then press and dry for fuel, or otherwise treat for the manufacture of paper.

3rd. The liquor or infusion of tannin, tamic acid, or other taming agent obtained by the last-named mothod, I then proceed to purify and in part decolourize, by cansing it either to percolate through or thoroughly mix with it by aritation, common fire-clay, or potter's clay, or other suitable carth or minerals, in a state of dry powder, which carries down any suspended matter, as well as a large portion of the colouring matter contained in the liquor or infusion so treated, so as to enable tanners to produco leather of the same colour as that tamed by oak bark.

4th. I proceed to concentrate the purified infusion or liquor thus obtained, by evaporating its water in open pans by steam or other heating agent, or preferably in closed pans or vessels made of copper or other suitable materials, and in which a partial vacuum is sustaincd, such pans or ressels to be beated by steam, water, or other heating agent, and fitted with agitators to provent the extract from burning. The degree of concentration may be varied at pleasure, and either continued till the cxtract has the condegree of concentration may be varied at pleasure, and either continued till the cxtract has the con-
sistency of molasses, when it may be run out into the barrels for use, or the process may be prolonged and the extract subsequently desicented, so as to permit of its being made into blocks.

The extracts so obtained will then be ready for use, and being readily soluble, tanners obtain therefrom not only a liquor of any dosired strength by the addition of more or less water, but a liquor of less colouring properties than that made in the ordinary method.

Having thus described the nature of my invention and the manner of performing the same, I would have it understood that I do not confine myself to the precise details herein set forth and described, so long as the uature of my said invention be retained, but I claim the improved method of treating tanmiuyielding trees, shrubs, and plants, in the manner and for the purposes substantially as herein described and explained.

In witness whereof, I., the said George Alfred Bartleet, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said George ?

GEORGE ALFRED BARTLEET.
Alfred Bartlcet, in the presence of- $\quad$ -
Chas. Fexy,
Solicitor and Notary Public, Adelaide.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to George Alfred Bartleet, this twenty-first day of October, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sycluey, 23 September, 1870.
Sik,
The application of Mr. Geo. Alfred Bartlect, for Letters of Regisiration for "An improved method of treating Tannin-yielding Trees, Shrubs and Plants, for the purpose of producing an extract for the use of Tamers," having been sefered to $1 t s$, we have examined the specification accompanying tho same, and see no objection to the issue of leetters of Registration as desired.

We have, \&c.,
J. SMITH, M.D.

The Principag Under Secritary.
J. MACFARLANE, M.D.


$$
\text { A.D. } 1870,21 \text { st October. No. } 253 .
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# IMPROVEMENTS IN TREATING CEREAL AND OTHER VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, \&c. 

## LETTEERS OF REGISTRATION to Alexandre Manbré, for Improvements in treating Cereal and other Vegetable Substances, \&c.

[Registered on the 22nd day of October, 1870, in pursuance of the A.ct 16 Vict., No. 24.]


#### Abstract

By Hrs Excellency the Right Honorable Somersiet Richard, Earl of Belarore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.


## TO ALL TO WHOM IIIESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

Whereas alixandre Mavbie, of Brook-street, Spitalfields, in the County of Middlesex, in the Kingdom of England, Sugar-manufacturer, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufacturcs, that is to say, of an "Invention for treating Cereal and other Tcgetable Substances, and Apparatus to be employed for such purposo," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the silid Petitioncr, hath deposited with the Honorable the Preasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$, being willing to give cucouragernent to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to cxamine and consider the matters stated thercin, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Alexandre Manbre, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and durint the torm of fourteen years from the date hercof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Alexandre Manbre, his executors, admimistrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thercof, for and during and unto the full end and torm of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Alexandre Manbré shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydncy, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Thetters of Registration, and all advantages whitsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the scal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this tweaty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and scventy.

## Improvements in treating Cercal and other Fegetable Substances, 8 e.

THE SPECIFICATION containing the particulars of an Invention by Abexandre Manmat, for treating Cercal and other Vegetable Substances, and Apparatus to be employed for such purpose.
Lemens of Registration to Alexandre Manbré, of Brook-strcet, Spitalifelds, in the County of Middlesex, in the Kingdow of England, formerly of 81 Baker-strect, Portman Square, in the said County of Middlesex, Brewer and Sugar-manufacturer, for the "Invention of Inprovements in preparing and treating Cereal " and other Vegetable Substances, oxtracting the starch they contain, and in converting it into fermentable
" saccharine matter, for use in brewing and distilling, in making rinegar, ciner, perry, and other fermented
"drinks; and also for swectening and preserving food, syrup, confectionery, and other useful purposes:
"and apparatus for thus obtainiug and treating saccharine substances."
The nature of the said invention, and the mamer in which the same, so far as regaris the manu-- facturing process comprised in such invention is to be performed, is particularly deacribed in and may be ascertained in and by the following statement:-

1st. In steeping and soaking in water previously to their being ground, barley, rice, maize, wheat, big rye, oats, millet, and other grain and soed containing starch, masticating and grinding the same in water, sifting and separating the husk or slin from the starch, and converting the starch thus produced into fermentable sacchame matter, for the purpose of being used in producing spirit, beer, vinegar, cider, perry, wine, and other fermented drinks; also for making syrups, liqueurs, chocolate, confectionery, pastry, preserves, and for other similar purposes.
2nd. In decorticating chesnut and other nuts containing starch, masticating and grinding the same in water, sifting and separating the husk or slin from the starch, and converting the starch thus produced into fermentable saccharine maiter, for the purpose of being used as above stated.
Ord. In crushing, masticating, aud griuding in water potato, Jerusalem artichoke, mandioca, (otherwise cassara plant), sagus genuina (otherwise sago), and other similar phants and roots containing starch ; sifting and separating the skin, bark, and filaments from the starch, and converting the starch thus produced into fermentable saccharine matter, for the purpose of being used as above stated.
And the machinery or apparatus used for effecting the above objects is, except as hereinafter stated, such ordinary machinery or apparatus as is used for analogous purposes to those bereinafter described by millers, brewers, distillers, potato and rice starch manufacturers, oil and paint manufacturers, and others, treating vegetable substances for similar purposes.

And where proportions by weight are hereinafter referred to, avoirdupois weight is to be understood, except when hereafter otherwise stated.

The process employed, and which is the invention of the said Alcxandre Manbré, claimed is as follows:-

1st. Barley is put into a cistern, the cistern is filled with water so as to cover the grain, the barley is allowed to remain in water until the two ends of the grain can be squeezed together between the finger and the thumb, which shows that it is sulticiently soaked; the water is then let off, and other water admitted to cover the grain, as before, and let off anew to wash the grain from the colouring nitrogenous and other organic and inorganic matter which bas been dissolved during the operation. The barley is then thrown ont of the cistern, and is gradually passed through a plain roller or masticator, to be squeezed or reduced to a pulpy matter, and then conveyed into a grinding mill, together with water in the proportion of from two to four pounds avoirdupois of water for every pound of barley used, so as to obtain a density of from one thousand and seventy to one thousand one hundred specific gravity; and in proportion as the grain is ground in water, the mixture of ground grain and water is conveyed into cylindrical or centrifugal sieve or separator, for the purpose of separating the husk from the starch and water which is conveyed out of the cylindrical or centrifugal sieve, whilst the said mixture of starch and water, of a density of from one thousand and seventy to one thousand one hundred specific gravity, falls into a mash tun or wooden ressel, in which it is kept in motion by means of stirrers, so as to prevent the starch settling at the bottom of the vessel pending its being converted into fermentable saccharine matter as hereinafter described. Wheat, big rice, maize, rye, oats, millet, and other grain and seed containing starch, are treated by the same process of steeping, soaking, squeezing, and grinding in water, the water being in proportion of from two to four pounds avoirdupois weight for every pound weight of grain or seed used, in order to obtain a density of from one thousand and seventy to one thousand ono hundred specific gravity; and in proportion as the grain or seed is ground in water, the mixture of ground graiu and water is conveyed into a cylindrical or ceutrifugal sicve or separator, for the purpose of separating the husk from the starch and water, which said mixture of starch aud water, of a density of from one thousand and seventy to one thousand one hundred specific gravity, falls into a mash tum or wooden vessel, in which it is kept in motion by means of a stirrer, to prevent the starch from settling at the bottom of the vessel, pending its being converted into saccharine matter as hereinafter described.
2nd. The chesnut is subjected to a decorticating apparatus, in order to be skinned off. The skinned chesnut is then gradually passed through a roller or masticator, to be squeezed or reduced to a pulpy matter, and then conveyed into a grinding mill, together with water in the proportion of from two to four pounds weight of water for cvery pound weight of chesnut used, in order to obtain a density of from one thousand and seventy to one thousand one hundred specific gravity; and in proportion as the chesnut is ground in water, the mixture of ground chesnut and water is conveyed into a cylindrical or contrifugal sieve, for the purpose of separating the skin or husk from the starch and water, which misture of starch and water, of a density of from one thousand and seventy to one thousnnd one hundred specific gravity, falls into a mash tun or wooden vessel, in which it is kept in motion by means of the stirrer, to prevent the starch settling at the bottom of the ressel, pending its
being converted into saccharine matter as hereinafter described. All other congenerous and malogous muts containing starch are treated by the same process of skinuing off, masticatiog, squeezing, and grimding in water, the water being in the proportion of from two to four pounds aroirdupois weight for every pound of nuts nsed, so as to obtain a density of from ono tlinusand and serenty to one thousand one hundred specific gravity; and in proportion as the nut is ground in water, the mixture of ground nuti and water is conveyed into a cylindrical or centrifugal sieve or separator, for tho purpose of separating the skin or husk from the starch and water, which nixture of starch and water, of a density of from one thousand and seventy to one thousand one hundred specific gravity, falls into a mash tun, or wooden vessel, in which it is kept in motion by means of a stirrer, to prevent the starch setting at the bottom of the vessel, pending its being couverted into saccharine matter as hereinafter described.
3rd. Potato root is treated by subjecting it to rasping or masticating apparatus, to be reduced to a pulpy matter; and it is then conveyed into a grinding mill, together with water in the proportion of one pound avoirdupois weight of water for every one pound avoirdupois weight of potato, so as to obtain a density of from one thousand and seventy to one thousand one hundred specific gravity; and in proportion as the potato is crushed and ground in water, the mixture of ground potato and water is conveyed into a cylindrical or centrifugal sieve, for the purpose of separating the skin from the starch and water, which mixture of starch and water, of a density of from one thousand and seventy to one thousand one hundred specific gravity, falls into a mash tun or wooden vessel, in which it is kept in motion by means of the stirrer, to prevent the starch settling at the bottom of the vessel pending its being converted into saccharine matter as hereinafter described. Jerusalem artichoke, sago, and mandioca plant, and other congenerous and analogous roots and plants containing starch, arc treated by the same process of rasping, masticating, and grinding in water, the water being in the proportion of from one pound to four pounds avoirdupois weight for every pound weight of root or plant used, so as to obtain a density of from one thousand and seventy to one thousand one hundred specific gravity; and in proportion as the root or plant is ground in water, the misture of ground root or plant and water is conveyed into a cylindrical or centrifugal sieve or separator, for the purpose of separating the skin, bark, and filaments from the starch and water, which mixture of starch and water, of a density of from one thousand and seventy to one thousand one hundred specific gravity, falls into a mash ton or wooden vessel, in which it is kept in motion by meams of the stirrer, to prevent the starch settling at the bottom of the ressel, pending its being conrerted into saccharinc matter as hereinafter described.
In treating barley, rice, maize, wheat, big rye, oats, millet, chesnuts, potato, Jerusalem artichoke, mandioca root, sago, gevuina, and other congenerous and analogous grain, seed, root, plant, nut, and vegetable containing starch, in the manner and by the process above described, the whole amount of starch each of the above-named grain, seed, uut, plant, root, and vegetable contains may be cxtracted; and by subjecting the starch thus extracted to the process of conversion hereinafter described, the whole amount of starch may be converted into pure fermentable saceharine matter, free from gum, mucilage, nitrogenous matter, enpyreumatic oil, and other organic and inorganic matter, thereby rendering the saccharine thus obtained complctely pure and suitable to be used for making beer, spirit, vinegar, cider, perry, grape and fruit wines, and other fcrmentable drinks; and also for making syrups, liqueurs, chocolate, confectionery, pastry, preserres, and other similar purposes, and also for sweetening tea, coffce, cocon, und other dietary and dietetic purposes.

The mamer in which the process of conversion is conducted is as follows:-In a wooden vessel are placed (say) one thousand gallons of any misture of starch and water, of a density of from one thousand and seventy to one thousand one hundred specific gravity, obtained from any of the grain, seed, nut, root, plant, or vegetable, as above stated, or one ton aroirdupois weight of dry sago flour, mandioca flour, arrowroot flour, tapioca flour, potato flour, or any other flour or starch as sold and known in the market, diluted in such $n$ proportion of water as to obtain a density of from one thousand and seventy to one thousand one hundred specific gravitr, and then add to any of the above said misture of starch and water, of a density of from one thousind and screnty to one thousand one hundred specific gravitr, iwo gallons of sulphuric acid, mixing the solution of starch and sulphuric acid together by means of the stirrer. The said mixture of starch and water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, is then introduced, by means of a force pump, in to the convertor from the top, and in a descending direction towards the bottom of the convertor (such convertor to bo lined inside with lead, or any other non-corrosive metal, and provided with inlet and outlet stenm cocks, inlet starch and outlet converted starch cocks, distilling pipe cock, and capable of resisting oue hundred pounds steam pressure to the square inch, by preference in a convertor constructed according to the specification hercinafter described), whilst steam of not less than one hundred pounds pressure to the aquare inch is likewise, and at the same time, introduced into the convertor from the bottom in an ascending direction towards the top, so that the steam which is introduced from the botton of the convertor, through a perforated pipe, meets the starch which is introduced from the top, divides it into millions of particles; at the same time coagulating the gluten and albumen it contains, converting the starch into fermentable saccbarine, and vapouring or passing of in fumes or steam the empyreumatic oil and fatty matters, the conversion of starch and coagulation of gluten and albumen taking place almost immediately, and in proportion as the starch is introduced into the said convertor. When the whole of the misture of starch and water is introduced into the convertor, the cock through which the diluted starch has been introduced into the convertor is shut off, and steam is continued to be blown in so as to raise the temperature in the misture up to 320 Fahrenheit, equivalent to a pressure of six atmospheres, or ninety pounds to the squarc inch; leaving the distilling pipe cock only slightly open, to ailow the empyreumatic oil and fatty matter which had been rapoured or passed off in fumes or steam during the rising of the temperature to be cxhaled and expelled out of the convertor by means of the pressure of steam which escapes through the said distilling pipe, carrying anay out of the convertor the said empyrcumatic oil and fatty matter in proportion as they vapour or pass off in fumes or steam, which takes place at from 270 to

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## Improvements in treating Cereal and other Vegetable Substances, $\& \circ$.

280 Fahrenheit; hence, by mising the temperature in the mixture to the highor degree of 320 Fahrenheit, not only can the said empyreumatic oil and fatty matters be made readily to vapour or pass off in fumes or stean, and be got rid of, but also the whole of the gum converted into fermentable saccharine will be obtained, which conversion takes place at the temperature of about 275 Fahrenheit; the tomperature of :320 Tahrcoheit is maintained until, by testing with iodine, all the starch is found to be converted; and further, until by testing with silicate of potash or acetate of lead, it is found that there is no dextrine or gum in the saccharified liquid. The saccharified solution is then drawn into a closed wooden ressel called a neutralizing vat, provided with a stirrer, and a large outlet pipe communicating from the top of the vat to a carbonic gas receiver; and at the same time a solution of carbonate of lime--fifty-six pounds of lime dissolved in twenty gallons of water-is introduced for the purpose of neutralizing the sulphuric acid, which solution of carbonate of lime is well mixed with the saccharified solution, by means of the stirrer, to facilitate its combiaation with the sulphuric acid, to form sulphate of lime ; producing, ati the same time, carbonic acid gas, which escapes through the outlet pipe from the top of the neutralizing vat, and is conveyed into a closed wooden vessel full of water, to be purified and cooled, and then into the gas receiver, for the purpose of being used as hereinafter described. The neutralized solution is then passed through bag filters, for the purpose of separating the sulphate of lime and coagulated gluten, albumen, and other foreign matters, which remain in the bars, whist the clear saccharified solution is conveyed to a purifying pan known as the "blow-up pan," for the purpose of separating aud climinating the minute portion of trec lime remaining in solution in the said saccharine solution, by means of the carbonic acid collected into the gas receiver, which is "blown in" in an ascending direction, by a force pump, through a perforated pipe at the bottom of the pan; thus passing through the sacchariue solution, and combining with the remaiuing portion of lime to form carbonate of lime. The saccharinc solution is then again passed through bag filters, to separate the carbonate of lime which remains in the bags, and the purificd saccharine solution is then ready and suitable for immoddiate use; for example, if intended to be used for making spirit and rinegar, it requires to cool the saccharine solution down to from 60 to 6.5 Fahrenheit and set in fermentation as usual. If it is intended to be used for making beer, it only requires to add hops to the saccharine solution, and to subject the mixture of saccharine solution and hops to the process of boiling, maceration, or infusion, as desired, and to cool down from 60 to 65 Fahrenheit, and set in fermentation, as usual ; but if intended for the obtainment of the said saccharinc solution in a solid form, or otherwisc, so as to be hereafter used in and for all the purposes hereinbefore stated, tho following proceedings are adopted:- When the saccharine solution is passed for the first time through bag. filtcrs, for the purpose of separating the sulphate of lime and coagulated glaten and albunen which remaiu in the bugs, the clear saccharine solution is then conveyed to the evaporating pan, for the purpose of evaporating a portion of the water; the evaporation is then procecded with until the deusity of the saccharine solution has risen 25 degrecs by Baume saccharometer ( 1,066 specific gravity). The said saccharine solution, of a density of 25 degrees Baume, is then drawn off, and conveyed into the purifying pan, or "blow-up pan," for the purpose of separating the minute portion of free lime and other organic and inorganic impurities remaining in tho said saccharine solution. To the saccharine solution is then added twouty-eight pounds avoirdupois weight of fine powdered wood charcoal, twenty-eight pounds avoirdupois weight of fine powdered bone charcoal, twentyeight pounds avoirdupois weightit of clay previously well washcd, one half-pound quick lime dissolved in one gallon of water; the mixture is then treated up to J .90 degrees Fahrenheit, during which the purifying arents react on the colouring matter, and other organic and inorganic impurities, and combine with them; carbonic acid is then passed through the mixture, by means of a force pump, as above described, ao as to combine with the lime to form carbonate of lime, and the whole is then drawn off from the pan, and passed through bag filters, to scparatc and clininate the carbonate of lime and conbined purifying agents aud congulated impurities, and then through a bed of charcoal in an ascending direction, to obtain the saccharine colourless. The colourless saccharine is then conveyed to the eraporating pan, and the evaporation is proceeded with until the density has risen to 45 degrecs Baume (about 1,120 specific gravity) ; the saccharine is then put in moulds to cool and harden ; after which it is taken out of the moulds, and when well dried, is passed through a cutting or crushing machine, to be cat into small pieces or lumps, or reduced to powder, as may be required, and is then ready for use.

The description of the construction and mode of operation of the convertor before referred to will now be procceded with :-

A close vessel, usually of wrought or cast iron, and of a cylindrical form, is constructed; it is built up in segments, and by prcference each segment is made semi-cylindrical, and of a convenient length. It is made with external flanges all round, and the flanges of the several segments fit accurately together, and are secured the one to the other by screw bolts. The segments are each covered internally with a sheet of lead, tin, copper, brass, silver, platinum, or other lining metal which will not act injuriously on the liquid with which the boiler or vessel is to be worked, or be injuriously acted on thereby; the edges of these sheets are turned down over the flauges of the segments, and when the segments are fixed together the liniug sheets are firmly clamped between the flanges; the ends of the boiler or vesscl it is preferred to make hemispherical, and also in segments; usually they are made of cast iron, and strengthened with suitable ribs, whilst the cylindrical part of the boiler should be made of wrought irou. The form of the boiler, however, may be varied; but in all cases it should be formed with flanged segments, each covercd with a sheet of lining metal, which, when the segments are fixed together, is firmly clamped between the flanges. In this mauner a lined boiler or ressel, capable of sustaining pressure, is obtained without the use of soldered joints.

And in order that the said invention may be most fully understood and readily carried into effect, the following description of the drawings hereunto annexed is given :-

## Description of the Diamings.

Tigure 1 is a side view of a vessel constructed according to the before-mentioned invention, and adapted for the treatment with heat and high pressure of materials which camot advantageously be so heated in an ordinary iron boiler, on account either of the corrosive action which the materials would have on the iron, or of the discoloration or injurious action which the iron would exert on the matters under treatment. Figure 2 is a plan, figure 3 is a horizontal section, and figures 4 and 5 are vertical sections of the vessel.

## Improrements in treating Cereal and other Vegetable Substances, $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

The central part of the ressel, as it is represented in the drawing, consists of six semicylindrical parts, a a, each consisting of a curved plate of wrought irou and a frame of angle iron, passing all round its edge, and forged and welded at its corners. Each part is covered with a shect of the lining metal-it - may be lead or other motal which is applicable in the process which it is desired to conduct. The sheet of living metal is beaten to form, so as to make it overlap and fit accurately to the flauges in the manner slown at figures 6 and 7 , which represent full size a plan and a vertical section of a portion of two of the semicylindrical parts where they come together. As the drawing indicates, the parts are held together by screw bolts and nuts; and as at the comers, where four parts meet, the boits caunot be got into the flanges sufficiently close together, clips, $a^{1} a^{1}$, are bolted on to the fianges, and the adjacent cuds of the clips are drawin together by a screw bolt. In order also more effectually to close these corners, pieces, $a^{2} a^{2}$, figure 6 , are cut out of the lining plates of the two adjacent parts, forming a complete cylindrical section, and a single piece of the same metal is introduced in lieu thereof. The ends of the vessel are cast each in four pieces with flanges, over which the lining metal is turned, so that when the parts are bolted together it is mipped between the flanges in the same way as with the other portions of the vessel $l$ is a head of brass or other suitable metal, bolved on to the top of the vessel; in it are fitted safety valucs and cocks for the admission of steam and of the material to be treated ; $c$ is a steam pipe of the same material as the lining metal, or of other material which will not be corroded by or act injuriously on the materials under trentment; d is a draw cock, of brass or other material, fitted to the bottom of the vessel; figure 8 is a side view, and figure 9 a plan on a smailler scale, of a series of such vessels set up conveniently for use.

Having now particularly arcertained and described the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters of Registrntion in the Colony of New South Wales are sought to be obtained, and in what manner the apparatus is to be constructed, and the operations conducted and performed or put in practice, $\mathbf{I}$. hereby, as agentfor and on behalf of the said Alexandre Manbre, hereby declare that what I claim on behali' of the said Alexandre Manbré is-

First:-The process of treating and preparing grain, secd, uuts, roots, plants, and vegetables, and other substances cantaining starch, by decorticating, steeping, sonking, washing, masticating, crushing, and grinding in water, and separating the husk, bark, skin, and filaments, as above described, by which ineans the whole amount of starch they contain can be extracted.
Secondly.-Subjecting the said starch thus obtained to the process of conversion hereinbefore described, whereby pure fermentable saccharine matter can be produced, free from gum, mucilage, nitrogenous matter, empyreumatic oil, and other organic and inorganic matter, suitable for producing beer, spirit, vinegar, cider, perry, wine, and other fermentable drinks; also for making syrups, liqueurs, chocolate, confectionery, pastry, preserves, and other similar purposes; and also for sweetening tea, coffee, cocoa, and other dietary and dietetic purposes.
Thirdly.-Cutting or crushing (or both) the said saccharine when in a solid form, so as to obtain it in small picces or lumps, or in powder, as may be required by the consumer.
lourthly.-Constructing a close lined vesscl or apparatus capable of sustaining a heavy pressure, in in manner hereinbefore described, of flanged parts bolted together, and with a lining of metal sheets secured at their edges betwcen the flanges of the said parts.
It being understood that I do not claim the machinery or apparatus used in the manufacture or operations hereinbefore described, except as regards the convertor, such other machinery being often used by millers, brewers, distillers, potato and rice starch manufacturers, oil and paint manufacturers, and others treating vegetable substances for analogous purposes to those hereinbefore referred to.

In witness whereof, I, the said George Alfred Bartleet, as such agent as aforesaid, and for and on behalf of the said Alexandre Manbré, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said George \}
GEORGE ALIRED BARTLEET.
Alfred Bartleet, in the presence of-
Chas. Fern,
Solicitor and Notary Public, Adelaide.
This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Alexandre Maubre, this twenty-first day of October, 1870.

BELMORE,

## REPORT.

Sydner, 23 September, 1870.
Sir,
In the matter of the application of Mr. George Alfred Bartleet, agent of Mr. Alexandre Manbre, for Jetters of Registration for an invention for treating Cereal and other Vegetable Substances, and Apparatus to be employed for such purpose, we have the honor to report that we have examined the drawings and specification accompanying tho same, and see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registra. tion as prayed for.

We have, \&c.,
T. SNTTH.
E. O. MORIARTY.

Tife Principal Under Secretaby.
[Drawings-one shect.]
$118$



## A.D. 1870, 4th November. No. 254.

## ATMOSPHERIC SHIP-LIFT.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to James Scott, for an Atmospheric Ship-lift.

[Registered on the 5th day of November, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 1.6 Vic., No. 24.]

BY His Exceldency the Righe Honorable Somersen Richard, Eary of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.
TO ALL IO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALT COME, greeting:
WHEREAS Jajms Scotr, of Newcastle, in the Colony of New South Wales, shipbuilder, hath by his Petition bumbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a cortain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of an "Atmospheric Ship-lift," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are herento annexed, and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colouy of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of grauting these Letters of Registration, as reguired by the Act of Conncil, sisteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and adrantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen ycars: And I, being willing to give encouragemont to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may bo for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my iuformation, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said James Scott, bis executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or inprovemont, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said James Scott, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during' and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents noxt and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and conded: Provided always, that if the said James Scott shall not within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper oftice in the Supreme Court at Sydney. in the said Colony of Nev South Wales, then these Letters of Rogistration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become roid.

In witmess whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of
Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Govern-
ment House, Sydney, in Now South Wales, this fourth diy of November, in the year of our
Iord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
(c.s.)

## Atmospheric Ship-lift.

## SPECIFICATION OF SHIP-LIET.

Tig. l represents a vertical longitudinal section of the proposed sectiomal dock, or substitute for docks and slips, which may be made of either wood or iron.

Fig. 2 is a floor plan of the same; fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section through the dock, with stern view ; fig. 4 shows how any one of the sections may be detached from the others, and placed on the other caisson for cleaning or repairs. This system cousists of any number of caissons of sufficient capacity to lift the largest ship afloat, as A A A. Each of the caissons is acted on by an air-pumping engine, placed either on the shore or erected on the dock as at B, fig. 3. In the bottom of oach is the valve $C$, which being open, admits the water and sinks the dock: the air is allowed to escape through the pipe D juto the main pive E. The whole of the pipes are under the control of ove man. As the dock descends, the empty vertical compartments $F$ carry the weight of the dock; the ship is then admitted and placed on the heel blocks; the engine is set to work; the valves C are opened, when all the caissons A receive an equal amount of air from the pipes $D$, supplied from the engine to the main pipe E ; the bilge blocks $G$ are then bauled in, and the side shores $H$ set up as shown in fig. 3. The whole of the water being ejected, the valyes are close. One or two ships may be under repairs at one time, as shown in fig. 2, and either of them let down without interfering with the work of the other. Fig. 5 is a floor plan of a caisson-dock in one length, of wood or iron. Fig. 6 is a cross-end section, showing the action of the dock in being sunk and clevated by meaps of what I call the new parallel ship-lift motion, as shown by fig. 6. I is a suspended girder of wood or iron, fastened by a hinge connected ou the side of the dock at $K$ and the wharf at $I_{1}$; it is evident K L and MN, being of the same length, must keep the caisson dock in an upright position. The lifting power of this dock may be placed on the wharf 0 , or on the dock, as in fig. 1 and 3 ; the main pipe $P$ supplies all the other pipes along the side of the dock, as shown at $Q$ in fig. 1 and 6 . Fig. 7 represents the parallel motion as applied to a longitudinal section; it is also shown fastened to a hulle or wharf, as in fig. 1 and 7 . Tig. 8 is an end section of a vessel about being raised and kept from canting over, while the caissons are acted upon by menns of the ejection of the water from the dock by the air-pump engine, as applied in fig. 1 ; fig. 7 also shows au equalizing balance weight, as R and S .

In conclusion, what I claim is a new system of ship-lifting, by the atmospheric ejection of the water by the pressure of air equally distributed throughout any number of cajssons, docks, vessels, or compartments under water at the same time. I also claim, as shown by the plans, a system of parallel motion, as herein described, for the better steadiment of caissons, docks, or floating bodies, ascending or descending in the water. I also claim the adoption of the tubular girder pontoon, which may be made without a. bottom, and raised by the pressure of air forcing the water, as in fig. s.

JAMES SCOTT.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to James Scott, this fourth day of November, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Office of Harbours and Rivers,
Sydncy, 23 September, 1870.
Sin,
Having, in attention to the B.C. minute of the Honorable the Chief Secretary, examined the specification and plans of an invention of an "Atmospheric Ship-lift," accompanying the application of Mr. James Scott for Letters of Registration to secure the same, we have the honor to state that we see no objection to the prayer of the Petitioner being complied with.

We have, \&e.,

E. O MORIARTY.

The Priscipal Under Secretart.
E. C. CRACKNELL.


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A.D. 1870, 18 th November. No. 255.

## A NEW COMPOSITION FOR BLEACHING WOOL.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to William Joseph Lande, for a new Composition for bleaching Wool.

[Registered on the 19 th day of November, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY His lixcedengy the Rigify Hoxorable Somenset Ricmard, Eaml of Bemorie, a Memiber of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Treland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.
TO ALI TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SEALL COMIE, grceting:
Whereas Wimliay Josepic Landi, of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, commission merchant, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an inrention intituled, "ancw Composition for bleaching Wool," which ismore particularly described in the specification which is hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixtecnth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath bumbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improrement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and laving received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Willian Joscph Lande, his executors, administrators, and assigne, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourtcen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said William Joseph Lande, his cxecutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusire enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourtecn years from the date of these presents next and immediately cosuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said William Joscph Lande sball not, within three days after the granting of these Jetters of Reyistration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Syduey, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters
of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, sball cease and become void. of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, sball cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and bave caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand cight hundred and serenty.
(L.s.)

BELMORE.

SPECIFICATION of Wiliam Josepin Lande, of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, commission merchant, for an invention intituled, "A new Composition for bleaching Wool."
This invention consists of a new composition for bleaching wool, which is made in the following manner :-

I first dissolve sixtecn parts (by weight) of common soap in eighty parts (by weight) of hot water, and to it I ald one part (by wcight), of cyanide of potassium, stirring it up together. This mixture or composition II then allow to cool, when it becomes a congealed mass fit for use.

It can now be placed in bottles or other suitable vessels for containing it.
For the purpose of bleaching wool, it is only necessary to prepare a sufficient amount of water heated to about eighty degrees Tahrenheit, and then add to it a certain amount of my composition, in the proportion (by, weighti) of one of composition to fifty of watcr. The wool is then to be dipped into this solution and allowed to remain for about two minutes, after which it is to be passed through cold water and the process of bleaching is completed.

Having thus described the nature of my inrention and the manner of performing $j t$, I would have it understood that I do not contine myself to the procise details herein set forth and described, such as the precise proportions of the ingredients mentioned, neither do I confine myself to the use of soap with cyanide of potassium, so long as the latter article itself is used for the purpose herein set forth and described, but I claim the use of cyanide of potassium in combination with soap or any other suitable material for the purpose of bleaching wool.

In witness whereof, T, the said William Joseph Lande, have hereto set my hand and seal, this thirteenth day of Scptember, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
W. J. LANDE.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to William Joseph Lande, this eighteenth day of Norember, 1870.

- BELMORE.


## REPORT.

Sire,
Sydney, 10 October, 1870.
Having, in attention to your B.C. minute of the 5th instant, examined the specification of an invention of a yew Composition for bleaching Wool, which accompanied the Petition of Mr. Joseph Lande for Letters of Registration to secure the same, we bave the honor to report that we see no objection to the prayer of the Petition being grauted.

The Pringipal Under Secretary.

We bave, \&e.,<br>E. O. MORIARTI.<br>GOTHER K. MANN.


A.D. 1870, 7 th December. No. 256.

## LOW-PRESSURE FREEZING MACHINE.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Eugene Dominique Nicolle, and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, for a Lor-pressure Freezing Machine.

[Registered on the Sth day of December, 1870 , in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic.. No. 24.]

By Phis Escelency the Riget Hovorable Somerset Rtchamd, Earh of Benmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Conncil in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Yice-Admiral of the same.
TO ALI TO WHOM TIIESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:
Wiereas Tugmar Domintetie Nicomen and Thomas Sutcuree Mory, both of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, have by their Petition humbly represented to me that they are the authors or designers of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for obtaining the reduction of temperature by an apparatus styled "Nicolle and Mort's Patent Low-pressure Freezing Machine," which is more particularly deseribed in the specification and shect of drawings which are hereunto ammexed; and that they, the said Petitioners, havo deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sisteenth Victoria, number twenty-four, and have humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to them for a period of fourteen ycars: Aud I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvemonts in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report farourable to the prayer of the sail Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to cxamine and consider the maters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, an pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Eugene Dominique Nicolle and Thomas Sutcliffe Morl, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years fron the date herenf; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Fugene Dominique Xicolle and Thomas Sutclifte Mort, their executors, administratiors, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thercof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensaing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Eugene Dominique Nicolle and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letticers of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Rcgistration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whercof, I have hercunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Walcs, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord nne thousand eight humdred and seventr.

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\text { ( } \mathrm{L} . \mathrm{s} .)^{-}
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## Low-pressure Ireezing Machinc.

## SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, we, EuGene Dominique Nicome and Thomas Sutcliffe Morx, both of Sydney, in the Colony of Nem South Wales, send greeting:
Whereas we are desirous of obtaining Letters Patent for securing unto us Her Majesty's Special Jicense that we, our executors, administratiors, and assigns, or such others as we or they should or may at any time agree with, and no others, should and lawfully might, from time to time, and at all times during the term of fonrteen years, to be computed from the day on which this instrument is left at the office of the Colonial Secretary at Sydney, make, use, exercise, and vend rithin the Colony of New Sonth Wales an jnvention for obtaining the reduction of temperature, by an apparatus styled "Nicolle and Mort"s Pateni; Low-pressure Freczing Machine;" and in order to obtain the said Letters Patent, we must, by an instrument in writing under our hands and scals, particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed: Now know ye that we, the said Eugene Dominique Nicolle and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, do hereby declare the nature of the stid invention and the unamer performed to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement and description, reference being had to the drawings hereunto annexed, and to the letters and figures marked thereon, which indicate the parts there referred to and herein particularly explained, that is to say:This machine is based upon the priaciple of liquefaction of ammonia, by affinity, under low pressure, and of its gasification by the remoral of such pressure, whereby the full effect of refrigeration capable of being produced by a given quantity of gasified ammonia is obtained. The construction of the apparatus is simple and inexpensive, and its operation certain and economical; all danger of explosion and escape of ammonia being avoided by the low pressure under which it works.

It is for these combined advantages, which are not found in any other machine for the attainment of cold, that we seek the production of Letters Patent.

Figure No. 1 exhibits a sectional elevation of the whole apparatus at work, spread out, for the purpose of better exhibiting the varions pipes, \&c. It is drawn to a scale of one and a half inches to a foot, and illustrates a medium-sized machine, capable of producing about half a ton of manufactured ice per diem.

A is a multitubular generator complete. It is composed of twenty-two iron tubes, two and a half inches diameter, by three feet long, firmly fitted betwixt two tube-plates in the same mamer as for steam generators, and contains solution of ammonia.
$B$ is a dished wrought-iron plate, to hold the ammoniacal liquor whilst under the action of heat, from a hot water bath or furnace.

C, dome, containing the evaporating dishes, which receive the liquid ammonia from the pump.
1 , eraporating dishes, perforated in opposite radii, to allow the fluid to descend in a cascade, offering during its descent a large evaporating surface, the top plate forming a cover to prevent priming.
$E$, level gauge, indicating the quantity of fluid in the gencrator $A$.
$F$, steam-boiler (which must be fitted with water-gauge, safety-valve, \&c.), flled with water to about four-fifths of its capacity.
$G$, exhausted-liquor delivery pipe, leading to temperature-exchanger $Y$.
H, leed-pipe, conveying the weakened solution injected by the pump No. 2 into the cyaporating dishes $D$.

I, evaporating cylinder, fitted with evaporating pans, similar to those in dome C.
$J$, overflow-pipe, connecting the generator A with the evaporating cylinder I.
$K$, pipe returning the condensed liquor from the desicator M to the evaporating-cylinder J . This pipe is sealed by the liquid stored for thati purpose in the bottom of the cylinder.

L shows the inner pipe of the desiccator $M$, discharging into the evaporating cylinder $I$. This is the discharge end of the pipe $O$.

M, desiccator, composed of a double pipe, one within the other, about seventy feet in length, bent into a spiral, and fitted into an open tank, the latter to receive cold water when necessary. The inner pipe conveys part of the weakened solution from the freezing cistern $i$, , exchanging temperature with the gas which the outer pipe conveys from the generator $A$ to low-pressure reabsorber $P$.

N pipe leading the desiccated gas from the desiccator $M$, to the low-pressure reabsorber $P$, by the pipe $R$.

O, pipe leading part of the weakened solution from pipe $N$. 4 through the desiccator $M$, of which it becomes the inner pipe, and is the same pipe as $L$.

P , low-pressure reabsorber, constructed in a similar manner to the generator A, minus the cymporating pans. The pipes are forty in number, one inch in diameter, and about three feet six inches long. This yessel is filled to about two-thirds of its capacity with a solution of ammonia, and immersed in a runuing bath of cold water. A level gauge similar to gauge E is fitted externally, and indicates the quantily of liquid in the vessel. A pressure-gauge is also fitted at the top of the dome, to show the pressure within.

Q, feed pipe (fitted with regulating cock), terminating in the upper part of the dome of the renbsorber $P$, the end having a rose upon it, which serves to divido the liquid injected into a fine spray.
$R$ is a pipe, a continuation of the pipe $N$, and leads the desiccated gas from the desiccator $M$ into the liquid contained in the reabsorber P. This pipe also terminates with a perforated rose, to divide the gas as it meets the liquid, as before described. At the place shown on the plan, between $N \& R$, a retention valve is fitted, which is also used as a stop valve. This valve opens in the same direction as the gas travelling through the pipe, and prevents the pressure, when the machine is at rest, from returning to the generator $A$.
$\mathbf{S}$, delivery-pipe with regulating cock, for conveying the liquor from the reabsorber $\mathbf{P}$ to the strong liquor reabsorber a $a$.

T, vacuum reabsorber, coustructed in a manner similar to the low-pressure reabsorber $P$, with the exception that the tubes in this vessel are fifty in number, half inch in diameter, and made of pure tin. A. liquid-gauge level indicates the quantity of liquid in the vessel, and a vacuum-gauge indicates the lis. per square inch of vacuum mantaned in the vessel. The liquor in this vessel is kept at two-thirds the height of the tubes.

## Low-pressure Freczing Machine.

U, feed-pipe (fitted with regulating cock), terminating in a rose as before described, which dirides the exhaustod liquor, as it flows into the upper dome of reabsorber $T$, into a fine spray.
$T$, suction pipe for conveying the liquids from the vacuum reabsorber $T$ to the pump $s s$.
X , water tank, filled with cold water, in which the two reabsorbers P \& T are immersed. This wate: is constantly flowing.
$Y$, temperature-exchanger, composed of inner and outer pipes, made of equal lengths of pure tin, about seventy-five feet long, and coiled. Part of the cold weakened solution from the pump No. 2 enters the inner pipe at the top of the coil, on its way to the generator $\Delta$, whilst the hot exhausted liquor enters the outer pipe at the bottom of the coil by the pipe G, on its way to the reabsorber $T$ by the pipe $U$. The two liquors travelling in opposite directions thus exchange temperature.

Z, regulating cock, fitted with a fine wire gauze, to filter the liquor as it is forced through it. This cock connects the generator A with the exchanger Y.
$a$ a, stroug liquor reabsorber, fitted internally with a coil of tin pipe, half-inch diameter, and about twenty fect long. The coil enters at $b l$, and returns at $c c$, having a branch conncetion at $d d$, leading into main vacuum-pipe $m \mathrm{~m}$. The vessel is fitted with liquid level gauge, indicating the liquor at about two-fifths of the capacity of the vessel. This vessel is not absolutely essential to the working of the apparatus, and where ordinary temperatures only are sought, such as are required for ice-making for instance, may be dispensed with; but where extremely low temperatures are required, it is indispensable, overcoming as it docs the necessity for pressure in reabsorber P , and we specially claim it as an invention of great inportance in comection with the process of refrigeration, as, by supplying the liquid therein with dry gas from the low-pressure reabsorber $P$, an increased saturation with gas is induced, which may be continued until the extreme range of cold capable of being produced from ammonia is arrived at, and that without having increased the working pressure. An important point in this arrangement is, as is elsewhere explained, that the warming temperature of the strong liquor in $a$ a carries the weakened solution to evaporate gas sufficient to keep it from materially increasing its own temperature, the gas passing off by the pipe $d d$ into the main gas-pipe $m m$.
$e e$, regulating cock, connecting the low-pressure reabsorber P to the strong-liquor reabsorber $a$ a, by the pipe S . This pipe is fitted with a fime rose.
$g g$, syphon-pipe, immersed in the strong liquor contained in $a$ a, and with which it supplies the freezing-cistern $i i$, by the feed-pipe $k \approx$. This pipe is fitted with a regulating cock.
$h h$, small rose pipe, fitted with stop-cock, to allow and regulate the flow of dry gas coming from the upper dome of the low-pressure reabsorber P , to be combined with the strong liquor in $a a$, which, owing to the reduction of temperature caused by the circulation of the cold liquid through the coil, has power to take up an additional quantity of gas.
$i$, freezing cistern or box, by preference rectangular, made of metal, into which ten freezingtroughs are fitted, each holding one hundred Ifs. of water, in flat tin or other metal moulds, two and a quarter iuches deep, and bathing in a liquid medium, such as solution of chloride of calcium or chloride of sodium, or any other liquid medium having a point of congelation considerably below that of fresh water. These freezing-troughs are constructed and placed so as to compel the concentrated solution of ammonia to travel a considerable distance, and thus offer a large surface for evaporation. To effect this, six small ribs, a quarter of an inch deep, and placed by preference in zig-zag form on the top plate of the trough, which of itself has a fall equal to half an inch towards its extremity. The bottom of the trough is level, so as to keep the water in the tin perfectly level during congelation. The evaporating solution of 'ammonia, after having rum the zig-zag of the top plate, falls on the next trough-plate (which is similarly constructed to the first one, but placed in an opposite direction), and then on the next, and so on, forming a perfect cascade, until it arrives at the bottom plate of the box, where it is delivered through the pipe $n n$ into the water refrigerator. We make a special claim for this cistern, as being thoroughly novel in construction.
$l l$, still-head, leading the gas given off from the strong liquor from the freezing-cistern $i i$ through the main vacuum pipe $m m$, into the vacuum reabsorber $T$.
$n n$, pipe conveying the weakened solution from the freezing-cistern $i i$ into the water refrigerator $q q$.
oo, wooden box enclosing the freezing-cistern $i i$, and having ten small doors, one being placed opposite the aperture of each of the freering-troughs $j j$. A space of tro inches is left betwecn the metallic box and the wooden one, which is filled with wool or any other suitable non-conductor.
$p p$, water-tank (protected externally by non-conductor), containing the water refrigerated in $q q$, and which tank serves as a base to the freezing-cistern and a stand for the donkey pump.
$q q$, water-refrigerator, composed of a double pipe, one inside the other, made of pure tin, the inner pipe containing the water to be cooled, and the outer pipe the weakened solution from the cistern $i$. The length of pipe is about twenty-five fect, and is made to go round the outside of the water-tank. The water and the weakened solution travel in opposite directions, thus causing an exchange of tempera ture with each other, which is regulated by the delivery-cock $r r$, so as to allow water to reach the tank a $32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

A donkey-engine, with force-pumps for pumping the ammoniacal liquor or water, or medium for: imparting cold to any object, completes the machine. This is made to be worked cither by hand-power or steam, or by the pressure of the ammoniacal gas itself, as hereinafter described.
$s s$ is a doulle-acting force pump, constructed in the ordinary way, with the exception that the suction-valves are acted upon by a cam placed on the main shaft, which by suitable levers and rods causes the valves to open and shut at the required time. These pumps should be constructed so as to leave no unnecessary play in the internal part, in order that no liquid or gas shall remain after each expulsion.
$t t$ is the suction-pipe, fixed to the suction-valve, and is provided with a regulating-cock. This pipe is a continuation of the pipe $V$.
$u u$, delivery-pipe, conveying the liquid as pumped into the condensor $v v$, in a five spray, through the top of that vessel.
$v v$, condensor, having a capacity equal to three times that of the engine-cylinder. This vessel may be inmersed in cold water, to carry away the heat engendered in combination of the liquid with the gas.

## Low-pressure Ereezing Machine.

$x x$, exhaust-pipe, leading the exhausted gas from the engine-cylinder 6 to the condensor, through the bottom of the same,
$y y$, suction-pipe, counecting the condensor $v v$ with the suction-valve $z z$.
No. 1, delivery pipe, leading the liquor pumped from the condensor $v v$ into the low-pressure reabsorber $P$, by the delivery-pipe $Q$.

No. 2, single-acting force-pump, comectel with the double-acting pump $s s$, both being driven by an eccentric between friction-rollers, the eccentric receiving a rotary motion by the main sbaft, acted upon by any of the powers mentioved above.

No. 3, suction-pipe, with regulating-cock, connecting the suction-valye of the pump 2 with the delivery-cud of the coil, which is coutained in the strong liquor realssorler at the point oc $c$.

No. 4, delivery-pipe, conveying the weakened solution by brauch-pipes, marked 55 , to the ten-perature-exchanger $\bar{Y}$, and to the desiccator MI, ou its way to the generator A. 'These pipes are fitted with regulating-cocks, to divide the liquor as required.

No. 6, engine, with oscillating cylinder (comnected with the main-sbaft by a crank), haring a capacity equal to four times that of the force-pumps, and receising the compressed cas, which gives the motive power from the generator A, exhausting the same into the condensor $v t$. This engine is fitted in the ortinary way: receiving and erhansting the gas through the trunnions.

## Mode of working the Apparatus.

Jlarrar taken carc, in constructing the sevcral parts of the machine, to avoid using metals which are acted upon by ammonia, such as copper or its alloys, using only wrought-iron, cast-iron, stecl, tin, and lead, and having ascertained that all the vessels, pipes, cocks, and joints are made air-tight, it solution of ammonia of commerce, of a specific grarity cqual to about 0900 is introduced into the gencrator A, to the evel of the top of the upright tubes, by a screrr-phy fitted at top of dome D. The low-pressure reabsorber $P$ is also charged with ammonia of the same strength, by a similar opening, but only in quantity sufficient to show the liquid throe inches abore the boitomn part of the gauge-glass. The vacuumreabsorber T? is purposely left empty, but the strong-liquor reabsorber a a is allowed to fill from the reabsorber $P$, through the pipe $\mathbb{S}$, to one-third of its capacity, when the cock must be shut, and the liguor in the renbsorber P maintained at the level before refcrsed to, riz, about three inches above the bottom part of the gauge-glass. Heat must now be provided; and presuming that steam and hot water bath be used, as shown in the plan, a pressure of steam cqual to 5 thes. on the square inch (which will give a temperature of $225^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) will meet all requirements, excepting when extremely low temperatures are sought, when additional pressure in the boiler will be required, which by compelling the liquor to receive additional gas, will accomplish the desired end, even to the furthest limits of cold obtainable from ammonia.

Should haat be obtained by direct application of fire, the furnace must be so arranged as to permit of the heated air only reaching the evaporating tubes. As the ressels containing the solution of ummonia are only partially filled, their remainng capacity is of courso occupied by air, which if not expelled would paralyze the action of the apparatus.

The expulsion of this air is ensily accomplished by the provision made in constructing the vacuumreabsorber IT, in which it will be seen a small cock is placed near the top of the dome, which must be fitted with a fiexible tube, terminating in a rose, minutely pcrforated. The end of this tube must be immersed in a suall vessel containing cold water. At this time (all the coels being shut), on opening this small cock, and also the regulating-cock placed at $h k$, and at syphon-pipe $g g$, and the stop-cock placed on racuum main-pipe, marked *, the air and gas contained in generator A, owing to the pressure caused by the application of heat to that vessel, escapes through the evaporator $I$, and passing on through the desiccator M, opens the retention-ralve, and forcing its way through the cold solution of ammonia in the low-pressure reabsorber P , the gas is absorbed therein, and the air is loft free. The air then passes by the amall pipc $h h$ at the top of the dome, and enters into the stroug-liquor reabsorber $a$ a after passing through the liquid contained in this ressel, and meeting with no outlet in the space abore the liquid, it exercises its pressure on the liquid itsolf, and forces that liquid into the fieezing-cistern $i$, by the syphon-pipe $g$ g. Here it falls through the pipe $\% \%$ (which is the delivery-cnd of the pipe $g g$ ) on the top plate of the cistern, and continues its course into the water-refrigerator $q q$, where it enters the coil of the strong-liquor vessel $a a$ by the branch-pipe $b b$, returning at $c c$, where it runs direct into the pump 2 , by the pipe 3 , the liquor in its fall haring displaced all the air which the vessel and pipes contained. The strong-liquor reabsorber a a, being now emptr, the air has a free circulation, and filting first the freezing-cistern $i i$, it escapes by the still-head $l$ l into the vacuum-main-pipe, where it is led in the racuum-reabsorber $T$, escaping finally by the flexible pipe before referred to, into the water, where every trace of ammonia is absorbed, and the air only allowed to escape. This operation is continued until ail air-bubbles cease to show themselves, and a grinding noise is heard, caused by the vacumm which the gas and the liguor form for each other during their combination. The air being all cxpelled, all the cocks are to be shut, excepting those of the levelgauges. A stream of cold water is now admitted into the tank containing the desiccator M, and into the vat X ; and the heat being mantained in the goncratior A, the gas is driven from the liquor contained in that vessel, and after being cooled and desiccated (the liquid of desiccation returning to the generator by the pipe K), the cold dry gas is absorbed into the low-pressure reabsorler P , causing an increase of liquid and of pressure, and from that time the liquid of the geverator goes on decreasing until all the gas is exhausted ; the level then remains stationary. The pressure indicated by the pressure-gauge need never cxceed about fifteen lis. per square inch for the freezing of water. The regulator $e \sigma$ is now opened, and the concentrated solution of ammonia allowed to flow until it fills one-third of the strong-liquor reabsorber a a. The delivery-cock $Z$, and the regulator $\mathbb{C}$ of the vacuum-reabsorber ' $I$ must now be opened, and the flow of the liquid regulated. The hot exhansted linuor by its own pressuro forces its way through the outer pipe of the temperature-exchanger $\bar{Y}$, until it is delivered into the vacuum-reabsorber $T$, in a fine spray, by the pipe $\bar{U}$; having exchanged its temperature during its travel with the weakened solution from the freezing cistern $i$, which is at that time being forced by the pump 2 into the generator A. The vacuum-reabsorber Thaving been filled with ammonical gas during the expulsion of air: is immediately put into a strong yacuum by the

## Looc-pressure Freczing Macline.

instantaneous absorption of the gas into the exhausted liquor, which latter is allowed to flow until it has reached midway of that vessel, which is its proper level. The exhausted liquid in the generator A haring descended to the level indicated on the plan, the donkey-pump is put in motion, and the liquor which had been sent into the freezing cistern, is pumped out through the inner pipe of the refrigerator $q q$, pussing through the coil in the strong-liquor ressel $a$ a as before explained, and thence transmitted to the generator A, by the two branch pipes marked 55 , one of which becomes the inner pipe of the temperaturc-exchanger $Y$, and the other the inner pipe of the desiccator $M$, both supplying the gencrator A with liquor containing ammonia; the said liquor haring during its travel cooled the exhausted hot liquor from $A$, and desiccated the gas given off therefrom through $M$ by its gradual cooling action, itself arriving at the generator hot and in the best condition for being rapidly evaporated.

The admission of cold water into the dosiccator M can be dispensed with, as the flow of the weakened solution supplied by the pump 2 becomes sufficient to cool both the weakened solution and the gas. It will be seen that by this mode no caloric is wasted, whilst the process of craporation is greatly increased, as little if any disturbance can take place in the generator, owing to the temperature of the solution constantly sent in being steadily maintained.

The regulating-cock $h h$ is now opened, and so set as to allow the absorption of dry gas from the lowpressure reabsorber P into the strong liguor in $a$, in order to maintain a constant pressure in $a a, a$ little under the prossure in reabsorber P. Withont this supply, it, would be soon reduced by the cooling action of the circulating wealkened solution coming from the freezing-cistern.

The ice-moulds having been filled with fresh water, and the solution of chloride of calcium or other medium haring been placed in each trough, the machine is now ready to freeze, only requiring the regulating-cock placed on the syphon $g g$ to be opened to supply the freczing-cistern with the concentrated anmoniacal solution, which when allowed to flow, distributes itself on the top plates of the freezing-troughs, descending as before described. The stop-cock placed on the racuum-main-pipe $n m$, marked ${ }^{*}$, being open, the evaporation of the concentrated solution immediately begins, owing to the pressure being relieved by the free commurication of the cistern with the vacuum-reabsorber T. The gas, in meeting the exhausted liquor, which is continually supplied from the generator A, immediately combines with it by affinity, generating heat, which heat is carried away by the current of cold water supplied in the vat $X$. The pump $s s$ is now set to work, and extracts the recombined liquor in the rcabsorber T , by the pipe V , forcing the same into the condensor $v v$, there to receive an additional cuantity of gas from the generator A, by the exhaust-pipe $x x$, which through its being absorbed under a slight pressure, releascs the pressure under the piston of the engine-cylinder, whilst the full pressure of gas in the generator A acts on the other side of the piston, thus keeping the motion regular and powerful.

The pump $s$ being a double-acting force-pump, withdraws the liquid from the condensor $v v$, by the pipe $y y$, and forces it along the pipe No. 1 into the pressure-reabsorber $P$, through the pipe $Q$, in a fine spray, and there meeting gas under pressure, it is saturated under the influence of that pressure. The combined liquor now falls into the tubes, which being immersed in cold running water, the heat engendered in combination is carricd off, and the liquor is ready to absorb, under its reduced temperature, an additional quantity of the gas supplied from the generator A , as before described.

The heat being maintained in the generator, the concentration of the solution of ammonia in the low-pressure reabsorber P remains constant, its consumption being equal to the supply of liquid and gas. Each organ of the apparatus is equally supplied in proportion to its demand; the regulating-cocks and the liquid level gauge enabling the most accurate adjustment, and the freering within continues as long as the heat is applied to the gencrator.

By the rapid evaporation of the ammomia, caused by the released pressure in the freezing-cistern, the water is soon frozen.

The blocks of ice. being removed, the tin moulds are refilled with the water from the cold water tank $p$ p, which water has been reduced in temperature to about $32^{\circ}$, by exchanging a portion of its heat with the weakened solution from the freezing-cistern $i i$, on its passage through the refrigerator $q q$, and that without interfering with the proper work of the machine, as both congelation and cooling are going on at the same time.

The last evaporation of the ammoniacal solution takes place in passing through the coil of the strongliquor reabsorber $a a$, from whence the strong liquor is delivered to the freezing-cistern. The temperature of the strong liquor in this reabsorber being above that of the weakened solution, causes a further evaporation, and thus reduces the temperature of the strong liquor in $a$ a, thereby rendering the strong liquor capable of absorbing an additional quantity of dry gas, supplied to it by the regulating-cock $h h$, from the vessel $P$.

The exhausted solution is then conveyed by the pump 2 into the geuerator $A$, as before described.
Additional strength may be imparted to the liquor in the machine, by placing liquor of ammonia of commerce in a vessel to which hent can be applied, and counecting the head of such vessel to a guttapercha tubing connected with the air-cock at the head of the racuum-reabsorber T, care being taken to prevent the admission of air. Should the increased amount of gas taken in require the withdrawal of liquor, this may be effected by a draw-off-cock, which for general convenience may be placed at the bottom of the generator A .

When it is desired to produce cold for purposes other than that of ice-making, such as the freezing of meat, the cooling of rooms or liquids, \&c., it will be necessary to elevate the freezing-cistern $i i$ sufficiently to cause the weakened solution coming out at $n n$ to flow by gravitation through a coil in the coldwater tank (which latter must be filled with salt and water, or other suitable medium for carrying cold) back to the head of the coil in the strong-liquor reabsorber $a a$, at the point $b b$. The medium in the tank as cooled can be passed anywhere through pipes or spaces from the bottom thereof, by pump worked off the main shaft of the donkey-engine, being returned to the top of the tank to be again cooled. The circulation of the medium must of course be carricd on so long as the cold is required to be maintained.

For the purpose of applying our apparatus to the carrying of meat or other articles of food on board ship, and to the cooling of rooms or spaces for the reception and continuous preservation by cold of the same or other articles of food on shore, we use the following arrangement, which, on account of its economy, simplicity and novelty, we specially claim :-

## Low-pressure Freezing DIachine.

We take the skin of the ship, or room, or space (talking care to caulk or otherwise make the same watertight), and against the same screw small upright ribs of wood, of about an inch square, at distances of about eighteen inches, making them to wind round the ressel or room; against these ribs we fasten a partition of calico, wood, or shoet iron, filling the space thus made with melted tallor, to which a small quantity of lime may be added, in order to raise its melting point. Any other non-conducting and moisture-repelling substance may be used in lieu of tallow; but in countries supplying meat, a convenient; and economical mode of transport is afforded by the use of it, which would induce its liaving a preference over any other substance. This done, we screv other ribs of wood, of abont the sime thickness, against the face of the ribs before referred to, and against which we then screw light sheet-iron, thereby forming $a$ channel through which to circulate our freezing medium. This medium we introduce from the cold tank to the top of the vessel or space desired to be acted upon, and lead the same to a well at the bottom of the vessel or space, from which the cold medium is pumped up, to the refrigerating-tank, to restore the power it bas lost by abstracting the heat from the surrounding objects on its passage. The divisions through which the medium flows may be made perfectly water-tight, by using a strip of india-rubber between the face of the wooden rib and the shect-iron, wherever ' $九$ joining of the sheets of iron takes place. Galvanic batteries to prevent the oxidation of the iron against which the brine or other medium is sent, ought to
be placed in the supply tank.

It will be obvious that when the foregoing arrangement is no longer required, it can be taken to pieces, the tallow recorered, and the material remain available for lite purposes, ou any other voyage or at
other times.

It may be mentioned that, by increasing the quantity of liquid in the apparatus, as may be required, the weakened solution itself (which is the source of the cold) may be passed direct through pipes or spaces, in lieu of the brine or oiker medium for conveying the cold, and returned to the point pipes or gravitation, or by pump; we however prefer the plan just described, as being the more simple.

It may be also stated that, in lieu of the freezing-cistern $i i$, an evaporating tank or cylinder, fitted with trays or shelves, may be substituted; the exhaust and discharge being after the same manner as is shown in the cistern.

Although our description has reference to a machine of a particular size, we of course clain it in its increased or diminished sizes, its powers being dependent upon the increase or diminution of the several parts. The number and sizes of the pipes, and the sizes of the several ressels, may be varied, without destroying the working power of the apparatus: we have given those which our experience approves.

Cuauts.
Having thus described very fully the several parts of the apparatus known as "Nicolle and Mort's Low-pressure Freezing Machine," and the mode of working the same, and which we claim in its combination as our special invention, we now proceed to state the special claims we make in respect of several parts of the apparatus :-

1st. We specially claim our mode of employing summoniacal gas, under pressure, and released pressure as a motive power.
2nd. We specially clain our mode of reducing the temperature of the water intended for the supply of ice-mioulds.
3rd. We specially claim the direct application of the refrigerated weakened liquor, as a medium for transmitting cold without the aid or intervention of any agent.
4th. We specially claim the arrangement and constructiou of our freczing-cistern.
5th. We specially claim the arrangement of the strong-liquor vessel $a$ a, by which the cold weakened solution, on its return from evaporating or freezing cistern or vessel, exchanges tenperature with the strong liquor next to be craporated, wherely power is given to the strong liquor to absorb more gas, thus converting the vessel into a reabsorber, whilst the pressure exorted in the vessel by the superincumbent gas constitutes a self-acting pump for forcing the strong liquor to any place where it may be required.
6th. We specially claim the mode of fitting-up vessels or rooms for the carrying or reception of meat, or other food, or articles requiring to be secured against moisture and atmospheric influence, or for cooling rooms or spaces.
E. D. NICOLLE.

THOS. S. MORT.
This is the specification referred to in the amexed Letters of Registration, granted to Eagene Dominique Nicolle and Thowas Sutcliffe Mort, this seventh day of December, 1870 .

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sir,
Sydney, S October, 1870.
The application of Messrs. Nicolle aud Mort for Letters of Registration for their Invention of a "Low-pressure Freczing Machine," having been referred to us, we have examined the drawings :nd specification accompanying the same, and have the honor to report that we see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as prayed for.

We have, dc.,
J. SMITH.

The Princtian Tnder Secretary.
CHAS. WATT:


(Sig. 1 )


A.D. 1870, 7 th December. No. 257.

## ROCK-BORER.

# LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Frederick Beer, for an Improvement in Rockboring or Rock-punching. 

[Registered on the 8th day of December, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vict., No. 24.]

By His Excemexcy rie Right Hovonable Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admirnl of the same.
T.O ALL TO WHOM TIIESE PRWSENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

Whereas limederick Beer, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Doctor of Medicine, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or desiguer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of an Tmprovement in Rock-boring or Rock-punching, that is to say, of an invention of a machine for making holes for blasting or other purposes into rocks or other hard substances, which invention is more particularly described in the specification and shect of drawings which are hereunto amnexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Trenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; aud hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to hin for a period of fourteen years: And T, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or mitnufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from compctent persons appointed by me to cxamine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thercou for my information, am plcased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration graut unto the said Frederick Beor, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and adrantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the terin of fourteen years from the date hercof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Frederick Beer, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusire enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Erederick Beer shatl not, with three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Suprome Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then those Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease aud become void.

Th witness whereof, I have heremnto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this 7 th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

## Rock-borer.

## SPECIFICATION

Tree said invention consists in furmishing the one end of a strong iron rod, passing through guiding collare, with an appropriate punching tool, such as is suitable for making holes into rocks for blasting or other purposes, and in connecting the other end of the said rod with a powerful spiral spring, or any other kind of spring, or with an air chamber and piston, wherein the air can be compressed, or from whence it may be exhausted or rarified by creating a vacuum. I further fix to the rod or bar a nut or tapet, which is acted upon or raised by a single or by several cams fixed to a shaft running transversal to the rod, and which is prorided by a flywheel. The whole is to be mounted on an universal joint, so that the pointed end of the puncheon-rod can be brought to bear in any direction, downwards, upwards, \&c., in any direction required.

This Rock-borer or Puncheon can be connected by a belt with any motive power, or worked by hand-power alone. The cutting tool is separately adjusted, and can be elongated according to the depth the hole is required to be made, and may be easily exchanged.

I claim to have produced, by these various improvements and their combination, a machine for punching holes into rocks, greatly superior to those now in use, as it is at once simple, portable, effective, and cheap; where hand-power is employed, it is more advantageously expended than in the ordinary way, as at present, by the hammer, \&e., \&e.; it is particularly well suited for drilling holes into rocks, \&c., in underground works, such as coal mines, \&c., and where other machinery is too bulky or costly.

I claim of accumulating or absorbing any given power with springs, or with the elasticity of air, and to direct and concentrate the said accumulated power in one blow to a given point, by means of a suitable chisel or other stone-cutting instrument; but if I like, I create a vacuum in a chamber, and use atmospheric pressure as the power to give the stroke.

JREDERICK BEAR, M.D., C.D., O.1.
This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letiers of Registration, granted to Frederick Beer, this seventh day of December, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Electric Telegraphs, Chief Office, Sydncy, 14 November, 1 s70.
Sir,
We have the honor to certify that we have examined the specification of Dr. Beer, for a RockPapers herewith borer or Rock-puncher, and see no reason why Letters of Registration should not be granted for his invention.

We have, fe.,
The Privcipal Under Seceetaby.



## A.D. 1870, 8th December. No. 258.

## IMPROVED QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINE.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to William Grey, for an improved Quartzcrushing or Ore-reducing and Amalgamating Machine.

[Registered on the 9th day of December, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

By His Excellency the Right Honomabie Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHAJL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS Wildiam Grey, of the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, surgeon, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of an "Improved Quartz-crushing or Orereducing and Amalgamating Machine," which is more particularly described in the specification and paper of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Jetters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Vietoria, number twonty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would bo pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encourgement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and haviug received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Exccutive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letiters of Registration grant unto the said William Grey, his exccutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantare of the said incention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said William Grey, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these prescuts next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided almays, that if the said William Grey shall not, within three days after the granting of these Lretters of Registration, register tho same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Lettery of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whercof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of
Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventr.

## (土.s.)

BETMORE.

## Improved Quartz-crushing Machine.

## SPECIFICATION.

Description of an improved Quartz-crushing or Ore-reducing and Amalgamating Machine, invented by William Grey, M.R.C.S.E., of Banks-strect, Sydney, New South Wales.

## Ther Reducer on Crusiner.

In this machine the stamper rods or pistons pass throngh a lower bar and an upper bar ; the lower bar is fitted with a spring bar to each stamper, which the stamper rod passes through; the ends of the spring bar are furnished with hooks; this spuing bar is securely braced to the lower bar ; the stamper rod is fitted with a lifting nut and an upper nut; the upper nut is fitted with a spring bar, similar to the lower spring bar, and sitting loose on the nut, to permit the stamper rod to revolve; the upper spring bar is connected to the lower spring bar by two spiral wire springs, the connection with lower spring bar hooks being made by double screw links; to regulate tension of springs; the stamper rods are lifted by one, two, or three armed lifting cams or wipers acting on the lifting nut in the usual manner.

The trough which conveys the water and the pulverized quartz or ore from the stamper box is sheeted on the bottom across the whole width with sheet glass about one foot wide, on which rest horseshoe magnets connected together, the end poles of the two extreme magnets being connected, if necessary, with a galvanic battery of simple constraction. The trough, discharges into a receiver, from which, if necessary, the stuff is raised to another receiver set on a platform raised a sufficient height from the ground; from this upper receiver the stuff to be treated flows by gravitation in aur through the amalgamator.

## The Amalgamator

is a circular cast-iron pan, of requisite size, with a flat top securcly fixed on, and making waterproof joint. The supply pipe passes through centre of top, and terminates inside the pan, in a conical shape, the base of cone reaching nean to the bottom and side of pan ; the ouiside of cone is fitted at about $\frac{2}{3}$ of its height with a fine wire-rauze sieve, fitting close to side of pan; this sieve is removable if not required for stuff under treatment; the discharge pipes are fitted into top, and are of syphon shape; from these discharge pipes the stuff treated flows as refisc tailings; the top of pan is fitted with a $\frac{3}{4}$-inch screw, for charging pan with mercury; the bottom of pan is fitted with tap, for withdrawal of contents.

## Clanm of Inyentor

I claim, first-An inexpensive and effective method of applying power to the stamper rods, whereby a very rapid and powerful blow is given by the stamper to the stono or ore under treatment; and, as the pressure of the springs on the stamper rods can be regulated at pleasure from fifty pounds up to one ton, the stampers may be of light weight. This power can be incxpensively applied to the machines at present generally in use, and stamper heads weighing from one hundred pounds each substituted for those in use weighing six hundred pounds each, thereby reducing the weight of a twenty-stamper machine by about four tons of metal, and considerably improving the efficacy of the machine.

Second-I claim that the insulated galvanic magnets in the trough arrest at least 90 per cent of the pyrites passing from the stamper box, thereby preventing the mercury in the amalganator from forming a sickened amalgam, by which its amalgamating properties become neutralized, causing great loss of gold and mercury, and necessitating an expensive chemical process to restore the sickened mercury.

Thirdly-I claim an inexpensive and efficacious amalgamator, by which the pulverized ore is by hydrostatic pressure forced under and through a quantity of mercury, in such a manner that every particle of ore treated must come into close contact with the mercury, and so securing the complete amalgamation of every particle of gold in the stuff treated.

WILLIAM GREX.
This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to William Grey, this Sth day of December, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Str,
Syduey, 21. October, 1870.
The application of Mr. Wilham Grey for Teetters of Registration for an "Improved Quartz. crushing or Ore-reducing and Amalgamating Machine" having been referred to us, we have examined the specification and drawings accompanying the same, and have the honor to report thereon as follows :-

Mr . Grey claims three improvements : 1st, the application of spiral springs to stampers, whereby light stampers may do the same work as heavy ones, by reason of the greater rapidity and force of the blows. In our opinion this is an infringement of the patent already granted to Dr. Beer, an extract from which has been sent to us along with Mr. Grey's application. It is true that in Dr. Beer's specification "spiral springs" are not named, but we think that the sole right to apply springs of any sort to stampers so as to increase the rapidity and force of their blows has been conceded to Dr. Beer. We ground our opinion on the following extracts from Dr. Beer's specification :-"The said invention consists " in comnecting with each stampor one or several springs of the requisite resisting power, thus allowing a "great reduction to be made in the weight of the head of the stamper * * * and enabling the "stamper to make with ease from 250 to 300 strokes per minute. One stamper fitted with appropriate "springs will perform (assuming the steam power the same) the work of five or six ordinary ones *** ". Where already the expense of an ordinary congine has been incurred, the special advantages of spring "stampers alone may be adopted, and still produce a fivefold effect over the stampers at present in use; "and as the springs can easily be changed, an absolute command of size, of strength, and consequent ".power of stroke; independent of the weight of the stamper itself, can be had."

## Invproved Quartz-crushing Machine.

Mr. Grey's remaining claims are, (2nd) "Insulated Galvanic Magnets," and (3rd) an "Amalgamator." We think the former to be entirely wrong in principle; but so far as we know, theso claims would not interfere with any existing rights.

We recommend that Letters of Registration be not granted for the specification as it stands at present; but if Mr. Grcy will expunge all that relates to the application of springs to stampers, we see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration for the remainder.

We have, \&c.,
J. SMITH.

The Prnicipal Under Secretary.
E. C. CRACKNELL.

## FURTHER REPORT.

Sydner, 11 November, 1870.
SIR,
In the matter of Mr. Grey's application for Letters of Registration for Improved Quartz crushing Machinery, which has been referred back to us along with a letter from Mr. Grey, we have the honor to make this further report:-

The question to be decided, namely, whether by the terms of Dr. Beer's registered specification, the sole right to apply springs of any sort to stampers so as to increase the rapidity and force of their blows bas been conceded to Lim, is a legal rather than a scientific one, and should be determined on the usual rules of legal interprctation. We therefore respectfully recommend that the matter be referred to the Crown Law Officers. Should they decide that Dr. Beer cannot claim springs of all sorts, but only such as he has specifically described, then Mr. Grey may have Letters of Registration for his specification as it stands, for undoubtedly there is no specific mention of "spiral springs" iu Dr. Beer's specification.

We have, \&c.,
J. SMITH.
E. C. CRACKNELL. .
$134$



## A.D. 1870,14 th December. No. 259.

## IMPROVED HAND POWER MACHINE.

## LETTERS OT REGISIRATION to Arthur Wellesley Parkinson and Joseph Ambrose Robinson, for an Tmproved Hand Power Machine.

[Registered on the 14th day of December, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vict., No. 24.]

By His Fxchieevcy time Rioht Honorabie Somenset Rycieard, Earl of Beinore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Tice-Admiral of the same.

## TO ALI TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, grecting:

Whibreas Arthur Wehelshey Pakitsoy and Josem Axhbose Robinson, of the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquires, have by their Petition hunbly represented to me iliat they are the authors or designers of a certain incention or inprovement in manufactures, that is to say, of in invention of an "Improved Hand Power Machine," which is more particularly described in the specification and shect of drawings which are hereunto aunexed; and that thoy, the said Petitioners, have deposited with the Honorable the 'Ireasurer of the said Colony of Now South Wales the sum of Threnty Pomps sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Jetters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixtecenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hove lumbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and adrantage of the said inrention or improvement might be secured to tbem for a period of fourteen years: Aud $I$, being willing to gire encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the irts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed ly me to cximine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereou for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in excrcise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Comencil, to grant, aud do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Arthur Welleslcy Parkinson and Joseph Aubrose Robinson, their cxecutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantige of the said invention or improvenent, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Arthur Wellesley Parkinson and Joseph Ambroso Rohinson, their cxccutors, administrators, and assigns, the cxclusive chjoyment and adrantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years froni the date of these presents noxt and immodiately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Arthur Wellesley Parkinson ind Joseph Ambrose Robinson shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydner, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all adrantages whatsoever horeby granted, shall cease and hecome void.

In wituess whereof, I hare hercunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the scal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this fourteenth day of Decomber, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight humired and seventy.

## Inproved Hand Power Machine.

## SPECIFICATION OF IMPROVED HAND POWER MACHINE.

Turs specification and the accompanying plans describe an "Improved Hand Power Machine," for which the undersigned seek the protection of Letters Patent, and which consists of a movable double-toothed quadrant, swinging on a centre spindle, marked $A$ on plan, which cau be eithor above or below the main driving shaft B , and which is worked by means of levers C C, with a motion similar to that of an ordinary pump. This quadrant conveys motion to tivo small pinions which rum loose on the main driving shaft B and on which are cast (or otherwise secured) the driving ratchets $D \mathrm{D}$, which arc right and left handed. These ratchets give a rotatory motion to the driving shaft B, through the ratchet palls E E E E, which act on the pall box $H$, keyed or otherwise secured to the driving shaft. When one of the levers $C$ is raised and the stivke commenced, the palls in the 1st pinion come into gear, those in the 2nd pinion nearly liberating themselves and slipping ofer the ratchet as the pinion revolves in the opposite direction to the one in gear. When the end of the stroke is reached and the motion of the pinions reversed, palls in the 2nd pinion come into gear, while those in the lst liberate themselves (and vice versa). By this means a continuous rotatory motion is conveyed to the spindle or shaft B, which can be transmitted to any other machinc, by means of the belt pulley, or by the ordinary universal clutch coupling, as may be required.

The portion of this machine for which we particularly claim the right of protection is the doubletoothed rocking quadrant and the ratchet pinions, for conveying motion to the driving shaft, either with palls (as in plan) or with right and left hand clutclics, as may be found expedient.

The advantages of the machine are:-1st. Its great portability. 2nd. That, owing to the leugth of lover and smallness of pinions, great power is obtained and speed with little libbour ; tho motion being much easier than the ordinary rotatory motion by means of a crauked handle. 3rd. The machine is comparatively inexpensive, and carn be applied to any purpose, and is within the means of small capitalists who cannot afford steam power.

We calculate a machine of the size shown on pian to be equal to 1 horsc-power
The above is a general description of the machine for which we seek protection, to be called an "Improved Hand Power Machine."

PARKINSON AND ROBINSON,
Engineers, Bathurst-street.
Per R. H. D.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Arthur Wellesley Parkinson and Joseph Ambrose Robinson, this fourteenth day of December, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 17 October, 1870.
Sir,
The application of Messrs. Parkinson and Robinson for Letters of Registration for an "Improved Hand Power Machine," having been referred to us, we have examined the specification and drawings accompanying the same, and we hare now the honor to report that we see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as prayed for

The Under Secretary, Colontal Secretahy's Depaltment.

We have, de.
JOHN WHITTON.
GOTHER K. MANN.



## A.D. 1870, 14th December. No. 260.

## SPRING LINK FOR CABLES, \&c.,

## LETTERS OF REGISIRATION to John Evelyn Liardet, for a Spring Link for Cables, \&c.

[Registered on the 14th day of December, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

By. Hys Excellenct the Right Hovomale Somirsta Ricilard, Eall of Behsore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Treland, Gorernor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of tho same.

## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS Toun Eveliyn Linadet of Waverley, near the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the nuthor or designer of a certain inveution or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of a Spring for chaincables and all moorings of whatsoever kind, for ships, buoys, beacons, and other lloating vessels or implements on seas, rivers, and other waters, which is more particularly desuribed in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hercunto amexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South. Wales the sum of I'wenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Let of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath hmmbly prayed that 1 . would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the cxclusive enjoynent and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen ycars : And I, being willing to give cucouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manuftetures which may le for the public good, and liaving reccived a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matiters stated therein, and to report thercon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Exccutive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to the by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Johu Evelyn Liardet, his cxecutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive eujoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the tem of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said John Erclyn Liardet, his exceutors, administrators, and 'assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thercof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said John Evelyn Jiardet shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Syduey, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the scal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government Housc, Sydney, in New South Wales, this fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

## Spring Linh for Cables, \&c.

SPECIFICATION of an improved method of securing Cables, Ropes, Chains, and similar articles or substances, of whatever material composed, from the risk of breaking when exposed to sudden strain or tension.
The improved mettod is by inserting into or conuecting with the cable, rope, chain, or other similar article, of whatever material composed, is spring link; and my invention consists of the said spring link, the construction of which I describe as follows :-

The link consists of an open cylindrical cradle, formed by uniting two plates or dises of metal by means of metallic rods or bars, of such thickness, and placed at such intervals from each other as will secure to the cradle the same amount of strength as that of the cable, rope, chain, or other similar article into which it is to be inserted. or with which it is to be comnected, and as will also allow for the compression, expansion, and renction between them of certain elastic dises within the cradle, and heremafter described.

Through the centre of each of the plates or dises so united as aforesaid, there is inserted a metallic rod or piston fastened by nuts, forelocked or otherwise, so as to prevent the pistons coming in riolent contact with each other on a sudden reaction,-in leugth about half the length of the cradle. The inserted extremities of thesc rods or pistons meet in the centre of the cradle, and are each terminated within the cradle by a metal plato or dise and nuts as aforesaid, into which the extremities of the rods or pistons are fastened.

The cud of each rod or piston outside the cradle is furnished with a head, and by means of a hole or aperture; in which the end of each piston can be attached to the cable, rope, chaia, or other similar article, into which the link is to be inserted or shackelled, or with which it is to be connected. Upon each of the rods or pistons are fitted, within the cradle, alternate discs of vulcanized india-rubber or other similar elastic substance, and of wood, so as to secure the full elasticiity of each india-rubber dise, sufficient in number to fill up the space between the inside of the cad plate or disc of the cradle, and the plate or dise at the extremity of each rod or piston. The thickness of the discs of vuleanized india-rubber or other similar elastic substance and of wood, will depend on the amount of strain or tension which it is proposed that the link shall be capable of sustaining.

When the link thus described is inserted into or comected with any cable, rope, chain, or other similar article, the liability of such cable, rope, chain, or other similar article, to break in consequence of sudden strain or tension is diminished. The effect of such sudden strain or tension is to draw the rods or pistons apart from each other, thus giving an increased length to the cable, rope, chain, or other similar article, and the elastic dises within the cradle, by changing their form according to the strain or tension applied, allow the rods or pistons to be thus drawn from each other, and when the strain or tension is removed, the rods or pistons resume their original position. The cradle may be enclosed in a case or left unenclosed, according to circumstances.

The degree of strain or tension to which the cable, rope, chain, or other similar article, into which the link is inserted or with which it is connected is being subjected, may be ascertained by means of . nndicating hands attached to the plates or discs at the ends of the rods within the cradle, and moving outside the cradle as the rods or pistons move within the crade.

In explanation of my invention, a plan is hereunto attached :-
Figure number one is a longitudinal foreshortened drawing of the spring link.
A represents the cylindrical cradle.
B represents the plate or disc at the other end.
The five leiters C represent the ends of five out of the six bars which are visible, connecting the plates or dises at the two cads of the cradle. The sixth bar is hidden from view by the piston rod.
$D$ is one of the rods or pistons which passes through the centre of the plate or disc $B$, and is fastened into a plate or disc $F$, in the centre of the cradle, and there meets a similar rod or piston, $E$, which passes through the plate or disc $B$ B at the other end of the cradle, and is fastened into a plate or dise, F , in the centre of the cradle.

The alternate bands of piuk and yellow represent alternate plates or discs of vulcanized ind:arubber or othersimilar clastic substance, and of wood or other hard substince, titted to the rods or pistons within the cradle $A$.
$G$ represents the head of the rod or piston $D$, outside the cradle, laving in it an aperture by which it may be attached to a cable, rope, chain, or other similar article.

There is a similar rod or piston, H, at the other ead of the cradle.
BB is a plate or dise similar to the plate or dise B at the opposite end of the cradle A.
This is the specification refcrred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to John Evelyn Liardet, this fourteenth day of December, 1870.

BELMORE

## REPORT.

Harbours and Rivers Office, Sydney, 23 November, 1870.

Sin,
Having, in attention to your blank cover communication of the 23 rd instant, examined the plan and specification of an invention for an improved method of securing cables, ropes, chains, and similar articles or substances, of whatever material composed, from the risk of breaking when exposed to sudden strain or tension, we have the honor to state that we see no reason to object to the issue of Letters of Registration in farour of Mr. J. Evelyn Liardet, in accordance with the plan and specifications submitted.

We have, \&c.
G. K. MANN.
E. O. MORTARTY.

# Longitudinal foreshortenad likervess of Spring in, case, Incticating 

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2
Transrerse Section of Suring


Longitadinal Section of Spring

This is the Sheet of Dramings referred, to in the ummexed.
Letters of Registration granted to Jolure Evelyr. Liurdet, this fourteerith day of December, 1870.
$\qquad$


## A.D. 1870, $13 t h$ December. No. 261.

## PORTABLE HAMMER BATTERY.

# LETTERS OF REGISTRA'IION to George Milner Stephen, for a Portable Hammer Battery. 

[Registered on the 16th day of December, 1870, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

By His Excelfency the Right Honomble Somersef Richard, Earl of Belmone, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the - Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS George Minerer Sxephex, of the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "a Portable Hammer Battery," which is more particularly described in the specification and plan which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds aterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixtecnth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and adrantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the aaid Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advico of the Executive Council, and in exerciso of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Gcorge Milner Stephen, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said George Milner Stephen, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and inmediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said George Milner Stephen shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this thirteonth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and serenty.

## Portable Hammer Battery.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 25 November, 1870.
Sir,
The application of Mr. G. Milner Stephen, for Letters of Registration for " a Portable Hammer Battery," having been referred to us, we have the honor to report that we have examined the specifications and drawings accompanying the same; we have also inspected the machine itself, and have caused some slight additions to be made to the drawings to make them more explicit, and we have now no objection to urge to the granting of Letters of Registration as prayed for.

We have, dc.,
J. SMITH.

GOTHER K. MANN.

* [The Specification is missing.]



## A.D. 1870, 20th December. No. 262.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN KILNS.

## LETTERS OF REGISTRATTION to Augustus Morand, for Improvements in Kilns.

[Registcred on the 23rd day of December, in pursuance of the Aet 16 Vict., No. 24.]

BY His Excellescy the Rigity Honorabin Sonerset Richand, Eini; of Belmodf, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Hionorable Privy Council in Iroland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRWSENTS SHALL COME, greeting:
Whereas Augustus Morain, of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, but now of Leeds, Yorkshire, Kingdom of Great Britain, hath by his Pctition humbly represented to me that he is the author or desiguer of a certain invention or improrement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention entitled "J.mprovements in Kilns for drying, burning, and cooling bricks, and otber articles or substances," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Pctitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Thwenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registratiou, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And $I$, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions aud improvements in the arts or manufactures which may bo for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated thercin, and to report thercou for my information, an pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in esercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Augustus Morand, his esecutors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the torm of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercisc unto the said Augustus Morand, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive cojoyment and advantage thercof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourtecn years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Augustus Morand slaill not, within tinree days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become
yoid. void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydncy, in New South Wales, this twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

BELMORE.

## Improvements in Kilns.

## SPECTFICATION

I, Augustus Morand, of Brooklyn, New York, Enited States of America, now of Leeds, Yorkshire, Kingdom of Great Britain, have invented certain improvements in "Kilns for drying, burning, and cooling bricks and other articles or substances."

The said invention relates to a kiln constructed of a series of chambers, by proference arranged in a straight line, in which the articles or substances are dried and burned, and in air chamber, preferably located at the end of the said series, in which the temperature of the air is graduated for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. Each of these chambers is provided with one or more firc-places, and the burning chambers or ovens are also procided with stoke-holes at the top for feeding additional fuel to the fire. The burning chambers or ovens are all connected by flues, constructed and arranged in such a manner that heat may be readily conducted from any one of the chambers to any other one or more of the said series, thereby securing continuity of action in the process of drying and burning the contents of the sereral chambers or ovens forming the tiln. The air chanber is also connected br tlues or passages with each of the said ovens, through which air of auy desired temperature for facilitating the drying, burning, or cooling of the articles or substances, may be forced or drann into and through any one or more of the said burning chambers or ovens. By the peculiar construction and arrangement of the parts of my improved kiln, which will now be more fully described with reference to the drawing, the contents of the kilns are expeditiously and economically dried, burned, and cooled, while the finished bricks, tiles, and other articles, are more uniform and perfect than those burned in the ordinary kilns.

## Description of the Drawifg.

Figure 1 is a ground plan of my kiln.
Tigure 2, a vertical section on the line $x x$, figure 1 .
Figure 3, a vertical section on the line $y y$, figure 1 , looking in the opposite direction.
Figure 4, a transverse rertical scetion on the line $\approx z$, figure 2.
Figure 5 is a transyerse rertical section through the air chamber.
Figure 6, an end view of the kiln.
Figure 7 is a transverse section showing a kiln constructed with outside flues.
Sike letters indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.
$\mathrm{A} \mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{2} \mathrm{~A}^{3} \mathrm{~A}^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{5}$ are the drying and burning chambers, separated by the walls $a$, with apertures $a^{1}$; $B$, the air chamber, separated from chamber $A$ by the wall $b$, with apertures $b^{1}$; C, the fire-places; $\mathbf{D}$, the stoke-holes; F , horizontal flues or passages, and $e$, passages between these flucs and the chambers and $e^{2}$ dampers; $G$, the stem or smoke flues leiding to the chimncys, and $g$ passages from the chambers to the flues $G$, which flues and passages may be closed by dampers, $f^{f} f^{2} f^{2}$; H, an air tube, with branches $h h^{4} h^{2}$, and cocks or valves, $l^{3} h^{4} h^{6}$. By blowing the air through the branch $h$ the dampers $b^{2}$ in the apertures $b^{1}$ are kept from being injured by intense heat of the burning chambers. I are apertures on one side and J on the opposite side of the burning chambers; $K$, a frame, consisting of braces, $k$, rods, $k^{1}$, bolts, $l^{2}$, and binding plates, $k^{3}$, running the length of the kiln.

The chambers are separated by the permanent division walls $a$ and $b$. The several burning chambers communicate with each other by means of the apertares $a^{2}$, and the air chamber $\operatorname{B}$ communicates with the adjacent chamber A, by means of the apcrtures $b^{1}$, which apertures are opened or closed as desired, the object being to allow the passage of heated air from one chamber to another, or of a current of air produced by artificial means. A man-hole or aperture may be provided in the division walls, for convenience in setting or removing bricks or other articles, which apertures are closed during the drying and burning process. The fire-places C are located on both sides of the kiln, and the process of drying and burning is commenced by means of fires therein, and afterwards the process is assisted by fuel fed through the stoking-holes D . The number of stoking apertures which I prefer to make is about thirty in each chamber. The said holes are provided with covers of any suitable construction. The flues F are employed for conveying the heated air to or from any one chamber of the series. Through these flues a current of air of any desired degree of temperature may be passed from the air chamber or blowing apparatus into any one or all of the chanbers A, for the purpose of increasing the combustion of the fuel, drying the green bricks, or cooling the finished contents of the chambers. If desired, the flues F , figure 7 , at the sides of the kiln, may be substituted for the flues F . The flues EF communicate with the chambers by means of passages, $e$, and may be connected with the exhaust if desirable. The flues $G$ are designed for conveging the vapour, steam, or amoke, from the chambers into a chimney, which may be placed at either end of the kiln, or into chimneys at both ends, or from one chamber to another.

I may also use a chimney at one end and an cxhausting fan at the other end. The said flues are connected with the burning chambers A and air chambers B by means of branch passages. The dampers and valves are employed for regulating and controlling the passage of the heated or cool air through the flues or pipes from, into, or between the chambers. The apertures I and I are temporary openings for the purpose of setting or remoring the bricks or other articles, which openings are closed during the drying and burning process. I prefer to construct the kiln with permanent openings, $i$, extending from the temporary openings $I$, back into the floor of the kiln, to allow a cart to be backed into the kilu a couvenient distance for being loaded. The framework K, composed of the braces, $k$, rods, $k^{1}$, and binding plates, $k^{3}$, and fastenings, $k^{2}$, is designed for strengthening the chambers A, and may be made in any suitable mauner for the purjose.

The bricks, or other articles or substances, being placed in two or more of the chambers adjacent to air-chamber B, the apcrtures IJ in these chambers are closed, and the fires built in the fire-places $C$, chamber A. The dampers which govern the communication with the flues $G$ (excepting those nearest the air chamber) being open, the dampers $f$, chamber A, and adjacent dampers $f^{z}$ are closed, the dampers $f^{2}$, and the other dampers $f^{2}$ being open, to allow the moisture and steam to pass off through the flue $G$ into a chimney, or to be drawn off by an exhaust fan arranged in connection with the flues and dampers. When the bricks in the chamber A are dried, the dampers $f f^{1}$ of the chamber are closed, and the stoking from the top commenced; the fuel thus supplied becoming ignited by the fires in the fire-place C ,

## Improvements in Kilns.

is kept burning until the bricks or other articles are finished. The fire is now lighted in fire-places in chamber $A^{1}$, and the dampers $f^{1}$ of this chamber are opened, to allow the steam and vapours to escape into the flues $G$ as before, the sccond dampers. $f^{2}$ being closed. The remaining burning chambers are successively filled, and the process employed in the chamber A is repeated. When the bricks or other articles or substances in chamber A are sufficiently burned, I assist and control the cooling process by introducing upon the cooling bricks or other articles, by means of a fan or blower, a curront of tempered air from the air chamber B, through the pipe H or the flues and passages leading into the other chambers, and drive the heat from this chamber to chamber $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ through the aperture $\mu^{1}$, or any other of the series, through the flues F or flues substituted therefor. The apertures IJ are now opened, the bricks or other articles removed, and a fresh charge placed in the chamber, when the waste hent of any of the other chambers may be brought back through the said flues, the dampers being properly adjusted to assist in the drying or burning of the contents of the refilled chamber, and the fuel is again fed into the fire-places and then through the stoke-holes; thus a continuous process of drying aud burning is secured. The system of flues and passages perfectly connects all the chanbers, and though these chambers are comnected with each other, by which great economy and expedition in the drying, burning, and cooling of the articles is sccured, but in case it is found necessary to discontinue the operation in any one or more of the burning chambers of the series, the councctions with such chamber may be closed, and the operations in the other chambers be carried on without interruption. If desired, the air chamber B, instead of being built in connection with the chambers A, may be a scparate structure or reservoir, haring communication with them through tubes or passages.

Having fully described my invention, I claim,-
First-A kiln, cousisting of a series of drying and burning chambers $A A^{1} A^{2} A^{3} A^{4} A^{5}$, when said chambers are connected by flues or passages, whereby heat or a current of nir may pass or be forced from one chamber to any other chamber of the series, as hereinbefore described, for the purposes specified.
Second-The air chamber B arranged in communication with the drying and burning chambers, for the purposes and substantially in the manner herein set forth.
Third-The arrangement of the flues, passages, dampers, and valves, whereby an artificial current of air, of any suitable degrec of force and temperature, however produced, may be carried either from the air chamber B, or elsewhere, to or from any one or more of the burning chambers, for the purposes and substantially in the manner described.
Fourth-The arrangement, in combination with the air chamber and the series of drying and buruing chambers, of the pipes or tubes (provided with ralves) for conducting the air from a blowing apparatus to or from any one or number of the chambers, for the purpose and substantially as set forth.

AUGUSTUS MORAND.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Augustus Morand, this twentieth day of December, 1870.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Syduey, 8 December, 1870.
SIR,
We do ourselves the honor to return the documents bransmitted under your B.C. communication of the 5 th December, No. 95,92 , and to report that, having bad under consideration Mr. Augustus Moraud's application for Letters of Registration for "Improvements in Kilns," we recommend that Letters of Registration be granted in favour of Mr. Morand, in accordance with the plans aud sections accompanying his Petition.

We have, \&c.,
GOTHER K. MANN.
CHAS. WATT.
The Principal Under Secritary.

## [Drawings-one shoet.]



This is the Sheet of Drawings referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted co Augustus Morand. this twertieth doy of December, 1870.

> Belmore

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

## administration of the land law;

TOGETHER WLTH THE

PROCEEDINGS 0F THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OFEVIDENCE,
and

APPENDIX.
ordermed by the legislative assembey to be printed,
6 August, 1872.

SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
[2s. 6d.]
345-A
1872.

## 1872.

## EXTRAOTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Votiss No. 25. Fridat, 5 Julx, 1872.

11. Administration of the Land Law:-The adjourned Debate, on the motion of Mr. Cunneen,-
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the administration and working of the Crown Lands Alienation and Occupation Acts of 1861 ;
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Farnell, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Driver, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Creed, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Lucas, and the Mover;-
Resumed.
Question put and passed.

## Votes No. 27. Toesday, 9 July, 1872.

20. Administration of the Land Law :-Mir. Driver, on behalf of Mr. Cunneen, moved, pursuant to Notice No. 12, That the Evidence taken by the Select Committee, appointed on the motion of the Honorable Charles Cowper, on the 23rd February, 1866, "to inquire into and report upon the reserves proclaimed under the 4th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, since the passing of the said Act; and also into all applications for such other reserves as have been refused or are not; yet dealt with," be referred to the Committee now sitting "to inquire into and report upon the administration and working of the Crown Lands Alienation and Occupation Acts of 1861."
Question put and passed.

## Votes No. 29. Thursday, 11 Judiy, 1872.

3. Admintstration of the Land Law:-Mr. Burns moved, without previous notice, That the Petition from Mr. David Chrystal, relative to the Tararie and Windomal Stations, presented to this House on 16 th February, and ordered to be printed on 17 th February, 1871, be referred to the Committee now sitting on the "Administration of the Land Law."
Question put and passed.

Voxes No. 47. Tuesdaí, 6 Augubt, 1872.
5. Administration of the Land Law:-Mr. Cunneen, as Chairman, brought up a Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Sclect Committec for whose consideration and Report this subject was referred on Eth July, 1872, together with Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.

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## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND LAW.

## PROGRESS REPORT.

The Sblect Commitree of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 5th July, 1872, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the Administration and Working of the Crown Lands Alienation and Occupation Acts of 1861, to whom were referred, on the 9th July, the Evidence taken by the Select Committee on "Reserves under Crown Lands Alienation Act" during the Session of 1865-6, and, on the 11th July, the Petition from " Mr. David Chrystal," relative to the Tararie and Windomal Stations, ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed on the 17 th February, 1871,--have agreed to the following Progress Report:-

Your Committce, without delay, proceeded with the inquiry intrusted to them by your Honorable House, and have devoted considerable time to taking the evidence of gentlemen at the head of Departments, and others in the Lands Office, with the view of ascertaining the duties with which they are charged, the manner in which those duties are performed, the organization that exists, and how far it is calculated to secure a consistent, an efficient, impartial, and expeditious administration of the Land laws of the Colony. .

The approaching termination of the present Session prevents your Committee concluding the evidence of the heads of sub-departments, and also from receiving that of a number of gentlemen connected with the material interests of the country, who are supposed to have well considcred our Land systems, practically experienced their operation, and carefully watched their effects on the pastoral, mining, agricultural, and social interests of the Colony.

Your Committee, therefore, in reporting to your Honorable House the evidence taken, recommend that this inquiry be resumed early next Session of Parliamont, and hope it will then be prosecuted to a final result.

## J. A. CUNNEEN,

No. 3 Committee Room, Sydney, 2 August, 1872.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

## WEDNESDAY, 10 JULY, 1872.

Members Present :-
Mr. Cunneen, 1 Mr. Creed.

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

THURSDAF, 11 JULY, 1872.
Members Present:-
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Creed.
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Cunneen called to the Chair.
Entry in Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, also entry referring Evidence taken before the Select Committee of Session 1865-6, on "Reserves under the Crown Lands Alienation Act,"read by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.
Ordered,-What the Surveyor General be summoned to give evidence next Meeting.
[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Eleven o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 12 JULY, 1872.
' Members Present :-
Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Creed
Entry in Votes and Proceedings, referring the Petition of Mr. Darid Chrystal to the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of Petition before the Committee.
P. F. Adams, Esq. (Surveyor General), called in and examined. Witness handed in Report on Public Surveys. (Vide Appendix A 1.)

Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated.
[Adjourned to Monday next, at Eleven o'clock.]

MONDAY, $15.5 U L Y, 1872$.
Members Present:-
Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.
Mr. Tunks, Mr. Stewart. Mr. Creed,
P. IT. Adams, Esq., called in and further examined.

Witness handed in particulars of Surveyor General's Department. (Vide Appendix A. 2.)
Witness produced several plans, \&c.
[Adjourned to To-morrow, at two o'clock.]

IUUESDAY, 16 JULY, 1872.
Memrbers Present :-
Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.

| Mr. Robertson, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mr. Tunks, |$|$| Mr. Creed, |
| :--- |
| Mr. Sucas, |

P. F. Adams, Esq., further examined.

Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated.
Ordered,-That W. W. Stephen, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next Mecting.
[Adjourned to Thursday next, at two o'clock.]

## Meamers Present:-

Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.

## Mr. Stewart, Mr. Robertson, <br> Mr. Creed,

W. W. Stephen, Esq. (Under Secretary for Lands), called in and examined.

Witness handed in return of the number of Officers in the Department of Lands. (Vide Appendix B.) Committee ndjourned for fifteen minutes.
Committee resumed ; examination continued.
Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated and decided to confine the evidonce taken this Session to the Department of Lands.

Ordered, -That W. Blackman, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next Mceting.
Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman
[Adjourned.]

FRIDAT, 19 JULY, 1872.
Members Present:-
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Stewart.
In the absence of a Quorum the Meeting called for this day lapsed.

$$
\text { MIONDAY, } 22 J U L Y, 1872 .
$$

Members Present:-
Mr. Cunneen, , Mr. Stewart.
In the absence of a Quorum the Meeting called for this day lapsed.

$$
T U E S D A Y, 23 \text { JULY, } 1872 .
$$

Member Present :-
Mr. Cunneen.
In the absence of a Quorum the Meeting called for this day lapsed.

$$
\text { WEDNESDAY, 24, JULY, } 1872 .
$$

Members Present :-
Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.
Mr. Robertson

## Mr. Stewart.

William Blackman, Esq. (Clerk, Department of Lands), called in and cxamined.
Witness withdrew.
Committed adjourned for fifteen minutes.
There being no Quorum formed after the adjournment no further evidence could be taken.

$$
T H U R S D A Y, 25 J U L Y, 1872 .
$$

## Members $P_{\text {resent }}$ :-

Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.
Mr. Stewart,

$$
1 \text { Mr. Tunks, }
$$

Mr. Robertson.
A. O. Pretious, Esq. (Chief Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department), called in and examined. Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated.
Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.
[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 30 JULY, 1872.

## Members Present:-

Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.

## Mr. Stewart,

Mr. Tunks.
Letter from W. Blackman, Esq., respecting a misunderstanding in part of his evidence, and requesting that such part may bo erased, read by the Clerk.

Consideration postponed to the nest Meeting.
E. Du Faur, Esq. (Draftsman, Ocoupation of Lands Department), called in and examined.

Witness produced plan prepared in his office; also book of Index to Runs.
Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated.
Clerk laid before the Committee a letter from P. F. Adams, Esq., drawing attention to certain alterations which he had made in his evidence,-alterations allowed by the Committee.
[Adjourned to Thursday next, at two o'clock.]
$T H U R S D A Y, 1$ AUGUSI, 1872.
Members Present :-
Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.
Mr. Tunke, | Mr. Stewart.
E. Du Faur, Esq., called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.
Committec deliberated.
Mr. Blackman's letter further considered.
Resolved,-That Mr. Blackman's request be complied with. Evidence erased accordingly by the Clerk.

Committee decided to meet to-morrow, at 3 p.m., to consider Progress Report.
[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 2 AUGUST, 1872.
Members Present:-
Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Robertson.
Chairman submitted draft Progress Report. Same read and agreed to.
Committee deliberated.
Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.
[Adjourned.]
TUESDAY, 6 AUGUST., 1872.
Members Present :-
Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.
Mr. Tunks, $\quad$ Mr. Stewart.

Committee deliberated.
Chairman read a letter from A. O. Moriarty, Esq., requesting that he may be oxamined before this Committee.

Chairman requested to inform Mr. Moriarty that the inquiry was closed for the present Session.
Chairman also laid before the Committeo a letter from E. Du Faur, Esq., enclosing a tracing of the portion of the map referred to in his evidence, and regretting that the returns asked for could not be furnished in less than three weeks. Tracing to be appended to the evidence.

- Chairman requested to report to the House the Progress Report adopted at last Meeting.


## LIST OF WITNESSHES.

| Adsms, P. F., Esq. | $7,8, \& 16$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Blackman, W., Esq. | 27 |
| Du Faur, E., Esqq. | $35 \& 40$ |
| Pretious, A. O., Esq.. | 29 |
| Stephen, W. W., Esi | 23 |

1872. 

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINUTES 0F EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE
THE SELECT COMMTTTEE

ON THE

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND LAW.

## FRIDAY, 12 JULY, 1872.



## James augusitine Cunneen, Esq., in the Chair.

Philip Francis Adams, Esq., Surveyor General, called in and oxamined :-

1. Ohairman.] How long is it since you received the appointment of Surveyor General? I was appointed P. F. Adam, Surveyor General in 1868.
2. Had you been long in the department before that? I entered the department as a licensed surveyor in 1854. In 1857 I was appointed district surveyor, having refused the intermediate steps of first and 12 Juls, 1872. second class surveyor. In 1862 I was appointed Acting Deputy Surveyor General, and in 1868 to my present appointment.
3. The Surveyor General is at the head of all sub-departments that deal with the survey of lands? Yes. 4. There is no department of survey or mapping that is not under your control? With the exception of Crown Lands Occupation Branch. There is a draftsman and two assistants who deal exclusively with matters apportaining thereto.
4. How many sub-departments is your establishment divided into? If you could dispense with that part of the evidence to-day $I$ should be much obliged, for I am preparing a chart of the subdivisions of the department, which I propose to lay before the Committee as soou as possible.
5. What is your opinion as to the state of the organization of the department when you were appointed Surveyor Gencral? The organization was very low indeed in 1862, when I was appointed Acting Deputy Surveyor General. There is not very much difference between the organization now and in 1868. The state of the office is better because we have better men, but the system was brought to its present perfection somewhere about 1867.
6. Mr. Oreed.] In fact, from your entrance in 1862 you have been attempting to reorganize the department? I have. In 1865 (that is threc years after I had the opportunity in the office of judging for myself what the state of it was) I wrote the paper which I now put in. [Handed in. See Appendix A1.] 8. You are preparing a document for the Committee, giving useful information? I am-showing the subdivisions of the work, the officers in charge, their salaries, \&c.
7. Do you think it would facilitate the business of the Committee if this were placed before them prior to your examination-in-chief? I do.
8. Under the circumstances do you think it would be desirable to adjourn to a future day? I do.

## Mr. CREED, Mr. TUNKS. <br> Mr. STEWaRT,

 James augustine cunneen, Esq., in the Chair.
## Philip Francis Adams, Esq., Surveyor General, called in and further examined :-

P. F. Adams, 11. Ohairman.] We adjourned the Committee on the last occasion, in order to give you time to preparo certain information. Are you prepared with it this morning? Yes. I produce a diagram, showing the number of sub-departments in the Survey Office, with detailed information respecting each. (IIanded in. See Appendix A 2.)
12. How many sub-departments is the Survey Office divided into? Eight branches, independent of the surveyors in the field.
13. What is the name of the head of each branch? The head of the Roads branch is Mr. Fitzgerald.
14. What are Mr. Fitzgerald's duties? He is in charge of the roads and street alignments, the alionation of unnecessary roads, and in fact all matters connected with roads.
15. The next brauch? The Charting branch, under Mr. Lewis; his duties are dealing with all surveys of alienated lands.
16. Including pre-emptive purchases? No; they are dealt with by Mr. Finch; they are in Mr. Lewis's branch, but Mr. Ninch is the officer who deals with them, under my dircctions. There are only a few special cases now ; perhaps not more than six or seven.
17. What is the next branch? The Compiling branch, under Mr. Willis. His duties are compiling maps generally, and catalogues of county maps. Feature surveys are examined and catalogued in this branch; information and tracings are supplied to surveyors in reference to feature surveys; lithographs and engraving, and printing are also executied in this branch. The next branch is the Miscellaneous, in chargo of Mr. Ellis. It deals with reserves, gold-fields, leases under the Oyster Fisheries Act, Police District maps, land agents' maps, and descriptions of municipal boundaries generally.
18. All reserves? All rescrves.
19. What is the next sub-department? The Lease branch, in charge of Mr. Sangster.
20. MIr. Crecd.] Pastoral leases? No; that is in the Occupation branch of the Lauds Department.
21. What leases are these? Pre-leases, auction and pre-emptive leases, and applications for leaces for mineral purposes other than gold.
22. Chairman.] Does Mr. Sangster deal with all leases? All except squatting leases.
23. What is the next branch? The Deeds branch, under Mr. Healy. The next is the Auction sales branch, under Mr. Hall. The duties of that branch are land sales by auction and all applications for appropriations for special purposes.
24. Mr. Creed.] What are the special purposes? Any land that is granted for any public purpose, such as churches, lunatic asylums, hospitals, and such institutions. The next branch is the clerical branch, under Mr. Landers. The duties of this branch are to deal with all accounts, special correspondence, entry and record of correspondence, record of measurements received, \&c.
25. Who deals with purchases in right of improvements? That is one of the duties of the Charting branch. The officer specially charged with that duty in the Charting branch is Mr. Long.
26. Chairman.] With regard to the survey of conditional purchases, who is charged with the duty of sceing that they are surveyed with the least possible delay? That is my own duty. It is a part of my particular duty to keep the measurements up to time. For this purpose the surveyors send me in progress journals every month; and I redistribute instructions where necessary, and make such arrangements as I can to keep them from falling into arrears.
27. Mr. Orecd.] What is the period allowed by regulation? Six months.
28. From the time they are applied for until they are surveyed? No; from the time the instructions are issued to the surveyor.
29. How soon are the instructions issued? That depends upon circumstances; I should imagine tho average would be about ten days.*
30. As soon as possible? As soon as possible. Many complicated cases are delayed very much sometimes; but, as a rule, I think ten days is about the time.
31. Chairman.] Who sets you in action for the survey of these lands; who places you in possession of the fact that a selection has been made? The officers of the Lands Department.
32. Throughout the country? Yes.
33. How often do these officers forward to you an account of the land it is necessary to survey? That question probably belongs to the Jands Department to answer. They come to us every day in a continuous stream, sometimes three times a day.
34. Mir. Creed.] Do you get them direct from the local land agents? No, we get them from the Iands
Department. Department.
35. Chairman.] Are you aware that there is considerable delay in dealing with them? Sometimes there is. Sometimes it is impossible to get them out for weeks in special cases.
36. Are you aware of some cases where they have been over a year, and then the selector informed that his sclection is on a reserve or elsewhere, where he had no right to make it, after he has made his improvements $?$ I do not recollect a case so long as that; but it is not impossible, because in the first place the application may be made for a portion of a reserve, and the laud agent might not be aware of it, and it is not discovered till the surveyor goes upon the ground. The surveyor might exceed his time from some
particular

[^5]particular reason, the cause of which he is obliged to explain at the end of six months by a memorandum, P. F. Adams, which is placed with the papers and goes to the Minister in explanation of the delay. It is therefore quite possible that the surveyor might not go upon the ground for twelve months. A surveyor, who is paid only for the work he does, cannot be expected to make a long journey that might cost about seven 15 July, 2872 times the price paid for the survey to do an outside portion. But if there have been any suspicion of its being within a reserve then his attention would have been called to it, and as little delay occur as possible.
37. Do you say reserves are made without the land agents being aware of them, so as to inform persons purchasing of their existence? Some reserves arc made by the Crown Lands branch, and some by the Survey Branch, and until they are Gazetted the land agent knows nothing at all about them. The reserves are sometimes made upon the ground, and selection is made in the interval before the land agent receives the Gazetle, or being made aware of the fact. Many mistakes have occurred in that way.
38. It would be impossible for persons purchasing under these circumstances to know whether they were on a reserve or not? No. I do not see how it can be obviated, because the selection is made rery often botween the making of the reserve and notice being sent to the land agent. But as a rule complaints of this sort are rare. I might perhaps point out that the commonest cause of complaint about reserves arises from the inability of the applicants to give a good description themselves, by which their selections can be identified by the land agent; and when a selector unfortunately finds himself upon a reserve there is no help for it ; and very serious inconvenience to many individuals arises out of it.
39. Mr. Creed.] Can you explain how reserves are proclaimed? Individual applications for reserves are dealt with by sending them either to surveyors or Commissioners of Crown Lands for report. Probably nine-tenths or more are now proposed by the Commissioners. In fact, one of the principal duties of the Commissioners of Crown Lands now is to propose new and revise old reserves.
4.0. Chairman.] Were pre-emptive purchases made under the Act from 1865 up to the falling in of the leases? The leases fell in at the end of 1865.
41. When were these pre-emptive purchases surveyed? Within the next year or year and a half.
42. How long after they were withdrawn from conditional purchase or otherwise? No particular interval could be specified. I should imagine they were dealt with within the year, as a rule.
43. But during this year they would be exempt from selection? Yes.
44. And during that year could any person tell whether he was on or off a rescrse;-were they marked on the ground or charted? No.
45. Mr. Thenks.] Was there any other record than the more Gazetting of them?
46. Chairman.] They were scarcely Gazetted at first, were they? I can scarcely recollect at this distance of time how long it was before they were Gazetted.
47. I am speaking of the 640 acres on each block of 25 square miles. These were withdrawn from the operation of the 13th clause of the Act, without being marked on the ground or charted? Yes, there were no means to do either.
48. Could you inform a purchaser at the office in Sydney whether he was purchasing on one of these or not? No, not at that time.
49. Was it possible for any purchaser to know? No, not at that time. But if the applications had been drawn by surveyors or competent persons, and no loose descriptions allowed to be taken-and that insisted upou from the commencement of the Land Act wo should never have had the difficultion we had afterwards.
50. Was that insisted upon? No. The question was brought before Mr. Robertson, and he gave it his serious consideration, and determined that it was utterly impossible to oblige people to get a professional description; there were not surveyors enough in the Colony to do it.
51. Do you not think it would have been better to have inconvenienced a few persons than to have put the administration of the land law into a state of confusion? I can hardly say which would have been the least objectionable alternative. I was under the impression at the time that it was better not to insist upon a professional description.
52. Do you not think it would have been wise to have deferred granting these pre-emptive purchases until they were surveyed? They were not.
53. Do you not think it would have been wise not to have shat them out from the operation of one clause of the Act until they came under the other? The law itself stood in the way. The law gave the lessees the right to take land under pre-emptive right during the currency of their leases, and it was therefore impossible to prevent the alienation of these portions, the law having secured the lessees in their right to purchase.
5il. MF. Creed.] Do you not think that might have been to some extent met by making a regulation that any person making such an application should have marked it roughly on the ground? Tes, that might have prevented a great deal of the difficulty.
55. Chairman.] Was any attempt made by the Ministers of the day to remedy this inconvenience? They had not the power to do it; they had not the surveyors available to define the applications any better than the description the squatter gave hinself. Tuless some competent person was sent to do it, it would havo been impossible to make the applications any more definite.
j6. With regard to these purchases;-were they confined, in compliance with the Act, to one section out of every 25 square miles? Yes.
57. Was that never departed from? I might perhaps give that answer on revision.* As a rule, it was alhered to very strictly, but there may hare been some cases, before the rule was established, in which Ministers took conflicting views of the Act.
58. These were made under the seventh clause of the Crown Lands Alieuation Act? Fes.
59. Do you think there could be any doubt as to the intention of the Act? No, I think it is very plain.

[^6]P. F. Adams, 60. That they should not be taken contiguous to one another? No.

Eisq. 61. That was departed from in 1865 ? Very little.

## is July, 1872. time, but I can give you the information on revision.*

63. Mr. Tunks.] Do I understand that in the case of a squattage consisting of 25 square miles the holder was entitled to make a pre-emptive purchase of 640 acres-Was it imperative that he should take that in the middle of his 25 square miles, or anywhere upon it? Anywhere upon it.
64. Then what would hinder him from taking them consecutively if he had two squattages of that description? That was allowed at one time.
65. The pre-emptive purchase has to be in a particular form; that is to say, in the event of its being bounded by a creek or river there must be only a certain frontage in proportion to a certain distance back? Yes.
66. It would be legal to have two of these selections together on two 25 mile blocks? Yes, I think so.
67. Mr. Creed.] Were the 640 acre lots taken up in squares? No, there was a mean depth of 80 chains, and if it was less than 640 acres the purchase had a mean depth of 80 chains.
68. Chairman.] Would you look to the proviso in the seventh clause of the Act. According to this proviso persons are bound to take their pre-emptive purehases out of each block of 25 square miles, and not other-wise;-is it not so? Yes.
69. Was this principle deviated from. I will give you an instance. Has it been deviated from in a case of this sort: $A$ leases a run of 100,000 acres, that is, four 25 square mile blocks, has he been allowed, instead of taking his pre-emptions on each 25 mile block, to take them contiguous to one another on water-frontage? I do not recollect such a case, but it is possible there may have been. It depends upon how the run was divided into blocks.
7.0. Was there a capricious administration of the Act on that point? I really cannot recollect at this date; it is so long since I have dealt with any case of pre-emptive purchase; but I could produce any orders in the department for your information.
70. Would this refresh your memory;-evidence given by yourself in 1865. It appears from this that for a time the administration departed from the practice of only allowing one pre-emption for each block of 25 square miles? I rather think it did; but $I$ am not quite certain.
71. You state here that it did? Then it was so.
72. Would you look at this memorandum of the Minister of the day, Mr. Robertson, dealing with that clause of the Act;-what date is that? It appears to have been written in 1865.
73. Under this memorandum the former practice of only allowing, according to the law, one pre-emption to be made on each block of 25 square miles was deviated from? It appears to have been so.
74. But now again they maintain the principle of the clause by not allowing it, except on each block? I. believe that was the last ruling. The great bulk of these cases was dealt with on the last ruling.
75. What officer of the Lands Department would be likeliest to give us information respecting the practice now? The practice remained as the last minute decided.
76. Do these minutes over-ride the law without being passed as regulations? They are intended to explain the law-io give the Minister's interpretation of the law. If they clash with it of course it is on his responsibility.
77. Are you aware that the Minister of one year has administered the law differently from the Minister of another ;-Mr. Wilson differently from Mr. Robertson? There was a difference, butat this distance of time I cannot recollect which riew each Minister took.
78. Are you aware whether they did this without passing a regulation which had the eflect of law ? I do not think any regulation passed on the subject. I observe that Ministers are much more in the habit of making regulations than they were.
79. When reserves have been made under the fourth clause of the Act, who has been allowed to apply for them previous to 1865 ? Previous to 1865 , when the information contained in the maps was so deficient that the Government found it impossible to indicate the reserves fast enourh, then the Minister of the day took advantage of the knowledge that the squatters had of the most valuable portions of their runs; as it was impossible to do it by actual survey or examination of the ground they published a notice to the effect that the squatters themselves would be allowed to propose reserves most required for their runs. The object of that was to enable the Gorernment to avail themselves rapidiy of the knowledge of the squatters, and so save the public estate from having the most valuable portions picked up by conditional purchasers, or by the squatters themselves. It was the only alternative they had.
80. What means had they of discovering whether the squatters were applying for reserves because they were necessary for the interest of the public estate, or whether they were doing it for their own interest? That was checked afterwards by the revision of the Commissioners; the Commissioners revised the reserves. 82. They were made before any revision? Yes.
81. And withdrawn from selection? And withdrawn from selection to save the public estate.
82. How were they aware that it was to save the public estato? It was judged to be better to do so, and take the risk of proclaiming a few temporary reserves in error, than to allow the best parts of the country to be alienated from the Crown altogether.
83. Have you any means of ascertaining in your office whether a Crown tenant applied for these reserves in the interest of the public or in his own interest ? Very little.
84. What was it? The information conveyed by the maps was all we had as a rule.
85. Were all these runs mapped? No. A great many of the rivers had been traversed, and as a rule the
reserves were applied for on the rivers. reserves were applied for on the rivers.
88 . But if the runs were not mapped what information could you get from the maps? The feature surveys, if they were in an advanced state, gave us some information, but the information was very slight. It might almost be said we had no menns of judging.

[^7]89. Have you any knowledge of the quantity of land withdrawn from purchase by reserses-the number P. F. Adsme, of acres in round numbers? About five millions of acres. 90. What was the total number of reserves? About 2,159.
91. Were there not a num
92. These were all withdrawn from selection? Yes; they were at first, but they were very soon revoked. 93. How is the public to know a reserve that has been revoked from one that has not? The land agents maps and the Gazette form the only means the public car have. Without survey of all the reserves the public will never be able satisfactorily to determine that question.
94. Do you think a person coming into any of the offices could get the information, cither in the principal office in Sydney or in the local offices, as to whether land has been reserved, or whether it has been reserved and revoked? If the land agent is well up in his business and notes his maps-reads the Gazette carefully and notes everything that affects the question-a conditional purchaser ought not to be in any very great difficulty.
95. Are you aware that the agents gencrally throw the onus on the purchaser? Some land agents, of course, arc less intelligent than others, and perhaps less encrgetic, and they may do so; but they are not justified in doing it.
96. In Sydney, in all cases, when reserves have beei made for water supply, have yon been in a position, when they were proclaimed, to know whether there was water on them at all or not? No.
97. I refer to those made on the application of the Crown tenants? No, we could not tell. Many were made and afterwards withdrawn when found to contain no water.
98. You say there was a rush for these reserves about 1865? Yes; the whole squatting country, embraciug some one hundred millions of acres, fell out of lease suddenly. The departments had never recovered the rush caused by the Land Act in 1862. Surveyors were scarce-never sufficiently numerouis to carry on the ordinary work-and when the leases fell out the resources of the departments were atterly inadequate to grapple with the question of reserves.
99. Do yon think any Minister, aware for four years before that this would happen in 1865, ought to have left it for the last moment to make provision for it? It was not supposed that the number of conditional purchasers would increase,--on the contrary, that they would decrease, and that the surveyors would be available;-but instead of that they kept increasing. We had notanything like the number of surveyors then ready for an emergency that we have now; we did not train them ourselves; we had to depend upon outside supply. Such a question as that could be much better met now. In fact the rush of mineral leases now coming into the office would have entirely collapsed the department ten years ago. It is a much greater strain upon the department than the Land Act, or the leases falling out.
100. Was there no provision made for the falling in of the leases in 1865, before the actual time approached? I am not sure whether in the Crown Lands Occupation branch they instructed their Commissioners or not. It was scarcely a matter for survey.
101. The mineral leases is an unforeseen energency? Entirely.
102. These reserves were not unforesecn;-they were contemplated under the law $P$ Yes.
103. And no provision was made for them? No sufficient provision, and there was no means of making it. There was no means of getting the necessary professional assistance to do it.*
104. Was there not sufficient time for four years before to reorganize the stafl so as to be equal to it? All the surveyors we could get to pass the examination, and all we could train, were required to carry on the regular duties of the department under the increasing requirements of the Laud Act.
105. Aro you aware that under the law it is necessary that a list of all reserves made should be laid before Parliament? Yes.
106. Are you aware whether that was complied with? I am not sure. The list was prepared ; but I had nothing to do beyoud that; the laying it before Parliament was not in my department.
107. If it was not laid before Parliament would you look upon that as a violation of the law? I suppose so, but I never considered the question.
108. Is it the practice nov to make reserves without their being marked on the ground or charted? The practice is for the Commissioner to send the best description he can, accompanied, I believe; by $a$ sketch, to the officer in charge of the occupation of Crown Lands-the officer who represents the Chief Commissioner before that office was abolished. These reserves are proclaimed immediately, and appear in the Gazette, and are then sent to my office to chart; and the information now is generally so clear that if we have a map of the locality at all-if it is not a blank space on the map-we can apply the description and chart the reserve ; but that ends the action. We do not, as a rule, mark the reserves upon the ground.
109. When do you chart them-before or after proclamation? After.
110. Then it is impossible for a purchaser, either from the chart or any marks on the ground, to know where they are? The Commissioner's tree is marked.
111. There is no marking when they are proclaimed ? None.
112. And selectors, howerer cautious, may go and settle down, and not be aware till the surveyor comes and informs them that they are on a reserve? That has frequently boen the casc.
113. Mrr. Creed.] How does the surveyor find it out? The surveyor in the first instance satisfies himself that the conditional purchase will not interfere with a reserve. If he found it did do so he would report the circumstance.
114. Chairman.] That is the practice now? Yes; but the inconveniences are rery much modified now to what they were.
115. There have been some timber reserves proclained on the Murray River? Yes.
116. At whose recommendation? The Commissioucrs and surveyors chiefly.
117. When they were gazetted were they marked on the ground? No.
118. Were they charted? They were charted as soon after they were proclaimed as possible.
119. When they were proclaimed were they on the local charts? No; they were not charted until after proclamation.
120. Are you aware that a great nimber of persons have purchased on these rescrves, and have received notice to quit their selections? I do not think there are many; I an not quite certain; but it is probable, as the same thing applies to these as to other reserres.
P. F. $\Delta$ dams, 121 . Do you remember that in 1865 you stated that the law, in respect to pre-emptive purchases, had been Esq. departed from for a time, and returned to again? I have an indistinct recollection of it.
122. Would you look at question 296 of your evidence on that occasion, and your answer. Fon state

15 July, 1872. there that it had been departed from, and returned to again? No doubt that is a correct answer. 123. Does the practice still prevail, in any case, of allowing the Crown tenant to apply for these reserves instead of the proper officer recommending them? I do not know. That does not belong to my department; it comes within the province of the officer in charge of the Occupation branch.
124. Are any of the runs of the Colony under pastoral lease surveyed? A great many are being surveyed by licensed surveyors employed by the lessees themselves under the 18 th regulation under the Occupation Act.
125. Are these surveys of runs reliable? They are fairly reliable. They are cxamined in my office to seo that everything is correct, as far as we can judge from the plans, and then sent back to the Occupation branch for dealing with in connection with their maps.
126. Are all the maps in the Occupation branch public property, for the inspection of the public? That is a question I can scarcely answer. Until a plan, made at the expense of the lessec, is adopted in the office it may be regarded as private property, and I doubt much whether an officer would be justified in showing it to the general public.
127. What have public officers to do with taking charge of private property? Under the 1Sth regulation the plan is paid for by the lessee, and until it is adopted for the purpose of granting his lease it is his property.
128. Are not those who have their runs surveyed required to file a copy of the survey in the office? Not that I am arrare of. The plan sent in is retained, I believe.
129. Are you aware that when persons wish to take up country they refuse to show them maps in the Occupation branch that would give them information? Not that I am aware of. However, on that subject, evidence could be taken from the officer in charge ; but I should think every information is given that the public could possibly expect.
130. When runs are advertised in the Government Gazette to be sold by auction, do you think these advertisements are reliable? I have no means of judging; but I should think they are.
131. Would you be surprised, if you were living 300 miles away and travelled to Sydney to take an advertised run up, to find that there was no such run in existence? I hardly think such a case could occur unless by some entire mistake.
132. Do you think that if the Government are in the babit of advertising runs, and having them put up to auction twice by Richardson and Wrench, and then advertising them for a third time as being open . to be taken up on sclection, and only when the Government has been paid for it, ascertaining that they have not got it, it would be an exiraordinary piece of administration? It would.
133. Would you look at this (No. 23, a description in the Supplement to the Gazette of 16th April, 1865, No. 69) ;-would you think it an extraordinary thing if after this description had been published for three months, and the public deceived by it, it should be found on paying in their money that no such run existed, and that the Government could not give a lease of it? I do not understand how such a state of things could occur, unless through a mistake.
134. Would you look at this chart of the Salt Lake Run ;-do you recognize that chart. What part of the Survey Office was that chart prepared in? This is prepared in the Crown Lands Office.
135. Would that be prepared from actual survey? The Darling River frontage has been surveyed, but, not the Salt Lake block; that is a back block. I should imagine the state of things described by you must have arisen from the length of the frontage having been in some way or other misunderstood, and that the Salt Lake block never existed at all.
136. Why advertise it thrice in the Gazettc and thus deceive the public? That is the consequence of the crror, however it came about. I should imagine it was a very old description. Being a frontage run to the Darling it must hare been done a long time ago, when the Commissioners were not as well up to their work as they are now.
137. Who would be able to throw some light on this? Either Mr. Pretious or Mr. Du Faur, of tho Occupation branch. It is entirely out of my department. I have no doubt the case can be explained.
138. How do you account for their advertising it? No doubt it was done on the best information they had.
139. Would not their information be very bad? Very bad. A great many of the descriptions of old runs are not worth the paper they are written on.
140. Bad is the best, I suppose? No; some of the descriptions are very good, where the Commissioners were intelligent men-as good as measurements almost; but a great many are something like that-very inaccurate. The Commissioners were not surveyors and guessed the distances; they had no better means of doing it.
141. What provision is there in existence for the survey of mineral leases? Do you mean under ordinary circumstances?
142. Under the present administration, since the strain has come upon the department? The northern district, where the leases for tin are being applied for, is under the charge of Mr. District Surveyor Grenves, and all applications for mineral leases are sent to him as soon as we can issue them. He has a large staff of surveyors-I think now 22-specially employed on the survey of leases; and he distributes the work as his judgment indicates. He proceeds to the spots where there are disputes, and decides upon and deals with them.
143. Are they able to follow up these surveys quickly after the money has been paid in? No; the rush for leases has entirely out-stripped every endeavour we can make for the survey.
144. Is not any extra exertion made to meet this pressure by employing surveyors from the neighbouring Colonies? We have still a few more than we can employ. The dificulty in employing a greater number than we have is that we must be guided by the date of the application, and measure accordingly. If we were to put on three or four surveyors to one creek we might find the prior applications had not been attended to, and that overlaps would occur. That is tho only difficulty we have had so far ; otherwise, we might have measured a great many more. The supply of surveyors has been quite equal to the demand up to this time.
145. Mr. Creed.] There is no regulation necessitating the applicant marking on the ground the place where his selection is intended to be made? No.
146. Do you not think that would be advisable-that it would tend to prevent disputes? Certainly. If a P. F. Adams, regulation of that kind was enforced a technical description also could follow, and if a technical deseription were enforced there would be no difficulty found in putting the descriptions together.
147. What do you think would be the objection to such a regulation? The difficulty the public would 15 July, 1872 . have in being obliged to employ surveyors to make a technical description.
148. Do you not think that such a proviso as this would meet the case; that persons making applications for mineral leases-say 40 or 80 acres-should mark the corners of the ground by posts, and in the event of their having marked of a surplus the next applicant should have the cboice of taking the surplus so marked off, or that it should be included and paid for in the lease of the first applicant? Yes, I think a regulation of that kind would work very well.
149. You think some regulation for marking the ground would be advisable? It would be an advantage no doubt. In such a rush as we are now dealing with it would be a very great advantage. In fact your propossl is very similar to that in force on the gold-fields.
150. Chairnan.] Have you, with a view of trying to indicate where gold and mincral areas might be established, made any attempt at a geological survey? No. If the Government had been guided by my report in 1865 the tin discoverics would probably have beeu made sooner.
151. Have the Government taken any steps to carry out your recommendations with regard to a geological survey? It was considered, but the expense was thought to be too great.
152. Nothing was done? Nothing was done.
153. In your present system of sarvey is the feature survey in any way shown so as to indicate the description of country to purchasers of land, whether alluvial or forest, and so on? The surveyor gives a general description on the feature surver. It is not attempted accurately to indicate the formation or the soil; it is rather a general description of the country through which he passes.
154. Dfr. Orecd.] Is there any provision under the present system of survey by which the geological formation is roughly reported to the head office? No. The surveyors are expected to show the formation; but they, as a rule, know nothing further than the general descriptions of sandstone, grarite, trap, and so on.
155. That is reported? Tes.
156. Do you not think it would be an adrantage to the country that some regulation should be issued requiring staff surveyors-I do not suppose it could apply to licensed surveyors-to collect geological or mineral specimens for some institution? The difficulty would be that from their want of knowledge of the subject they would collect an enormous quantity of useless matter. In that way I think the services of one field geologist would be worth all that the surveyors could do-that is, one man thoroughly competent to classify country.
157. Still you think there might be something useful done by the surveyors doing what they could? Some of them who have a taste for geology have given me some very valuable information. I tried to foster a taste for it among the young surveyors by giving my collection to the Government on condition that they would fit up a room with cases and display them.
158. Do you not think there is a great want of geological or mineral institution? I think our advantages in that respect might be improved. The University offers very good opportunities ; and at one time a number of young men in training in the Survey Department had an hour's time twice a week to attend Professor Thomson's lectures, but with the exception of two they all left off at the end of one term, and $I$ have never been able to get them to do it since.
159. Xou think that the employment of a gentleman for the geological survey of the country would tend to bring the mineral districts more gradually under development, and prevent these tremendous rushes and consequent overwork of the department at special times? I think much might have been done within the last six years if one or two field geologists had been employed to sketch out the localities in which minerals might be sought. But I think the greatest advantage for the least money would have been derived from adopting my recommendation in 1865, that the Rer. Mr. Clarke's knowledge should be made available.
160. Chairnan.] Were any steps taken to give effect to that recommendation? None that I know of. The matter was considered, but nothing was done. The cost involved in carrying out my report was considered to be too great then.
161. What is the general state of the charts, maps, aud lithographs in the Survey Department generally, and in the local land offices? I have some maps here-I cannot put them in, as they are maps in use, but I will show them to the Committee-which will give a geueral idea of the state of the maps in the office. I have several classes of maps-some good and some bad. The local land offices are tolerably well supplied ; I think, considering the data we have to supply the maps from, very little fault can be found with them.
162. Have you maps that will show distinctly and uumistakeably to the public all the lands that are open to sale in the Colony, irrespective of reserves of all kinds and other lands not open? I should not like to answer that question entirely in the affirmative, because I am afraid our maps are not so good as they they ought to be. Here is a specimen of one of the worst maps. (MIap of the Connty of Gloucester produced.)
163. You consider that a faulty map? This is about one of the most faulty maps wo have.
1.64. Could you point out to the Committee its deficiencies? The surveys are very old, and there aro a great many errors in them. The map is urgently in want of recompiling; but the recompiling will not be satisfactory without a rery large quantity of resurvey-very expensive survey. In fact, to make a good map of that it would be far better and almost as cheap to triangulate the county.
165. The surveys on the map ;-are they not reliable? The material from which the map is compiled is defective.
166. Is not reliable? Is not reliable.
167. Are there many of the surveys that hare been made in the field unveliable? A great many. The nincteen original counties contain the worst errors. We have a much better system beyond the old settled districts. We are making maps now based entirely on recent survevs, done by efficient officers, and under proper control. I can show you as an instance of that the maps of Forbes and Monteagle. (Map of County of Monteagle proluced.) That is a much better map. The reserves on this are very plainly marked, and a copy of it is in the land agent's office. From this district there are very ferw complaints. 168. Is this one of your best maps? No; this is an average map-there are very few bettor. In fact, I would not say there is a better mapp in the office. But as a sample of the most useful map I should show
P. F. Adams, you a map now in compilation; it is imperfect, but I have had it brought, as it illustrates a particular class of survey. (IIap of the County of Forbes produced.) That map has been compiled from survey done under
special direction of the district surveyor, by a very competent surveyor. The outside of the countr bas
$16 \mathrm{July}, 1872$. been traversed round entirely, and a great many of the internal surveys connected with the outside boundaries. I do not think that map will cver show any serious errors hereafter. Every map made without triangulation is liable to be upset hereafter, and they all follow the same course, being condemned after having been in use for seven or eight years, or longer, according to the accuracy of the original data.
169. Does the first map exhibited show all the land open for sale? Yes, but on a very small scale; too small almost to be intejligible.
170. Do your maps generally show the lands sold, the lands reserved, and the lands open for sale, so that there can be no mistake? Our best maps on a larger scale do.
171. Your maps generally? Some of them fall very far short of it; some are worn out or indistinct from wear, and some faulty in construction.
172. Could a person who wishes to purchase laud, ascertain from your maps without any trouble all the land open for sale? As a rule he cam, but in some cases the maps are not so perfect as they ought to be. 173. In cases of reserves, where reserves are proclaimed as withdrawu from sale but not charted? Whero they are not charted the maps cannot show them.
174. Then the map cannot show what land is open for sale? Not in these cases, but they are very few. Here is a map which shows every portion of land as clearly as any map can show it. (Map of the County of Wentworth produced.)
175. How long is land reserved from sale before it is charted? I could hardly say.
176. A considerable time? No, it may be done in a week, or it may from some cause be held back for a longer period; but the head of the branch would be able to give you that answer directly without any difficulty.
177. In the case of reserves it may be years? No, it cannot be. The head of the brancle will tell you what is his oldest case in band.
178. Does that map show reserves that have been proclaimed and afterwards revoked? A new map would not show them. This map is too new to hare any revoked rescrves upon it ; but an old map would slow if there had been any revocation. As a rule they are obliterated and the new one put in.
179. Have you introduced photo-lithography into the Survey Offico in order to multiply maps and introduce cheap ones for the public? The difficulty in that respect is explained in my report of 1.86\%.
The use we can make of photo-lithography is so small without triangulation that we hardly employ it nt all.
180. What provision is made for the inspection of the public maps by the public who wish to purchase land? It is not nearly so good as I desire to see it. In the first place a great many of our maps are not in a sufficient state of perfection to publish, and I do not like to put forth maps that are so faulty that the public can point out palpable errors in them.
181. They would only mislead? No, they would hardly mislead, but they are imperfect and not accurate. 183. Is the state of the maps and charts such that a stranger landing here from California, or elsewhere, can walk up and ascertain where all the lands open for sale can be obtained? No; and never will be until we get some system of gencral survey into operation.
183. Do you not think that should be the object that should be aimed at in any compilation of maps ? Without the data we cannot do it. Owr weak point is, that we are continually finding that our best maps must be recompiled and revised. A map does not last, as a rule, more than ten years, before it is found that it cannot be charted upon any longer. We have several maps now in the office that we can searcely chart upon on account of the erroneous data on which they were compiled; and that has obtained for a long series of years. I do not think any other British colony is in so backward a state. We have been surveying for seventy years aud have never gone beyond the first stage, and we cannot get out of the present state without a heavy expense.
184. In 1865 did you write a Report on Public Surveys, which was laid before Parliament? I did. I think it specified as clearly as possible the state of the public maps; and I hoped very much that something would be done to alleviate it.
185. You state in that report that the public maps are unreliable? Yes.
186. Have the Government taken any steps to remedy this? The cost of the remedy has always been a har to the Government adopting it.
187. They have not taken prompt action? No.
188. You have represented also in this paper that the public maps do not show the lands still for sale? Yes; but in a somewhat lesser degree.
189. There has been no remedy applied? No ; beyond a better and more careful system of compiling; the remedy, in full, is only to be found in survey before selection, and that under trangulation, as in Victoria. That is the only method by which the matter can be comprchensively and completely dealt with.
190. You state in that document that our system of survey is most unsatisfactory and worse than that in any other British colony of half the population? I belicve it to be the fact still, because since I wrote that report several improvements have been made in adjoining colonies.
191. Have they adopted the system you recommended in your report in 1865, for the production of cheap and reliable maps? Yes; but that cannot be done here under the present Land Act; selection before survey prevents it.
192. Have any steps been taken in compliance with your recommendation for the production, on a large scale and at a cheap rate, of parish maps? That can only be done under triangulation, and so far tho Government hare never been able to afford the money to commence triangulation as it should be done.
193. What is your opinion of the surveys in the field, irrespective of the offices? We have some very good surveyors now. Some of the natives of the colony have turned out as surveyors equal to any in the world.
194. Mrr. Tunks.] The map you first drew our attention to you said was very defective? Fes.
195. It is also very old ? It is an old map, based upon very old surveys.
196. What do you call old in this country? Some of these surveys were no doubt made as far back as 1814, I believe.
197. Laud at that time was of little consequence? Yes.
198. There was a different state of things? Yes, and a different state of surveys. It is said the old P. F. Adams, surveyors gencrally adopted a link more in the chain to give good measure.
199. You state to the Committee that it would be expensive to produce a better state of things in your department? Yes.
200. Will you give us some idea what you mean by expensive? That map that I pointed out as an illustration of a good style of map cost in survey $£ 1,3 \tilde{5} 0$, and in compilation $£ 150$; that is roughly estimating the cost. It is possible to go on completing that map from time to time by the process of charting the measurements as they come in ; and I have reasouable hopes that even if no triangulation is applied to that map it will be a very long time before it is found so inaccurate as to require recompilation.
201. I rather wish to direct your attention to the department than to a particular map? There aro twenty counties to which I should like to apply that style of survey.
202. Putting asido the cost, would they be so reliable as to be beyond dispute hereafter? No.
203. Then would it not be cheaper in the end to adopt some improved system of getting the data? lt. would; I am firmly convinced of that.
204. What is about the expense of the department to the public altogether? About $£ 70,000$ a year.
205. To accomplish an improved system of surveying what would be the annual increase of expense, supposing we were to extend it over a few years? The expense, I estimate, of making twenty new maps as good as the one I have just referred to would amount to about $£ 25,000$ in survey and compilation.
206. What would be the cost of doing the same work by triangulation? I should think that a county might be triangulated from an independent base for about $£ 2,000$; the principal triangles could be laid down. But this would not include the necessary feature surveys to make perfect maps, which can only be arrived at by surveying the parish boundaries in connection with the triangulation. I should estimate the additional cost at about $£ 2,000$ per county, but such maps would be entirely satisfactory, and could be issued in any quantity on a large or small scale by photo-lithography. In round numbers the total cost of a system under which the public could be supplied with perfect information would be about $£ 180,000$, but the expenditure could be nore economically made by spreading it over a number of years, the work being of a character that would not bear forcing quickly on-only a few of the many surveyors that pass the examinations would be suited to such employment; -but if we began, assistants could be trained in it with great advantage.
207. In the event of the public bearing that cost would it cnable us hereafter to multiply maps to meet demands continually arising. Seeing that the maps are always undergoing change, would we by any improved process be cnabled to reproduce these maps at a low price? Yes, it would enable us to engrave. We have engraved a few maps now, but I almost wish we had not tried it. A map once on copper is capable of reproduction to any extent. We should then be able to keep our maps charted up to date of issue on the copper.
208. Would not such maps as these be useful for the delineation of any geological information that might be made known to us by professional men of that kind? Yes, very.
209. Are you aware what system is pursued by what are called the Commissioners of Agriculture in America, for furnishing information as to the purchasing and taking up of land in that country? The process, when I was in the United States twenty years ago, was this:- The land was first subdivided into portions 6 miles square, and further divided into blocks of 1 mile square; and posts set up for the quarter sections; and nothing more was done by the Federal Government. The land was then sold if not previously pre-empted.
210. That was a system which enabled an immigrant or intending resident to obtain reliable information in an authorized way-calculated to assist him in settling down upon the land? Tes. The question was brought to my notice shortily after I came to this Colony by the Surveyor-General (then Sir Thomas Mitchell), who questioned me a great deal upon the American system; but I could not advise its adoption, neither did he think it desirable to adopt it. The good land here is so small in comparison to the desert that it would not operate well.
211. Has not recent discovery shomn that we have been mistaken as to the quantity of desert land in the interior, as represented by explorers? It is a question of degree. If our land were worth 5 s . an acre all round it would pay to survey it on the American system, but if not, that system would be of no adrantage to us.
212. As regards these surveys, are any you have in your department now such as could be relied upon in after years? Do you mean capable of being connected with a triangulation?
213. Tes? Yes; a great many of our best surveys would drop into a triangulation without difficulty ; but if they had been done under a triangulation all extensive surveys would be positively bound up in the triangulation in such a way that no error could pass the office; the errors would be eliminated in the construction of the map, never to creep in again.
214. Is it not a fact that in litigation about land now one licensed surveyor has given evidence as to the direction of boundaries while another has pointed them out in another way? Yes; and each may be right according to his own conscience. Where the magnetic needle is used, with no reference to true meridian, there will always be $a$ doubt until we adopt some system of survey.
215 . It is within you experience that your department has suryeycd the same land over again? There have been one or two cascs.
216. Mr. Creed.] The American system would involve a large outlay because it would necessitate such a quantity of land to be surveyed to give people a suitable choice? Yes, the geodetic lines would involve the inclusion of such an enormous quantity of unprofitable land.
217. Mir. Tunlcs.] Would not that be the case under any general system? No, a triangulation would go on from hill-top to hill-top, and having once fixed the points all over the country it is not difficult to pick them up in survey afterwards. But a geodetic survey of lines to extend all over the colony would be complete survey throughout and include the bad land with the good.
218. Mi: Oreed.] It would be much more expensive than triangulation? Yes.
219. You consider that the ouly remedy for the faulty maps is resurvey? Yes, the remedy I would propose would be a triangulation of the Colony, and the construction of county and parish maps based uponit. 220. You would require a resurvey before you could do it, and the cheapest form of resurvey would be a triangulation? Yes. It need not be an entire resurvey, because many of the old surveys would fall in again; but the whole of the parish boundaries would have to be resurveycd; and if that were done the maps could be engraved.
P. F. Adame, 221. Does not a different system from that you have mentioned prevail in some of the States of America? Esq. No, all the land is at first under the Federal Government, but large grants are made over by the Federal Government to the States Governments, and they deal with these grants as they please, being out of the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.
222. You said that the cost of the survey of the county of Forbes was $£ 1,350 ;$-does that mean merely chaining the boundaries? The principal features are shown.
223. None of this survey was for purposes of occupation? Yes, a certain quantity; but I should not think more than perhaps about a sixth of the survey was survey for alienation. Selection before survey prevents us from ever presenting to the public a perfect set of maps. A number of selectors may go and take up country that a stranger wishes to purchase, and when he gets there he may find the maps are behind the fact ; it is impossible to keep them up.
224 . In ordinary cases the selections would be charted in about scven months? Yes, that would be more than the average time.
225. At all events there is evidence of the ground being occupied? A. month is allowed for the selector to go upon the ground; after that there is evidence of occupation.
226. There is not the same objection with regard to the selections that there would be in regard to reserves? No.
227. Mr. Thunks.] In what way would marking land by trees be a guarantee of anybody having taken it up; ;-would it not be open to anybody to mark a few trees to mislead pcople? The description would be taken as evidence to the exclusion of the marked tree.
228. Mr. Creed.] You say the faultiness of the maps was caused by erroneous data ;-where did they come from-you do not get erroncous data now? Not now. But the cost of reconstructing these maps by recent and more perfect survey would be almost as great as a triangulation, and there would be no comparison of the advantages of the one over the other.
229. Would you recommend a general triangulation? Yes; I should like, in the first instance, to see the triangulation brought from Lake George, where a base is in progress, to the county of Cumberland, and to get the county of Cumberland triangulated first. The Government has no map of the county of Cum. berland; we have nothing but the parish maps, and they are so very inaccurate that we cannot re-compile them.
230. With regard to the local maps in the hands of the land agents, you say they are generally good? They represent the originals as fairly as could be expected.
231. Of course these get out of date ;-what provision is there for ronewing them? They are sent down occasionally, as the land agent may sec fit, to be filled up and corrected.
232. Do you not think it would be better to have some regulation, that at some periods of the year the maps should be sent down, irrespective of the land agent's - opinion-say there should be duplicate maps, one to remain with the land agent while the other was in Sydney being charted-that they should be alternated? It is only a question of cost. That would be a very good arrangement indeed; in fact it was tried at one time. At present the land agent sends back the old map and gets a new tracing.
233. There is an interregnum when there is no map at the local land office? It is only about a week. The new map is generally prepared in advance. It is very seldom the land agent sends his map to be charted up, and then it is a week away.
234. If the land agent seldom sends down his map there is a long period during which it is unreliable? A great many land agents note their maps very carefully themselves, and by doing so guard against errors, for want of their being charted up.
235. There is no regulation which renders the charting up of these country maps part of the duty of the

Survey Office? We send for them occasionally if we think the maps must be out of date, and rerise them. But as a rule the land agent is before us in requesting a new map.
236. Mr. Tunks.] Any difficulty in this respect would be effectually met if we were to adopt the system of triangulation and engraving-all the alterations would be on the plate? Yes, and we could have as many maps as we might think proper, up to date. They could be kept up to date within twelve months of the selection on the ground at any rate ; perlaps closer than that. Fivery facility would be given.
237. Chairman.] Will you look at this circular from the Surveyor General's Office, dated in November, 1861. Is the fourth paragraph of that complied with now, with respect to the local offices? I am not quite sure ; I think it is not complied with, because it has been found better to issue new tracings to the land agents. But that information you will get direct from the head of the branch.

TUESDAY, 16 JULY, 1872.
的rsent:-


## James augustine cunneen, Esq., in the Chatr.

Philip Francis Adams, Dsq., Surveyor General, called in and further examined :-
P. F. Adams, 238. Chairman.] How many acres do you estimate as being reserved for convenience of water supply and otherwise? As near as I can estimate, something like $5,000,000$ of acres. 239. Could you inform the Committee whether these reserves were made at the instance of the pastoral tenants? Originally a great many of them were ; hut I believe they have nearly all been revised by the Commissioners of Crown Lands. But the matter is not in my department; it belongs to the Crown Lands Occupation Branch, under Mr. Pretions.
240. What information could Mr. Ellis give concerning reserves; -is he at the head of that branch? He 240. What information could Mr. Ellis give concerning reserves; - is he at the head of that branch? He
could not give you much more general infornation than I can give, but he could give every detail in veference to the practical working of the branch, and probably some good suggestions might be derived from
bis examination. bis examiuation.
241. Have all these reserves been made since January, 1862, when the present land laws came into P. F. Adams, operation? They have all assumed their present form since 1862. A great many of them are portions of old reserves.

Esq.
242. NIr. Robertson.] Were there not large reserves made, including the Murray River Reserve, anterior to 16 July, 1872. the land law? Yes.
243. What was the extent of the Murray River Reserve? About 650,000 acres.
244. What was the principle on which these reserves were made; -was there a proportionate amount of frontage reserve to each rim? Yes, not to exceed a, fifth of the frontage.
245. Then I presume thesc reservations do not exceed a fitth of the frontage? They do not anything like equal a fifth.
246. Chairman.] How are the public, who wanted to purchase land, to know where these reserves existed? By the description published in the Gazette.
247. Were they charted or marked on the ground when proclaimed? No, only referred to a local object, and connected with it by a rough measurement given by the Commissioner.
248. Those that were not made on the recommendation of a Commissioner? A description was supplied with them all endeavouring to the besti of their ability to describe the land locally on the ground.
249. Was it described so that you could tell in the Sydney office where the reserves existed? No; they could only tell by going on the ground.
250. The description was of little use? It saved the selector from getting on to a reserve if he provided himself in the first instance with the Gazette description of the reserves in the locality.
251. Do you think it usual for a rural population of this country to be furnished with Gazettes? No; hut they ought to make themsclves acquainted with the matter before they go on to the ground.
252. Could you furnish the Committee, if it is in your department, with the number of conditional purchases that have been made on these reserves throughout the country? It would be a very difficult question; I do not know how it could be got at without going throngh many thousands of papers. I will consider the question and endearour to give an approximate estimate.*
253. What is the state of the present survey in the field-the actual surveyors in the field ;-in what state is that department now? They were filirly out of arrears within the last twelve months.
254. Mr. Robertson.] With regard to these reserves, has it not been the practice of the department to rescind unnecessary reserves for water supply? Yes, they are rescinded as soon as the Commissioners report that they are unnecessary. Numbers have been rescinded.
205. The proclanation of these rescrues was a temporary provision lest the land should be taken up permanently by individuals to the detriment of the public estate? Yes, decidedly. The original proclama. tion was a temporary mensure, adopted under very great pressure, and revocable as soon as the department was in a position to deul with the question definitely. All these have since been dealt with I think. Evidence on that point can be got from the Occupation branch.
256. Chairman.] How are the public informed when a reserve is revoked? By Gazette notice. The land agent's map is corrected by obliterating all the revoked reserves.
257. There is no other more popular way of informing the public than the Gazette? No. The land agents are supposed to correct their maps on receipt of the Guzette, and to note their maps so that the public examining them may be informed.
${ }_{2}^{258}$. Is there any inspection to know whether they do so? No.
259. Are all your land agents, or the great majority of them, capable of charting? Pretty fairly. I do not think the public have much ground to complain of that now. There was some ground of complaint at first. I always advocated from the very first that an inspector of land offices should be sent round to examine them.
260. Mr. Robertson.] It was provided for on the Estimates, and struck off by Parliament? Yes.
261. MLr. Tunks.] There is another kind of reserves included in grants made at some period in the history of this Colony? Fes; at a very early period reserves of 100 feet were made along the waters of the harbour.
262. And navigable waters? And navigable waters.
263. Have we any means of ascertaining these reserves, except the grant itself? No; the plans do not show them. When it is necessary to ascertain whether they have been reserved or not we refer to the general register of grants.
264. Can you inform the Committec of the date of the order for maling this kind of reserve? August, 1828.
265. Have you adopted any regulation as to the disposal and management of this kind of reserves? No; it: is in accordance with the judgment of the Minister of the day how questions arising on these reservations may be dealt with.
266. DLr. Robertson.] Under the Land Act of 1861? Yes.
267. It is not a regulation but an Act of Parliament? Yes.
268. Mr. Itunks.] Every Minister determines these matters according to his own peculiar views? There is some slight difference in the ruling of the Ministers, but as a rule they concur pretty nearly in one object.
269. Do we include this lind of roserve in land sold under the Alienation Act of 1861? Yes, it is included now.
270. And in any land sold since that time? Yes; the reservation reads as follows:-"And all land within 100 fect of high-water-mark on the sea-coast, and every creek, harbour, and inlet of the sea."
271. It is castomary for the Minister to appoint a Board to report upon applications for rescission of these reserves? They are reported on by the Engineer-in-Chicf for Harbours and myself.
272. Do you report upon them all over the conntry? Yes.

[^8]P. F. Adams, 273. In the event of an application of the kind bcing made at Newcastle, or on the River Murray, would

Esq. it be part of your duty to examine it? I think I might say the grants containing these reservations are almost confined to the waters of Port Jackson; there are one or two only at the Hunter, and one or two at 16 July, 18i2. Port Macquarie, and a few of the oldest settlements of early date.
274. At any rate it would be part of your business to report upon them at Newcastle? Yes.
275. Hare you, as one of the Board, made any rogulations to guide you in this matter, or is every case determined upon its own particular features. In other words, is any provision made for the public in determining upon the sale of these reserves? We take for our guidance the last Ministerial decision on the subject, and report as nearly in accordance with it as we can; submitting the case for the Minister's approval.
276. Is it regarded in your department that orners of land have an absolute right of purchase in these reserves? No.
277. No regulations have been issued from your department to guide you as to the course to be taken in this matter? No; the Ministers' decisions we have before us very fairly deal with the question.
278. Did not Mr. Forster do something in the matter? I think Mr. Forster's is the last decision.
279. Could we get a copy of that? I cam obtain it, I think, from the Lands Department.
280. MIr. Robertson.] The particular kind of reservations now spoken of were made, I think you said, in special cases during one period in the bistory of the Colony? Yes.
281. There have not been any made for many years? No.
282. And they are usually only on the salt-water frontages? That is all.
283. And the rescrvations haring been made, the Land Act of 1861 says, in the 12 th clause, that the Government may sell these lands at an appraised ralue? Yes.
281. Supposing a proprietor of one of these blocks of land, with a reservation of this kind made upon it; desires its rescission, what steps does he take? Ie applies to the Minister for Lands for permission to purchase.
255. What does the Minister do? He refers it for the report of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and myself.
2s6. As to what? Whether it should be sold or not in part, or in toto.
287. What do you do? We proceed to the ground.
288. You examine into it, and you report whether or not it ought to be sold? Yes.
289. Do the Ministers uniformly accept your report? No.
290. There have been instances where they have not accepted your report? Yes. As a rule they accept our report, for we have occasionally asked for an expression of opinion from the Minister before we dealt with cases in which we thought the public interest might be prejudiced.
291. How many cases of the rescission of this kind of reservation have there been altogether-how many rescissions? I have no separate record in my office. The information could, perbaps, be supplied from the Department of Lands.
292. In what proportion of them has the Minister differed from the Board? I cannot recollect his differing from the Board in more than three cases.
293. Do you remember what cases they were? M. F. Josephson, $72 / 1444$, misl. ; Thomas Brooks, 69/2526, misl. ; Captain Norric, 71/5360. Tho papers can be obtained from the Under Secretary for Lands.
294. Substantially, the Board's recommendations have been adopted, except for reasons which you can give in each case? Yes.
295. What is the nature of your own duties? Perhaps it would be a good illustration to give you my ordinary day's work-how I divide my day: When I come to the office in the morning I deal with all the papers that may have been received, probably most of them the day before, that are not marked "urgent." If they are marked "urgent" they are dealt with immediately on reccipt. That generally occupies me until 11 o'clock. At 11 o'clock the public come in, and I have only a very few intervals from that time until 3 o'clock in which I can proceed with any of my actual work. If I have not done it before 11 o'clock I do not get much opportunity of doing it until after 3 . Then from 3 o'clock until the time I leave the office I set apart to deal with the professional part of the work. It very seldom gets more than an hour a day, which is entirely too little to deal with such an important subject. I am occupied the greater part of the day in purely administrative work. Of course $I$ do not wish to say that work can be separated from my office; I do not think it is possible to do that; but I find I am not able to give the attention which the professional part of the work requires. I may instance that while I was Deputy Surveyor General, though I was dealing with roads and reserves and many other very important questions, yet I did not see so many people as I do now, and my time was very much more at the disposal of the professional branch. I consider the department is suffering very much from unavoidable want of attention to that jart of the work. When I took office as Surveyor General the work was not half what it is now; and if it had not been for the system I instituted in the office during the years I was Deputy Surveyor General, I should never have been able to carry on.
296. MIr. Tunks.] I wish to ask whether the authority of the Board has not altered with regard to reserves on navigable waters? I think Governments have been of late years less inclined to deal with the question as a right on the part of the individual. They are more iuclined to treat them as actual reserves, not as simple reservations.
297. That is to say, the Board, after holding the opinion for several years that the owners of adjoining lands had an undoubted right to purchase, irrespective of any public advantage, have been disposed of late to take a different view? There has been no change in the view I have taken of it; but I am inclined to think that on the first institution of it the Board took a more favoumble view towards the applicaut than they do now.
298. In your opinion would it be necessary to establish some certain rules as to the disposal of this kind of public property? No; I think it is very fairly dealt with now for the public interests under the decision on which we are now acting.
299. Is it not within your knowledge that the necessary accommodation for the public is only provided now by agitation on the part of some interested persons, and that other places, where the requirements of the public are not so apparent, are altogether neglected in the disposal of this kind of property? The Crown having a right to the reservation, unless members of the public feel aggrieved at not haring the right to use the reserve, the Govermment does not feel itself called upon to take steps in the matter. In such cases as that the public are left to raise the question.
300. Otherwise the public interests receive a very cursory kind of attention? If our attention is called P.F. Adams, to any public want we deal with it, but we do not seek cases. The public are gencrally perfectly able to represent their own interests.
301. What opportunity have the public of knowing anything of these matters, except the notice in the 16 July, 1872 .

Gazette, which very few see? I understood you to refer to cases where no applications were made on the part of the individual, but where the public required the reserve.
302. I do not think I made myself understood exactly. I wish the Committee to be informed what provision has been made in this examination with regard to the future requirements of the public? If we are dealing with an application which we consider may in the future prejudice the public interest we do not recommend the alienation. Beyond that our duties do not go.
303. Then as to whether the future requirements of the public are attended to or not depends upon some one taking action on each application? The public must make all their wants known to us. But in dealing with any case, if we have any suspicion that the public interests are likely to be interfered with, we refuse the application, stating our grounds for doing so. The public have a very good opportunity of asserting any claims they may have to the land when the notice appears in the Gazette.
301. As a matter of fact is not the case determined before it appears in the Gazette-You have given your decision before the notice is given? But that decision cannot be ratified until the time has expired within which the public are allowed to lodge objections.
305. Mrr. Creed.] Have you any plans showing reserves of this class-uawigable shore reserves, as we may call them-so that we may see those that are still the property of the Crown and those that have been alienated? They are to be seen upon the maps of the waters of the barbour that we chart upon. I may say, perhaps, that I am at present ongaged on a trigonometrical survcy of the harbour, for the purpose of putting together all matters which are dealt with under the 9th and 1.2th sections of the Act-that is, the reclamation and rescission of water-frontages-in order that we may have a perfect record of the alienations and applications made under it. This map will have to be plottcd on a very large scale, so large that the ordinary process of compilation would be entirely unsuited. The surveys could not be put together to make a general map, and I found it necessary to obtain authority to measure a short base and make a triangulation of the harbour. I hope in time, if I can continue the survey-if the money is available-to have a very fine engraved map of the harbour, and to publish shcets on a large scale that will show every house and building fronting the harbour, and also the wharf-lines.
306. MIr. Jucas.] Do you think that in the alienation of these water-frontage reserves the pubiic intercst is sufficiently carcd for? I think so. We take care to the well informed as to the Ministor's riews upou the subject before we go into the cases, and we refer to him very often.
307. Hare any reserves been dedicated to trustees for public purposes in different localities along the harbour? I cannot answer that question. The Under Secretary would be able to afford you that information. After the measurement is made my office ceases.
308. You do not know of your own knowledge whether any such reserves bave been made for bathingplaces, wharves, and so on? I think they have. The process was initiated in my office with that intention. 309. Is it not by appraisement that these reserves are valued before alienation? Yes, in every case.
310. What is your opinion as to the value obtained by this system? It is very much below what it ought; to be.
311. Are you not of opinion that in many instances land has been alienated on the shores of Port Jackson for a tenth of its value? I can hardly say a tenth; but I think I may safely say the arards of many of the arbitrators have been much less than half the fair value.
312. Can you tell us what Mr. Wentworth paid for being allowed to reclaim land at the foot of Druittstreet? $£ 50$ for 2 acres or 9 perches-at the rate of £24 6s. 4d. per acre.
313. Could you also give the different blocks alienated, with the locality, the quantity, the name of the purchaser, and the price received for these rescinded water-frontage reservations? I can give a return shewing them, and the prices per acre paid; also the extent of frontage in each casc, with dates of alienation on rescision. Schedule herewith of the cases. (See Appendix A4.)
314. Could you suggest any other means of arriving at the value of these properties, other than appraisement? There is none under the law.
315. I am not speaking of the law. I look upon it that the proceedings of this Committee are to be used for the purpose of amending the law, and I should like to hear your opinion as to any other means of arriving at the value of the public lands? I think the report of a qualified officer, sworn, would be better and fairer to the public interest than any appraisement you will ever get.
316. An officer responsible to the Minister? Yes.
317. Of course you would have him sworn in all cases? Yes.
318. Would you have one or two officers? I think it should be cither one or three.
319. That would not be very expensive? No.
320. Would it be more expensive than the present system? Yes.
321. How are the appraisers paid now? $£ 1$ 1s. for each portion, when not more than two are together; if more than two, £2 10s. for the whole.
322. Will you give us the average cost of appraisements now, and what they would cost upon your proposed plan? I would not alter the present fee, but I would propose, from the peculiar nature of the service, to have it done by salaried officers of the department, and pay them the fee in addition to their salary.
323. These officers, who would then become public appraisers, could perform other duties? Yes. I should recommend some of the salaried surveyors to do the duty; but I should certainly also recommend that they should have an extra fee for it, for to put such a duty on a man and not pay him anything extra would be very unjust.
324. $\operatorname{AIF}$. Tunks.] There would be great temptation? Decidedly.
325. Mr. Lncas.] If your plan were carried out the surveyors of the different districts would be the officers to make appraisements? I only referred to the valuation of alienations of water-frontage under the Alienation Act.
326. Do you think the surveyors would be the best persons to appoint? If all cascs of appraisement were to be valued by surveyors I do not think it would work well. The duties of surveyor and appraiser are very wide apart; and so many individual qualifications are required in the one that are not required in the other that I do not think it would work generally.
P. F. Adams, 327. MIr. Creed.] The officers would be special appraisers, and be paid by feess in each case? Fes, something
Esq. of that kind. of that kind.
$16 \mathrm{July}, 1872$
328. Mr. Lucas.] You have given some evidence with reference to reserves;--have any of these reserves been abolished ? A great many.
329. Do you know whether the Yanco Reserve has been revoked? The Yanco Reserve is intact as far as the improvement of the creek extended.
330. Have there been any reserves abolished on the Morago Run? That is in the Occupation branch of the Crown Lands. I do not recollect It is most likely they have.
331. Chairman.]. With regard to survey in the field, do you think there is any possibility of pushing that on so as to anticipate in some degree the demand for land, instead of being in arrears? The ovil of being in arrear will always exist under the present Tand Act. It is the principle of the Act to provide against the necessity of cnomous surveys beforebund ; therefore the principle of survey before sale and the Act are incongruous.
332. Land surveyed is preferred by selectors if they can get it? We have an enormous quantity of land survcyed, so much so that within the last two years I have been obliged to put a stop to the measurement of land in anticipation of sale, except in cases where the surveyor is supplied with a bona fide application from a responsible person.
333. At whose application has all this land been surreyed? It has been going on for thirly yeara.
334. Is it not a fact that a great deal of the land suvveyed before the passing of the Land Act was of inferior quality? Yes, a great deal.
335. How do you account for so much inferior land being surveyed while alluvial soils on river-frontages have not been surveyed? The want of field inspection and foresight on the part of the higher branch of the department.
336. Do you not think any selector, if he had his choice, would rather take a hundred neres already surreyed than an unsurveyed lot? Certainly, if all things were equal; I mean if the same circumstances apply they would rather have it measured than unmeasured.
337. ilf. Lucas.] If the measurement happened to run in the tracks in which they wanted to take up laud ? Just so.
338. ㅍ⒌ Creed.] Having got their land they want it surveyed as quickly as possible, and if they could get exactly the land they choose they would like to have it surreyed beforehand? Yes; in that case they would prefer to have the land measured.
339. But they prefer being free to choose land in the special spot they like, which would be incompatiblo entirely with previous survey? Yes.
340. Ohairman.] It is the custom now by proclamation to withdraw lands from sale without their being marked in the chart? There is no such thing as proclamation of a sale until the land has been survered.
341. I mean that land is reserved from sale by proclamation without being marised on the ground or charted? Yes.
342. Could you suggest any means by which the public conld identify these lands, and so be prevented from conditionally selecting them only to be turned off afterwards? That is a subject that has occupied a great deal of my attention for years, and I find it impossible to meet the difficulty without a very large amount of surrey. The cost of zurvey has been so great that no Government has undertaken it. I estimate it would cost about $£ 22,000$ to mark the reserves.
343. Mr. Lucas.] The reserves made in 1865? Not the reserves made in 1865, but all the reserves that are remaining unabolished and in their present modified form.
344. Chairnan.] The $5,000,000$ of acres reserved that you have mentioned? Yes.
345. Could you inform the Committee how many acres have been reserved as timber reserves? Approximately about 820,000 acres, in addition to the $5,000,000$.
346. What is the total area of the pastoral districts? Upwards of $170,000,000$ of acres.
317. Mr. Lucas.] Where are these timber reserves situated? In almost all parts of the Colony. The largest reserves bave been made in the Murray and on the Queensland Border, on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers.
348. How many acres of the reserves made in 1865 have been surveyed? Very few. The frontages have been defined in number of them representing some 250,000 acres. It would be unnecessary to do more than mark the frontages, and extend the side lines about a mile back in any case, even if money was voted for the special purpose of marking out these reserves.
349. Chairnann.] Can you adopt here the custom of producing an annual report, showing the progress of aurvey, the land surveyed, the land applied for, and so forth, as it has been adopted in the other Colonies? No.
350 . A report, something analogous to that presented by the Post Office or the Council of Education, showing the work accomplished? The books within the last few years would scarcely admit of such a return being compiled without a great deal of trouble; but the books, as we are now using them in the ners form we have adopted, will provide for that.
351. Would you favour the Committec with your opinion as to the capability of the present Survey Departmont to meet the requirements of such an establishment in a new country, pointing out its short-coxnings and any suggestions you may be able to give for remedying them? If the Committee would allow me to write the answer to that question and put it in as an A ppendix I should prefer it. (See Appendix.*) I have already, so far back as the year 1865, laid before the public a very plain statement of the shortcomings of the department at that time, and how it would be likely to be in a few years. I am happy to say my forebodings have not been realized, and the department is really in a better state than I ever expected it to be in at this date. In 1865 we had ouly thirty-nine county maps; we have now 95 ; and most of those we have prepared since 1865 have been maps of the country in which the great bulk of the reserves were made in 1865 . The maps we had then to mark them on were scarcely worthy of the name. I can show you a sample. (An old map of the Mhurrumbidgee Pastoral District exhibited.)
352. Are forfeited selections in your department? We put them up to auction.
$35 \%$.
*Note (on recision) :-As the reply to this question will occupy some time, and involve correspondence, besides being very unwell, I have sent my eridence, with incurring the necessary delay.
353. Has the administration varied with respect to these since the passing of the Land Act? I think not. P. F. Adams, Any matter of administration would be better understood and replied to by the officers of the Lands Department.
354. Are you aware whether forfeited selections were ever exempt from reselection? Yes.
$16 \mathrm{July}, 1872$
355. Was not that a variation of the first practice? Yes; but it is solong ago that the facts have escaped my memory.
356. Under what regulation or order or memo. were these lands withdrawn from being reselected ? I cannot recollect now.
357. Are you aware of any clause in the Act which authorizes them to be oxempt from reselection? direct authority. The 20 th section states that after Gazette notification they may be sold at auction.
358. Could you furnish the Committee with the order or memo. of the Minister that ordered this chango of practice ; -is that in your department? It is not; but I think I could furnish it. (See Appendix A.5.) I am not prepared to be examined on that question.
359. $3[r$. Oreed.] At the present time forfeited selections are open to reselection? Fes.
360. Chairman.] Could you inform the Committee for how long after the Alienation Act came into force these forfeited selections were allowed to be reselected? About a year and 9 months, during which time it. was considered optional with the Government.
361. Do you think the withholding of these forfeited selections from reselection would lead to an abuse of the Land Act by persons using dummics to select land, and thus exclude it from free selection? It would be liable to that abuse.
362. Mr. Creed.] Have you reason to believe it has occurred? It is exceedingly probable. It must hare occurred no doubt; but I am not aware of its having occurred to any prejudicial extent.
363. Are you aware whether at present persons are allowed to select measured portions of more than 320 acres? I have tried to ascertain if there is such a case, but I have not becu able to find it yet.
364 . What officer would be able to give us that information;-who is charged with the Selection branch in the Sydney office? Mr. Blackman is the officer. in charge of the Alienation branch in the Department of Lands.
365. Chairman.] Are the pre-emptive leases within yours or the Under Secretary's branch? The administrative part is with the Under Secretary and the professional part is with me. The greator part of the action is taken in my office as being inseparable from the maps.
366. What is the practice now with regard to surveying pre-leased lands? The public survey them themselves; we do not pretend to survoy them. It is not desirable that auything so ephemeral as a lease of that kind should be surveyed at the public cost. The maps would never be perfect; they would always be liable to erasures and changes, and nothing would ever be definite.
367. What is the meaning of the technical terms used in respect to them-." defined"" and "non-defined" pre-leases? The "defined" are those over 640 acres, the area being sufficient to show on our maps by it temporary noting of the position of the boundaries. The " non-defined" our maps would not permit of 368. Do you survey the 640-acre pre-leases? No, we do not survey any pastoral leases.
369. Do you give leases of them in the department? Yes, and indicate their position on the map.
370. Do you give leases of less than a section? Yes; those are the non-definied leases.
371. Has it been the practice of the department to allow a pre-lcase within a pre-lease? Yes.
372. lis that the practice now? No. In consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Chisholm v. Macauley, in 1869, the practice was abandoned.
373. Mr. Oreed.] Supposing there were two persons-one who has had Crown Land prior to the Act of 186.1, and another who has obtained it under the Act of 1861 ;-who would have the prior right to the preemptive? The original one I should think.
374. Ohairman.] Could you give the Committee any information respecting the delays in the issue of deeds? I do not think there is anything to complain of now. As far as my office is concerned I am not aware that any delay of more than a few weeks can possibly occur.
375. Is it the practice in case of a selector making additional selections to charge a deed-fee for every additional selection instead of giving one deed for the whole purchase? The practice has always been to demand a separate deed-fee; and I think, considering the tronble additional conditional selections give in the office, it is not too much to ask.
376. Could you in any way account for the great delay that takes place in opening roads in the country. Are you aware that there are an immense number of people waiting for means of communication? That arises from the Act under which we proceed. The Act is very imperfect, and several attempts have been made to amend it, but they have not succeeded. There is no part of the Lands administration that requires more amendment than the Road Act. I might suggest to the Committee obtaining the cridence of Mr. Fitzgerald, who is in charge of the Roads branch of the Survey Office now.
377. Do you not think it highly necessary in a new country that wherever the population settles down roads should immediately follow them? As a matter of survey we do attend to that as far as possible. The delays you refer to I think only occur where roads have been applied for passing through alienated lands. Where the public estate is untouched there is no dificulty in securing the roads, and the surveyors have instructions to do so.
378. Could you briefly state to the Committee your opinion of the working of the present Crown Lands Alienation Act, as regards its effect upon the country, and its capabilities and its effect upon the people, from your experience of its working? My opinion of the Act has remained unchanged from the very first-that it was introduced as a strong remedy for a very great evil. That evil principally arose from the want of lands surveyed to meet the demand-a demand which it is rery difficult to anticipate in a country where the good land is so scattered and the population so much diffused. Almost any land law short of the one wo have now in force would fail to give the public satisfaction in this Colony; and I think that notwithstanding individual cases of hardship under the Act it has been a very great success.
379. Mr. Oreed.] With regard to proclaimed agricultural areas, what is your opinion? That has alvays had my most favourable consideration.
380. Do you not think that system would be liable to abuse? I think the probability of abuse is very much over-rated.
381.

Nots.-At this date (23rd July) there are 152 cases in hand for noting names of purchmsers on the maps (scarcely one week's work.) In preparation of deeds there are 216 cases ou hand (nbout a month's work). This land was thrown into arroalg through the uncortainty of the arrival of the present Governor, forms printed in the name of the late Governor not being available. The branch will bo out of arrears again in 6 or 7 weeks.
P. F. Adams, 381. Abuse in this way, that by influence, we will not say what or where, reserves might be proclained on Esq: land not suitable, and land suitable for agriculture kept for pastoral purposes? I. think to prevent such abuso as that the matter should be dealt with on a very large scale ; that the areas should depend upon the natural capabilities of the country; that individual interests should in no way be considered; that whole runs
should be absorbed and dealt with by compensation or otherwise, as the Goverument may decide, and the area surveyed and dealt with as an agricultural area.
382. Do you not think taking a radius round the present townships would meet the case? A. radius is a very bad system.
383. I do not mean to make a circle of it, but take a radius and then make a square agricultural areasquare the circle, in fact. Do you not think that would be better than proclaiming large areas of country in particular districts? No. I think where the most land bas becn alienated under the Act, and where the population has settled in the closest communities, and where the settlement has been most successful, has been in areas specially suited by nature for the purpose and that could have been, under an efficient survey system, surveyed and subdivided and formed into tho same class of settlement that has sprung up under the Land Act. But at the time of the passing of the Jiand Act of 1861 the requirements of tho public could only have been met by free-selection before survey, or by the proclamation of large agriculturial areas, and a very large additional expenditure in survey. The present system of survey would have been utterly inadequite to have met them. The present Land Act is the consequence of a bad system of survey; in fact, nothing else would have met the requirements of the country but that Act at the time.
384. Would areas proclaimed round the towns in the present old districts, as they are called, and in other districts containing a sufficient number of inhabitants to be proclaimed old districts, meet the requirements? In addition to largo agricultural areas it would be a valuable additional facility to reserve also the land round the towns for agricultural purposes.
385. What you mean by agricultural areas is, that they should be something like the old districts proclaimed by the Orders in Council?' My ideas of agricultural areas are, that they should be large areas on the slopes of the table-lands, where agriculture is possible and probable. I would keep the squatting country for squatting purposes and not allow it to be interfered with.
386. Has your experience of selections, which have been taken up out of the old proclaimed districts -proclaimed in I 847 , I mean-led you to the opinion that there are other districts which should be proclaimed in the same way? I think a great many of the 1847 districts might be modified rather than the principle be extended.
387. Some decreased and others made larger? Yes; but this question I am afraid is coming too late. The system of agricultural areas could not now be adopted. At the time of the Land Act, from the dispersion of the population, the enormous country to be dealt with, and the restricted means at the disposal of the Surrey Department, it was impossible to have inaugurated it then, and I. think it would be as difficult to do it now.
388. With regard to the pastoral districts of the Colony there are sales of land by auction-land is put up for sale as applied for by any person wishing it to be measured and put up by auction? Yes; but wo now demand a deposit, for we have found the system work very prejudicially. Land is applicd for to be measurod for sale by auction by some unprincipled applicants, who do not mind putting the public to expense, simply to prevent its sale by conditional purchase. Several large areas have been measured at the application of pastoral occupants who have not purchased sufficient to warrant the measurement.
389. In what way would that prevent selection? The difficulty the selector would have in ascertaining whether the land was purchased or not. The applicant would profess to have purchased it, and seeing it measured might deter the selector from taking it up.
390. In addition to that would it not tend to prevent selection by this land being measured in 320 -acre blocks? As a rule the applications are made for 320 -acro blocks, and when that is the case we subdivide them in places where they are sure to sell.
391. In cases where a large area of country has been measured, supposing a man selects one block, and another is measured and not sold, has he a right to a pre-cmptive lease on that? Yes.
392. Do you not think that sale by auction under these circumstances is more or less a farce ;-I mean that there is no competition? Sometimes there is competition.
393. Very rarely? Not rarely.
394. Is not the land put up by auction generally land which the person applying for it thinks is not likely to create competition at the time when ho puts it up, and that he is likely to get it at the upset price? I. do not thinks that follows.
395. Do you not think that if there is likely to be competition he gets it under the improvement clause, or by dummy solection? I have no doubt there are dummy selections, and land has been often improved in order to secure it, but a aquatter has a perfect right to improve with the object of purchasing.
396. The auction portions are put up with the intention of buying land to secure a run? The squatter
cannot secure it in any other way without improvements, and he therefore applies to have it sold by auction, and purchases it.
397. Do you not think that for every $£ 100$ worth of land sold on a pastoral lease, the value of the run to the public is reduced to a greater extent than $£ 5$ a year. Would it not be better to borrow money, and pay interest, than to sell the public estate in this way? That depends upon the judgment which is ased in the selection. We have control over the action of the surveyors, and we do not allow them to measure to the injury of the public estate. There are numbers of measurements that are made and never paid for ; the surveyor measures them at the instance of a particular squatter, and we cancel the measurements when we get them and do not pay for them.
398. What is your reason for refiusing your approval? If we see that any undue command of the public estate would follow from the alienation in the form proposed.
399. How do you judge of that? By the appearance of the maps.
400. The allowance or disallowance of the sale of land by auction rests with you? Yes. If the surveyor measures at the instance of the applicant he does it entirely on his own responsibility. As a rule, if it is put up to auction he is paid. In some cases, however, we do not pay the surveyor until the land has been put up to auction and a certain quantity sold, if wo have any doubt about the bona fides.
401. Are not the sales of land by auction likely to give command of their runs to the present possessors, to the prejudice of other persons coming after them? Not if it is judiciously measured and dealt with subsequent
subsequent to the measurement ; if proper reserves are left for the approach to water from the back P. F. Adams, country I do not think the run is prejudiced to an extent that would warrant the Govermment in refusing to sell the land.

## Esq.

402. Chairman.] Do you survey blocks for sale by auction, as required by the applicant, or as you think 16 July, 1872 . wise yourself? We measure them only in accordance with the practice of the deparimont; the applicant is not allowed to mark out his own boundaries.
403. Do you survey land in blocks of 500 or 5,000 acres, or any quantity that may be applied for? Yes, if the deposit is paid. We have applications for blocks of 15,000 acres.
404. What is the rate of the deposit? Sixpence an acre. It is as near as possible the cost of the survey on the ground, and goes part of the way to cover the office expenses. Of course that is not the average cost of survegs in general, but it is rather above the aycrage cost of that class of survey.

## THURSDAY, 18 JULY, 1.572.

## 31tesent:- <br> Mr. CREED, $\mid$ Mr. ROBERTSON, <br> Mr. STEWART, <br> Mr. I'UNKS.

## James augustine cunneen, Esq., in the Chair.

William Wilberforce Stephen, Esq., called in and examined :-
405. Chairman. $]$ You are Under Secretary for Lauds? Yes.
406. How long have you been in the department? I have been in the Civil Scrvice about twenty years, W. W. nearly the whole of which time has been in the Lands Department.
407. How long have you been Uuder Secretary? About eighteen months.
408. Could you inform the Committec how many sub-departments the Lands Office is divided into, 18 July, 1872. cxclusive of the Survey Office? It is divided into seven branches, including the Stock branch, which is, however, more a distinct branch of itself, under the control of the Lands Department.
409. Will you give the Committee the name of each officer in charge of thesc sub-departments? The Surveyor General gave me to understand that the question would be asked, and I have had a statement prepared, which I can hand in. From this it will appear that the Alienation and Lease branch is under Mr. William Blackman ; the Ministerial and Roads, Bridges, and Ferries, which includes also the Goldfields, under Mr. Henry Osborne Rich; the Miscellaneous branch under MIr. Lindsay G. Thompson; the Record branch under Mr. G. E. Herring; the Deeds branch under Mr. Charles A. Thurlow; the Auction and Statistical branch (which is a sort of sub-branch of the Alienation branch) under Mr. W. C. Edwards; and the Stock branch under Mr. Bruce.
410. What do the duties of the Stock branch consist of? The inspection of sheep and cattle, and all matters connected with stock throughout the Colony, including the business under the Brands and Impounding Acts.
411. Will you hand in the document you refer to, that it may appear as an Appendix to your evidence? Yes. (Handed in. See Appendix B1.)
412. Who is in charge of tho branch which deals with forfeited selections? Mr. Blackman.
413. Could you give the Committee any information as to the different manner in which forfeited selections werc dealt with between 1862 and 1865-Are you aware that they were differently dealt with? Yes; there has been a good deal of clanging about with regard to these forfeited selections.
414. Are you aware that from 1862 till 1803 they were allowed to be reselected? I think that was the first course decided upon-that they were opon to re-selection-that was for about a year or eighteen months after the passing of the Land Act.
415. Do you remember that from 1863 to 1865 they were not allowed to be reselected, under Mr. Wilson's administration, I think? Yes, that was from October, 1863, to August, 1865.
416. Have you formed any opinion as to the effect of these forfeited selections being excluded from re-selection-any opimion as to the effect that had on the taking up of land. Have you reason to know that when they were no longer allowed to be reselected, parties took them up by dummies, and forfeited them, in order to shut them out from reselection? Yes, I know it from my ofticial experience. I remember that some time ago the question was brought under consideration, when they used to be put up to auction, and were excluded from reselection. It was in Mr. Robertson's time, I think, that the first stir was made about it, in consequence of some letters from Mr. H. A. Thomas, of Saumarez, Armidale. It appeared that he had taken up some dummy selections, evidently with the view of getting them put up to auction, and thus sccuring them, knowing that people would not compete against him.
417. MIr. Robertson.] What correspondence was there between Mr. Thomas and myself? I am speaking from memory. He complained that, intermediately between the time of his taking up these selections and their being declared forfeited, the practice of the department had changed; be complained of their being allowed to be reselected. This change took place in August, 1865.
418. He complained of my throwing them open to reselection? Fes.
419. Chairman.] Could you furnish the Committee with the Ministerial authority by which the practice was varied-by which they were shat out from reselection? I can supply it. (See Appendix B2.)
420. Mr. Robertson.] Was that in Dr. Wilson's time? Yes; this was in March, 1866. Ta November, 1866, a change was again made, and they were allowed to be reselected, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly.
421. You are aware that the Act uses the word "may," and not "shall," on this point, and thercfore whichever action the Minister took was in accordance with the law? Yes.
422. What are you doing in mineral lands just now $P$ Is it true that the practice of keeping a register of all the selections for mineral purposes has been discontinued? It has been discontimued temporarily.
423. Since when? For some three or four months.
424. Have any instructions been issued to that effect? No, except that J represented to the Minister that it was impossible to keep it up. Before, the applications used to be entered at onec on their receipt,
W. W. but in consequence of the tremendous influx of applications, and the complaints of delay, we bave recently Stephen, Esq. sent them on immediately to the surveyors, learing the registering to be done when there is time to do it.
$\overbrace{18 \text { July }}$ 1827 The mere entry is of no use, unless it includes the descriptions, which the miscellaneous register did; and the impossibility of entering so many long descriptions, without causing great delay, led us to abandon the practice.
425. After the office closed ati $40^{\prime}$ 'clock might not these have been entered by extra time;-would not the importance of the matter have warranted it? I hope to be able to say that the register will be soon kept up as formerly, because we are going to adopt that plan,--allow work to be done overtime, and put on one or two more clerks to keep it up. The truth is the mining lease work takes up nearly the whole time of the Miscellaneous branch.
426. Has any application been made to the Minister for assistance? Yes; and I have now got it sanctioned.
427. When will you be able to get this register kept up? In the course of three weeks or a month.
4.28. Could you not do it quicker? I hardly think so. For people wanting information, however, there is always the original application to refer to. It is not quite clear to the Minister that the public should be allowed to refer as they like to this register. They go searching through it to see what land other persons have taken up.
429. Is it not of great importance that people wishing to apply for land should know what land has been taken up? I do not think any person looking at the register could tell exactly what land has been taken up, in consequence of the looseness of the descriptions.
430. Chairman.] It is the practice at present, is it not, to allow mineral lands to be purchased at the local offices, but not leased? Illose are mining conditional purchases, other than gold, under the Alienation Act.
431. You do not allow the deposit of 5 s . at the local offices? No.
432. What is the reason? It is according to the Regulations under the Act. The Regulations say, you must go to the Lands Department, after having paid the first year's rent into the Treasury, and produce the Treasury receipt.
433. Would it not facilitate matters to allow them to do this at every local office? I do not think it would. Applications would have to come to our office in Sydney, and be sent to the surveyor.
434. What clause in the Act makes it imperative that mineral leases shall be taken up in Sydney? That is under the Occupation Act-the first subdivision of the twenty-second clause-where it says that persons may on application to the Minister obtain in writing an authority to select.
435. Mr: Roliertson.] It is an open authority for leasing, not specifying the land. When the applicant has found it he marks it and has it registered in the office in Sydncy. That is not so with purchased land.
When he purchases lind he tenders lis money at the moment ; but this is a kind of authority to search
for land? Yes. He gets an "authority to select," accompanying which is the form of application to be used when he has fixed upon the land he wishes to take up under that authority.
436. Do you think there would be any objection to allowing these leases to be taken up in the various districts? I think it would be much more satisfactory to the persons applying; but I do not think that it would expedite their knowing whether their applications were entertained or not, because they would have to come down to the Surveyor General.
437. Until you get the surveyor's report you cannot deal with the application? No.
435. If they were applied for at the local offices you would receive them every week? Yes; that is presuming the samc course were to be adopted as with regard to conditional purchase applications.
439. And I suppose you send them on to the surveyore as they come in? Yes.
440. Therefore, at the very worst, it could only make a week's difference-a week in what takes some months to get through? Two or three months:
441. That is the greatest difference? They would have also to keep registers at the local offices as well as in Sydney.
442. MIr. Oreed.] The leave to select by the Minister is merely a formal thing;-is it not? Yes, perfectly formal. Still it is necessary under the regulations.
443. The Minister does not give leave to select a partieular piece of land? No.
444. And in fact it might be dispensed with without making any real difference, if a man were to hand in his application instead of applying for leave to select? Yes, if he tendered his money he might get his land, without all the rigmarole of obtaining authority to select, \&e.
445. A man coming to the office to take up a lease applies for leave to select, and, haring got that, applies within ten minutes for the land he has chosen? Fes, immediately afterwards, if he likes.
446. Do you not think a great many speculative selections are takeu up at the bead office in Sydvey? Tes.
447. And these speculative selections are taken up on some slight information, gained you don't know how? Yes. They find out what other people are doing-men who are known to be acquainted with the country well-and they follow suit. That is the reason why I Baid I do not think that the public ought to have access to the register; they trade upon other people's applications; they put in applications for lands next to those taken up by well known persons.
448. Do you not think that having these applications made ouly at the head office in Sydney gives opportunity for slarp speculators, with agents or correspondents over the country, to forestall the real owner of the information? Yes.
449. It gives an undue advantage to sharp men of business over our friend "Stupid," who finds the mine? No doult it could be made to work that way.
4.50. Men who find minerals, having to come to Sydney to take up the land, make so many inquiries that they let out their secret? Yes; or others telegraph to their agents in Sydney, which is nearly as bad. The original finder may oftem be forestalled.
451. Have you an idea that information sent by telegraph is sometimes made use of improperly? I should be sorry to say that I have such an idea. The telegraph besides is not in my department.
452. You have grave suspicions on the point? I cannot say that; I have heard it mentioned, but only unofficially.
453. DIFr. Thuns.] I would feel obliged by your informing me what is the process gone through when a person wishes to take up a mineral Jease ? The intending applicant goes to the Treasury, pays his 5 s. per
acre for whatever extent of land he wants to take up ; he then comes down to the Lands Department, pro-
W. W. duces his receipt from the Treasury, and fills up a form applying for leave to select; he then, under the Regulations, gets a formal "anthority to select" from the Minister; with this, is the form to be used in making the application, containing a plan for the description of the land, and other particulars as to how 18 July, 1872 to fill it up. As soon as he gets this authority to select (i.e., if he is ready with his description) he fills in his application, lodges it at the counter, and the clerk puts down the time when it is received, and hands it to the head of the branch, by whom it is passed on to the Survey Office, and from there it is sent on to the surveyor for measurement.
454. How does he ascertain whether the land is available? It is very seldom he can do so until the surveyor has measured it; but in some cases, where the descriptions are given very definitely, it can be scen at once.
455. Are there any maps? There are general maps, ahowing pre-enptive leases, and so on.
456. Are these mineral leases marked on the maps in any way? They are being marked as fast as they can.
457. In the event of a speculator obtaining information of other people's doings, the first thing he would have to do, if he wished to make use of it, would be to pay his money into the Treasury? Fes.
458. Is there any mode of getting money back? You have raised a very difficult question, which is now under consideration of the Minister. The late Minister held that in no case should any rent be refunded, but that it the land which the applicants wished for was already taken up he could select land elsewhere, during the twelve months, for which the authority holds good.
459. In the event of a bona fide application, is there any means at present by which the depositer can receive his money back if other claimants are found to have a prior claim? Not at present.
460. Then the mere chance selector has to run the risk at present? Yes.
461. AIj. Creed.] Is not the money paid for leave to select? Yes.
462. And a person having got the leave to select has got the thing he paid his money for? He has not got it at the time, but can directly afterwards.
463. If he applies for certain land and it is not available he still possesses his right to select, which is what he has paid for? Yes.
464. So that he really cannot say he has not got what he paid his money for? No.
465. Mfr. Tunks.] Is that always the case? -Take a case:-Fou employ a man to prospect for tin; he sends you word he has made a certain selection, but half an hour before you get to the office to take it up another person selects the same land-what is the value of the right of selection after the opportunity is gone? The man who comes first, after having obtained the necessary authority, and lodges his description, gets the land.
466. Then the other man's claim, under the circumstances, appears to be worthless? It is worthless as far as that particular land is concerned. My own opinion is, however, that the money paid does not actually become rent until the lease begins to run. There is i regulation which says the money shall be taken as rent from the date when the lease is granted or talien up.
467. Mr. Creed.] Do you think applications of this kind, made without the persons applying knowing whether the land is available are likely to lead to great complication? I think so; complications have in fact arisen already.

- 468. Chairman.] What is the practice of the department now with regard to allowing conditional purchases on measured portions of more than 320 acres? They are not allowed; the land must be taken as measured.

469. Are you aware whether, in or about. 1865 , a variation took place in the administration of the Act under the 7 tl section, with regard to pre-emptive purchases on blocks of 25 square miles of leased land ? I am aware there was some change made.
470. Are you aware that previous to 1865 they were bound to select their pre-purchases one on each block of 25 square miles, and that in 1805 they were allowed to deviate from that by selecting them contiguous to each other? Yes. Previously to 1865 the practice was as above stated. I believe it was in 1865 that a decision was given by which the practice was altered.
471. Could you furnish the Committee, if such a document exists, with the Ministerial minute or memorandum under which this variation took place? There is such a document, and I shall be prepared to furnish jt. (See Appendix B 3.)
472. With regard to the making of reserves for water purposes;-are you aware that before 1865 they were only allowed or proclaimed upon the recommendation of the Commissioners or Surveyors, or some other officers of the department? I cannot speak positively, from memory, as to that, because it so happened that that particular work never at that time came before me in any way; it was generally managed I believe by the Chief Commissioner of Crown Tands and the Surveyor General; but I know some years ago the squatters used to apply for numerous reserves.
473. What is the practice now ; are they only made on the recommendation of ano officer of the Government? Yes.
474. Therefore the practice has varied? Fes; we often have applications now from private individuals to make rescrves, but they are never acted upon without reference to the local Commissioners or surveyors.
475. Are you aware that under the Crown Lands Alienation Act, before any water reserve is established, under the fourth section it is required by law that schedules of them should be laid before Parliament? Yes.
4 76 . Are you aware that that practice was departed from in 1865 , when a large number of rescrves were made? I can simply say, from memory, that there was a statement to that effect, but I cannot say from my own oflicial knowledge, for certain.
476. If such a variation in the administration took place about that time, upon any Ministerial anthority, could you place it in the hands of the Committee? Ies, I hare no doubt I can.*
477. What is the practice at present in the department with regard to allowing a pre-lease within a prelease? That practice was done away with by a decision of Mr. Forster's some four years ago. It used to be the custom to grant a pre-lease within a pre-lease; it is not now.
478. There has been a contradictory administration in that respect? Yes.
479. Could you furnish the Committee with the Ministerial anthority for this departure from the original practice of the department? Yes. (Sec Appendix B4.)
W. W. 481. What branch of the department deals with the leases of runs? That is the Chief Commissioner's branch, or the Occupation branch as it is called now ; the work in connection with pastoral runs is managed solely by the officer in charge.
480. Is that department in connection with the Administrative branch, or with the Surveyor General's department? In connection with the Administrative brauch. They have two or three draftsmen there compiling boundaries of runs.
481. Do you in your department deal with runs of which the leases have been put up to auction and not bid for, under the 17 th section of the Occupation Act? No, they are dealt with in the Occupation branch.
482. Could you afford the Committee any information as to the number of acres that has been taken up under the 13th clause of the Alienation Act? Ies, I could obtain the information.
483. Would you furnish to the Committee a return of all lands purchased conditionally in the respective years since the passing of the Land Act? Yes, such a return will of course include not only conditional purchases under the 13 th section of the Alienation Act, but also lands conditionally purchased under the 14th, 19th, 21st, and 22nd sections. (See Appendix B5.)
484. Could you include in that return approximately the quantity of land that has been forfeited after selection? Yes, I think I could give a very reliable estimate.
485. What is your opinion as to the advisability of granting pre-leases. Do you find very great difficulty in the office in dealing with them? I must say they are difficult to deal with. There is unavoidable delay very often.
486. Was it this difficulty that induced a different policy to be adopted, not allowing a pre-lease within a pre-lcase? I cannot say. It was done without any reference to me at all; I was not then Under Secretary.
487. Are the pre-leases ever surveyed? Not regularly surveyed. Those containing 640 acres and over are defined by lines, or geographical features.
488. Could you give any opinion upon the cause of the general complaints that exist of business being delayed longer than is desirable in the Lands Department; that the decisions upon cases are delayed beyond what is considered a reasonable time? Do you mean any particular cases?
489. No, generally? I think that the main reason is, in the first place, the magnitude of the department, and the number of hands through which different papers must go before they can be subuitted in a proper shape for decision, and with full information as to facts, and also previous decisions on similar questions. We often have cases of dispute between squatters, who have improved to some extent, aud free-selectors, who have selected the land containing the improvements. They expect apparently, in many instances, an answer in a week or a fortnight; but of course it is impossible for the Minister to give a decision on ex parte statements, without referring to bis officers. Sometimes an appraisement has to be made, and it takes three or four months before a decision can be given properly, having regard to the claims of both partics. There are also many complaints of delay in granting pre-leases; but the Lands Department is dependent upon the Survey Office. The lands in virtne of which such leascs are applicd for have to be measured, and it takes two or three months to do that, after which the plaus have to be charted ; and it is not till after they are charted that it can be told whether the land is available. We always send applicants a letter saying the applications have been received, and will be dealt with, without delay, as soon as the department is in a position properly to do so.
490. Could you make any suggestions to the Committee, with a view to the reorganization of the administrative part of the department under you,-a reorganization that would tend to greater facility in the despatch of public business? That would require a good deal more consideration than I have been able to give it yet. A great improvement has been effected in the details of the management of the office since 1867 by the amalgamation of the clerical branches of the Survey Office and the Lands Oflice. There used to be a set of clerks in the Survey Office to carry on part of the correspondence with the public; but in Mr. Iitzpatrich's time an amalgamation was effected, and the Surveyor Gencral now only corresponds with the surveyors, and the Lands Dopartment with the public and ifs own officers, such as the Gold Commissioners, Land Agents, and others. And where papers used to be entered in one large register, that rork is divided now among the branches of which I have handed in a statement, and each paper is handed to and registered by the particular branch to which it belongs. There are so many sub-branches and so many different registers. That has facilitated the work inmensely; so much so that although the work has increased nearly three-fold we have only about the same number of clerks as previously to the amalgamation above referred to.
491. What is the practice between the head office in Sydney and the local land offices with respect to conditional selections;-what is the method of setting the proper persons in action in order to get them surveyed and titles granted? That is provided for in the regulations. The local land agents receive applications every Thursday and send downevery Monday following the applications themselves, and a weekly abstract embodying full particulars. These, when received, are entered in the conditional purchase register; then they go, as mining lease applications do, to the Surveyor General, who sends them to the surveyors to report, and if not already measured for survey, if not objectionable. Till after that has been done we can do nothing. The great cause of delay is in getting the survey completed and this is no doubt unavoidable.
492. You have no information in your office, in the shape of charts or any other documents, that would show a stranger landing in the Colony what land is actually open to selection, and what has been reserved ? I think from the maps in the Survey Office a stranger can get a good deal of information as to what land is open and what has been taken up. A great many reserves are marked upon the maps.
493. We have it in evidence that the majority of reserves were proclaimed and were neither charted nor marked on the ground. In that case would you have any other information that would enable a purchaser to know whether he was on a reserve? No.
4.96. Mr. Tunks.] Would delay in these matters be inevitable from the large extent of country occupied by so few people? Yes.
494. We could not expect surveyors to be everywhere, to answer the inguiries of every free sclector all over this immense country? Quite so. When the surveyors get applications to survey they may be engaged quite at the other end of the district. The delay is unavoidable. Even after the survevors have surveyed the land it is some time before they can go to bead quarters and plot the surveys.
495. Chairman.] Do you know that larger pre-leases are dealt with differently from smaller ones; pre
w. W. leases of 640 acres and more are what you term "defined" and the others are " not defined." Why this Stephen, Esqdifference? Because there is not time to define all these small portions. They are Gazetted, and if there $\overbrace{\text { ? }}^{\text {P }}$ is any particular land which is not available the parties are told to take it east, west, north, or south, as 18 July, 1872. the case may be, of the land in virtue of which the lease is granted.
496. In the case of a lease of 640 acres the leaseholder pays $£ 2$ ? Yos, at the rate of $£ 2$ per section. They pay $£ 1$ for any small quantity below 320 acres.
497. Mr. Crecd.] The holders of pre-leases seem to set a high value on them ;-if their rights are interfered with they make a good deal of complaint? Yes; but I was surprised to find how comparativaly.fow have been granted, fiom a returia made the other day.

WIDDNESDAY, 24, JULY, 1872.

## 臽tesent:-

## Mr. FARNELL,

## Mi. ROBERTSON,

 Mr. STEWART.
## JAMES AUGUSTINE CUNNEEN, Esq., in ThE Cinar.

Mr. William Blackman called in and examined:-
501. Chairman.] What position do you hold in the Lands Department? I am over the Conditional

Mr. W.
Purchase and Pre-lease branch.
502. Does that include auction sales? No.
503. Do all conditional purchases that are made at the country offices come to you? Yes.
504. How long after they are made at the country office do they come to you? The land agents are bound to forward them immediately. If they do not do so they are called upon for an explanation.
505. What do you mean by immediately? Bv the first post.
506. How do you deal with them then? They are registered and eutered in our books in full, and then they are sent up-stairs to the Charting branch, in order to be sent to the various surveyors.
507. Iow long does it take to do that? A good deal depends upon the amount of work that happens to be in the Charting branch. There is no delay in the Conditional Purchase branch-they are all sent off to the Survey Department the same day they are received.
50 S . Have you any idea how long it is, as a gencral rule, from the time they reach the Sydney office till they are sent on to the surveyors? I have known a great many to be sent in threc or four days; sometimes a week; sometimes ten days; perhaps sometimes a little longer.
万09. Where does the delay happen when a conditional purchase is not finally dealt with for many montbs, sometimes years, after it has been applied for? There are no conditional purchase cases that I recollect that go beyond the twelve months; and that is only in extreme cases.
510. Are you aware of any cases in which a conditional purchaser, much longer than twelve months after he has made his selection, has been notified that he has purchased on a reserve or on land that he had no right to purchase on? I think there are very few cases.
511. Are you aware of any? I do not recollect one at the present time.
512. Would you be surprised if there are dozens of cases in which the selector has been a long time on the land and made considerable improvements before he was told the land was not open to selection? I. know there have been cases.
513 . Would you be surprised if there were dozens of such cases in which a man has been told that after being twolve months or longer on the land? Fes, I should be rather surprised.
514. What means have you, when a deposit is offered to you for a conditional purchase, of knowing whether the ground it is offered for is public property and open to selcction? The deposit is always - offered to the land agent; there is never a deposit offered in the Lands Office.
515. What means have they at the land agents' offices of knowing that the land a conditional purchaser requires has not been reserved or otherwise withdrawn from sale? The means they have of knowing are really very imperfect. They have skeleton maps, and they are kept informed of the land open for selcction as well as the Survey Department can keep up with the immense amount of work it throws upon them. It is only after the applications have been sent to the surveyor aud he has verified the descriptions on the . ground that it can be really known.
516. How many years have you dealt with the conditional purchases? I have been about twelve months in the Conditional purchase branch.
517. Are yon aware that certain lands, other than those excluded from conditional purchase in the 13th clause, have from time to time by the Administration been withdrawn from conditional purchase? I am not.
518. Are forfeited selections included in the lands excepted in the 1.3 th clause? No; forfeited selections are not, I believe, mentioned in the 13 th clause.
519. Are you aware that they were at one time excluded from conditional purchase? Yes.
520. Are you aware of any other lands excepted? No.
521. Chairman.] If any person applies to have laud measured in blocks of more than 320 acres, and states that he wishes to purchase it at auction, is it surveyed? I have nothing to do with cases of that kind ; that is a question for the Surveyor General. As fur as my knowledge goes land is not nurveyed in blocks larger than 320 acres.
522. Are you not aware that larger quantities of land were measured before the Ict came into operation, in larger blocks than 320 acres, and are still unsold: 1 am not aware of that.

Mr. W.
Blackman
-n
24 July, 1872
523. With regard to pre-leases-are you aware of any caprice in the administration of these pre-leasescontradictory administrations by different Ministers at diffcrent times? Except on the point of granting a pre-lease within a pre-lease I do not recollect any particular difference.
24. What difference in the administration bas taken place with regard to this? For seven or eight years, if I do not mistake, when a man took up a pre-lease, if a conditional purchaser selected within that prelease his conditional purchase cancelled the lease of not only the amount he selected but three times that extent in the pre-lease. The present practice is thatit a pre-lease is indefeasible except against selection.
525. A pre-lease cannot be takeu within a pre-lease? No.
526. When was this change rade? The pre-lease branch has been about six months under my charge; but I think the practice was changed at the time of the case of M'Aulay 2 . Chisholm.
527. IIfr. Robertson.] When the Judges gave a decision, and virtually put a new clause in the Land Act? Yes.
528. Chairman.] Could you furnish the Committee with the minute or circular by which this variation in the administration took place? I will endeavour to do so. (Sec Appendix.)
529. Do you not think the effect of this preventing the taking of a pre-lease within a pre-lease is to shut out conditional purchasers from the large pre-leases taken on account of the old grants, because freeselectors generally like to take up land where they can have a pre-leasc? It might hare that effect on thoso pre-leases if they could go elsewherc.
530. Afr. Robertson.] I suppose you are aware that under the Orders in Council provision was made for pre-mptive leases-that was the word used under the Orders in Council and under the Act of 1861 ! Yes.
531. Under the Orders in Council was it not a provision that on a new purchase being made on land under pre-emptive lease, a proportionate pre-cmptive lease followed to the new purchaser out of the land under lease to the previous holder? I cannot say that I am aware of that.
532. Was not that the practice under the Act of 1861 until it was altered in consequence of the decisiou of the Supreme Court? Yes.
533. Does not the Act of 1861 provide for such a case;-docs it not say that where there are two claimants for the same pre-emptive lease under circunstances of this kind it may be sent to arbitration? Yes.
534. Chairman.] Are you aware that under the Orders in Council pre-leases existed at all? I cannot say that I am.
535. Mr. Robertson.] I think you were not in the office then? I was not.
536. When did you first enter the Jands Department? In 1859.
537. What office did vou hold then? I was in the Record branch.
538. You were not likely then to know anything about these pre-emptive leases? No.
539. Chairman.] Could you furnish the Committee with a return of the number of acres pre-lensed in virtue of purchases of above 320 acres, and also a return of the number of acres pre-lcased on account of purchases of 320 acres or less? I will examine the books and see how far they will enable me to do so. (See Appendix.)
540. Could you also furuish the Committee with the total number of applications for pre-leases? I think so. 541. With regard to conditional purchasos at the local land offices are you acquainted with the practice and means in the hands of the local land agents to carry out the Crown Lands Alicnation Act? Yes.
542. How can they distinguish the reserves, when they are neither charted nor marked on the ground, from land that is open to conditional purchase? I do not sec how they can. All that devolves afterwards upon the Survey Department.
543. Conditional purchase does not wait for them-it gocs a-head? The land is taken subject to measurement.
544. Have the local land agents any means of informing a man whether he is selecting on land resorved or not? They bave means, but not in all cases of a reliable character. They cannot positively assure a nan whether he is on a reserve or not. They have skeleton maps, and they get as much information as possible from the Survey Department as to what land is taken up.
545 . AIr. Robertson.] They have the Gazette from which they can see what land is reserved? Yes.
546. Chairman.] Do they generally inform conditional purchasers of these matters, or let them find out for themselves? The land agents give them as much information as they possibly can. I believe they do all in their power to aid them.
547. Are they in a position, when a conditional purchascr pays his money, to say he can have the land he applies for? They are not.
548. Ifr. Robertson.] The conditional purchaser has the opportunity of seeing the Guzette at the post office and Court-bouse of the district? Yes.
549. Chairman.] Do you think the rural population of this country generally read the Gazette? I think all those in any way interested in it do; I have known many cases in which it appeared to me they were very well aware of what was in the Gazette.
550. Is it in your department to deal with pre-emptive purchases? No.
551. What means have you in the central or local offices to prevent two persons from purchasing the same land? Whenever there are two applications made on the same day, caractly at the same time, for what is known to be the same land, they have to go to the ballot.
552 . Have not cases come before you in which land has been sold and deeds given to a second purchaser, although it had been previously purchased and occupied by another? Not that I am aware of.
553. Is it possible such cases may happen? I do not think it possible.
554. Could you suggest, from your practical information, any means by which greater assurance could be given to pre-lease holders-a more secure tenure in these leases? It always struck me that the prelease system was a great boon to the free selector and to all partics that hare taken advantage of it; I do not see how any more secure tenure could be given without excluding the land from sale or conditional selection. I could not suggest anything, except that you might inereaso the area of a conditional purchase, and let it be taken at a less price.

THURSDAY, 25 „ULY, 1872.

## 排esent:-

## Mr. ROBERLSON, Mr. TUNKS. Mr. STEWAR'T,

## James augustine cunneen, Esq., in the Chatr.

Albert Owen Pretious, Esq., examined:-
555. Chairman.] Fon are the head of the Occupation brancls of the Crown Lands Department, are you not? A.o. Pretious, Yes.
556. With what duties is your office charged? The duties heretofore performed by the Chief Commissioner of Crown Liands, which include all matters comected with pastoral runs.
557. Will you mention particularly the specific duties which come under your office? The protection of all material on Crown Lands-timber, stone, and all other matcrial.
558 . What else? The granting of leases for special purposes under tho Occupation Act, called special leases.
559. What would you call leases for special purposes? Such as ferries, saw-mills, limekilns, quarries.

560 . What other duties have you to perform? The prosecution of trespassers on Crown Land. I may say that under the head of pastoral runs is included all transactions connected with the pastoral interest of the Colony; all transactions in which the Government have any concern with the whole of the pastoral tenants, the adjustment of rents and assessment, determination of boudaries, transfers of the right of Ieaso, \&c.
561. All pastoral leases in pastoral districts ;-is that it? Yes, I give this as a detail of my first statement. 562. You deal with the assessment and appraisement of rents? The determination of rents and assessments, fixing boundaries, and the transfer of interests in pastoral leases. These are the three great points ; of course there are many minor points, as the subdivision of runs, the survey of runs when applied for, and so forth. The department also deals with and has charge of the parish reserves, reserves for water-supply, reserves for the formation of tanks and wells, for travelling stock, and reserves for other special purposes. 563. Abont how many have you subordinate to you in your department? There are thirteen at head quarters-nine clerks, three draftsmen, and one Crown Land's bailiff. In the pastoral districts there are nine Commissioners, six bailifts, and nine camp-keepers. Perhaps in reply to that question I might also eay that I have more than 200 Crown Land bailifis, who are members of the police force, but who take their instructions from me in referenco to all Crown Lands matters; that is, I have a police officer at every station in the Colony, holding authority, as Crown Iand bailift, to prosecuie trespassers, to report about unlicensed occupation, and so on. That is a matter I have instituted since I have had charge of the department; it is a new affair altogether.
564. Who is at the head of your survey of runs-the map department? The chief draftsman-Mr. Du Faur.
565 . Is he connected with the Survey Department, or an officer under your imnediate supervision? He is not connected with the Survey Department at all, but is under my immediate supervision; in fact it has been arranged within the last few days that all the licensed surveyors in maters connected with the survey of runs should receive their instructions direct from me, as it is found practically that reference through the Surveyor General only causes delay, and is unnecessary.
566. What is the first action taken in your office when any person requires to lease a run-a run wanted to be taken up before you ofter it to the public;-is it applied for by tender? Yes. The first action on the tender is taken by the Tender Board.
567. Of whom does the Teuder Board consist? Of three officers- the Surveyor General, the Under Secretary for Lands, and the Principal Uuder Secretary. I may mention, perhaps, that it always was, and I think-although it may be hardly proper for me to express an opinion-it should continue to be the practice for the officer in charge of the Occupation department to be one of the members of the Board. The present arrangement arose from the fact that Mr. Moriarty was for a time Chicf Commissioner as well as Ender Secretary, and as the nembers of the Tender Board were always heads of departments it became necessary to appoint an officer not comncted with the Jands Department to be on the Board.
568 . When this Board deals with a tender - ? They do not deal with the tenders in any way.
569. What action do they take? The tenders are deposited in a box kept iin the office of the Minister for Lands, and the lender Board open them on the first Tluesday in each month, or rather they onght to do so, but do not regularly, and grave complications, as I have pointed out to the Under Sccretary, may arise from the fact. These officers have no special interest in the tenders; neither of them has any control of the business, and very often, therefore, it is overlooked, and the Board do not meet on the proper day, although they receive notice of it. When they meet they open the box, of which each member has a key, so that the box can be opened only in the presence of the three officers. The tenders then, which are supposed to represent the whole number put into the box during the month, are entered in a memorandum-book, numbered and initialled by the members of the Board, who also sign a certificate of the number of tenders opened, and the premium offered in each.
570 . In regard to cases where there wre more than one tender for one run? The Board have nothing to do with that. The tenders are then handed to me, and pass a preliminary examination in the office. If they are objectionable on any grounds, or are not prepared or sent in in accordance with the regulations, they are summarily declined. Of course the regulations specify that certain things shall bo done when tenders are sent in-the deposit must be paid, the description must be specific and clear, and the tender must be made in the form prescribed by the Act. If the tenders are open to any patent objection of this character I direct them to be placed in a schednle, and each is minuted separately, and sigoed by me with a recommendation that they should be declined.
571 . Is it for any particular fault or for every informality you decline them? For every informality for which the regulations expressly declare they shall be decined. The regulations state they shall bo made in a certain form; if they are not made in that form that is a reason for their rejection. The regulations say in deposit of $£ 2$ 10s. must be paid into the Treasury; if that money is not paid the tender must be declined; we have no option.
572. Iras it always been the practice that the money has been paid into the lroasury? Les; we receive a report from the Treasury that it has been paid.
573.
A.O. Pretious, 573 . Is that always the case? Although the regulations require that the amount shall be paid into the Esq. Treasury by the tenderer, yet if cheques or cash are enclosed with the tender we take upon oursclves to act as agent for the applicaut, and to lodge the moncy in the Treasury, and the tender is dealt with as if the money had been paid as provided by the regulations.
574. What officer is responsible for any moneys received in that way in the Occupation branch? I am responsible for everything, but of course the Tender Board first see whether the moneys are reccived, and hand me over the tenders, with a note on each tonder as to whether there is any cash or cheque with it.
575. Have complaints reached the office as to money so paid in not having been accounted for to the persons who forwarded the money? There were complaints of delay in accounting for such moneys. I am not aware of any complaints beyond that. No deposit has been sent in that I am aware of that has not been duly accounted for.
576. Wero these moneys always paid by the officer in the Occupation branch who received them into the Treasury? They were always paid ultimately into the Treasury.
577. What do you mean by ultimately;-are they paid anywhere else before they are paid into the Treasury ? They are not now; they were.
578. Are these payments dealt with differently now by the Occupation branch from what they were formerly? I only know that it was clicited, I presume by the inquiry that was made, that the deposits of this kind were paid to the private credit of the late Chief Commissiouer prior to their being paid into the Treasury. I do not know that of my own personal knowledge.*
579. Would that be in violation of the regulations? The receipt at all of deposits in the office is, to a certain extent, a riolation of the regulations.
580. Consequently a mal-administration of the Act? It might be termed so in a very technical sense, but only so. I suppose the public or the parties interested would consider they were hardly dealt with if their tenders were declined because they had not an agent in Sydney who could take their cheque to the Bank and pay the money into the Treasury.
581. How long is it generally from the time the deposit is received in that form until the person who makes it is informed whether he shall get the run for which he tenders or not? Jit may be a long time, but the receipt of the deposit is always notified to hin within a very short time after the tenders are opened by the Board.
582. Sometimes years? Of course the ultimate rejection or receptiou of the tender may be outstanding
for a long time for a long time.
583. Sometimes for years? Sometimes for years.
584. And during that time where were the moneys-were they ever during those years lying to the credit of anybody instead of being in the Public Treasury? They were never lying for any length of tinie I believe. The late Chief Commissioner had no public account, and the moneys paid in in that way werc passed to his private account instead of to a public account. (See ante for explanation as to this account.) ธ55. Was it then the Treasury that took action in the matter-Did any persons who had deposited this money for leases ask why their cases were not decided upon, and then upon iuquiry at the Treasury find that their money had not been paid in there? I am unable to state whether any particular case of that kind occurred or not; these moneys were never paid into the Treasury through me; they were alrays paid through the accountant of the office.
586. lis the accountant in the Occupation branch authorized by the regulations to receive moneys? No, he merely paid in the money, acting as agent for the parties, for the Chief Commissinuer.
587. Acting as agent for the Chief Commissioner? Yes, and for the parties.
588. By whom was he constituted the agent? The Chief Commissioner I suppose would ask the accountant to do any business of the kind for him at the Treasury. It seems to me if we were to hold by the strict letter of the regulations, if a person sent a cheque with a tender, we should be obliged to decline that tender. The regulations provide that the money shall be paid into the Treasury by the tenderer, but we never strain the law to take such a technical objection as that. If a man send a cheque with his tender we consider we can act as his agent and pay the cheque into the Treasury, getting the Treasurer's receipt for it.
589. In the cases where that was not done-where the money was not paid into the Treasury-what was the arrangement? The deposits were always paid into the Treasury, but I believe in some cases the payment was detained for some time.
590. Is it not the fact that the Treasurer was called upon for certain moneys that had not been paid in by the Occupation branch;-have you any record of those sums? The Inspector of Accounts from the Treasury came to examine the accounts of the Occupation branch during the late Chief Commissioncr's time.
591. What was the result of that examination? The result was, as I understood, that it was found that sereral sums had been detained to his credit for some time, but were ultimatcly paid to the Treasury.
592. During this time the persons who wanted runs had never obtained their leases? It would not affect the obtaining the leases at all.
593. That was the fact, was it not? No, because in cases where the tenders were reported on, and where they were ripe for disposal the deposit would hare been paid.
594. I mean when persons were waiting for leases where was their money? I am not in a position to say. 595. Who in your office could give an account of this matter. I suppose it can be traced in your office how all sums were 'paid for rents or deposits on runs, and when they were paid into the Treasury? There was at that time no record ; there is now.
596. There was no record kept? No; the moneys were handed to the late Chief Commissioner, and the office knew nothing of when they were paid into the Treasury.
597. How long did that state of things exist? I. hardly know.
598. That state of things no longer exists? It no longer exists.
599. Mr. Robertson.] Was it regular for this money to come into the hands of the Chief Commissioner at all? In one sense it was irregular, because the regulation provides that the deposit shall be pais into the Treasury ; but, as I have stated before, the department has never taken that teehnical objection ; it considers that if a party cncloses a cheque that is a virtual compliance with the regulation.

[^9]600. Is it the practice in all departments of the Government, if money comes to a wrong office to send it A. O.Pretious, at onec to the Treasury? It always is now.
601. Has it not always been the practice as the proper course? Certainly.
602. Was there ever any warrant for any other course? I am not aware of any.

25 July, 1872.
603. Mr. Tunks.] Several persons may send in money for the same run in the usual way? Yes.
604. If the money were paid into the Treasury, and it took years to settle the difference, what mode was there of getting the money out of the Treasury? Parties whose tenders were declined were advised that their tenders were declined, and informed that the moncy could be obtained on application at the Treasury.
605. It would not be included in the Consolidated Revenuc? It used to be kept in suspense account; now, I believe, it is carried to revenue.
606. Was there not some such difficulty as that at the time alluded to, when the Chief Commissioner paid this money into his account ; was it not done with a view to facilitate public business to some extent? I am not prepared to say.
607. Chairman.] Could you fumish the Committee with a return showing all the amounts of money received by the Occupation branch since 1861, but not paid into the Treasury according to the regulations, hat paid'to some person's private credit? I bave no means of furnishing such a return.
608. Was there no account kept of this money received into a public department by any book-keeper, cashier, or other officer? They are not moneys that are properly paid into the department, and therefore they are not passed into our books in any way.
609. MLr. Robertson.] The law says, does it.not, that this moncy shall be paid into the Treasury, and the Treasurer's receipt shall be appended to the tenders? Yes.
610. That is what the law says? Yes.
611. But people in the country have from ignorance been in the habit of sending money, often in notes, sometimes in cheques, appended to their tenders !' Yes.
612. And the department of the Chief Commissioner has been in the habit of seading these on to the Treasury? Yes.
613. That, I presume, was for the conrenience of these people, but what occurred was, that this money, coming pinned on to, or enclosed with, these tenders, did not go to the Treasury. The question was asked you just now by the Chairman whether a book was kept in which these amounts were entered. I apprehend a book is never kept for the entry of irregularities? Certainly not; there are certain moneys payable to the department by law, and entries are of course made of all these pnyments in the books of the offico. 614. But that was not the case with these payments? No.
615. Money was received by the late Chief Commissioner, was it not, for the purpose of these tenders; and the Commissioner, for the convenience of the tenderers, and on behalf of the Government, received this money, which should have been transmitted direct to the 'Ireasury. Now I want to know, in justice to this late Chief Commissioner, whether this practice had not gradually grown up and practically been permitted, and whether he did not periodically once a week or once a month send this moncy to the Treasury. Was not that practically the case? I believe that was the case.
616. And that was an irregularity which like other irregularities grow at last to be a serious evil? Yes.
617. Was not that the manner in which this irregularity grew up? I believe it was. I have little knowledge of anything connected with these irregularities, because all moneys handed by me to the Chief Commissioner were subsequently paid into the Treasury-through the accountant.
6.18. So far as you know this is the position of the matter: Jhe money in connection with these leases should, according to law, be paid direct to the Treasury, but ignorant people, or poople unacquainted with the law, have been in the habit of sending this money to the Chief Commissioner, and the Chief Commissioner then periodically sent in a cheque to the Treasury for these moneys; -was that so? Yes, that was about the way it was done.
619. And when this practice had grown, and at length many weeks passed before the money was paid into the Treasury, and inquiry took place; but ultimately the Chief Commissioner did pay all the money that was due? Everything so far as I am aware.
620. Chairman.] Do I understand you to say that according to the regulations this money ought to have been paid into the Treasury by the person applying for the run? Yes; the exact provision in the regulation is that each tender should be accompanied by a receipt, showing that the money has been paid into the Treasury.
621. Did the department violate this regulation? I had better perhaps read this regulation.
622. I would rather you gave a direct answer to my question? I havo endeavoured to explain twice already; we did consider ---
623. If you will allow me;-did the department comply with the regulation that required the payment of the deposit into the Treasury, or did they not? They did not, and do not; and I think it undesirable they should.
624. You think it desirable the regulation should be put aside? I do not in its spirit, but I do not think a mere technical difficulty should be placed in the way of the tenderer.
625 . Do you not think it unfair to parties in the country to have their money in a Bank to the private account of a public officer, when the property for which it, was paid in for is not open to lease? It never is so now.
626. Has it not been so? I believe it was so once.
627. Do you not know, as a fact, that many cases of that sort have been brought under your notice? I do not know that they have been under my notice in particular.
628. Are you aware whether your predecessor at the head of the department ever acted in the way I have stated, contrary to the regulation? I am aware that it was the custom of iny predecessor in the dopartment to accept a cheque in a tender, or cash in a tender, as a sufficient deposit in terms of the regulations, and that such cheque or such cash was not the certificate specified by the regulations.
629. Was it any part of his duty to be a receiver of money on account of runs? No.
630. And when he received this money was it not his duty to pay it into the Treasury? Certainly.
631. Did he always do so ? J. think the late inquiry elicited that be did not always do so immediately, although he did so ultimately.
6i32. Was that on the action of some person who had deposited moneys, and could not get a satisfactory settlement
A.O.Pretious, settlement, or was it done by a voluntary act of the department, or of the head of it? $I$ am not awarc. I do not at present recollect what was the first cause of that inquiry, whether it was from a private source or otherwise. I know less of that inquiry, and less of the cause of that inquiry, than perhaps any person, though I may have been supposed to hive known a good deal of it. I have not seen the papers to this day. 633. Was there any Ministerial authority to the head of this department for recciring this money, instead of requiring the Treasury reccipt, which was required by the regulations? *
634. There were no new regulations? No new regulations.
635. Then if this was done it was done contrary to regulation and without Ministerial authority? It was done contrary to regulation and without Ministerial authority ; at the same time, as I said before, I consider that an objection of that kind would be merely a technical one.
636. Mir. Tunks.] The practice has grown up? Yes. It would be very annoying to a man in the country, if he had no agent in town, and instend of paying the money to the hreasnry, sent cash or a cheque with his tender, to be informed that his tender had been rejected because he had not sont the Treasury certificate ; he would think he had complied with the regulation virtually, if not to the letter.
637. Chairman.] Was not this practice calculated to mislead the public if they found that there was a regulation by which their money could be recoived at the department? I think not. I may state now that I usualiy receive money I have no business to receive.
638. How do you deal with it? If they send down the stamp duty with an instrument of transfer, if I. were to send it back to the person in the country, because I had not received it through the Commissioner for Stamps, he would think I took a technical objection, and that it was mere official rod tape. I therefore send it to the Commissioner to be stamped and get it back from him. I do so on my own authority. If I were instructed to the contrary I must send these trausfers back to the persons in the country, and it would necessitate the employment by them of a lawyer or agent. Persons do not know what declarations they have to make, and to facilitate business I send a form of declaration, and tell the party what to do. If he sends a proper declaration with the stamp duty I get it done for him, and in doing so I serve the individual and facilitate the public business.
639. Mr. Tunks.] If you'did not do so you would multiply the business by correspondence? Yes; and no doubt give offence ; people would say it was red tape.
640. Chairman.] We are not dealing now with stamp duties? I am morely saying that this is a precisely similar matter; it is a matter where we do not act in strict accordance with the letiel of the regulation.
641. Who keeps the account of this money in your office? It does not pass through our books.
642. Fou receive this money, but it does not pass through your books? Yes, because it is not properly money collected by the office.
643. Are they moneys received on account of the public revenue? They pass through the Stamp Office. 644. Are they moneys received on account of the public revenue? Not by me.
645. You receive them? I reccive them not on account of the public revenuc but on account of the parties interested.
646. Do they go to their credit? They go to their credit when they go to the Stamp Office.
647. Are they not payments to you for some stamps necessarily asked? Not used by me as a public officer. 648. Do you act otherwise than a public officer in that department? In that respect I do.
649. To what limit; do you put any limit as to which you act otherwise than as a public officer, or do you act generally as the private representative in individual cases-or is it general, that all the public may benefit by it? All the public may benefit so far as any documents going through my office are concerned. I act precisely similarly as I do with reference to the teuders for runs.
650. But the tenders for runs when they come to that office are to be dealt with as public moneys? I do not deal with them as public moneys.
651. Do you pay them to the public account? Not as a collector of public rerenue. I pay them into the Treasury as agent for the parties interested.
652. Mr. Robertson.] They give you a Treasury receipt? Yes.
653. Chairman.] Do you act as agent for any parties? For all parties who have business with the department, and to whom my non-icting would be an inconvenionce, and, in my opinion, a discredit to the department.
654. Would you act as the agent of these parties in any matter, or would you confine it to any business in your department; where would you draw the line? I never act for my own benefit.
655. That is not the question; you aay you act as a private agent? In this particular.
656. In what cases do you act as a private agent for parties outside the office? In all cases where parties, instead of sending Treasury certificates of the payment of deposit or documents duly stamped, send me cash or cheques instead.
657. And you kecp no account in your office of these moneys that you have so received? All the account that is leept is that it is entered into a memoraudum-book, which is initialled by an officer in the departmont, and immediately paid into the Treasury, or into the office of the Commissioner of Stamps. I do not receive these moneys as a collector of public revenue. I could not put them into my accounts, which are audited at the Treasury every month. These matters do not go into my books, and could not.
658. Do you not think this acting in a double capacity, as a public officer and as a private agent, may beget jealousy in persons who deal with your office,-1)etween those for whom you act as agent and those for whom you do not? I act for anyone who asks me; I never refuse.
659. But still do you not think it is an anomaly for a public officer to act also as a private agent? In a certain sense I adinit 1 do act as a private agent, but I should be very glad to be relieved of all trouble on that score; only I think it would be very, to sary the least, discourteous to the Crown tenants, whon I. am supposed to represent with the Government, to return their cheques and to say you must pay them yourselves into the Troasury. It would be acting in an unbusiness-like way.
660. Conld you not suggest how that could be done by a proper cashier, who could keep proper accounts of moneys received in your department? The money is taken account of at the 'Treasury and by the Commissioner of Stamps.
661. Is there any entry in your office to show when the money is received there, and when it was paid
into the Treasury? In the mattor of tenders for runs there is this check that the members of the Tender A.O. Pretious, Board know what money is received each month. On each tender the amount is noted.
662. Was that always the case? That was always the case, and immediately after the receipt in my office of a tender, with the cash within twenty-four hours thereafter, the tender shows that the deposit has been 25 July, 1872. paid into the Treasury, because the certificate attached to the tender is filled up in the Treasury, and any tender in my office can be examined at any moment to see that the certificate is filled up.
663. How long is it since this practice has been established? Ever since I have been in charge of the department.
664. Was it so before? I do not know that the payments were made so immediately as at present.
665. Still you are aware that this noting by the persons who opened the tenders was no check, and that tho money did not go into the Treasury, notwithstanding its being noted by the Board? I do not see what other check there could be. The check could be on the tender itself; the certificate would be filled up at the Treasury.
666. Notwithstanding, when another gentleman was at the head of the department the money was not always paid into the Treasury ;-was it? Not so promptly as it is at present. Not immediately.
667. And this was not discovered at the Treasury until some person who had paid in money made inquiries respecting it? I think not.
668. And you hare no more check now than you had then? Wo have a memorandum-book, showing all amounts received which are not collections of public revenue pertaining to the department; amounts not received by me as a collector of public revenue. This is the transfer-book, or Theasury memorandumbook, of the payment of cash or cheques to the Treasury.
669. On what account are the moneys paid to you that you reccive now as agent for private individuals? Deposits on teuders, rents, stamp duty money. I think these are all the items that could come to me.
670. Do you receive these sums of money respectively as a Government officer, or as private agent for these individuals? As the private agent, but; contingent certainly on my position as a Government officer.
671. Who are you responsible to for these sums of money;-to your principal, for whom you act as agent, or to the Government? I hold myself respousible to both. At the same time with regard to one, that is to say the principal, it is a responsibility $I$ am not bound to accept.
652. But which you undertake? Which I undertake for the convenience of the Crown tenant.
673. Did the former head of the department receive the moneys which he had called to account for not paying into the Treasury as agent for the depositor or as a Government officer? The late head of the department, I think, made no difierence as to his collections proper and moneys received on private account. Perhaps I had better say that there are certain collections proper to the department, payable to the department under the regulations. These are fees on the transfer of runs, fees for timber licenses, and enrolment fees on the issue of pastoral leases. The regulations prescribe that these three items should be collected by the department, and accomnted for to the 'lreasury by the department; and in respect of those three items I am a public accountant in terms of the Audit Act.
674. But in respect to other moneys? In respect to other moneys I do not reccive them as a public accountant at all. I simply am the medium of transfer to the Treasury for the public convenience.
675 . But do not the regulations require that these moneys should go direct to the Treasury from the depositor, and thus avoid this agency? Yes; but even persons who have been Crown tenants for years will often, if they are late with their rent, or from other circumstances, send their money direct to the department, perhaps with a request for remission of finc or penalty, or defect of forfeiture.
676. What is the reason that it is so long from the time that the money is paid in for these runs before it is decided whether the tenderer shall hare them or not? The money can scarcely be said to be paid in for the runs; it is only a sort of instalment-a guarantee for bona fides.
677. What is the reason that, in many cases, so long a time elapses before the parties are informed whether they can have the runs for which they apply or not? Principally, the reason is, that the boundaries of older tenures remain as yet undefined, and until the boundaries of older tenures are determined it would be impossible for the Govermment to definitely either accept or decline a tender for the new country.
678. Who has the determination of these older tenures? The department.
679. What is the delay in defining these boundaries? Many of these claims to lease start from old descriptions sent in in the year 1848, when the country was of little value, and people were not in the habit of describing definitely their claims to lease.
680. Does it not often happen that these holders of older tenures stand in the way of new occupiers, by running stock on land they have no right to, and that they shut out new comers by pretending that they have a right? No such rights are ever admitted, unless they can be established by the claims to lease; no right acquired by occupation only is considered of any value.
681. Do you not find that the occupants of older tenures often pay for land represented to be a certain quantity, while they really hold double the quantity? In many cases I believe it was so.
682 . Have not many persons been willing to pay rent for this land that they hold over and above their proper quantity, and has it not been allowed? Possibly.
683. When these are defined these squatting tenures, or whatever their designation may be, are they charted or measured on the ground? They are described so as to be capable of identification on the ground.
684. Who describes them? They are described ultimately by the department; in the office in most cases. 685. In the office? Yes; sometimes by the Commissioner roughly, and revised in the department. Sometimes, of coursc, we have a survey, which defines them.
686. Are they charted ? Sometimes they are charted.
687. Have you any charled before being surveyed? No; we could scarcely chart them before survey; what is technically called charting is the result of survey, but we have many maps which are illustrative of run boundaries-sketch maps as they are called.
688. Is there any reliance to be placed on these? Sometimes more than on survey maps.

6S9. Where are the descriptions, from which you derive these sketch maps, obtained? Descriptions of old runs were published in the Government Gazette under and in pursuance of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 9 March, 1847.
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A.O.Pretious, 690. What conrenience have you in a public office for the public to inspect maps to enable them to know Esq. . what land is leased and what remains to be leased? Every facility is afforded.

25 July, 1872 691. What facility have the public in the way of charts? There are many charts of different parts of the country.
692. I mean as to the whole of the pastoral districts. Have you any map of the whole of the country, showing what lands are under lease, and what remains to be leased? Not with regard to the whole country.
693. With regard to those parts of the country where you advertise runs for sale-that Messrs. Richardson and Wrench advertise for sale as pastoral runs? For the most part we have them.
694. Are these reliable? Yes; not absolutely, perhaps, but reliable sufficiently for all practical purposes. 695. Are you aware that sometimes rums are advertised for public sale for three months in the Government Gazette,- the description given after they have been twice put up to auction, and there has been no bid for them, - the money has been paid for them, and the department find that they have no such run-after a man has travelled perhaps two or three hundred miles from the country to pay his deposit? There is no necessity for a man to travel down from the country to pay his deposit.
696. He can do so if he thinks fit? Certainly.
697. How do these mistakes of advertising runs you do not possess happen? It is not that runs are advertised we do not possess; it is perhaps found on receipt of fullerinformation that there is not sufficient country to satisfy the applicants.
698. Why do you not ascertain that before you deceive the public by advertising runs which have no existence? The cases you speak of are rery exceptional ; and with a large business, a large department, with between 3,000 and 4,000 runs, the boundaries of all of which have to be looked after, it is quite possible such mistakes may occur. I believe one has occurred.
699. What run may that be? I do not remember the name; I remember the name of the agent of the party who applied for it.
700. Do you remember a run named Salt Lake;-is that the run you refer to? I do not remember the name of the run.
701. Are you aware that that run was advertised three months in the Gazette, and the description given? I am not aware; I could easily ascertain.
702. Will you look at the Gazette of 16 th April. 1869 , among the descriptions-No. 23 ;-under this number a run named Salt Lake is described? (Jhe witness referred to the Gazette.) Yes.
703. Are you aware that that run was advertised for three months in the Gazette, and twice offered at public auction? I have no doubt it was.
704. And afterwards again advertised, application made for it, and the applicants informed that no such lease could be given-that no such run as described existed? It is quite possible, very probable, and nothing unusual. I do not say it is usual, but an occurrence of that kind is one to be anticipated.
705. Have you a chart of that run in your office? I am not aware whether we have or not.
706. How many acres is it there described as containing? 64,000 .
707. Do you recognize that (handing a diagram to the witness) as taken from documents in your office? Yes; this is entirely obsolete.
708. Is this diagram taken from any map or chart in your office? This is a diagram prepared in the office.
709. How is it that this diagram represents the run as 41,000 acres, and this description as 64,000 acres? Because it was found upon inquiry that the latter area was not available.
710. Why did you not ascertain that before it was offered to the public? Because, if we stopped to get in this desert such explicit information with regard to every tenure,- that we could state absolutely the number of acres each contained,-nine-tenths of the country would have been closed to the people, and half the rent would hare been lost to the Government for many years past. We do not pretend to accuracy in such matters; it is not like selling freehold land in a city.
711. Do you pretend to an approximation;-is the business carried on in such a way that you can ascertain whether you have what you sell or not? Ordinarily. In 99 cases out of 100 the area estimated would correspond with the approximate area sold to the lessee; in the one case there might be a discrepancy, and such discrepancy in my opinion is inevitable in a large business conducted by few officers, scattered over a territory half as large as Europe.
712. Do you not think it would facilitate the proper performance of public business to do less and to do it perfectly;-to have people to describe their own runs where the department cannot do it? These mistakes occur from the fact that people were allowed to describe their own runs. We accept tenders for land under these descriptions.
713. These runs you advertise on your own motion; why do you do it until you are sure you do it correctly? They are runs taken up by tender, described by parties interested, who volunteer to pay rent, supposing the area to be as described; and, in order to secure the revenue to the Crown, we have not thought it necessary to make a too strict investigation as to areas, but have put them up under the areas which the parties tendering supposed to exist in the locality indicated by the tender. Otherwise, it would be necessary to keep back these runs, and the revenue arising from them of course would be lost.
714. You admit that in the Occupation branch runs are advertised three times in the Governnent Gazelte, according to law, and that when applicd for you find that you have no such runs to let? I do not admit it as a rule; I admit that it has happened as an exception.
715. Are the charts all open to the public for inspection? All charts which are complete, and which afford reliable information are open.
716. You give every information to the public by the charts you show? Every information; but we desire at times to withhold information where parties wish apparently to arrive at some incorrect information, and to be misled. We then state to them that the map in the office is incorrect. Some parties are unwilling to admit that it is so. They may have some special object to serve.
717. You admit that they are incorrect? If they are incorrect we state the fact.
718. Such as they are, they are public property? Yes, and I have never refused the sight of a plan or map in the office to any person, and I am not aware that it ever has been refused.

## TUESDAY, 30 JULY, 1872.

## 

## Mz. STEWART, | Mn. TUNKS.

## James augustine cunneen, Esq., in the Chair.

## Eccleston Du Faur, Esq., examined :-

719. Chairman.] What position do you hold in the Lands Department? I am draftsman in the Occupation of Crown Lauds Office.
E. Du Faur,
720. What are thie duties with which a draftsman is charged there? It is alnost necessary that I should ask you to allow we to explain how I came into the office, for I am the first who undertook the drafting 30 July, 1872. duties in that office. I entered the office in a clerical position; I went over from the Survey Office, where I was a draftsman, and very soon found that in my opinion professional ability brought to bear on the state of the boundaries as recorded in that office would be very well spent. Instead of dealing with the pastoral tenures simply by description, I considered that an attempt should be made to illustrate them by maps. Such maps it was necessary should be compiled for that purpose-the existing maps in the Surveyor General's Office not being adapted to it. I set to work to compile these maps to illustrato runs-so to illustrate, by degrees, as far as practicable, the boundaries of all the runs in the colony-when I found clashings, errors, or something wintelligible in the written descriptions of the tenures. I submitted them to the head of the office, and steps were taken to clear them up by showing plainly to the lessees the confusion that existed in the recorded descriptions-asking them whether such confusion really existed on the ground-suggesting modification or arrangoment of the boundaries, and requesting either their concurrence in our suggestion, or any modification which they might wish ; but insisting that such settlement must be arrived at in order that we might have proper descriptions on which the office would be justified in preparing formal leases. In that business I have been occupied only between three and four years with the result that $T$. have now nearly two-thirds of the runs in the Colony described with boundaries that are beyond any dispute at all, and upon which we can issue leases; whereas, under the old system (with which I am not finding fault; it was a system which arose many years ago before the geography of the Colony was much known) it was impossible, in the great majority of casee, to issue formal leases under the Great Seal at all. It is in these duties that I am engaged-in the compilation of maps by my own hand; the investigation of all existing descriptions; the suggestion of the settlement of aisputes; and the clerical work comected therewith.
721. Do you prepare mapss within squatting districts? I took the labour without being asked to do so. To give the Committee an idea of how the work is done I have bere a map of a small portion of one of the pastoral districts (producing a map.) In that portion of the district every run is shown here. Although the boundaries are not generally marked on the ground they are all described in accordance with that map in such a way that we can issue formal leases, and if the lessees desire to have their boundaries marked on the ground, instructions can be issued to a surveyor to so mark them without any possibility of a dispute arising ; because these boundaries have been clearly illustrated, and the effect of these illustrations of boundaries has been explained to each lessee. The points on which they depend have been ascertained by survey, and the lines simply projected therefrom ; and the consent or assent of the lessees to these final definitions of boundaries have been obtaiued in their own handwriting.
722. Before you chart such runs are they occupied? Generally. Most of these runs have been occupied, eay from 1852, 1854, or 1858, but they have been occupied comparatively haphazard. They are often described as one tailing on to another, or as one at the back of auother, without any marks on the ground.
723 . Are all of the runs on the plan occupied runs? Every run there is under a lease, or promise of lease, with the exception of a few runs that are forfeited. That map is ready for lithographing for public use, except that there is one run still in dispute, which will have to be settled either by consent with adjoiniug lessees, or by arbitration, and one I shall yet have to touch upon.
723. All occupied, and payigg rent? All that arc not forfeited paying rent. I cannot say whether they all have actually stock upon them.
724. Does your mapping in this way proceed or follow the occupation and leasing? Leases or promises of lease were, in most cases, given many years ago, -ach portion of the country being described as adjoining other country. My attempt was to put these described boundaries into a shape which the lessees could understand, so that they would attach their names to descriptions or diagrams in witness that they consented to them.
725. Have any of them been cver surveyed? Some of them-[interruption]-and then that we should be able to deal with the vacant Crown Lands of the Colony, tracts of land lying between those already taken up, aud that proper rents should be obtained for them.
726. How do you arrive at correct boundaries without survey? We have correct-perfect almost you may call then-surveys of the main frontages of the Colony. We have surveys also of subsidiary featuresfeatures in the back country.
727. Do you think a surveyor sent on the ground would decide that these were correct? He would for all practical purposes consider them so. On the frontage we have the position of marked trees; the terninal points of this run (pointing to map), and he knowing that the frontage between these points ( $A$ and $B$ on lithograph) was seven miles, and that the run weut back seven miles, would -
728. How do you ascertain that the run goes back seven miles without survey? From description; and I could draw that as well as a surveyor ; by reference to this the difference is between this line and this (pointing to the plan), which depends upon another feature.*
729. 

* Note (on revision) :-This paragraph is not intelligible without explanation, mid does not convey the sense of my reply I endeavoured to illustrate by pointing to map that, "by reference to these lines (the north boundaries of Jarangara, Nalt Lake, and Cutpy Runs) of known iength from a known point on the Darling River, and to the east boundary of Titululta Run (situated at a known digtance east of a marked tree in natural fenture, the litululta Swamp, which lad beon counected by survey with the Great Ana Branch Creek, which is comected at other points with the Darling River, I was able), by compila(iun, to ascertain with suflicient accuracy for all practical purposes the length of north boundary of Tulrigo Run, viz., the balance of distance between the frontages, ufter sllowing for the defined leugths of the other lines, and to calculate the area balane of distance between the frontages, uiter allowing for the dcfined leageths of the other linus, and to caiculate the area in ncoordance with that map.
E. Du Faur, 730. Do you know the area of each of these blocks? Yes.

Esq. 731. Jt is not stated in the map? No, the map is not absolutely complete.
$\overbrace{30}$ July, 1872. lication.
733. Before this block is surveyed? Yes; if the block is seven miles by seven we know that the area is forty-nine square miles; if it is a square block, if rhomboidal, we know the augles, and can calculato the area previous to survey.
734. Have you any list which would show the area of any of these runs? (The witness referred to a book.) I have an index of all ruus in the Colony, which I prepared in connection with the Drafting branch.
735. Have you an index to Tarangara; - what is the area of that? 54,000 acres is the area of that. We call them estimated areas, and they would come out on the ground a few hundred acres, more or less. Any of the areas I state in this book I feel confident would be found to be correct within a few hundred acres. 736. What is the arca of Cutpy? The area of Cutpy, as shown, is 60,000 acres, but this run is an exemplification of the awkward boundaries existing under some descriptions; and I. made a suggestion to the lessee, who holds both Cutpy and the adjoining run, Illengerry, that he should permitus to modify the boundaries, as shown by dotted lime from C to D (on litbograph, if prepared).
787. Who occupies Cutpy? Mr. Scott, of Parra.
738. Who leases Illengerry? That is one of his too. (The witness pointed out on the map the several rums held by Mr. Scott.)
739. Salt Lake;-what is the area of that? 52,500 acres, as shown there.
740. Who occupics it? Mr. Scott, of Parra.
741. How did he take up this Salt Lake? It was originally his run, by transfer, many years ago, and he forfeited it. It was then, previous to the time I have spoken of, when I commenced looking into these boundaries, advertised as a forfeited run for salc. It was passed at auction, adrertised a second time and passed. Then, in the early part of 1870 , when the run was open to solection, Mr. Scott applied for it. He was informed that the run (having been Gazetted under the old description prepared by the Commissioner, with little geographical knowledge from inspection on the ground-a very rough description) it had been found subsequently necessary to refer to the Commissioner for some definite information respecting the points on which the run depended; that is, the actual distance on the frontage between the trees marked broad-arrow orer v and broad-arrow over vi (pointing out the position on the map)-so that we might know the extent of frontage between them, -because, from the data before me, I had reason to believe the area given to me in the original description of 64,000 acres was incorrect. But as Mr. Scott held the adjoining run we wished him to agree with the Government, in the first instance, as to the boundaries of the existing runs.
742. Was this done after you had advertised it in the Gazettc? Yes; after it had been advertised. It was advertised in the Gazette in 1868 or 1869 ; no one took any notice of it, and the run was not purchased at auction. In the meantime I commenced this labour in the Cromil Lands Office, of bringing these matters formard as clearly as possible
743. Did you refuse to lease it to him on the description as published in the Government Gazette? We did not refuse to lease to him ; but a letter was written to him, which is as follows: - (The witness read the same. Fide Appendix C1.) That was our communication to him about six weeks or so-I forget the exact date*-after his selection, when the case had been looked into; and about a month after that letter Mr. Scott was furnished with a diagram of runs, showing what I may call my reading of existing descriptions, and asking him whether he was satisfied with that reading, and if he was satisfied with the reading of the descriptions of the runs under his occupation-that was, the amount of the country available for the forfeited run of Salt Lake, which he had selected.
744. Was the description given in the Gazette an incorrect one? It was correct, but it was simply too vague, and the area was incorrect
74.5. If not incorrect why did you not act on it? Because the area was incorrect. I was perfectly convinced that there was not the area estimated by the Commissioner.
746. Did Mr. Scott refuse to pay rent for that area? No; Mr. Scott took no exception to the action we took at all. The letter was followed shortly after by a diagram in that shape (the witness produced a diagram), explaining to him the proposed settlement of his boundarics, and the area available for Salt Lako, and he has never expressed any dissatisfaction of the office.
747. Have you granted him a lease of it? Mr. Scott has recently died without returning the diagram to the office with his final approval.
748. Was this run advertised in the Gazette to be put up to auction under the ordinary description? Yes, under the ordinary description, as depending on the back boundaries of another run.
749. How often was it advertised in the Gazette under this description? It was advertised in 1869 and 1870.
750. For a month on each occasion-is not that the practice-before the sale is to take place? Yes.
751. Mr. Tunks.] Would old description convey the idea better than "ordinary" description? Yes. By old description I mean the description originally prepared by the Commissioner, when the run was first granted in 1854.
752. In the meantime a change in the law has taken place, which renders it necessary to proceed in another way, as I understand, and you stuck by the old description in this case? I do not understand the question. Until the investigation into the accuracy of these descriptions, in the case of this run and in that of many hundreds of other forfeited runs, there was only one description, but in the progress of information as to the geography of the Colony, not from pressure outside, but for its own necessities, the department desired to correct errors that were inseparable from the system of describing runs, which aroso at a time when little comparatively was known of the geographical features of the Colony. The office felt it to be necessary to do their best to bring these old descriptions into some form so definite that disputes, many of which had arisen in the more settled parts of the Colony, might not take place on a future date, when these more distant parts of tho country become more settled and more valuable.
753. Chairman.] Why not do this before the runs are advertised in the Gazette, and these wrong descriptions are given to the public? Because, as I thought I had made clear, these descriptions were published before any such idea had occurred to anyone. This iclea had originated with myself. Mr.

Moriarty

* See dates given in subsequent examination.

Moriarty had often thought it necessary, but was unable to see his way to have it carried out. I saw the E. Du Faur, necessity of it when I was in the Survey Office, and exchanged into the department where I am with the determination I would see these run boundaries put into better order if they could be.
754. Is it the fact that Mr. Scott could not get a lease of Salt Lake, as described in the Gazette? He 30 July, 1872. las got a promise of lease.
755. It thought you said just now he is dead? Ycs, but he had been told that he could have Salt Lake, as originally described, for it turned out that it was possible to carry out the old description, and the only difficrence is that the area is not so great as it was estimated in the old time. His representatives hold the documents.
756. Then in the meantime he has no lease of it? He has the promisc.
757. In the meantime is there any revenue derived from it? Yes, he has paid the rent of it.
758. Hie has paid the rent of all the run? He paid his deposit in 1870 , when selecting the run. I could not speak from recollection, for that question does not rcfer to my part of the department, as to whether he paid the whole rent for 1870 .
759. Did you ever inform him he could have a lease of it? Yes, certainly; we told him in June, 1870, by one of these printed forms, showing the arrangement of his adjoining runs. We told him in the terms of this printed form-"For your approval of the boundaries as thus shown;-I would request you to be good enough to return this document to the office with your acceptance cndorsed thercon, when, should no unforscen difficulty present itself, a formal lease will if desired be prepared in your favour."
760. You did refuse to lease this property as it was advertised in the Gazette? No, we did not.
761. You did not lease it when it was applied for? Not immediately.
762. Did you inform him he could have the deposit money back? Yes.
763. Why dill you inform him to that effect if you were desirous of leasing the public cstate? We only gave him the option of withdrawing it at present.
764. Why should he withdraw at all; why should he not pay for the public estate if he were enjoging it? That was not my business; I did not write that paragraph.
765. But why, if he was occupying this estate, was he invited to take back his money when he was willing to pay rent? We asked him to gire us at little time to get information.
766. Did he not act on your invitation in the Gazette to take up this country? Yes, on the invitation from the department.
767. Why then did you want to refund him his money? I can only repeat that the Gazette to which you refer was published before the investigation into these incongruous descriptions had taken place; when this investigation did take place we asked him to let us settle his own runs before we crented possibly confusion in existing tenures by granting him a fresh one. 1t was a matter of a few weeks.
768. He was willing to pay the rent, and was satisfied with his bouudaries;-was he not? We could not tell. 769. Did he ever complain? No, but the routine action required that on acceptance of his applicatiou for the run we should issue a formal authority to occupy the run.
770. Mfr. Tunks.] If you had leased the quantity of land you then supposed there was, he would have had a valid complaint against the Government? Yes, under ignorance, and inevitable iguorance from the previous system of describing boundaries, there was supposed to be 64,000 acres.
771. How much was there? ' 52,500 acres. If knowing that, I had issued an authority to occupy 64,000 acres I should have done wrong.
772. Chairman.] Why advertise it if the department was aware? The department was not aware.
773. Why advertise it unless the department was aware? Many years past-long beforc I came into the department-the Government advertised many of these runs with their estimated areas.
774. And leased them? And gave promises of leases of them with estimated areas, and in some cases with very erroneously estimated areas. The action I took afterwards was to correct these areas. Estimates they were only.
775. Are they not estimates now? They are estimates now, but estimates that we feel certain of within the limits of a few hundred acres.
776. Are there many such cases as Salt Lake, in which runs lave been advertised in the Gazette by the department, and the public have been deceived by being refused leases when they have paid the deposit? No, I do not know any cases where the public have been deceived. I know there have been hundreds of cases of runs that were forfeited during the dopressed times of the pastoral intevest.
777. Were there many cases in which the department-it does not matter who was at the head of it at the time, but since the passing of the Land Act of 1861-have advertised the descriptions of runs and put them up to auction, and afterwards have not been in a position to lease those runs as described? The department has modified the descriptions.
778. That is not what I want. First answer my question and then give any explanation afterwards. Are there many cases since the present land law cane into force in which the Government has advertised, as the law requires, in the Gazette, forfeited runs and the descriptions of them; has put them up to auction, and then bas not been in a position to lease them as described. Are there many such cases? Are there many cases in which the Government -
779. I wish you to answer that question-yes or no? Are there many such cases as I have described? There were a large number of cases in which the Government did advertise -
780. I beg your pardon; are there many cases of the sort I have described? In which the Government adrertise runs which they were not able to sell -...
781. I will put the question again as I put it before? (Ihe Shorthand-writer read the preceding question.) No.
782. Will you furnisk the Committce with a list of all such cases as have happened since the 1 st January, 1862 ? I will endeavour to do so. (Vide Appendix.) Will you allow me to make an explanation respecting the question you put to me just now. The boundaries of all the ruus that were forfeited previous to 1868 or 1869 were advertised under the old descriptions-the original descriptions prepared by the local Commissioners,-or in many cases as drawn out by the original applicants for the runs. When this investigation took place into the boundaries, I submitted to the late Chief Commissioner of (Irown Lands the advisability of withdraving the chief part of these runs from auction sale, or from being ofen to selection, until such time as I was able to look individually into the merits of their descriptions, and modify them or correct them in such a manner that the department might not, when they were leasing
E. Da Faur, each individual run, be possibly laying the foundation of future disputes. That recommendation was not Esq. carried out; the whole batch of runs were not withdrawn from selection; but I set to work as hard as I could to look into all these cases, and to revise them all prior to the demand for them arising with the public. During the last few weeks I think we have leased more than a hundred such runs, every one of which was only slightly modified from the old description, but put into such terms that when we were leasing them we knew we were leasing something we understood and the areas of which were correct. And in many cases, after the date of a run being first offered for sale by anction, the revision had taken place in my department, and the run was advertised the second time under the revised description-not the same as the first, not widely different, but so modified that we could abide by it, and could illustrate it. 783. Have the department advertised a run named B- $\qquad$ ? There were two rums named Birrie and Bulubula, on the opposite side of the Darling River, that were applied for at the same time as Salt Lake.
784. Who applied for these? Mr. Scott.
785. You were not in a position to lease these runs, as described in the Cazettc? No; they were held back for a few weeks.
786. You were not in a position to lease these runs, as described in the Gazette? It was not considered advisable to do so by the Chief Commissioner.
787. Has he leased these runs? Yes.
788. Have you been in a position to lease them? Long since we sent a form to him; shortly after (sec dates given in subsequent examination) we sent out the Salt Lake diagram.
789. Does he now stand in tho same position with regard to these as he does with regard to Salt Lake? Yes, he leases Birrie and Bulubula.
790. Just now you stated that he has not a lease of Salt Lake? No, I do not. He has the promise of lease; we have accepted his rent.
791. On the contrary, did you not invite him to withdraw his deposit? That was in April, 1870, but in the August following we offered him it formal lease of it. (See dates given in subsequent examination).
792. Did he take it up then? He has paid rent since.
793. Has he had a lease? Not a formal lease. It is not the practico to issue formal leases, except on special request of lossees.
794. Has he paid rent, and is he in every sense a leaseholder and a rent-payer? I could not say positively. I have not the data with me.
795. Would you be surprised to find that he has not? I should be very much so ; but this does not come under my branch of the work.
796. Why, if he were paying rent, did you invite him to take back his deposit-why did you not retain it on account of his rent? That was in 1870; we are now nearly in August, 1872.
797. Mfr. Tunks.] In adjusting the old descriptions, with a riew to the improved system, has it been your experience that the descriptions, as originally furnished, contained more land actually than was described? In some cases to an enormous extent--in some to a trifling extent. Sometimes the estimate was in excess; sometimes insufficient.
798. Chairman.] In cases in which a pastoral tenant occupies a larger area than he pays rent for, and another applies to lease this portion that he does not pay rent for, how do you deal with them? It is the practice of the department-the reading of the laws under which we act-that the lessee holds a promise from the Crown of the land described in his authority to occupy. The estimate of area is not the basis on which his rent is fixed, but the examination of the land by the proper authorities within the boundaries described. Therefore an erroncous estimation of area has never been held to justify the taking away of any portion of a run if the points of its boundaries were definitely established by its description.
799. If the tenant paid rent for 25,000 acres, and occupied 100,000 , would you not lease the 75,000 acres, or any portion of it, to anybody else willing to take it? It has been decided by several Ministerial -
soo. Would you do that or not? No. I should like to add to that simple " no," not if the land in excess of his estimated area was clearly included in the boundaries which Government had authorized him to occupy.
801. Then in such a case would you not deprive the public revenue of income from this 75,000 acres of such a run? It is impossible for me to answer such a question by either "yes" or "no," without explanation. I can answer it "no," because the rent of sueh a run was not supposed to be fixed on its area, but on examination of the country, within its described boundaries, by duly authorized persons. Thercfore the discovery of an error in the estimated area does not necessitate that the whole of the country under occupation is in excess of that on which the rent was fixed by personal examination of it by the proper nuthority.
802. Mir. Turnks.] Is it not the fact that some years ago persons were permitted to squat upon these lands by paying merely a license? Yes, previous to 1847 , I think-long before my time-under the Orders in Council.
803. Supposing you discover that some person has a very large excess of quantity to that described by him, is not that assessed in the ordinary way as to the value of the run after five years? The old licenses were brought under the Occupation Act of 1861, and were inspected by the Commissioncr, or by a duly appointed appraiser, who assessed their fair aunual value, which was the rent to be yearly paid on them in lieu of the previous rent and assecssment under the Orders in Council.
804. Then in that case the public interests had been protected after the valuation? After the expiration of the promise to lease, under the Orders in Council, the great bulk of which expired in the years 1864 and 1865 . I refer to the old fourteen years leases. The runs were inspected by the proper authorities and the fair annual value was fixed upon them, according to the quality and extent of the land, so far as a man could ascertain it by visiting the run and riding over it, inspecting its boundarics and character.
805. Chairman.] Do not you think it a hard case that the present holder of such a run as I hare described shall enjoy four tines as inuch land as he pays for, while another, who is willing to pay for what the first is paying no rent for, is refused the run? I must beg to be allowed to dispute that the prosent holder is in such a case enjoying four times the country he is paying for, because I have already explained that it is expressly understood that rents are not fixed upon this vague cstimated arca.
806. In cases where rent is paid, and a run is estimated to contain 25,000 acres, when in fact the teuaut
occupies 100,000 acres, why is not the overplus leased to some one else? If he occupies it without any E. Da Faur, authority the Commissioners are instructed to repress any such illegal occupation. 807. Does the department allow any person to occupy land he does not pay for? Certainly not. 803. Does the department allow persons to occupy a greater quantity than they pay for? The depart- 30 July, 1878. ment may be in ignorance of the true areas of some of the runs, and it must be so until the work I have commenced is completed.
\$09. Are all the ofticial lists of these areas-such as we have laid before Parliament-reliable? They are as reliable as the knowledge we possess of the conntry will permit; they are improving in accuracy every year.
s10. They may be reliable or they may not be. We will take the returns that have been laid before Parliament by the Crown Lands Department. I find here a return of a rua called Sandholes, in the Gwydir District? That is 31,400 acres ; I can rely upon that, as it is the result of actual survey; we know that to within 100 acres.
811. Forest Block, in the same district? Forest Block, I cannot say exactly what its area is. That is one of the original Commissioner's estimates.
812. It states in the return laid before Parliament that it contains 61,000 acres? It is not filled in in my list, because I have not yet reached that part of the district in my examination.
8.13. Is this correct? That area is such as the Commissioner estimated by inspecting the country and travelling over it.
814. Have we a right to believe this run contains what it is represented to contain? Certainly, but it may on actaal survey be found to contain either more or less.
815. If that run were found to contain 161,000 acres would you let the occupant retain that 161,000 as you do now? I may mislead you by answering a question in which you say, "If this rum were found to contain 161,000 acres."
816. You cannot state what it does contain? No.
817. Can you state whether this return of the acrenge is correct or not? I. cannot state that it is absolutely accurate, for it is only the result of estimates formed by the Commissioners riding over the run on horseback.
81.8. He is charged rental on 61,000 acres? He is charged rental on the country described in a documont issued to him by Government, authorizing the occupation of the run.
S19. And that description is an indefinite acreage? No; for convenience-sake the Commissioners were instructed to furnish the department with their estimates of how much country there was in any run that was taken up.
820. Mr. Stetuart.] Have you any idea as to how they estimated it? The practice was to ride a horse from one marked tree to another on the frontage, and if the country had five miles frontage and five miles back, that, of course, would give twenty-five square miles.
821. Did they measure it by the time the horse tonk to do the distance? Yes.
822. Ohairman.] Have many of these described areas been corrocted by actual survey? Yes, a large number of them.
823. When did their correction commence-since the passing of the Crown Lands Alienation Act? Yes, most of the corrections have taken place since that time; indeed, I may say much later-within the last four or five years.
821. Can you prepare, for the information of the Committee, and append to your evidence when it is sent to you for revision, a return showing all the runs in the Bligh and Lachlan Districts, with their estimated areas, and the areas as corrected by actual survey? I will do so. (Vide Appendix.)
825. AIr. Stewart.] Which of the whole of the districts are most accurately surveyed? I should say about two-thirds of tho Bligh District. The Murrumbidgee is carefully surveyed, but I know little of that district.
826. Ohairman.] Do you think a great number have been corrected by survey? A very great number. During the last three years we have corrected, and corrected definitely, so that we are absolutely sure of the arcas of the ruus, fully 2,000 .
827. Being so corrected have you not some account which will show you at a glance the difference between the areas formerly estimated and the corrected areas? No, not at a glance; it would have to be elaborated from the whole of the papers.
828. Would you have to go through the whole of these papers in order to arrive at the difference? Yes; but I. have the papers so arranged that I shall be able to give the Committee the information they desire without any serious interruption to the performance of my ordinary duties.
829. Is it not desirable that you should have something more business-like as a record than a heap of papers? I think I may call this book as business-like a record of the runs as could be kept.
830 . Will that book show the difference between the areas estimated and the actual areas corrected by survey? No.
831. Then for this information would you have to search through these papers in the case of every run? No, I should not do that ; I should have to take one of the old printed lists, published for the Parliament previous to 1867, and compare that with my list, giving you the result without turning over every individual paper.
832. Are the areas in this book arrived at by actual survey, or given by the applicant? By actual survey, or plotted by computation from known frontages, and back lines of definite length and bearing-in the same way as the surveyor draws his plan after he has measured the ground, with definite distances.
833. Have yon every run in the Colony that is actunlly surveyed, entered in that book? Yes, I have every tenure, and every forfeited run, and every rum open to selection in that book.
834. Are the areas there estimated, or from actual survey? From actual survey or reliable projection ; they are entered, as I get them, from time to time, by actual survey, or by reliable projection.
835. Mir. Stewart.] If that book happened to be burued oc lost it would take an immenso deal of trouble to replace it ? No; the whole thing could be re-produced from papers.
836. Would it not be safer to have it in duplicate, each volume to be kept in a different office? No doubt it would be safer to have all our documents in duplicate, but if our office were to be burned down the whole thing would go together. Still the local Commissioners could re-produce most of the documents comected with each tenure.
E. Du Faur, 837. These charts of runs afford facilities for the description of boundaries of free selections? I do not chart alienations that have taken place within the limits of a run, as I an working with only one assistant, but my ultimate object, as submitted to the late Chief Commissioner, in commencing this work was, that
30 July, 1872 . every run paper should have a map of its boundaries placed within it, on tracing linen, on the same scale as the alienation maps in the Surveyor General's Office, so that if any one wanted to know for any purpose, or if Govermment wanted to know, for the purpose of re-assessing any rau, the amount of alienation that had taken place therein, the tracing would only have to be compared with the map in the Surveyor General's Office, and the answer would be obtained at once.
838. It would save a great deal of trouble in many cases? Of course it would. I am working almost single-handed and cannot do everything at once, but it was one of the ideas I submitted at ine commencement.
839. Chairman.] What facilities have you in the office for the public viewing all your maps and plans with the view of seeing what country has been taken up and what country remains to be taken up? If any gentleman comes into my office, and asks me for information whether there is any vacant country in any particular locality, I produce my map, if I have a map of that locality, and give my opinion whethor there is vacant country or not. I then say, "It will do you no harm to tender for that country; I cannot, at five minutes notice, with reference to some parts of the Colony, say whether there is vacant country, but if you think there is, or have information making you suppose there is, put in your tender and we can look into it and give you a definite reply."
840. Have you any maps to assist those who apply? Fes, I have scores of these maps.
841. Are all the maps you have open to the public? All the maps are open to the inspection of the public, and any gentleman wishing for information respecting any portion of a district of which a map exists, or any group of runs therein, has only to ask, if it is not previously offered to him, and in a few days he can have a tracing of the country he is desirous of learning about.

IIIURSDAY, 1 AUGUS'T, 1.872.
推resent:-
Mr. CCNNEEN,
Mr. TUNKS.

## James augustine CUNNEEN, Esq., ix mie Chair.

Eceleston Du Faur, Esq., further examined :-
E. Du Fsur, 842. Chairman.] The assessments are conducted by the Occupation branch ? Will the Committee allow

Esq. me, before they commence my examination on any other subject, to produce the official documents with reference to the Salt Lake case, on which I was examined on a former occasion.
1 Ang., 1872, 843. Do you wish to hand them in? If desired; but I will give you a resumé of the action in the case :Salt Lake, Birrie, and Bulubula Runs were applied for by Mr. Scott. His application was received on the last day of March, 1870. He was informed on the 1st June of the reference to the Commissioner on certain points, in the terms of the letter which I submitted on a former occasion. He was never informed, as has been stated, that the Govermment did not know whether there was such a run as Salt Lake. The Commissioner's report was received on the 19th July, 1870; on the 4th Augusi, 1870, a diagram had been completed of the Salt Lake Run, involving the preparation of a number of other diagrams for adjoining lessees. On the 19 th September a diagram was prepared of Birrie, and of Bulubula, involving the preparation of diagrams for six other lessees-these being sent out simultaneously. The two diagrams for Mr. Scott were forwarded to the care of Mr. William Hanson, who at that time was acting as his agent. We give, by printed notice, a term of three months to lessees, during which to return these documents, either approved, or with their objections. We received no reply from Mr. Scott for some months. On the 2nd January, 1871, Mr. Scott wrote to the office, stating that he had heard from our local Commissioner that diagrams had been prepared for him, and issued, but that he had never received them. We wrote to Mr. Hanson, on the 16th January, drawing his attention to this fact, and asking that they might be forwarded to Mr. Scott; we never received any reply to that lettor. After waiting for some months, we wrote to Mr. Scott on Ist June, 1871, informing him to that effect generally, and asking whether in the interim he had received the diagrams. On the 21st June, 1871, we received an answer from Mr. Scott in the negative, saying that he had received neither of them. We then prepared fresh diagrams; one of which we sent to the care ofthe local Commissioner, and the other to the brother-in-law, I believe, of Mr. Scott, the Revd. Mr. Milne, who had called in the meantime respecting it. This was handed to his care, both of them being noted as duplicates of those which had been sent to the care of Mr. Scott's agent, through whom they had miscarried. These diagrams were returned in the usual course, and further action, which is apart from the matter before the Cominittee, was taken on them. The diagrams, which were issued from our office on the 4th August, and 19th September, were, unless Mr. Scott raised some objections totally unforseeen, equivalent to promises of leases of the three runs he had sclected. It was solely from the nondelivery of these official documents by his agent that Mr. Scott did not from a week after the dates of those diagrams hold those runs. I was asked whether the Government have gone without rent for these runs. In consequence of the action of the department I was unable to give a decided answer, it being a matter not connected with my present duties; but I have since made inquiry, and I find that the rent for these runs was received for the latter portion of 1871 and for 1872 . If any rent was lost between August, 1870 , and the middle of 1871, it was not due to any neglect or delay on the part of the officc, nor to any ignorance on its part in the matter, but solely to the non-delivery of the documents, which were sent out on a former date -the abovenamed dates, 4 th August and 19th September, 1870.
844. Mi. Tunks.] Will the statement just made give us such an explanation of the circumstances as will enable persons reading the evidence to understand the case? I. should think so.
845. Chairman.] Have you any lithographic system in operation in the Occupation of Jands branch? Not in our office; we have not had any occasion to use it at present. I am just thinking of applying to the Surveyor General to assist me in taking the first steps towards lithographing such of our maps as are in a sufficiently complete state to bo so lithographed.
846. Mur. Iunks.] If you had overtaken the work in your department in this particular you might then
apply lithography? Yes, I have a number of maps, which, as far as the settlement of boundaries is concerned, E. Du Faur, are ready for lithography; but I am single-handed almost, having only one assistant, and have not the mechanical strength to prepare the maps in the style and with the detailed information I should desirc. 817. Is additional mechanical strength in your department necessary? Unless the public very much 1 Aug., 1872 . wanted the maps I would rather it should be deferred till the press of work absolutely necessary to be attended to was less, in order that I might superintend their completion.
848. You wish to supervise thesc things yourself? Personally; 1 would like to do almost everything connected with them mysclf.
849. Fou have not made any representation to the Government that additional assistance is necessary? Not officially. I have talked the matter over with the offeer in charge of the department as to whether there was any necessity for the issue of these maps sooner than the time I thought they might be prepared by the existing staff.
850. If these maps were in a condition to be lithographed and furnished at a low rate to Crown tenants, would it not he advantageous? I. think so; in many cases it would show at once there was no vacant country left, and people would not need to trouble themsolves to make fresh applications; and every lessee might eventually have an official lithograph, showing the boundaries of his runs as unmistakeably settled. But I wonld point out that the reason why nothing of that kind has been issued from my office hitherto is, that our work proceeds step by step. I ask a tenant are yon satisfied with the boundaries of your run as we have shown them ; I ask his neighbour on each side, and so on. There may be one or two objections here and there to the illustration or the partial revision of descriptions enranating from the office, which may be fatal to a scheme more or less affecting a good many adjoining runs, and therefore, though $I$ bave perhaps a dozen maps larger than the one exhibited here completely charted up with runs, there are here and there questions still open, still under discussion with the lessees, which prevent my publishing such a map as this, which shows perhaps 120 runs. T. cannot publish this one, because two or three cases are not yet settled. I could only publish it in detached pieces; that is why $I$ want to delay such publication, unless the public reguire these maps very urgentily, and cven then I should have to publish them with somo blank spaces, showing the cases not yet settled. I may add, if you will allow me, that I consider as I have devoted a great deal of attention and trouble to this preparation of run maps, on a system which originated cutiroly from myself, that I am justified in objecting to giving wholesale tracings of them to any one,-although I never refused a tracing of a run or group of runs, with a dozen others (if required and revised) adjoining, to illustrate any case, to any one who applies for it in the office;-but I object to these maps in their incomplete state being open to any person to trace, for a person so tracing would not, unless myself or my assistant were standing over him, be able to understand which portion of the map was complete, which awaiting replies from lessees, and which subject still to dispute, and these unreliable, or only partially reliable, tracings would get about, as they have on former occasions, owing to private lithographers publishing run maps of the Colony, which I think the department which prepared them should for its own credit have the first right of doing. A surveyor some years since prepared a rough map of the runs in the North Lachlan District-which was subsequently privately lithographed in Melbourne-a map which had not been officinlly recognized as absolutely correct, by illustrating the different claims to lease; but many of the holders of runs in that district appear to look upon that private lithograph as affording a more correct illustration and title to their runs than the descriptions they possess, while many of the latter, under which alone they hold those runs, are at variance with the lithograph. 851. Chairman.] Are not these maps kept in order to enable the public to ascertain what country is vacant? Yes, that is one of their objects, though only a subsidiary one; and the public on application are shown such maps as may exist of any district respecting which they desire information.
852. Why not allow the public to have tracings? The public are supplied with tracings.
853. I thought you said just now you refused to let the public take tracings because they might be published and get into the hands of private individuals? I said private lithographers. I refuse to let them trace them themselves, as none of the maps are yet complete, and might only mislead them. Here is one portion of a pastoral district (producing a map), in which there is still much vacant land up to the north and west, and a great deal of land open to selection; and a few questions as to boundaries of existing runs still pending. I submitted officially to the head of the department that I should not allow any one to trace that, or any map in its entirety, but if any person says, "Are any of these runs open to selection; I want the information for a client of mine," I tell him, "Yes; and if you like I will send a tracing to your address to-morrow," or at some other time, according to the state of the business of the office. I only yesterday received an application respecting this map (most of this country having been recently unoccu-pied-pointing to the back country to the south of the Darling River), asking me to furnish information of all the country that might be taken up between the Barwon River and the Pastoral District boundary. I answered the gentleman that he should have it.
854. Do you charge for these tracings? No; and no one is allowed to do so in the department by a special order from the late Chicf Commissioner, of which I submitted the adyisability myself. I recommended that no one connected with the department should on any protence, after office-hours or otherwise, furnish tracings for which he should receive a fee; that if a tracing were required it should, if possible, be supplied at the carliest convenience of the department; and if urgently required it is done inmediately. 855. Have you any maps or plans of runs in the office which you consider private property, and to which the public have no right of access? Cnder the 1Sth clause of the Regulations of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861 lessecs may have their runs surveyed at their own cost; they pay the surveyor, and the plan is sent in for examination by the Surveyor General as to its professional accuracy, and then referred. to our office as to the correctness of the representation of the claims to lcasc. These maps may be considered the private property of the lessees, for they pay for them and they have the right to ask for them. In very few cases do they do so; when they do they are never refused; the maps are returned to them as their private proporty. The Survoyor General, for his information, and myself, for my information, and for record in the office, keeping full tracings.
856. Are these tracings which you keep open to the public if they require then? Of course they are open to the public, the same as others; but supposing action to be pending thereon, owing, as is very often the case, to such plans, representing, perhaps, only the lessee's view of his claims, which conflict with other claims, or are not in accordance with those recorded in the official descriptions, then until the necessary action has been taken by the department on the private work of these lessees, I do not consider that they are open to the public; at the same time I seldom refuse people who desire to see these plans.

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Eni Du Faur, 857 . Do you not consider it of more importance that the public convenience should be consulted than the convenience of any one individual in dealing with public property? I. do not consider that these plans when they first come into the office are public property ; they are the property of the person who pays for

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858. You get them for public purposes? Yes, so far as the Government, as landiord, is concerned-not for the use or benefit of individuals of the general public.
859. Do you not think it advantageous to let the public have the benefit of them? They do get the benefit of them, but occasionally there may be a case where I point out that the matter is under action in the department, and that the maps must not be looked upon as public property until the questions are settled which have been illustrated by private work of the lessees.
860. Afr. Stecart.] When a map is published in an incomplete form it is apt to mislead the public? No doubt.
861. That was the case with reference to the map published in Melbourne? Yes.
862. Chairman.] The assessment of pastoral runs is conducted in the Occupation branch ;-is it not? Yes. 863. Has it struck you that there is a great difference between the valuation of runs in 1865 and the late valuation? I may premise that this is merely clerical work, which I have not much to do with, only incidentally; but taking an interest in my office I always see what is done every year, and am acquainted with the general increase or decrease in the value of pastoral property each year when the appraisements come in.
863. Have you noticed that the appraisements are very capricious? I have indeed; the appraisements of 1865 seemed to me as capricious as anything could be, and they have in some cases been so since. The rents of runs, as appraised in 1865, have been very much altered-increased in some few cases; but I am sorry to say in most cases they have decreased. But I. must point out that 1865 was a time in the Colony, as is, I think, known to all of us, of considerable pastoral prosperity compared with the years 1869 and 1870, which were times of depression.
864. In what respect of depression. Are you aware of the price of stock in those respective years? When I speak of depression I refer to the indication of it, shown by the fact of people throwing up runs, forfeiting country they had paid rent for for many years.
865. Are you aware that stock brought higher prices in 1870 than in 1865? That is a matter I have not gone into. I was referring to what actually comes under my notice--the occupation of the country.
866. The value of stock has nothing to do with the estimated value of a run? No; I should think it was scarcely taken into consideration. The capacity for carrying stock and the capacity for fattening it forms the basis of the calculation.
867. Are you aware that there is a great decrease in the income from the runs appraised in 1870, as compared with that derived from those appraised in 1865 ? Yes, I know there was an cnormous decrease.
868. Could you in any way form any opinion as to the cause of this, or was there any good reason for it? To a certain extent I have attributed it to what I mentioned before, the difference between the state of the pastoral interest, if I may call it so, at those different times ; but I may mention that 1865 was a year in which a large proportion of what are called old runs, held under the Orders in Council for fourteen years' leases, which expired that year, were brought under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861 . I.t was the year in which appraisements under that Act took place for the first time generally throughout the Colony. There had been a large number of runs in Manero and one or two isolated portions of other districts so appraised, but 1.865 was the year when such appraisements took place generally, to the extent of some 1,500 tenures.
869. There is a reduction of nearly $£ 40,000$ on the ammal income from ruus appraised? I am not aware of the figures; they have passed out of my mind.
S71. Mr. Tunks.] Would free selection influence this matter? Tes; I was going to state that it must be borne in mind that in some districts, as for instance that of Murrumbidgee, some runs were wholly oblite-rated-others rendered comparatively valueless as pastoral leaseholds,-owing to alienations which have taken place within them, and to the consequent pre-emptive leases.
870. The liability of the run to that would operate independently of the actual sales of land? Yes; if there was a prospect within the next few years of much land in a run being taken up by free selectors, of course its present value must be reduced.
871. Chairman.] The Crown tenant has the privilege of having his run re-assessed? Yes, and the privilege is very frequently taken adrantage of.
872. Therefore, an assessor would value the run as it then was, not as it might be? No; but I should like to express that in cases where the continuance of a run as a pastoral leaselold is liable to much curtailment by alienation, its present value must be affected in that it is less worth any tenant's while to incur the outlay necessary to improve it, and to increase its capability for carrying stock.
873. If the pastoral tenant paid an assessment upon sheep and cattle, as he did formerly, instead of having the run appraised, do you not think the revenue must necessarily have increased from 1865 to 1870 with the increase of stock? Under the Orders in Council, in basing the assessment on stock there were no means, as far as I know, for ascertaining, reliably, what amount of stock there werc on runs generally. I omitted to state that previous to 1848 a declaration was required from licensees as to amount of stock depastured by them. A ron when taken up was supposed to be assessed by the local Commissioner, generally as being capable of carrying the minimum anount of 4,000 head of sheep, or 640 head of cattle. On that assessment the tenant paid $£ 20$, besides the minimum rent of $£ 10$, but there was no cridence that there were 4,000 sheep on the run at the time; and when the run came to be appraised subsequently it may have been found that there was not the country that would carry 4,000 shecp in general seasons, and perhaps that it would not carry any, in its unimproved state, in many seasons. But $I$ may add that it is the duty of our Commissioners or appraisers, when appraising, to estimate the capability of runs and the amount of stock which they can carry in ordinary seasons, and to report thereon. Estimated pastoral capability in unimproved state is a portion of the report attached to the appraisement, against which they put down so many head of cattlo or sheep. And the appraiser of course fixes the annual value of each rum in proportion to his estimate of its grazing capabilities.
874. What was the charge of assessment per thousand on cattle under the 27th Victoria-the late Asscssment Act? I ought not to have forgotten it, but it is a matter with which I hare not laad anything to do for several years past.
875. Who generally issues the instructions to the appraisers? The Minister for Lands; the appraisers E. Du Faur, 87. Who generally issues the local Commissioners. When the number of runs in any particular district are not in excess of that which such officer can be expected to visit and value during the season, in some years, especially every fifth ycar, we have a large number, as many as 1,500 runs, to appraise in one year, and it then has been 1 Aug., 1878. found necessary to appoint appraisers on behalf of the Crown from among gentlemen who are not permanent officers. These appountments, of course, rest with the Minister for Lands, and the instructions to these appraisers are issued under his signature. They used to be issued under the signature of the Chief Commissioner, but they are now signed by the Minister for Lands, and printed instructions are issued to the appraisers in each district or portion thereot with which they are entrusted.
876. Wave you formed any opinion as to the manner in which appraisements affect the general revenue, or as to their efficiency or wisdom; or could you suggest any other way of arriving at the value of a run than by appraisement? I consider it a very difficult question indeed; one that requires a great amount of local knowledge as well as intelligence to deal with. What would rule well in one district would not be at all applicable in another; and it appears almost impossible, so far as I have studied the question, to lay down iny particular rule; you must leave the matter to the judgment of the gentlemen appointed and the Commissioners in the different districts. The character of the districts being so totally different we find that the idoas of those gentlemen as to the value of a country, or of its pastoral capability, may differ very widely. One gentleman appraising on one side of a river, which forms the boundary of his district, may, as has been sometimes shown by the results, have a different idea of the ralue of country, which is of the same general character with comntry on the other side of the river, and the result is that the runs on the two sides of the river are appraised at widely-different comparative values. But they are gentlemen who are sworn, or rather who make declarations to do their duty, and that they are uninterested either directly or indirectly in the runs they appraise.
877. You are not prepared to suggest any improvement on the present mode of valuing the pastoral property of the country? No, I think it would be presumptuous on my part, not having visited much of the interior of this Colony; and my knowledge of Victoria, dating many years back, when I did not think much on the subject, would not justify me in doing so.
878. MIr. Tunks.] One person is appointed to value these runs? Yes, by the Government; he reccives instructions to appraise perhaps 70,80 , or 120 runs, according to their size, and whether they lie conveniently together.
879. Would it be practicable, in your view of things, to have more than one to do this duty-to visit the runs at the same time? In practice there almost always is morc than one now, and this fact may afford some clue to the reduction-in fact does, lithink, aftord some clue to the reduction which took place in the appraisements of runs subsequent to those made in 1865 . In 1865 it was a comparatively new system to most lessees. The Government appointed their own officers and other gentlemen to appraise, and these gentlemen gencrally appraised by themselves, and fixed what we have a right to suppose they considered the fair annual value of the runs. There were many complaints against them. Some people's ideas of the value of country differed considerably from those of the appraisers, and when the time for appraisement came round again, the tenants, who had taken objection to former appraisements, and many other tenants, when the Crown had appointed an appraiser on its behalf, appointed another on their behalf, and the two appointed an umpirc. So that practically at the present time I may say in four cases out of five there are three gentlemen occupied in appraising every run.
880. If a run is appraised at a very low rent thie occupant would not object to that? No, we do not find such to be the case.
881. Am I right when I say I have heard that the Minister in some way has reduced the valuation on some runs? I am not aware of that. If you can state any case it might refresh my nemory. There were cases in which appeals were made from Mr. Rodd's appraisements in the Bligh District. Very great exception was taken to his appraisements, which were much in excess of the appraisements of other runs in the same district, made by others.
882. Was not a refund of the assessment made in the case of Euroka, after the appraisement was arrived at by the appraiser? Yes; as far as I recollect the circumstances of the case, on the evidence that was given, an order was made for the reappraisement of that run, and the result of that reappraisement was that the previous one was condemned as excessive by the gentlemen appointed to reappraise the run, and then a refund of what had been paid in excess of the sum fimally fixed was made to the lessee.
883. Would submitting these runs to auction be $a$ mode of dealing fairly with the public interest-would the runs realize more money in that way? If you could take a dozen or fifty good runs, and submit them to auction, I do not doubt that they would realize what would seem fabulous prices as compared with the present appraisements, because there are so many people who particularly want them, and no runs of the class I refer to are so submitted to auction without stock; but I do not say that the price that would be renlized at auction on a limited supply being brought into market, would be a fair estimate of their value ; a very different result would probably be obtained if the whole of the runs of the Colony could be submitted to public competition in an unimproved state, as they are now supposed to be appraised. .
S86. Under the law have these Crown tenants the right of renewal every five years, or does the land revert to the Crown absolutely? That is a question upon which I think I should bardly be called to express an opinion. They had the promise of a lease for five years from the expiration of the promise under the Orders in Council; then the right of renewal for five years more, on condition of improvement. The Act as I read it is silent after that, and the wording as to renewal might be construed differently by different people.
884. Does anybody on behalf of Government examine the runs with a view to the value of improvements upon them? Appended to every report on appraisement is stated the amount of alienation and reservation, and the description of improvements on the run, and the rough probable value of such improvements, according to the appraiser's opinion, with any general remarks he may see fit to add.
885. Then, notwithstanding the improvements, that have been made on them, the runs produced less in 1870 than in 1865 ? The instructions are definite-to report the grazing capabiities and the value of the run in an umimproved state.
886. Every time? Hitherto.
887. Then it is the grass only that is valued ; any improvenents are not taken into account? The improvemonts are not taken into account at present.
E. Du Faur, 891. Chairman.] Do you think it is reasonable that the Crown tenants should have a right to appoint an

The value of some of the runs has been so much increased by the enormous expenditure of private money . upon them that I think they cannot fairly be called public property altogether.
892. That expenditure is not taken into account in the assessment? No, it is not taken into account in the appraisement.
893. Are you aware that in South Australia Mr. Goyder was appointed to value all tho runs in that Colony? Yes.
894. His valuation, independently of any other appraisers, was acted upon? Yes; I have heard so.
895. Are you aware that that resulted in a very large increase in the revenue from Crown Lands? Yes, I have heard it so stated.
896. Have you formed an opinion as to whether it would be wise or unwise to appoint a general appraiser-a Govermment officer, who would act independently of the 'Government and independently of the Crom tenant, and uniformly to some extent? One officer could not do it. No one man could deal with such a question in a country so extensive as this.
897. Say then one for each pastoral district? We have twelve pastoral districts.
898. Have you formed any opinion as to whether it would be wise for the Govermment to appoint one or two valuers, who would act independently of all influences, and in whose appointment the tenant would have no voice? I have not studied that question at all.
899. Mr. Tunks.] Are you aware whether the valuer on behalf of the tenant makes a statutory declaration? Yes, when the tenant appoints an appraiser as well as the Government they proceed to appoint an umpire. 900. Do they all make a statutory declaration as to their willingness to perform their duty fairly, and as to having no interest in the question at issue? It is the umpire who has to decide the final result, and he makes a statutory declaration.
901 . Does the valuer on behalf of the Crown make a deciaration? Yes, I think he does; in the Court that is held by the Government appraiser the appraiser on behalf of the tenant makes his declaration that he has no interest in the matter.
902. And that he will do justice? I do not remember the words of the declaration.
903. Chairman.] Could you suggest to the Committee any step in the direction of a reorganization that would improve in any way the carrying out of the business in the Occupation branch? I am not aware of any necessity for it. I cousider that we have for some years past been progressing step by step towards the settlement of every boundary in the Colony, the bringing forward of cvery vacant piece of land into occupation if the public will pay any rent at all for it. It is not: a work that could be done in a year or two; and I am sorry to say not, as I thought it could, in three or four. I think it may take threc or four years more.
904. Has the Occupation branch any control over surveyors in the field to measure runs? No; the surveyors act under instructions from the Surveyor General. Of course the special information communicated to them comes from the Occupation Office. The Surveyor General issues instructions, receives plans, and has them examined as to their professional accuracy in plotting.
905 . Would it facilitate the business if you had surveyors under the Occupation branch to provent circumlocution? That system has just been inaugurated in the office. Instead of preparing descriptions of what is required to be surveyed, sending them to the Surveyor General, his haring them copied and sending them to the surveyor, our office now addresses the surveyor directly, or rather under cover to the Surveyor General, who despatches the instructions, and we keep a copy. The surveyor transmits his plan and report to our office, and we send them to the Surveyor General, when we can spare them, for examination. There is as lititle delay over these matters as can be avoided, but the scasous in New South Wales are very much against our doing what we should like each year. I have cases which have been standing over two or three scasons, because the state of the country would not allow of a surveyor going on to it to advantage; and sometimes their services are not available when required in isolated and far distant localities.
906. Do you think there is a great portion of the public lands of the Colony occupied by Crown tenants for which they pay no rent? No, I do not know of any. We have Commissioners, one of whose standing instructions has been to repress the illegal occupation of Crown Lands.
907. Do you think there is much country used as what may be termed over-holdings, where partics hold larger quantities of land than they are generally considered to hold? No, not now.
908. Was it under Ministerial authority that the refund was made in the Euroka case? Tes; a refund could not be made, cxcept under Ministerial authority.
909. Can you tell the Committee how the amount was arrived at- the sum of $£ 900$, which was refunded? The refund took place in something like the fourth year of the tenancy; therofore there was the difference between the first and second appraisement to be multiplied by four, I believe.
910. Have any complaints reached your cars from Crown tenants, that for runs in the same description of country, and with the same stock-bearing capability, tenants on one run pay 50 per cent. more than those upon another? I have heard such complaints, and the inequality has struck myself, of course, as it would anyone else who looked into the matter, and that is one of the difficulties I have pointed out. Two different appraisors may have different views; they may be cqually honest men; they may be eflually desirous of doing their duty, - but the conclusions they arrive at may be at variance.
911. Fow do you account for the fact-if such a case or a number of cases can be shown-that the same Commissioner has valued runs of the same description, in the same kind of country, with the same stockbearing capacity, malking a difference of 50 per cent. in the valuation? In the same year?
912. In the same year? I certainly should not be able to account for that. I should like to hear the Commissioner's report upon that as to whether he did consider the country of the same pastoral capability and character. As yon stated at the previous meeting of the Committee that you should wish to ask me questions about the appraisements, I brought a report from a gentleman who was appointed as an appraiser, in reply to a query which originated from myself, how it was that in one year he assessed 16,000 acres at a certain rent, and the next year a run adjoining it, of three times the area, at a similar rent only. He wrote a very full report, and said it was altogether a mistake for us in Sydney to imagine that area was such a vital element in the appraisement of runs; that 16,000 acres-I do not pretend to quote his words-in a certain position may 手e very much more valuable than an almost adjoining run of a hundred square miles. 913. Mave you anything further to suggest to the Committeo? No, I have nothing that I know of to suggest; but I would crave permission from the Chairman of the Committee to make a few remarks respecting one or two points which have been brought forward.
914. Mr. Stewart.] To what end? I feel it necessary to premise that I cannot help feeling confident in E. Da Faur, my own mind that the cases brought forward, apparently to the discredit of the department-such as the Salt Lake case-and the implied refusal or the alleged inaccessibility of our office maps to the publiccould only have originated with some person who felt himself aggrieved in some manner, and who had been connected with that Salt Lake case, and with the office in seeking such unlimited access to the maps as is, for the reasons I have stated, disallowed.
915. What do you refer to? To the questions about the accessibility of the maps to the public.
916. Chairman.] Do you object to any questions put to you? I do not object at all. I think I was able .on a former day, and especially to-day, with the official documents I brought forward, to show to the satisfaction of the Conmittec--and I hope I succeeded in doing so-that the officer in that Salt Lake case was not to blame, but that the agent who had been appointed by the lessee to look after his interests neglected to do so. I should be sorry to say that he suppresscd the documents, but they miscarried through his hands and caused the apparent delay in the office, which was ignorant of their having so miscarried, and did not take action while in anticipation of hearing, from the lessee; we never wrote to him direct until we received his letter on 2nd Jinuary, 1871, and he never made any complaint. When the circumstances of that case, as proved by official documents, are coupled with the alleged maccessibility, if I may call it so, of our maps, I can only feel convinced in my mind that the suggestion of these two questions came from one person ; and I feel it my duty to mention that I had on one occassion to take steps with that gentleman; whether they were right or wrong it is not for me to say, but I think I should not have acted as a man or an Englishman if I had not done as I did. I was obliged to take steps which I suppose may be considered very audacious on the part of a Civil Scrvant, viz., to order him out of my room, for what I told him plainly I considered an impertinent liberty, which I would not stand from any one, he having, in my absence, come into my office,--though told by my assistant I was only temporarily absent in the adjoining room, -aud having taken a map from my shelves-a map I bad patiently explained to him two or three hours previously, nlthough my assistant was instructed never to give them without l was by to explain them. My assistant said he would fetch me immediately, but without permission this gentloman took down the map, and I found him with a companion, and the map spread out on a table, and, if my recollection serves me fightly, taking a rough tracing of it. I told him I considered it an impertinent liberty which I ought not to submit to from any one, and that I did not intend to do so; that it would not be permitted by any person in a private capacity, and I did not see why I should permit it in my public capacity. I took possession of the map, replaced it in its proper place, and told the gentleman I must really finish my conference with him in the hall.
917. Mr. Stewart.] Did he get no permission from anyone in the office? No.
918. Chairnan.] Did he ask any? No.
919. What map was this? I cannot recall it at this moment.
920. Conld you produce it to the Committee? I should have to think long before I could be, if I could be at all, positive which was the exact map; it was two or three years ago.
921. Will you try and refresh your menory, and produce the map to the Committee? I will try.
922. Can you inform the Committee of what country this was a map? No; it was an ordinary pastoral map, in course of compilation, and incomplete.
923. Of what district? I cannot recollect at the present moment.
924. Who was this gentleman? The gentleman whose name I have already mentioned-Mr. William Hanson.
925. In what capacity was be acting? He was acting as agent for some person. I leave the Committee to draw their own conclusions from this narrative; and I now ask the Committee, in kindness to me, and in justice to the department which I represent, as I feel perfectly assured that they can have no wish, except to got the fullest information respecting the department-the whole truth on matters -
926. It will be unnecessary for you to premise what the Committee wish to do? That may be out of place. I would, however, under the circumstances, trespass one step further on the kindness of the Committee by asking them to allow me to submit to them the names of a few of the pastoral lessees -holders of many and of single runs-who have most constantly frequented my office during the last four years, since I commenced my attempt to invostigate the uncertainties and confusion connceted with the boundaries of runs, as previously described. And I would most respectfully request them, in justice to the department in which I have now spent some years, and for which I do not hesitate to state, that (in the words of the late Chicf Commissioner of Crown Lands) I have "expended not merely an amount of zeal but most of my private time and energies, not limited by consideration of the mere requirements of my position,"-to permit any number they may think fit of those gentlemen to be summoned before them to give evidence of what in their opinion has been the conduct, during those years, of the branch of the Occupation Office which has been placed under my charge.

## ADDENDUM.

I can offer a suggestion which would tend to hasten the completion of the work I huve undertaken in respect to tho nceurate determimation of run-boundaries, viz., the issue of authority to the Department to carry out the survey of such bounduries, within such portions of districts ns it may from time to time be considered desirable to thus deal with, the expenso of such surrey to be partially borne by the lessees.

I suggested the advisability of this course to the late Secretary for Lands (the Honorable Mr. Wilsou), who was pleased to concur thercin, mad inserted a clause in his proposed Land Bill (a copy of which I have not at hand), which would have tha offect of emporering the Goverument to call upon lessees, giving them 6 months notice, to pay on the 31st December following, together with their nnnual rental, a sum not exceeding $£ 10$ for ercry $2 \overline{5}$ square miles of country in their occupation, in consideration of which the Government would mark the boundarics of such runs in nceordunce with the boundaries as prelininarily determined by the action of the Department.

I have erery reason to believe that tho course suggested would give general satisfaction to the leaseholders, who would obtniu reliable surveys of their boundaries at a far less cost than that which so muny of them at present incur, while to tho Gorcrnment the outlay incurred on its part would yield far more than commensurate benefit-in the final definition of boundaries
 country, to which, as alienation increases in those parts, future measurements could be connected.

I should be happy, if called upon to do so, to explain my views on this subject more in detail, and to discuss them, if necessary, with the Surveyor General.

# ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND LAW. 

## APPENDIX.

## [To Evidence given by P. F. Adams, Esq., Survmor General.]

(A 1.)
The Deputy Surteyor General to The Surveyor General.
Surreyor Geucral's Office,
Sydney, 6 July, 1865.
Sir,
The delays and difficultics experienced in carrying out the provisions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, together with the annually increasing number of employes in that branch of the Survey Department which deale exclusively with maps, lead to a consideration of the subject, with u view to ascertainixg hors it is that so numerous a staff of officers, who, in zeal and ability, will compare most fivourably with those of any of the public departments, cannot keep down the arrears of work, which are now as great as they were two years ago, without any probability of thcir becoming much less ; while, at the same time, in the face of all this expenditure, the gencral maps are wearing out faster than they can be prepared, with tho prospect that in 1866 the squatting districts will be open to conditional purchase before proper maps can be prepared on which to chart the measurements. It is true that, under the Act abore-mentioned, the goneral maps, in consequence of the continual reference to them rendered necessary, do not last more than half the time they did formerly; still it is very evident that this is not the cause of the present state of the department, aud certainly no reason for tho non-production of maps in such numbers as to keep the department coustantly supplied with them, and at the sume time to allow the public to participate in them at a triffing cost. the real cause is that the gencral maps are not sufficiently reliable to admit of their publication; lithographs of a few hare been completed, but, with the exception of a few more in course of recompilation, nothing further can be done at present.

This stricture does not apply to plans of individual portions measured for sale, nor does it affect titles so long as the original surveys are preserved; neither is the unsatisfactory state of the public maps nttributable to errors of conatruction, which care and skill might rectify, but to the defective data from which they were originally prepared, arising from the following circumstances, viz.:-

First,-From the use of the magnetic meridian, an obviously uneuitable basis, constantly changing, subject to local and secular variations, governed by laws so inscrutable that no rules can bo laid down to regulate the direction of future sirveys, so that even an approach to accuracy might be arrived at in putting together, in the form of a general map, the work of different surseyors, performed with different instruments, without adjustment to a gencma standard, and extending over a number of jears, during which no record has been kept of the eecular variation of the needle.
Secondly, -From the defective nature of the old surveys of leading fentures (chiefly rivers and ranges), which are taken, in the absence of any other dnta, as the busis of our county maps, while very few of them were made with a view to their application to such purpose, being, wore properly speaking, sketches rather than surveys, mado many years ago, at a time when only a rough approximation to the geogruphical character of the country was required, and when the ralue of the land was considered scarcely worth the cost of a good surver.
Thirdly,-From a practice which obtained anongst in number of surveyors, from twenty to thirty years since, while engaged in marking out large grants, where, instend of making the usual allowance for going up and down the hills, they contented themseives with giving what was called "good measure," or rather adding an extra link or so to the chuin, and making the measurement therewith, without any other allowance. Such a system, it need searecly be added, has given rise to errors that can neither be corrected nor amended by any means short of resurvey.
The general maps bcing compilations of the surreys, old and new, put together as the skiil and tact of the compiler may suggest, are, from the reasons already detailed, always subject to discrepancies and overlappings when newer and more roliable work comes to be applied to them; so that after an existence of perhaps seven or eight years as an office record, the map becomes obsolete, and a new compilation is commenced, based upon such more reliable work.

Furthermore, as the efficiency of the mups depends so entirely upon the skill of the draftemen who compile them, instead of upon the accuracy of the data from which they are to be compiled, it is found unaroidable to employ many of the most skilful officers in the capacity of compiling draftsmen, very much to the detriment of the ordinary conduct of the office.

Sufficient has been said to show how little satisfaction can be expected from the present system, under which reliable maps can only be obtained after the whole of the land bas been alienated, or at least measured; in fact, reversing the order in which they should come before the public, who are more interested in learning what lond there may be still for sale than what has been sold.

How it happens that, after an experience of sixty yoars, the surveys of this Colony are foind to be in such an etate, or why, in all this time, they have ncrer advanced a step beyond the method of measuring out land adopted by James Meelan, the first Colonial Surreyor, nt a period when neither the requirements of the Colony called for nor its resources admilited of a better system, is not for me to inquire into; but it is sufficient to say, that erery other British Colony of one-fourth of the imporfance of New South Wales has adopted either one or other of the great modern improvements in surveyinggeodetic or trigonometric.

Considerable progress having been made during the last seven or cight years in one or both of the abore systems in Victoria, I was induced to apply for and obtained authority to visit Melbourne, in conjunction with my visit to the Southern Districts, and to endcavour, from personal examination, to form an opinion of their merits and applicability to the wanta of this Colony, as well as to judge of many other improvements in the methods of dealing with the public lands, said to bo far in advance of the ajstem pursued in this Colony.

Before quitting this very unpleasnnt task of pointing out defects in the conduct of the department in which $I$ have adranced so successfully, I do most earnestly protest against the continuance of the system now in usc-a system not only most unsatisfactory in its present state, both to the public und to those immediately concerned therein, but one which tends vnstly to increase and multiply the labours of the department. Dach year that passes by bears not only its own share of desultory labour, and adds to tho number of obsolete maps, but increases by its quota the nmount of compilation to be done over and over again each time the maps have to be rccompiled. Some of the county maps have now becn so reconstructed four timacs, having thus cost ulmost ns much as a triangulation of the aren, and the production of a map the accuracy of which could not be impeached, and which might have been produced in great numbers at a small advance upon the cost of engraving and printing.

Taking ndrantage of the permission granted to me by Mr. Secretary Wilson to risit the Colony of Victoria, I arrived in Melbourne on the 11th July, and waited upon the Ministers for laands and Works, and was by them introduced to the executive officers of their departments, through whose kindness I. was, during the following week, without, I hope, trespassing too much upon their time, made acquainted with those subjects by my inquiries upon which I considered the Survey Department of this Colony might possibly be most bencited. These were, in the first place, turned to the trigonometric and geodetic surreys, and to the esstem through which these operations of $n$ highly scientific character are brought into practical usc ; and I found thati the trinagulation had advanced so far as to divide those portions of the territory in which the physical features of the country would admit of it (amounting io about two-thirds of the Colony) into triangles, the sides of which vary from twenty to sixty miles in length; and in those localities in which surveys and alienation are being most actively pressed (perhaps one-fourth of the Colonr) these primary triangles are again split, up into others, becoming smaller and smaller, until a net-work of fixed points, sufficient in number to check the accuracy of the most detailed survey, is thrown over it.

The geodetio survey is based upon the triangulation, and although conducted upon the most 'thoroughly acientific principles, is an operation of a more practical character, its object being to trace out upon the actual surfnee of the groned, the boundaries of the areas to be subdivided by contrnct, thus confining the usual incongruities of ordinary practical survey within fixed and known limits.

Up to the present time the sum of $£ 35,000$ appears to have been about the cost of this triangulation, including so much of the commencement of the geodetic survey as was, unavoidably, without practical result. This expenditure has extended through a period of five or six years, and in consequence of the heavy expenditure incurred during the early part of it, in clearing hills and mensuring the base line, I cunnot but think that a more judicious selection could have bcen made in the position chosen for the commencement of the work. Taking it as a whole, howerer, the amount is not great, when weighed against the permanent advantages resulting from a system of measurement monder which all perceptible error in survey can be eliminated. Economically it will be for a few ycars before any direct saving will result, although land is being brought forwardfor alle under this system at half the cost of the scattered mensurements unaroidable in New South Wales.

The computations, and also the supervision of the surver partics carrying on the triangulation and laying out the geodetic lines, are under the dircction of the Colonial Astronomer, the duties of the Survey Department commencing only with the measurement of the land for salc.

The geological survey of Victoria has been undertaken principally to identify and establish the areas in which gold and valuable minerals may be sought, and to place before the public the result in a practical form. To do this it was neceesary that the boundaries of cach space occupied by a different geological formation should be traced on the ground, and shown upor maps varying in scale according to the importance of the formation under consideration, the amount of survey and detail varying accordingly.

Next in importance comes photo-lithography, which is principally used in reducing and printing the plans of large areas which have been subdivided by contract, its great adrantage being rapidity of production, in example of which I was informed that as many as $4 \overline{7} 0$ separate plans were, on one occasion, reduced and completed ready for printing off the stone, in the short space of six weoks, by the photographer and one assistant.

I also found that engraving on metal, and printing from its impression transferred to stone, was employed where large issues of maps were required.

With reference to the operation termed in this office "charting," and to the compilation of new maps-a subject which has engaged much of our attention lately, with a view to overcoming arrears, and devising some system by which the greatly increasing labour of compiling may be reduced-I may state that I was unable to derive any information or suggestion of value from the practice of Victoria; the system of eurrey by triangulation and geodetically tracing out upon the ground the boundaries of areas to be subdivided, having practically done away with futare compilation as soon as the first map is made; and charting (after the position of large blocks of measurcments had been accurately determined by geodetic survey) is merely an operation of reducing and transferring from one map to another on a smaller senle.

The same almost may bo said of the preparation of deeds, under a system of division of large areas into parishes, sections, and portions for alienation, the whole of which arc marked out at the same time, and the relative positions of which are so well known, that the deed has hittle to do beyond expressing the fact thatio title is given to a certain portion of land, not to be mistaken for any other, through the fact of there being no other portion to which the same number or numbers of conterminous portions could possibly apply.

The practice of preparation of deeds is very simple and inexpensive. A blank form of deed being filled up from the plan complete, as a draft, and carefully examined, a copy on parchment deed form is then made, from which a second copy is prepared (one being for delivery and the other for record) by a second person, so that the socond copy and draft only have to be compared, unless errors ure detected. The draft copr is then filed away for record in the Survey Office. The cost of engrossing is eight-pence each. The drawing of diagrans on deeds is simplified in the same manner, as no connections or names of adjoining proprietors have to be shewn, all that is required being caro and aecuracy in entering the distances (no bearings are used) the numbers of adjoining portions, and the north point. Dnder such a complete system of survey only could so simple a method be adopted. The cost of such diagrams is only five-pence eacla.

The duties of the Surveyor General are almost exclusively of a professional chameter; and, as a matter of economy, I think his lnbours are well bestowed in thus attending so entirely to the supervision of the numerots staff of officers under his direction. The administrative duties of the department are performed by the Assistant. Commissioner of Lands and Survey, who is also an officer of the Survey Department.

There aro eleven district surveyors, assisted in their offices by an equal number of draftemen, the daties of which officers are to see that surveys (coulract or otherwise) are properly performed, and that the plans sent in are sufficiently complete to allow of their being at once photographed for printing when received in Melbourne; any further errors which may bo discovered in the final examination (in Melbourne) being corrected upon the stone after the transfer of the photograph.

The roads of all classes are under the control of the Commissioner for Roads, being thus entirely distiuct from the Survey Departuent. In Victoria the ronds may be readily managed thus, becanse the surseys are mueh more recent than in New South Wales, and lave been carried out with atrict regard to the probable future requirements of the country in roads; whereas, in this Colony, three-fourths of the alienated land had passed from the Crown in the early duys of the Colony, before steps were taken to anticipate this want.

Before quitting the subject of my investigation into the system of survey adopted in Victoria, I must testify to the courtesy und kindness of the heads of the Survey, Mining, and Geological Departments of that Colony, and that of their oflicers with whom I was in communication,-all those gentlemen having crinced a desire to give me the fullest insight I could require into the working of their respective branches, and haring taken pleasure in pointing out means for my obtaining much valuable information, which I conld not otherwise have obtained.

The superiority of the system adopted in Victoria, compared to that in use in this Colony, is most strikingly exemplified in the wonderful expansion to which it has proved equal in all its parts. Any other system than this combiantion of triangulation and geodetic survey must have broken down, and probably utterly failed in production, under the amount of pressure that has been put upon the depurtment by the land legislation of the last few years, during which it has been called upou to bring forward for sule or lease more land than had been previously alienated since the commencement of the Colony. This expansive power is entirely duc to the perfection of the whole arrangements, from the triangulation dome to photo-lithography and the preparation of deeds; nll the operations and details of the system dovetail, as it were, into cach other, and promote its main objects-accurncy and despatch; the arrangements of each brauch being designed to meet, by additional assistance (of ordinary character only, or of picee-work), any amount of pressure that may be brought upon it. Again, all measurements zuade under triangulation can be placed geographically in their true position by means begond dispute; and the maps prepared from such data may be engrnved at once, published, and distributed without any foar that future measurements may detect errora which had proviously escaped notice, and this at a cost little exceeding that of the engraving, paper, and printing.

Having, in the commencement of this papor, pointed out the most prominent evils resulting from want of proper system in the conduct of our surveys in New South. Wales, and having now shewn the corresponding advantages which are derived in Victoria from the opposite course adopted there, it now remains to be shewn how far any of these advantages may be applicable to the surveys of this Colony.

It is beyond a doubt that a generul triangulation, similar to that: of Victoria (but omitting the geodetic survey), would be the most effectual remedy for past shortcomings, and the most perfect safeguard against a future recurrence of the evils complained of; and although its cost, in the first instance, would be heary (not less than $£ 10,000$ per annum for a period of fifteen or twenty years), still the outlay would be repaid in time, tlirough the increased facilities that would be given to the alicantion of land, and, on that account, the oxpense might perhaps be fairly met by loan.

A great work like this should not, however, be set on foot without means being taken to ensure the provision for the whole or greater part of the necessary expenditure, as required; becnuse a stoppage in the work while in progreas would involve noti only a loss of all that had been done in it, but also of the current work of the Survey Department, which, from the commencernent of the new system, would have to be conducted on a different principle, in anticipation of the triangulation.

Beyond the expense and delay of a general triangulation it would be necessary for the Surreyor General, or the officer who would be held responsible to the Covernment for the conduct of the worl, to procced to England, for the selection of two officers capable (from precious employment in triangulation) of being entrusted with the principal field and office work (past expericnce in the selection of twelve surveyors in 1855 pointing to the uncertainty of the result of eelection, cvon when made by officers of the greatest Europenn experience, in choosing persona suitable to the requirements of this Colony); also it must be borne in mind that the cost of a triangulation of New South Wales would exceed by four times that of 交ictoria, as the difliculties and expenses increase in a greater ratio than the area to be surveyed. If, however, in consequence of the delay and expense of a general triangulation it should be determined to take somo remedial steps only, short of such triangulation, in order that the system of engruved parish maps might bo adopted at once, I would confine myself to recommendations more within the present means of this Colony, and propose to adopt the following modifed system of trigonometric surver.

I would propose commencing with four of the counties, the maps of which are in the worst state of confusion, and to measure a basc in cach, with just sufficient accuracy to enable a triangulation to be extended over its aren, fixing points thereby, whenever practicable (two miles apart, or thereabouts) ; and during the progress of this preliminary work, the survey of parish boundaries could also be carried out in direct connection with the trinngulation. This done, we should have the outline of parigh maps accurately determined, and the meuns at hand of checking the accuracy of all measurements wade within their boundaries, either past or in anticipation; and consequently, all diffieulty removed to the production of maps (indisputably correct), upon any scale and in any numbers that might be found most suitable to the public convenience.

The principle of kecping up parisl mape, on a harge scale, for general use, is not now, and was ndrocated by Mr. J. S. Adam, in his eridence to the Board of Inquiry, instituted by Mr. Secretary Wilson to inquire into this department, as one which would be most satiffactory to the public; but its adoption, without triangulation, was not recommended, owing to the impossibility of joining them together afterwards into county maps. For example, the surveys of Cumberland are so compiled (and most useful maps they have proved to be), but it las been found wholly impossible to join them; and from this cause, and no other, the Colony has ramained to the present day without a map of its most important countr, and must probubly remain so until a trigonometric survey of it is carried out. Tbe cost of a recomnilation of the county with the necessary new survey would equal the cost of a triungulation.

To carry ont the eystom now recommended, and to cnable the department, by proceeding with four counties at a time, at once to grapple vigorously with its present dificulties, would inrolve an increase to the present establishment, as shown on the Schedule marked $\Lambda_{\text {ppendix " }}$ " " to this paper.

This increased expenditure to the already cnormous cost of the Survey Department will occupy some years in the production of positirely economic results in the reduction of the present, alienation stafi of the department, but will soon prove a eouree of satisfaction to the public, whewever cheap and accurate maps can be abundantly produced; not only from that fact itself, but from the saving of labour in the office which is now deroted to the ahost hopeloss task of compiling mapz (which will in time become obsolete), and which might then be directed to current work now so much in arrear, and therefore productive of so much dissatisfaction.

Of the geological surrey, the advantages gained in Victoria have been great, in directing mining enterprise to the localities in which it could be most adrantagcously enployed; and of its appreciation by the mining commumity, forming a large section of the Victorian public, I can bear testimony; but I fear that the cost (which in Victoria appears to have been from $£ 50,000$ to $\mathbb{x}^{6} 60,000$ ) would debar its adoption in this Colopy in any such extensive or complete form. A grent deal, however, might be attained-perhaps sufficient for present requirements-if the labours of the Reverend W. B. Clarke could be reduced to a practical form, accompanied by illustrations and maps gcologically coloured. These labours appear to embrace an examination of all the principal geological features of the Colony, made at different times, throughout the period of lis residence; and if the work is as complete as I have every reason to belicve it to be, it could not be replaced by geological survey costing less than $£ 10,000$ or $£ 15,000$.

The time and means at the disposal of the reverend gentleman are wholly inadequate to utilize the information collected by him; and nothing short of his whole time for two or three years devoted to it will prevent the lapse of these valuable labours, which have cost the country some $£ 5,000$, an nmount, however, which falls short of thcir value (if such can be fairly estimated) ; and these data, if made arailable in the form recommended, would considerably reduce the necessity for services of a like character in future, and would for the present stand in the stend of a geological surrey.

It is a matter of regret that so little geological knowledge is to be found amonget the surveyors in this department, especialiy those who hare been educated in the Colony; and now that the principle of trnining our future cuployés has become cstablished it would be a matter of great moment if the means of obtaining some knowledge of this science were available to the juniors during their probation in this office, in the shape of an instructive collection of minerals and fossils, and books of reference and instruction. In the crent of a triangulatiou being carried out, a certain amount of geological knowledge might be insisted upon, sufficient to cnable them to observe festures and collect characteristic specimens, from which a skilful geologist, could point out the formation of the country so examined.

Photo-lithography is so little adspted to the method of survey at present in use that thero would not be employment enough to warrant its introduction at present for the Survey Department alone; but in connection with the Department of Public Works and the Government Printing Establishment, I feel conrinced that a considerable saving might be effected by its introduction. The cost of apparatus and chemicals would be about $£ 200$ or $£ 300$, and a bujlding wibl the necessary light, \&c., would probably cost $£ 500$. The subsequent expense of carrying it on would be very trifling. Engraving on metal, for the same reason, cannot be brought into general use, but there is employment for an engraver, and it is recommended that an engagement should be cutered into with a suitable person.

I submit the result of my inquiries in reference to the preparation of deeds, withont any recommendation as that is a branch of the department with which I have so little to do, that I feel diffident in offering an opinion.

Before closing this paper, I cannot but remark on the manifest advantages resulting in Victoria from the separation of the professional and udministrative duties; the former being contered in the Surveyor General, nnd the latter in the Assistant Commissioner for Lands. In this department the professional oversight does not form the principal duty of cither the Surveyor General or myself; and in consequence of the amount of administrative duties falling upon each of us it is only to be expected that the action in many cases is not so prompt or complete as it wonld be if the duty devolved upon one alone.

I have, de.,
P. F. ADAMS,

Deputy Surreyor General.

## APPENDIX A.

## Somedtie.


[Io Evidence given by P. F. Adams, Esq., Surveyor General, 15 July, 1872.]
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.



## (A 3.)

Decision on "Grangle " Case.-65/20320:
I oannor think that so large a claim for frontage should be allowed to purchasers by pre-emptive right. The interpretation of the Act alluded to by the Depaty Surveyor General, was going quito far enough in favour of the lesseholder. There will be no objection to sllow him to amend his applications and apply for the usual quantite of land in such cases allowed, but it must be taken having some reasonable regard to a proper proportion of back land to frontage.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

## REPORT of Deputy Surveyor General upon the application of representatives of the late Thomas Parnell to purchase under

 pre-emptive right, in virtue of Tulcumbah Run, District of Liverpool Plains.Applicatron was made in 1862 for three portions of 160 acres each, , on the above run, the arca of which is about 112 squarc miles, conferring a pre-ernptive right to four portions of 640 acres each, and one of 307 acres.

The descriptions furnished by the applicants are too vague to determine, previously to the issue of instructions to surrey, whether or not some of these portions may be upon the ame block of twenty-five square milos. It is therefore suggested, in order to carry out the provisions of the Act, without incurring the expense and delay of repeated reference to the surveyor, that he should be instructed to submit to the lessees, for their approval (in writing), an approximate subdivision of the run (or tracing thereof furnished to him by this department), such as he may consider most desirable. In such subdivision each of tho three 160 acres, if their position shall be auch as to allow of thoir alienation, muist be situated in a separate block of twenty-five square miles. Such course would prevent the possibility of any disputes in "tho erent of the present or futuro occupante claiming an extension of their "pre-cmptive right in virtue of any other imaginary subdivision of the run, and would in this and similar cases strictly carry out the provisions of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."
(For the Surveyor General)
P. F. ADAMS,

30th August.
Let this be seen, in the first instance, by the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.-M.F., B.C., 1st Scptember.

I alwars foresam the utmost diffoulty in giving effect to tho limitation of the pre-emptive right provided for in the present Act, which renders it nccossary that a subdivision of every holding should be agreed upon, for tho purpose of determining in what position the pre-emptive selection to the extent of one square mile out of every twenty-fire should be permitted.

The suggestion of the Deputy Surveyor Gencral will not meet the difficulty, as comparatively few of the runs in the Colony boing surveyed, it will, in the great majority of cases, be impossible for the Surrey Department to furnish sith a tracing of the run, on which he could frame a project of subdivision into blocks of twenty- ine square miles.

The precise contents and shape of most of the runs in respect to which the question is likely to arise are hardly known, even to the occupants, with sufficient certainty for a scheme of division to be framed which would at once meot the views of the claimant at the time, and preclude any subsequent applications of himself or his successors inconsistent with it, It must be borne in mind that the clause in question does not give the pre-emptive right, but limits that right as previously and still existing under the Orders in Council and the contracts thereunder (which are under the Constitution inviolable); in so far, therefore, as the limitation is not effectual, the right remains as before.

I do not see how it would be practicablefor the Government, much less any of its subordinate officers, to enforce upon the lossee of a run any particular mode of subdivision. The most that can be done in the mattor will be, as it seems to me, to require applicants to be prepared to supply the surveyor with a project of subdivision, on his proceeding to make the survey, which could, if in accordance with the Act, be adonted in dealing with the applications under measurement, and referred to in case of subsequent applications baing made. In effect,', I think the difficulty may be got over by throwing upon the claimants the necessity of making their claims in such a shape as that the law will admit of their being complied 'with, and, though this course is not free from objections, in no other way.

It may have been the intention of the Legislature merely that the purchases out of a run should have the proportion of not moro than one twenty-fifth of its total area, irrespective of situation, but I do not think the wording of the clause 7 of the Alionation Act as passed, will admit of such an interpretation being acted upon. The words are-"One portion and no more, sic., out of each block of twenty-fire squarc miles," and I do not see how the expression "out of" can be made to signify in proportion to whatever the intention may have been.
A.O.M.
B.C., 19 Jan., 1865.

Or the two proposals, I think that of the Deputy Surveyor Goneral is the more practicable, but I think that either of thern would be attended with endless routine and correspondence, and would be ultimately unsatisfactory.

I have a strong impression that what was intended by the Act was to declare that the pre-emptive purchase right might osed to the 640 acros in proportion to each block of twenty-five square miles, and I would urce the Government to cut the knot of the difficulty, by practically declaring that to be their interpretation of the law, and acting on it sccordingly. As, howerer, it is a matter of great moment, it may be only right to take legal advice.

No other interpretation that has occurred to me can be carried out in an intelligible form.
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M.F., 27 Jan.

For my euccessor:-J.B.W., 30 Jan.

I have read and considered the minutes of the Under Secretary for Lands, the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Deputy Surveyor General, and am disposed to think the difficulty intended to be dealt with will best be met by the sugrestion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, to the effect that in cases of this clnes, where the land is not taken up in blocks of twenty-five squarc miles, one portion, not exceeding 640 acros pre-omptive right, should be allowed for every twenty-five square miles of a run, without reference to blocks.

The regulations made immediately at the time of the passing of the Act would seem to indicate that a principle of that kind was intended.

No public inconvenience can arise from dealing with the matter in this way, for should land that ought not to be sold be applied for, the Surveyor Gencral has only to point out that such is the case, and the application could be refused

I note the statement of the Chief Commigsioner of Crown Lands-that he "always foresaw the utmost difficulty in giring effect to the limitation of the pre-emptive right provided for in the prosent Act." I feel sure Mr. Moriarty musti have intended to have limited his "always," so as not to go back to a period anterior to the paseing of the Act, for, as the difficulty only arises from the intention of its framer being insufficiently stated, I feel sure that Mr. Moriarty would, if he had foreseen it whilo yet in time to make the correction, have called attention to the matter.

The cases may go on in accordance with this decision.
JOHN ROBERISON.
Inform Surveyor General by letter, and then Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.-M.F.
Decision in accordance with which pre. pur. cases have been acted on since February, 1866.

## Draft Instructions.

## Memo.

The Honomble the Minister for Lands has determined that the seventh section of the Alienation Act of 1861, and the regulations thereunder, shall bo read to rostrict pre-emptive right to one portion and no more out of every block of 25 square miles that tho run may contain, and that no measurement shall be made bcyond one portion of not exceeding 640 acres in each five miles of river frontage, or a proportional qunntity out of cach leaschold or portion of leasehold of less than that area.

Submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Minister for Lands.-(For the Surreyor General.)-P.F. Adays, 2 Feb.
Approyed, J.B.W.-2 Feb., 1866.
(A 4.)
RECLAMIATIONS-DARLING HARBOUR.

| Catalogue No. | Purchaser. | Area. | Price paid. | Price per Acre. | Situation. | Date of Purchaso. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | a. r. p. | $\boldsymbol{E}$ s. d. | £ リ. d. |  |  |  |
| ........... | Wm. C. Wentworth........... | 209 | $50 \quad 0$ | 2464 | Druitt-street .............. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { 62-13,374 } \\ 15 \text { Septr, } 1862 .\end{array}\right\}$ | Has 231 ft frontago to Darling Harbour, and 450 ft frontage to Druitt-street. |
| S. 250-858 | Francis John King (the Trustees of tho late.) | 02215 | 15000 | 23690 | King-ftreet................. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 64-8,634 \\ 28 \mathrm{July}, 1864 . \end{array}\right\}$ | 128 ft, frontuge to Darling Harboar, and 188 ft. frontage to King-street. |
| 8. 292 " | Hon. George Allen ........... | 025 | 212100 | 4000 | Phenix Wharf, Erskluestreet. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 65-2,643 \\ 1 \text { March, 1865. } \end{array}\right\}$ | About 570 ft , frontage to Darling Harbour, and 34 ft frontage to Erskine-street. |
| S. 828 | P. N. Russold \& Co. ............ | 0121 | 20000 | 6241192 | Near Bathurst-street ... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 69-5,415 \mathrm{MtIs} . \\ 150 \mathrm{ct}, 1860 . \end{array}\right\}$ | 167 ft . frontage to Darling Harbour. |
| 8. 342 " | John Cuthbert ................. | 0134 | 210.00 | 45411 | Patent Slip, near King street: | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 71-1,780 \text { Mis. } \\ 12 \text { May, } 1871 . \end{array}\right\}$ | About 98 ft . frontage to Darling Harbour. |
| S. 346 " | Sarah Brown and others...... | $0 \quad 028$ | 8400 | $480 \quad 0$ | Near Phanix whart ... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}71-4,761 \mathrm{Mis.} \\ 120 \mathrm{ct}, 1871 .\end{array}\right\}$ | 81 ft. frontrge to Darling Harbourr. |

(A. 5.)
(Circular.)
Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, 5 October, 1863.
Sir,
Some misapprehension having arisen as to whether lands conditionnlly selected and forfeitcd under the Crown Lands Alienation Act are open to re-selection by second parties as conditional purchases, I have to inform you, in order that suoh desiring purchasers may be advised, that no such reselections can be entortained, as the lands will be brought to sale by auction without even their being again open to conditional purchase.
The Crown Lands Agent at
I have, \&c.

This circular was issued during the Ministry of Mr. Robertson, and aigned by the then Surveyor Gencral, or some person authorized by him ; but that the records do not show.-P.F.A.
(B1.)
[Ib Evidence given by W. W. Stephen, Esq., Under Secretary for Lands, 18 July, 1872.]
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.
Under Secretary-W. W. Stephon. Chief Clerk-


Nors.-I cannot trace any decision, written by Mr. Secretary Wilson himself, as I was under the impression I could when replying to the question of the Chairman of the Committee; but the accompanying letter is suffcient evidence that the practice was changed under authority from him.-W.W.S., 24 July.
"The Under Secretary for Lands to The Surreyor General.
" Department of Lands,
"Sydnoy, March, 1866.
"Sir,
"In forwarding to you the enclosed copy of an opinion, given by the Honorablo the Attorney General, upon the question as to whether lands conditionally purchased and forfeited should be open to re-selection, or be sold by auction, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to request that, in accordance with the decision already conveyed to you personally, you will cause a circular to be addressed without delay to the land agents, instructing them in accordance with such opinion.
"I have, \&c.,
"MICHI. FITZPATRICK.
" (Opinion.)
"I Hate perused all the papers sent hercrith, including the opinion of my predecessor, Mr. Attorney Gencral Darvall. The question raisod is one of considerable difficulty, but after full consideration of it I huve arrived at the conclusion that lands conditionally purchased, and subsequently duly declared forfeited by reason of their being abandoned by the purchasera, are not open to conditional purchase a seeond time, if the Government determine that such lands shall after their forfeiture be sold. By the 20th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act it is enacted, that lands so forfcited may be sold at auction. If it were intended by the Iegislature to leare such lands, on their forfeiture, in the same position merely as other lands which had never been conditionally purchased, that object would havo been accomplished without the insertion of those words at all. It is a rule of law, in the interpretation of statutes, that effect must if possiblo be given to overy word in a statute, and cffect cannot be given to tho words at the end of the 20th section without holding them to mean that the forfeiture gires the Government the absolute power to sell by auction without hindrance from any quarter. Tho Government could not hiave such absolute power, if, in the interval between the declaration of forfeiture and the day appointed for the sale by auction, anyone could conditionally purchase the land about to be sold. Under these circumstances it appears to me, that although the Government may, if they think fit, permit lands once conditionally purchased and afterwards forfeited to be conditionally purchased again, they are not bound to do ao; and if they determine to sell the forfeited lands by auction, they cannot be prevented taking that course by anyone claiming the right to make a conditional purchase before the actual sale by auction. In all cases of forfeited conditional purchases it therefore, as it seems to me, rests in the discretion of the Government to determine whether the lands forfoited shall remain open to conditionnl purchase again or be sold by auction without permitting them to be subject any further to sucl conditional purchase. With reference to the contradictory circulars issued by the late Secretary for Lands, Mr. Robertson, of which Mr. Thomas complains, I am of opinion, apart altogether from the policy or propriety of the course taken by Mr. Robertson, that as it was quite competent to the Government to allow the lands in question to be conditionally purchased a second time any such conditional purchase mado after the second circular must be regarded as valid. In future in each casc of forfeiture the Government have, as alrendy stated, the power to determine whether the lands shall be sold by auction, and porhaps the policy of the Act would be most faithfully and satisfactorily carried out by the Government deciding in all cases of forfeiture that tho forfcited lands should be sold by auction, so as to withdraw from the Minister what might be regarded as a dangerous discretionary power.-J.ML., A.G., 24 February, 1866 ."
(B3.)
Pre-emptive purchases under the 7th clatse of the Crown Lands Alienation Act. Decision of the Minister for Lands (Mr. Robertson) in January, 1865.
I mafe read and considered the minutes of the Under Secretary for Lands, the Chicf Commissioner for Crown Lands, and the Deputy Survegor Gencral, and am disposed to think the difficulty intended to be dealt with will best be mot by the suggestion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, to the effect that in cases of this class, where the land is not talsen up in blocks of 25 square miles, one portion not exceeding 640 acres pre-emptive right should be allowed for every 25 square miles of a run without reference to blocks. The regulations made immedintely at the time of the passing of the Act would seem to indicate that a principle of that kind was intended. No public inconvenicnce can arise from dealing with the matter in this wny, for should land that ought not to be sold be applied for, the Surreyor General has only to point out that such is the case, and the application could bo refused. I note the statement of the Chief Commissioner for Crown Lands that he "alwars foresaw the utmost diffeulty in giving effect to the limitation of the pre-emptiro right provided for in the present Act." I feel suro that Mr. Moriarty must have intended to have limited his "always" so as not to go back to a period anterior to the passing of the Act, for as the difficulty only nrises from the intention of its framer being insufficiently stated, I feel sure that Mr. Moriarty would, if he had foreseen it, while get in time to make the correction, have called attention to the matter. The cases may go on in accordance with this decision.

JOHN ROBERTSON.
(B4.)
Pre-leases ıoithin prior pre-lease.
Extract from a decision given by Mr. Secretary Forster on 7 th September, 1869.
There appears to me no special reason why the new purchaser's right, which stands unon similar grounds to that of Barber, should be held superior or prevail against priority.--W.F.

A letter, in accordance with tlie abore decision, and approred by Mr. Forster, was written to Mr. Barber, as follows :-
" Department of Tands,
"Sydney, 13 Norember, 1869.


#### Abstract

"Sir, "With reference to your letter of the 7 th June last, protesting against certain selectors being allowed to take their pre-emptire leases, which they claim in right of their couditional purchases, out of the land leased to jou in right of your 1,700 acres near Yass, I am directed to inform you that as there does not appear to the Secretary for Lands to be any special reason why the new purchaser's right, which stands upon similne grounds to that of yours, should be held superior, no further subdivision of the land will be anthorized, and that therefore your leases will stand.


"M. FITZPATRICK."
(B5.)
Schedule showing the number of acres sold conditionally in each of the years 1862 to 1871, inclusive.

| Year. | Number of selections. | Arca. | Year. | Number of selections. | Area. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | a. r. p. |  |  | a. r. p. |
| 1862 | 4,493 | 357,280 221 | 1868 .............. | 3,194 | 239,516 20 |
| 1863 .............. | 3,558 | 259,369 335 | 1869 .............. | 4,999 | 397,328 226 |
| 1864 | 2,350 | $\begin{array}{llll}165,616 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ | $1870 . . . \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 4,471 | 329,318 12 |
| 1865 .............. | 2,166 | 151,450 00 | $1871 . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 4,751 | $358,682 \quad 28$ |
| 1866 ............. | 4,239 | 358,652 00 |  |  |  |
| 1867 .............. | 2,995 | 232,176 00 | Total..... | 37,216 | 2,849,391 112 |

From 1et January to 30th Junc, 1872 :-
Number of selections. 342,895 Acres ${ }_{3}$
$3,849 \quad 342,895$ acres 2 roods 38 perches.
(B6.)
Scerbdolus showing the total number of conditional purchases forfeited from let January, 1862, to 30th June, 1872.

| Year. | Number <br> of solections. | Area. | Yoar. | Number of selections. | Area. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | a. r. p. |  |  | a. r. p. |
| 1862 .............. | 666 | 45,920 3 35 | 1869 .............. | 552 | 41.400 |
| 1863 .............. | 743 | 55,234 00 | $1870 . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 180 | 13,500 00 |
| 1864 .............. | 562 | 41,343 224 | $1871 . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 340 | 24,900000 |
| 1865 ............. | 272 | 19,366 20 | 1872 | 61 | 7,629 30 |
| 1866 ............. | 170 | 14,446 225 |  |  |  |
| 1867 ............. | 5 | 20000 | 'Total...... | 4,183 | $311,341 \quad 2 \quad 4$ |
| 1868 .............. | 632 | 47,400 00 |  |  |  |

[To Evidence given by Eccleston Du Faur, Esq., 30 July, 1872.]
(C1.)
The Chiof Commissioner of Orown Lends to W. Hanson, Esq. (for Jarace Scott, Esq.)
Crown Tands Office, Sydney, 1 June, 1870.
Sir,
Roferring to your application of 29th March last (for Mr. Scoti) for the selection of the forfeited runs named in the margin, I have the honor to inform you that it has been found necessary to instruct the local Commissioner to furnish further Diatrict of information respecting the boundaries of some of the existing tenures on which thoso runs depend before it will be advisable to Daring:oreate any frech touancies thereof-an reaipt of which you will be further communicated with ond informed of any alterations which may be required to be mide in the descriptions, under which as forfeited runs they wore notified in the Gowernment Gazette.

In the meantime, should you desire to do so, you have the option of withdrawing your application for the present.
I have, \&c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner of Orown Lands.
[One Plan.]


## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.




ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale until surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply, or other public purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

| No. | Locality. | Area. | Government Gazette in which the description is published. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49 | Part of Mallara Run, Darling River |  | 17 May, 1872, 1290 |
| 503 | County of Forbes, Woowingeragong Run | 80 ac. (abt.) | -" |
| 360 | County of Ashburnhum, forms part of Toogong Run ..................... | ${ }_{2} 320$ " (o....) | " $\quad$ |
| 361 | County of Gordon, Jittle River Run. | 2,000 : (abt.) | " " |
| 886 887 | County of Waradgery, 'Toogoombic Run | ${ }_{3,200}^{1,920} \quad "$ | " " |
| 23 | County of Argyle, Parish of Korravary | 265 " ${ }^{1,200}$ | $31 \mathrm{May}, \underline{1872, ~ 1411}$ |
|  | County of Murray, Parish of Tuggranong | 484 ", | " " |
| 888 | County of Wakool, Wardooram, block A Run | $6{ }_{4}^{4} \mathrm{sq}$. miles | " " |
| 11 | County of St. Vincent, Parish of Numba, Comorong Island | 2uc. 3r. 22p. | " |
| 12 | Do. do. | 1 nc .2 r .16 p. | 14.2 |
| 13 |  | 10 ac . | " " |
| 14 | Do. do. | 70 " (abt.) | " " |
| 1 | County of Georgiana, Parish of Yalbraith | $7 \times \ldots$ | " " |
| 25 | Countics of King and Argyle, on the Goulburn and Wheo Road | 67 " (abt.) | " " |
| 21 | County of Argyle, Parish of Upper Tarlo. | 74 " $\quad$ " | 113 |
| 22 | Counly of Argyle, Parish of Pomeroy | 95 " ..... | 1413 |
| 282 | County of Leichlardt, Gidgeubnh Water-hole | 200 | " " |
| 283 | County of Leichhardt, Jugreen Water-hole | 200 , | " " |
| 284 | County of Leichhardt, Kenilwa Water-hole | 160 " | " " |
| 505 | County of Harden, Parish of Wornbat | 2 ac .3 r .20 p . | " " |
| 93 | County of Clyde, East and West Bogan, No. 11 Run | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{sq}$. mile | " " |
| 251 | County of Hardinge, Cope's Creck | 640 acres... | " " |
| 471 | County of White | 640 | " " |
| 472 | County of White, to include Goona Water-hole | 640 | " " |
| 473 | County of White, to include Coghill Water-hole; forms part of the Coghill Run | 640 ,..... | " „, |
| 474 | County of White, at Boo; part of the Coghill Run. | 840 " .... | " " |
| 165 | County of Wallace, Parish of Wambrook ...... | 40 " ... | In |
| 321 | County of Arra watta, Parish of Diglt, Yetman Run | $15 \frac{1}{1}$ ", ... | 1414 |
| 285 | County of Lincoln, Parish of Murrumbidgec. | 170 " ... | " " |
| 890 | County of Cowley, Parish of Cavan, portion 32 | 24.1 ... | " |
| 15 | County of' SL. Yimcent, Parish of Eist Nelligen. | 11茬, | " " |
| 164 | County of Wellesley, Parish of Wellington | 20 " ...... | " " |
| 362 | County of Gordon, Parish of Burgoon, Yullinderio Run | 10 : | " $\quad$ |
| 504. | County of Waradgery, Parish of Tongul. | 66 ac. (abt.) | " " |
| 889 | County of Hume, Parish of Walla Walla. | 29 | " " |
| 14 | County of Roxburgh, Parish of Piper | 150 36 |  |
| 12 | County of Durham, Parish of Holywell | 36 " | 7 June, 1872, 1460 |
| 24 | County of Argyle, Parish of Binda | 400 ac. (abt.) | " $\quad$ |
| 29 | County of Murray, Parish of Pialligo | 29.3 | " " |
| 166 | County of Dampier, Parish of Congo... | ${ }_{640} \mathrm{nc}$. 1r. ... | " $\quad$ |
| 506 455 | Comely of Bland, at Narraburrah Springs..................... | 640 " ...... | " " |
| 19 | County of Pottinger, Breeza, nnd Gunnedah Rond (extended) |  | ", " |
| - | County of St. Vincent, Parish of Numbaa, the Island known as Comorong Island | 1670 ac. | 25 June, 1872, 1637 |

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# CHURCH AND SCHOOL LAND. 



Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 Juty, 1.872.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12 December, 1871, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-
"Copies of all Correspondence with the Department of Lands, or the " Colonial Secretary, referring to the survey and sale of the Church and
" School Lands in the Parishes of Middlehope, Butterwick, and Wolfing-
" ham; together with all the plans which may have been prepared of these
" Lands since they were declared Lands belonging to the Church and School
" Estate; together with a statement of prices realized at public auction of
" these Lands at the Police Office, Maitland, on the 30th October last."
(Mi. Dodds.)

## SCHEDULE

1. J. H. Dumn to W. Newcombe, Agent for Church and School Estate, enclosing application for purchase lot 6 Church and School lands leased by him, with minute thereon. \& October, 1870 ...........................................
. Report by D.S. Hendersou on 2,256 aeres Church and School lands, parish of Wolfingham, leased to B. Hudson, with minute thereon, and apecification enclosed. 21 March, 1871
2. Ditto ditto on 950 acres Church and School lands, parish of Middlehope, leased to T. Nowlan; specification enclosed, and minute on report. 21 March, 1871
3. Ditto ditto on 500 acres Church and School Lande, parish of Middlehope, leased to F. Wilson and J. Robson, with minute thereon, and specification enclosed with tracing, 24 March, 1871.
4. John M!Phic to Surveyor General, applying to purchase lot 7, Church and School lands, parieh of Butterwick, 1,140 acres, with enclosure and minutes. 24 March, 1871
5. Memo. of Surreyor General, requesting Mr. L.-S. Haüghfon to extend north äid south boundaries of portion in parish of Middlchope ; tracings annexed. 8 May, 1871
6. F. Reynolds to Minister for Lands, requesting that lot 6, Ohurch and School lauds, parish of Butterwick, may be at once subdivided and offered for sale. 22 May, 1871
7. L.-S. Haughton to Surreyor General, transmitting plan of 23 portions of Church and School lands in the parish of Middlehope-plan. $27 \mathrm{Mar}, 1871$
 Ditto.-ditto on 1,220 acres, Church and School estate, parish of Butterwick, with minutes thercon, and enclosures. 17 Junc, 1871
8. Ditto-ditto on J. M'Phie's application. 17 June, 1871
9. Ditto.-ditto on 1,140 acres, parish of Butterwick, and minute, with specification enclosed, and tracing. 17 June, 1871
10. J. H. Dunn to Minister for Lands, applying to purchase lot 6, Church and School cstate, parish of Butterwick. 20 Junc, 1871
11. W. M. Arnold to Minister for Lands, applying to have cliarge of lot 6 granted him until sold, at a nominal weekly rent, with minutes thereon. 24 June, 1871
12. W. M. Arnold to Minister for Lands, objecting to removal of fencing on lot 6 by Mr. Dunn, de.; tracing enclosed. 26 June, 1871
13. L.-S. Haughton to Surveyor General, transmitting plan of 13 portions of Church and School lands in the parish of Wolfingham,-enclosed. 27 June, 1871
14. J. H. Dunn to Under Secretary for Lands, requesting to be permitted to retain possession of Church and School land now held by him until sold, with minutes. 6 July, 1871
15. W. M. Arnold to Surveyor General. 7 July, 1871
16. Under Secretury for Lands to J. II. Dumn, in reply to No. 17. 13 July, 1871 .............................................................
17. Ditto ditto W. M. Arnold, in reply to No. 18. 13 July, 1871 .................................................................................. 10
18. Report--D.-S. Henderson on 1:220 acres Church and School lands, parish of Butterwick, with minute thereon. 14, July, 1871
19. Minute of Minister for Lands. $18 \mathrm{July}, 1871$

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t.
24. H Dumn to Min
24. Minister for Iondg' mer Land., in reply to Nos. 19 and 23, with ninutes. 21 July, $1871 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
25. Minister for Lnnds' memo., respecting J. H. Dunn's permissive occupancy, 21 July, 1871.................................
26. Memo. of Instructions,-Surveyor General to L.-S. Haughton. 22 July, 1871
27. Under Secretary for Linds to J. HF. Dunn. 26 July, 1871
28. Memo. of Instructions, - Surveyor General to L.-S. Haughton. 8 August, 1871 1

Wh. of Instructions,-Surveyor General to L.-s. Haughton. 8 August, 1871 .........................................................
. I Agent, Church and school Estates, with minute thereon. 25 August, 187.................................... 12
I.-S. Verge to Survoyor General, reporting on two portions Church und School land, measured by him, for sale, with plan enclosed; minute thereon. 25 Augast, 187.1
31. Charlos Reynolds to Minister for Lands, npplying to have lot 6, Church and School estate, parish of Butterwick,

32. L. S. Verge to Surveyor General, reporting on Reynolds's application for subdivision of $\operatorname{lot} 6$, and minutes thereon,-enclosure. 1 September, 1871

34. C. Reynolds to Minister for Lands, in reply to No. 33. 13 Scptember, 1871,....................................................................... 1
35. Surveyor Gencral to Under Secretary for Lands, subunitting Schedule, Church and School lands, for Executive approval, enelosed; 3 enclosuree. 19 September, 1871.
36. John Nowlan, Esq., to Minister for Lunds, requesting that Church and School lands, parish of Middlehope, 950 acres, lately under lenso to him, might be put up for sale in two lots; and minute thereon. 25 Scptember, 187 L
37. Under Secretary for Lands to J. Nowlan, Esq., M.L.A., in reply to No. 36. 26 September, 1871
38. Extract from Supplement to Government Gazette of 27 September, 1871. 27 September, 1871
39. J. Nowlan, Esq., M.L.A., to Minister for Lands, in reply to No. 37 . 27 September, 1871

41. John Nowlan, Esq., M.F.A., to Minister for Lands. 29 September, 1871 ,.............................
42. Under Secretary for Lands to John Nowlan, Esq., M.L.A., in reply to No. 41.29 September, 1871
43. Johm Nowlan, Esq, M.L.A., to Minister for Lande, and minutes thercon. 30 September, $18 \% 1$ 9 October, 1871
45. Ditto ditto to F. Reynolds, Esq., ditto, ditto. 9 October, 1871
47. G. Townshend, senr., to Colonial Secretary, complaining of the way the Church and School Lands in parishes of Butterwick and Middlehope are laid out, and advertised for sale at Maitland, with minutes thereon. 23 October, 1871
48. Under Colonial Secretary to $G$. Townshend, senr., acknowledging receipt of above. 26 October, $1871 .$.
49. Superintendent of Police, Maitland, to Inspector Geucral of Police, requesting that lots A and B, in Church and School estate, parish of Middlehope, might be withdmwn from salc, and reserved for police paddock, with tracing altached and sale list. 30 October, 1871
50. Superintendent of Police, Maitland, to Attorner General, to same effect ; and minutes. 30 October, 1871
51. Report, - $\mathrm{l}_{1}$.S. Verge to Surreyor General, witlit minule thereon. 31 October, 1871
52. F. Reynold thereon. 31 October, 1871 .................................................................................................
53. L.-S. Vcrge to Surrevor General, enclosing plan of scren portions of land measured for sale, Church aud School estate, parish of Butterwick, with minutes thereon. 31 October, 1871
54. John M'Phic to Minister for Lands,--application for purchase of improved Church and School lands, parish of Butterwick; minute thereon. 6 Novenber, 1871
55. Inspector Geucral of Police to Principal Under Secretary. 16 November, 1871
56. Cuder Secretary for Lands to F. Reyuolds, Esq., in reply to No. 52.18 November, 1871
57. G. Townshend, senr., to Honorable Colonial Secretary, in reply to No. 48. 20 Norember, 1871 .............................. 2
58. Principal Under Sccretary to G. Townshend, Esq., acknowledging receipt of No. 57. 6 December, 1871...................

Under Secretary for Lands to Luspector Gencral of Police, in reference to memorandum. (Sce No. 49). 12 December, 1871
60. Ditto ditto to J. MPhie, in reply to No. 54.12 December, 1871
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19 20 20

## CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.

## No. 1.

Captaly Dune to Mr. W. Newcoambe.
Paterson River, Woodville, 4 October, 1870.
Sir,
Being desirous of purchasing 130 acres of lot No. 6, Church and School land leased by me, containing my homestead (without competition), I have addressed an application to the Surveyor General maclosod. in compliance with the provisions of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 ," under which the lessees of Church and School lauds are now permitted, I believe, to purchase their improved lands, and would feel obliged by your forwarding the application to the Surveyor General, which I cuclose, should it be in proper form, of which do me the favor to lei me know.

> I have, \&c.,

Lessee of lot No. 6, 1,220 acres,
county Durham, parish Butterwick.

Mr. District Surveyor Hendersou is requested to report on the value of the improvemente, and to state whether ho considers it advisalle to subdivide the whole or any portion of this land.-Robt. D. Firzeerali) (for Surveyor General), 25 October, 1870.

May now be returned to Mr. District Surveyor Henderson for bis early report.-R. D. Firzoeralid (f̛or Surveyor General), 13 December, 1870.
[Enclosure to No. 1.]
Application for the purchase of improved Church and Sthool Lands.
Paterson River, Woodrille, 4. October, 1870.

Sir,
Having erected the improvements detailed below, and which 1 estimate to be worth $£ 270$, I havo the honor to apply that I may be permitted to purchase, without competition, under the provisions of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," the Church and School lands on which they stand, and which are described hereunder.

The improvenents roferred to are in my posecssion.
The Surveyor Gencral, Sydney.
I bave, \&c.,
J. H. DUNN.


Description of Land:-
One hundred and thirty aeres, being portion of lot. No. 6, Church and School land, comnty of Durham, parish of Butherwick, which I lease.

The 130 acres I desire to purchase is bounded on the north by Powell's land, on the west by the Yaterson River, on the sonth by A. Drycre lot and a lagoon, and on the east by portion of lot No. 6.
J. H. DUNN.

## No. 2.

## REPORT.

The 2,256 acres Church and School cstate, in the parish of Wolfingham, in the county of Durham, leased to Beresford Hudson, whose lease expires on the 13th of June, 1871:-
Contaras little arable land; not more than 20 acres on the river-side is now available. However, as specifleation grazing land it is better than tho average of the neighbourhood. It is very mountainous and well herewith. timbered. It is scarcely probable that an average price of $£ 1$ per acre will be obtained, but sufficient of it will probably be sold to jusify its subdivision for sale.

21 March, 1871.
P. Hf. HENDERSON,

District Surveyor.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Haughton is requested to tender for this subdivision.-Robr. D. Firz. aeralid (for Surveyor General), 29 March, 1871.
[Enclosure to No. 2.]
Spectriontrox for subdivision of the Charch und School estate of 2,256 acres of land, in the parish of Wolfingham, in the county of Durham, leased to Beresford Hudson to 13th Jume, 1871 :-
A roas is to be reserved along tho river, being the river-side road to West Mnitland through this land. Also, a road to the bost fording-place of the River Hunter, and a road northerly up the mountains from the river-side road to Mungbung.

The land to be divided into grazing portions according to quality, to average 200 acres, except from the river half a mile back, which may be divided into portions, to arerage about 80 acres.

21 March, 1871.
P. H. HENDERSON,

District Surreyor.

## No. 3.

Repont on 9000 acres Church and School estate, in the parish of Middlehope, county of Durham, leased to Timothy Nowlan to 30th September, 1870; renewed for a year.
Truss cstate consists entircly of grazing land of less than arcrage goodness. The part poar the Paterson River derives valuc from its having water-frontage and its procimity to settlement, and is worth more than $£ 1$ per acre ; the rest will probably, owing to its position, realize $£ 1$ per acre. It is well timbered, suficiently watered, stony (sandstone rock) and poor. I. enclose a specification for its subdivision.
P. H. HENDERSON,

21 March, 1871.
District Surreyor.
Mr. Licensed Surveyor Haughton is requested to tender for this subdivision--Rowr. D. Fit\%geball (for Surveyor General), 29 March, 1871.
[Enclosure to No. 3.]
Srecrficamon lor subdivision of the Church and School estate of 950 acres, in the parish of Middlehope, in the county of Durham, leased to Timothy Nowlau :-
The land west of the road to the Paterson township from Maitland to be dirided into four portions, haring equal frontages to tho west side of that road by lines running from it westerly.

The land east of that road to be divided thus :-A road I chain wide to be reserved westerly from the eite of the ancient punt crossing-place of the Paterson River, along the south boundary of Swam's 175 acres to the south-west corner of that land, and thence westerly (a little north of west to keep on good ground) to thic Paterson Road. Also, a roserve for water-ing-place of with the road 5 chaing frontage to the river at the crossing-piace, extending back westerly from the river about 10 chains to the site of the old road, and incinding the lock-up site.

The land sonth of this road to be divided into three portions, having about equal frontages to the rood and the river.
The land north of the rescrved road, and bounded on the eust by Swann's land, and on the west by the Paterson Lioad, to be designed so as to make a reserve for a watering-place at the lagoon, a small camping-place on the road adjacent thereto, and about ton country tradesmen's lols.

21 March, 1871.
P. H. HENDERSON,

District Surver.

## No. 4.

Report oin Church and School estate in the parish of Middlehope, in the county of Durham, containing about 500 acres, part leased to Felix Wilson to 31 st Mirch, 1871, and part formerly to John Robson, whose lease bas cxpired.
Thes land is almost all grazing land, of medium quality. Small patches near the river might be cultivated, but they are of insignificant extent. The land fronting to the river is of value on account of
24. March, 1871.

## ?. H. HENDERSON, <br> District Surveyor.

Mr. Hanghton is requested to measure according to the enclosed tracing, and charge at the same rate as the tender made for the adjoining survey.-Robt. D. Tirzamald (for the Surveyor General), 11 April, 1871.
[Wheloswe to No. 4.]
Spectificatiox for the subdivision of the Chureh and School estate, about 500 aceres, in the parish of Middlehope, in the countr of Durham :-
Trus land to be subdivided, using the lines by which it was formerly leasel, but further subdividing by making the Paterson Road a division line. So that there will be eight portions-four on enell side of the roard, having about equal frontage to it ; those on the east side of the road, fronting also on the river, and on the west ruming back to the V.R. (now sold). Access miest be left to the lands in the V.R. by a road, from the Paterion Road, desigued to lead into the road reserved in the subdirision of the Y.IV.

24 March, 1871.
P. II. HENDERSON,

District Surreyor.
Mr. Nowlan applied to have the road suggested by Mr. Henderen to :m :long the cast boundary of the V.R. left out, and the Surreyor General approved of Mr. Nowlan's application.

No. 5.

## Mr. John MrPhie to The Sulveyor General.

> Iona, Butterwick, 24 Marci, 1871.
$S_{i r}$,
I havo the honor to apply for the sale by auction of lot 7 of the lands known as Church and Form of AppliSchool Lands, now occupied by me at this place.

As I am placed at great inconrenience from the uncertainty of my present tenure, I desire that the sule should take place with as little delay as possible.

## 1 am, \&c. <br> JOHN M‘PHIE.

It is recommended that Mr. District Surveyor Henderson be instructed to report, and applicant informed of the action taken.-Robert D. Hirzaerald (for Surveyor General), 10 April, 1871.

Approved.-J.B.W., 17 April.
Mr. J. MPhie was informed, in accordance with above minute, on the 19 th $A_{1}$ pril, 1871 , in reply to above letter.
[Enclosure to No. 5.]

Sir,
Having orected the improvements detaided below, and which I estinate to be worth Le5to, I hove the honor to apply that I may be permitted to purchase, without competition, under the provisions of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 ," the Crown lands on which they stancl, and which are described hereunder.

The improvements referred to are now in my possession.
The Surveyor General.
1 have, \&c.,
JOHN MCPHIE.
Dwolling-Lousc, barn, dairy, outhouse, fencing.
Description of Land :-
County of Durham, parish of Butterwick: Lot 7, Church and School lands, on the left bank of the Paterson River, contnining 1,140 acres, one-half of which, from east to west, on the south line of fence, is the part I desiro to purchase.

Mr. Newcombe,-Has Mr. MPlie paid up all rents due?-C. B. 1 B'GG, 8 November, 1870.
Mr. M'Phie's rent is paid up to 8 November, 1870.-W.N.
The Under Secretary for Lands, T.C., 16 November, 1870.
Mr. District Surveror Henderson is requested to report on this application.-R. D. FitzGebaid (for Surveyor General), 22 Norember, 1870.

No. 6.
Memo. of Surveyor General.
In the re-survoy of portions 1 to 4 of the Church and School estate, in the parish of Middlehope, county of Durham, Mr. Licensed Surveyor Haughton is requested to extend the north and south boundaries of the aforesaid portions from the Paterson River back to the east boundary of the Fillage Reserve now subdivided, and not to reserve the 1-chain roaid along tho above-mentioned east boundary, as suggested by Mr. District Surveyor Henderson. He is also requested to divide the land situated between the rond leading from Maitland to Paterson and the Fillage Reservo into two portions, and to obliterate the lines Apparato marked $\times \times \times \times$ thus on the anmexed tracing. $\times$

> P.T. ADAMS.
> \& May.

## No. 7.

Mr. F'. Rexnolds to The sechetaliz for Lisnis.
Tocal, Paterson,
22 May, 1871.
Sir:
I havo the honor to request that that portion of the Church and sciooilauds in the parish of Butterwick, Paterson River, known as lot 6 , and occupied as lessee by Captain Dunn, may be at once subdivided and offored for sale by public auction as soon as the lease expires.

> Fours, \&c.,
T. REYNOLDS.

No. 8.
Mr. Lifeisied Surveyor Hiaughton to Tee Surveyor General.
East Maitland, 27 May, 1871.
Sin, honor to transmply to your B. of en in the county of Jurham, measured for sale in May, 187.1.

These portions are numbered from 1 to 23 inclusive, the areas being as follows:-81a. 1r. 16p.,

 Ir. 18p., 8a. 1r. 16p., 8a. 2r. 32p., 9a. 1r. 21p., 10a. Or. 6p., 10a. 2r. 12p., 10a. 3r. 39p.

Portions 1 to 4 , and 11 to 23 inclusive, are undulating open forest land, richly grassed. Portions 5 to 10 inclusive are undulating open forest land, well grassed, but, without permanent water.

Either of the portions 21, 22, or 23 , can be rescrved as a watcring-place and camping-place, as suggested by Mr. District Surveyor Henderson, if considered advisable.

I have, \&e.,
J. B. HAUGHION,

Licensed Surreyor.

## No. 9.

Reporr on J. H. Dunn's application for pre-emptive purchase, Church and School lands, county of Durham, parish of Butterwick:-
The cottage, valued at $£ 150$, and the barn at $£ 30$, are the only ones of the improvements for which Mr. Dunn applies for a right of pre-emption, for which under any circumstances $l$ should consider such indulgence might be granted ; but under present circumstances do not think the whole of such a character as should entitle the lessee to compliance with his application.

For the improvements are the remains of buildings erected solely for the purpose of occupsing and working the land profitably during the currency of the lease, aud are only such as I should expect to find on the land at the termination of the lease.
P. H. HENDERSON,

District Surveyor,
1.6 June, 1871.

No. 10.
Repont on the Church and School estate of 1,220 acres in the parish of Butterwick, county of Durham, lately leased to John H. Dunn :-
Thrs estate consists of about 200 acres of land, which should realize an average price of $£ 4$ per acre if sold by itself, some of it being allovial land of the best quality. The rest of the estate is grazing land of average medium quality; some, perhaps half of it, might be sold scparated from the alluvial land at $£ .1$ per acre.

If the estate could be divided so as to make each portion of it contain some allurial land, with its fair proportion of grazing land, without the portions being of such a form as to make fencing extravagantly expensive, the land would probably all be sold, and realize an average price of $£ 1$ per acre. But the form of the estate renders this impossible.

Otherwiso, the rich land might be cut up so as to induce keen competition for the most desirable portions, and sold so as to realize so much that the residue which would be great might be offered at such a reduced price as would ensure its ready sale, and realize au average price of £l per acre on the whole. But this would not be in my opinion a desirable way of dealing with the land at present.

But the best way of disposing of the estate would be to offer all of it in one block for sale at $£ 1$ per acre, at which price I have reason to believe it would be purchased, and thus at less expense realize more than by any other means. Should this fail, the estate may afterwards be subdivided.

When offered for sale, roads of access from the road from Woodville to Paterson should be reserved to Powell's 100 acres, Dwyer's 60 acres, and Morgan's 25 acres.

## P. H. HENDERSON,

District Surveyor,
17 June, 1871.

After full consideration and inquiry $I$ am compelled to admit that the sale of the 1,200 acres in one block will be the most advantageous to the estate; the design however is submitted for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister for Lands.-P.F.A., 24 June.

Surveyor General,-Would this land not sell if divided by an east and west line from Dwyer's north-east corner, as I am of opinion 1,220 is too large a block ?-J.B.W., 2 July.

Mr. D. S. Henderson, for further report.-P.P.A., 4 July.
See my B.C. of 14th July, No. 21.-P. H. Hzanderson, District Surveyor.

## [Enclosures.]

James Powell, 100 acres. • Date of grant, 30 th June, 1823.
Bounded on the north by Dum's farm, bearing east 50 chains 50 links; on the enst by a line bearing south 20 chains; on the wouth by a line bearing west to Pateraon River; and on the west by Paterson River.

William Montague Manning, 60 aeres. Granted $2 \boldsymbol{\pi}$ th December, 1845.
Bounded on the south by a line east 33 chains; on the east by a line north $19^{\circ}$ chains 50 links; on the north by a line bearing west to Paterson River; and on the west by that river,-being the land promised to the late Anthony Dwyer, on or before the 16th June, 1823, and advertised as Iot No. 7 in the Govermment notice dated 10th Februarr, 1840.

James Cohen, 92 acres. Granted 31st October, 1843.
Commencing at the wostern extreme of the south boundary-line of Addison's 50 -acres occupancy, and bouuded on the north by that boundury-line, bearing east 24 chains, and a continued cast line of 6 chains; on the east by a eouth line of 38 chains and 40 links, dividing it from cluureh property; on the south by a west line of 20 chains and 75 links to the Paterson River; and on the west by that river upwurds to the western extreme of the south boundary. line of Addison's occupancy aforesaid,being the land originaliy located by R. Whitmore, and sold to James Coheu.

## B. Lee, 76 acres. Granted 19th August, 1843.

Bounded on the north by a line bearing east 35 chains; on the east by a line bearing south 25 chains; on the south by a line hearing west to the Paterson River; and on the west by that river.

## William Peagam Coleman, 25 acres. Granted 12th March, 1842.

Commencing at the western extrome of the south boundary of Anthony $D_{\text {wyer's }} 60$-ucre occupancy, and bounded on the north by 13 chains and 50 liuks of that boundary-line, bearing cast; on the enst byr line dividing it from Morgan's 25 acres, bearing south 20 chains and 50 links; on the south by a west line of 11 chains and 75 links to Puterson River; and on the west by that river upwards to the western extreme of the south boundary-line of A. Dwyer's oceupncy aforesaid, -bbeing the land originally ocempied by Thomas Addison, but now granted to the snid W. P. Coleman.

Alexnuder Livingstione, 25 acres. Granted 23 rd November, 1841.
Commencing at a point 13 chains and 20 links cast of the westorn extreme of the south boundary-line of A. Dwyer's 60 acres occupaney, and bounded on the north by 12 chains and 25 links of that boundary-line, bearing east; on the cast by 20 chains and 50 links of a line bearing south, dividing it from church property; on the south by 1.2 chains and 25 links of the north boundary-line of Whitmore's occupancy, bearing west; and on the west by a line bearing north 20 chains 50 links to the point above described,-being the land originnlly occupied by Thomans Addison, and now granted to the said Alerander Livingstone.

Dunn's lease of 1,220 acres, from Church and School estate. Granted 2nd Angust, 1850. No. 6 on plau.
Commencing at the oastern extreme of the north boundary-line of Powell's 100 acres grant, and bounded on part of the north by an cast line of 125 chains; on the west by a south line of 82 chains; on part of the south by a west line of 145 chains to land claizaed by Colen; on part of the west by the boundaries of land claimed by Cohen, bearing north 1 chain 75 links west 6 chains by the cast boundary of line of Morgan's 25 acres, benring north 20 chains 50 links by 9 ehains of the sonth boundary of line of Dryer's 60 acres bearing east, and by the east boundary-line of Dwyor's grant, bearing north 19 chains 50 links; on the residue of the south by the north boundary-line of Dwyer's grant, bearing west 24 chains 40 links to Paterson River; on part of the west by the Paterson River upwards to the western extremity of the south boundary-linc of Powell's grant ; on the residue of north by that boundary-line, bearing east 63 chains; nud on the residue of the west by the east boundary-line of Powell's grant, bearing north 20 chains to the enstern extremity of the north bomarary-line aforcsaid.

Jolm M•Phie, 1,140 acres. Lease from Church and School estate, dated 2nd August, 1848.
Commencing at the south extreme of the cast boundary-line of land clnimed by Lee as Binder's grant, and boundel on the weat by that line, bearing north 42 chains 22 links, and is continued nortll of 36 chains 50 links; on the north by an east line of 145 chains, dividing it from No. 6; on the east by a south line of 78.70 ; and on the south by a west line of 140 chains to the south extreme of the enst boundary-line of land claimed by thee.

## No. 11.

## Report on J. M'Phie's application.

The improvements in respect of which John MPhie applies to be allowed to exercise a pre-emptive right, are for the most part such as have been erected for the purpose profitably-the land during the currency of the lease; and are ouly such as should be expected to be found thereon at the expiration of the lease. But in addition to the buildings so erected, Mr. M'Phic has lately erected $\Omega$ new house, worth about $£ 150$, since he entertained the expectation of boing allowed a pro-emptive right on account of improvements.

The indulgence of pre-emptive right, if granted at all, appears to me to be intended for the relief of such as have during the currency of their leases, and before it was resolved to sell the Church and School estates, erected more valuable inprovements, in the expectation of renewing their leases, than they would otherwise hare crected, and not to enable a leaseholder to wrest land from the estate by the crection of improrements thereon.

Viering the matter in this light, I do not consider John MCPhie entitled to the indulgence he seeks, but recomnend that the whole of the land be offered for sale at auction.

## P. H. HENDERSON, <br> District Surveyor,

17 June, 1871.

Refont on the Church and School estate of 1,140 acres in the parish of Butterwich, county of Durham, lately leased to Joln MPhie.
Arowe the northern boundary this estate consists of grazing land of average medium quality. And along tho southern boundary are swamps, around which swanps is rich allurial soil. These swanps and
the arable lands in their vicinity are especially valuable in seasons of drought; in very wet seasons the land suffers from inundation. The estate is vell suited for subdivision, and may be divided so as to give in each portion a share of land fit for culture.

The whole should be readily sold and renlize more than $£ 1$ per acre.

P. H. HENDERSON, District Surveyor,<br>17 June, 1871.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Haughton is requested to tender for this subdivision.--Robt. D. Fitzzerbath (for Surveror General), 18 July, 1871.

> [Encloswr in No. 12.]

Sprocification Sor subdivision of 1,140 acres of Church and School land, in the parish of Butierwick, country of Durham, lately leased to Johm MrPhic:-
A pontron of 5 acres, to include the Public School at Iona, to be measured in the south-west corner, with frontage to the Paterson Road. 2nd. A portion to be cnt off the eastern end of the estate, of sufficicnt area (probably about 400 acres) to include Mr. M'Phie's homestead. The rest of the land to be divided into seven portions, somewhat as shown on the tracing* hercrith.

A rond casterly will be required from the road from Woodville to Patcrson, to the rond from Paterson to Hinton, to gire access to the sereral portions, not necessarily along any old track but, wherever is most suitable.

The land is easy to survery.
P. H. HENDERSON,

District' Surreror.

No. 13.
Captann Duna to Tur Secretari for Jands.
Patorson River,
20 June, 1871.
Sir,
I have the honor to apply for the purchase of lot No. 6, Church and School estate, parish of Butterwick, county of Durham, 1,220 acres, now leased by me at the upset price, £1 per acre.

I have, dc.,
J. H. DUNN.

No. 14.
W. M. Arnotid, Esq., M.I_A., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sydney, 24 June, 1871.
Sir,
In reference to the intended sale of lot 6, Church and School lands, Butterwick, I desire to call your attention to the circumstance of the boundary-lines of my adjacent property, which is highly cultivated as garden, pleasure-grounds, and orchard, being unfenced. As I shall be liable to the trespass of bush cattle as soon as the present tenant removes, I apply to have the charge of this land until it is sold, to enable me to lieep up an old temporary fence running from $m y$ land to Powell's grant, and I. shall be willing to pay a nominal weekly rent if it is thonght desirable.

I have, \&e.
W. M. ARNOLD.

The lease expires on the 11th July, and I. am informed the present: oceupant is now removing, so $I$ shall feel obliged by an carly repirs.

Henry Dunn's lease expires on the 11th July, 1871; amnual rent, £80. Mr. Armold herein applies to lease the same from the expiration of Dunn's lease, and to pay rent up to the day of intended sale.

It is submitted as to what rent could be asked, and also as to whether such lease could be granted without offcring it for lease at anction. The land will be ready for sale on or about the I5th September next. Mr. Arnold's motive for wishing to lease the land is stated in his letter of 26th June.-C. B'ce., 4.Julr, 1871. Surreyor Geneml.

If it can be shown that no injustice to Captain Dum, who I have reason to believe is still residing on the land, would accrue, I should recommend Mr. Arnold's application to hold possession till the date of sale, nt 2 rent of $£ .111 \mathrm{~s}$. per week, which is about the present rent paid, till the 11th instant, by Captain Dumn.-P. F. Adans, 5 July.

I have been informed by Captain Dumn that he obtained from His Fxcellency the Governor permission to occupy the land to the day of sale.--P. H. Hendenson, District Surveyor.

Mr. Dunn, the late lessee, haring made an application to continue his lease till the land is sold, at the late rent, his application was approved as in all similar cases.-J.B.W., J.1. July.

## No. 15.

## 

Woodville, 26 June, 1871.

## Mr Dear Str,

Before learing Sydney I addressed an official letter to you respecting some Church and School No. 14. lands adjoining my residence hero, asking to be allowed the charge of this land (lot 6) at a nominal weekly rent, from the 11th July, the day on which the present lense expires, till the time of sale. The boundarylines between this land and my gardon and orehard and other ground is either entirely mufeoced, or so insufficently fenced that it will require constant attention to the old paddock-fences outside to keep the bush eattle away. I cuclose a little sketch, showing the fonces to which I. allude. I. hope my application soparate Appm. will be granted, so that I may protect inyself from trespass of cattle, which would be rery danaging to me. "ix e. The present tenant is a Mr. John H. Dum, but I may mention that though he is the only tenant known to the Governmenti, I am a co-lessee with him in respect of the laud lying bctween me and the road at the back. The reason of my now writing is to request that, Mr. Dunn may not be allowed to remove any of the feucing which divides the land lying between my land and Powell's from the bush at the back, as, in that case both my land and Powell's will be open to all bush cattle, and it would be simply impossible for us to keep them out. Powell's land is under cultivation, aud mine is highly improved with orchards, yarden, and ormamental planting, and Mr. Dum can have no claim to this fencing as he found it on the land when he leased it from the Goverument twenty-one years aro, so that you may inagine it is of litile value, except for temporarily protecting the cultivated lands from trespass of stock. The reason why I suppose he intends removing it is, that he has already talen away a quantity of fencing, equally valueless, and las been for some time past, and is now daily engaged in removing all the old buildings and building materials from the laud. I understand it is the intention of the Gorermment to sell this land as soon as it can be surveyed and advertised, and I would earnestly request, in view of the great inconvenience to the adjoining proprictors, whose land is unfenced on the boundary-liue with this Church and School land, that it may be submitted for sale with as little delay as possible. There are uow no crops on the Church and School land, and I suppose the survcyor might at once begin the survey and marking out of roads, \&c., and if the survejor came into the spot at once it might be left to him to determine what feucing should be left for the temporary protection of the lauds adjoining. It would also be very desirable that it should be sold at once, because otherrise it would be impossible to get the necessary fencing done before next winter, thus losing a whole year.

Under these circumstances, Ihope I an not asking too much in thus specially directing your attention to a matter which will cause me and others so much damage if left umattended to.

I remain, \&c.,
W. M. ARYOLD.

No. 16.
Mr. Ticeasmb Sumpteor ILachaton to The Surtevor Generar.
Fast Maitland,
27 June, 1871.
Sir.
In reply to your letter of instructions of the 11th April, I have the honor to transmit a plan of See No. 4. 1.3 portions of Chureh and School land in the parish of Wolfingham, in the county of Durham, numbered B.c. from 1 to 13 inclusive, containing 87 a . Or. Sp., 83 a , Or. $12 \mathrm{p} ., 81 \mathrm{a} .0 \mathrm{r} .30 \mathrm{p}, 81 \mathrm{a}$. 1r. 1.6p., $175 \mathrm{a} .1 \mathrm{r} .32 \mathrm{p} .$, Separate appen 150a. 1r. 36p., 146a. Or. 32p., 151a. Or. 2Sp., 296a., 189a., 211a. 1r., 180a. 1r. 36p., and 165a. 1r. 20p., dix F. measured for sale in June, 1871.

Portions 1 to 4 consist of well grassed spurs leading from the main range to the river. Portion 4 contains about 20 acres of good agricultural land.

The remaining portions consist of broken ranges, well grassed and timbered,-portion 11 being the most level and best grasser,--portion 9 being the worst, and very scrubby in parts.

I found it impossible to obtain a practicable road through the Church and School land from the river towards Munybung, as mentioned in Mr. Henderson's specification, but $I$ hare surveyed the nearest obtainable one through Mr. Hudson's 2,000 acres.

Should this road not be required, portions 1 to 4 have access to Maitland, and the remaining portions to the Patersou.

T have, \&c.
T. B. HAUGHTON.

Ticensed Surreyor.

## No. 17. <br> Captaty Dum to The: Txder Secremary fon Jindos

Paterson, 6 July, 1.871.
Sir,
As the lease of the Church and School land held by me will expire on the 11 th instant, I bog to request that I may be allowed to remain in possession until the land is sold by the Government, on consideration of my paying rent at the same rate as that paid by me during the past yoar.

I beg also to state that having been a tenant of the Crown on this property for 28 years, and being nearly 80 years of age, I ain desirous of still keeping possession, and wonld request permission to be allored to purchase tho whole, or half, at £1. per acre.

1. have, \&c.
J. H. DUNN.

Submitted in conuection with Mr. W. M. Arnold's application to lease the same laud.-P.F.A.
The application to purchase at $£ 1$ per acre without competition cannot be recommended.-P.F.A., 12 July.

Approved.-J.B.W., 12 Tuly.

No. 18.
W. M. Arnoly, Esq., M.L.A., to The Sifrveyon Generan.

7 July, 1871.
My Dear Sir,
I have requested my son to inquire as to the result of my application, left with you, which you kindly promised to see attended to without delay, to rent the Church and School land, lot 6, from the expiry of the present lease until they are sold. The lease will have expired next Wednesday (1.2th). The lessee, Mr. J. H. Dunn, has already removed his dwelling and all materials of any value about the place, and is now living at a small farm be bought at Woodville-three miles away. There are no crops on the Church and School ground requining protection from the trespass of cattle, and I hare already explained that as the dividing-lines between my orchard and garden (and Powell's cultivation) and the land formerly cultivated by Dunn are either entirely unfenced, or so insufticiently fenced as to be no protection against cattle, we are in constant danger day and night of baving our property destroyed by the trespass of numberless bush cattle. The only way in which we can protect ourselves is by keeping up the old fences, dividing the Church and School cultivation land from the bush, and it is chiefly for this purpose that I am auxious to be able to take charge of them from the moment the present tenancy expires. Already we have bad cattle breaking through these old fences and finding their way into my orchard, and you can imagine the discomfort of keeping up this constant look-out, chiefly at night, to prevent destruction to trees and plants that have cost me years and money to bring to their present state.

You suggested that I should offer £ 10 per annum for the use of the land in the interval referred to. In my application I said "a nominal rent," by which I intended to conver such rate as the Minister might consider fair under the circumstances.

May I beg your kind assistance in getting the matter attended to before my orchard is destroycl.
Yours, \&c.,
W. M. ARNOLD.

No. 19.
Tife Underi Secretary for Jands to Captain Dunn.
Department of lands, Sydney, 13 July, 1871.
Sir, and School lands situated at Butterwick, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Secretary Wilson has approved of your being allowed to continue the lease of the land in question at a rent of $£ 1$ 1.ls. per week, hitherto paid by you, until the same is sold.

I am, \&c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 20.
Thr Under Secrftary for Lands to W. M. Arnold, Esq., M.L.A.
Sydney, 13 July, 1871.
Sir,
Referring to your letter of the 7 th instant, respecting your application for lot 6 of Church and School lands, situated at Butterwick, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that Captain Dunn, the late lessee of the land in question, having made an application to continue the lease at a rent of $£ 1 \mathrm{lls}$. per week, until the same is sold, being the same rent hitherto paid by him, his application was approved, as in all similar cases.

Your application therefore cannot be entertained.
J. have, \&c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 21.

Report on the Church and School estate of 1,220 acres, in the parish of Butterwick, in the county of Durham :-
If my proposal to sell this estate in one block is not adopted I do not think that the probability of * See minuto or selling the whole will be much affected by dividing it as proposed * by the Honorable the Minister for zon No. 10.

I would propose that the line of division should be a line from Dwyer's north-east corner easterly to the road from Paterson to Hinton, and thence south-easterly along that road to the boundary of the estate. A further division might be made by a line easterly from the south-east corner of Powell's 100 acres to the eastern boundary of the estate.

Thus the middle portion will be bounded on the north by an east and west line, the south boundary of Powell's 100 acres and its prolongation easterly; on the west by the Paterson River; on the south by the north boundary of Dwyer's 60 acres and its prolongation easterly (crossing the Woodville and Paterson Road) to the Paterson and Hinton Road, and by that road south-easterly to the bonndary of the estate; and ou the east by part of the eastern boundary of the estate.

The roads of outlet previously recommended, viz, from Powell's 100 acres, Dwyer's 60 acres, and Morgan's 25 acres, to the Woodville and Paterson Road, to be reserved

> P. H. HENDERSON, District Surveyor, $$
14 \text { July, } 1871 .
$$

Mr. L. S. Haughton may subdivide according to the design, at a reduction of 10 per cent. on scale fees, if he can commence the survey at once aud forward the plans without delay. Reply immediately.P.F.A., 19th July.

No. 22.
Mintife of Secretary for Lands.
Wrire to Captain Dum, Woodville, Paterson River, and state that laving been informed that he is removing improvements, the property of the Church and School Lands estate, I should like him to call at this office on Friday, 21st instant, at half-past eleven o'elock.

J.B.W.,<br>îs July.

## No. 23.

The Under Shchetare roi Lanjs to Caytain Duny.
Department of Lauds, Syduey, 18 July, 1871.
Sir,
Referring to my letter of the 13 th instant, respecting your application to renew your lease of ${ }^{\text {No. } 19 \text {. }}$ Iot 6 of Church and School Jands estate, situated at Butterwick, I am directed to state that Mr. Secretary Wilson has been informed that you are removing improvements from the property of the Church and School Lands estates, and would like you to call at this office on liriday next, 21 st instant, at half-past cleven o'clock.

J have, \&e.,<br>W. W. SLEPPHEN.

## No. 24.

Captain Dune to Tlme Secmetary fok lanjos.

# Paterson River, 

July 21, 1871.

## Sile,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letters of 13th and 18th instant.
I am sorry I am not able to comply with your request of calling on you in Sydney; I am now in my eightieth year, and the journey is too much for me, and I hope you will excuse my doing so.

With the terms of the former I am willing to comply, and will pay the stipulated rental on demand.
In reply to the latter I' beg to say that II have not removed anything since termination of my lease, and in removing some improvements, crected by myself, considered that your promise to me that I should have as little on the land as possible, in the event of my not becoming the purchaser, warranted me in doing so.

I have, \&c.,
J. H. DUNN.

Seen.--J.B.W., 31 July.
Mr. Brownrigg: 31 July,-lt is recommended that these papers be sent to Mr. Newcombe, and that he be informed of the date of sale when it is decided, so that he may obtain rent up to that date.R. D. Fitzgerald (for Surveyor General), 14 August, 1871.

Approved.-T.B.W., 18 August.
The Agent for Church and School Estates, B.C., 23 A ugust, 1s71.-W.W.S.

No. 25.
Memo. of Shermary fon Lanjs.
Lsform Captain Dum that the permission to lease the Church and School lands on the Paterson, until sold, only applies to those lands which have been held by him, and not to those which have been in occupation by Mr. Arnold.--J.B.W., 21 July.

## No. 26.

Meaco of Surfeyor General.
Mr. Licensed Surveyor Haughton is requested, at his earliest convenience, owing to the urgency of the casc, to transfer Mr. Juiccused Surveyor Biden his iastructions for the subdivision of lots 6 and 7 of the Church and School estates in the parish of Butterwick, county of Durham, conveyed to him under instructions of the 18th July, 1871.-P.F.A., 22 July, 1871.

No. 27.
The Under Secherary for Limps to Caprain Duma.
Department of Lands, Sydney, 26 July, 1871.

The Under Secretary for Lauds, B.C., 25/8/71.
Submitted, 28th August.
Mr. Arnold must, of course, pay his share of the rent.-3.3.W., 28 August.
The Agent for Church and School Estaies, B.C., 31 August, 1871.-W.W.S.
Will the Under Secretary for Lands be good enough to inform me the extent of land so occupied by Mr. Arnold?-W.N., 2 September, 1871, B. ©., 2/9/71.

Mr. L. S. Verge will be good enough to ascertain the proporion of area claimed by Messrs. Arnold and Dum, as co-lessees on cach part.-P.A.A., 6 Septomber.
C. B. B'ga, 13 Scptember, 1871.

No. 30.

Jargs, 25 Augusi, 1871.
Sili, separate cover, the plan** of two portions of land, part of the Church and School estate, measured by me for sale.
2. The land on the rivel-frontage is of small area, but admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, but is subject to frequent and heary inundations, which very much deteriorate its value. After crossing

The Paterson and Woodville Roads, and going back, the country is thinly grassed and thickly timbered, and is of but little value either for grazing or agriculture.
3. The timber consists of gum, ironbark, apple, box, and oak, of indifferent quality, the land having been cleared of its good timber for fencing and other purposes.
4. The improrements consist of fencing and a few huts to the value of $£ 100$ on No. 1 , and of $£ 50$ on No. 2. The fence on the dividing-line between lots 6 and 7 was erected by Messrs. Dunn and M'Phee, but is in a wretched state of repair, and almost valucless. Mr. Reynolds erected the fence on the north of lot 6 , but it is some 40 links north of the line at the S.E. corner of his 1,300 acres.
5. There is an aboudauce of water on the frontage, but very little back, except in wet seasons. The beds of tho lagoons are on about the same level as the summer level of the Paterson River.
6. In measuring the roads through thesc portions I have, as a rule, adopted the centre of the existing track as the centre of mine, and have only deviated when I thought it would be an improvement. I may say that the fences on the Patersou and Woodville and the Hinton and Paterson Roads do not follow closely the present tract, or I should have adopted them as side-lines, but as the old roads have been very much improved in places I followed then in preference to the others. I marked the road from tho S.E. corner of Powell's 100 acres, as it is the best and shortest one. The land from the N.E. corner of Powell's to the Paterson is low and swampy, liable to imundations, and a road there would be inpassable nine months out of the twelve. I also marked and staked out a rond to Dwyer's (now Arnold's) 60 acres, and reserved one from Morgan's 25 acres to the main road. An inspection of the plan will show that this road rill remain impassable, unless means are taken to drain off the lagoon waters, but it is the only one that can be reserved without interfering with private property. I believe that Morgan's 25 acres, Addison's 25 acres, and Cohen's 95 acres, are now the properity of one person, so that present road will give access to Morgan's without necessitating the crossing of the lagoon.
7. In ruming the external boundarics of these portions I closely followed the old marked lines, and found my corners by intersection, but the dividing-line hetween lots 6 and 7 was run by my own needle. I had considerable difficulty in fixing the N.W. corner of the village reserve, as nearly all the old marked trees have been removed. All those lines have boen marked and re-marked by different surreyors, and persons interested in this and the adjoining lands, many years ago: but very few of the trees now remain, is they were felled for firewood and fencing stuff. The boundaries on the west were pointed out to me by Mr. Arnold in person ; there is nothing to mark the back line of Dwyer's 60 acres but the remains of an old fence, which Mr. Arnold informed me bad been laid down by Mr. G. B. White's direction, and extended along the back line, as originally marked.
S. I consider the valuc of the laud to be $£ 1$ per acre.
9. These portions have leen marked out in aceordance with the regulations.

I have, de.
WM. I. VERGE,

- Licensed Surveyor.

Mr. Brownigr, -The north boundary of A. Dwyer's (now Mr. Arnold's) 60 acres, is given on original plau as 2 tijo links, but Mr. Verge shows it only 2290 links, but the description gives an indefinite length; but it commences from tho south-west corner, and gives the length of the south homndary as 33 chains ; the plans $\mathrm{C} 44,1096$ and $\mathrm{H} 22 \mathrm{a}, 663$ show it 34.50 links. I cannot pass the jlian without authority until the length of the south boundary has been ascertained by survey, as the other grants on the south of Mr. Arnold's land also depend on it.-T.H.L., 9 Sep., 187. 1.

Mr. Verge has been instructed to make a re-survey of Mr. Arnold's 60 acres.-C. B. Bug., 9) Scpt, 1871.

No. 31.
Min. Ghales Revaojas to The Slechetamy yon lasds.
Sydney, 25 August, 1871.
Sir, I hase the honor to make apprication to have lot 6 of the Church and School estate, parish of Butterwick, county of Durham, subdivided into four lots, as per accompanying design, viz,, 一that portion separato Appenwest of the road lcading from Dunmore Bridge to Paterson P'unt to be divided into two lots, adopting the dx H . present dividing-line to the road. The land between the two roads in one lot; and the land on the eastern side of the rond, leading from Paterson to Hinton, in another:--thus adopting the divisions formed by the road already proclaimed and fenced. As an adjoining proprietor, I am desirous of purchasing, if this plan be carrici out; but it will not be in my power to do so if the present survey (into two lots) be idhercl to, and I feel confident that better prices will be realized by adopting my proposal.

> Ihave, ece,
> CHARLES Reynolds,
> per Frane Remonds,
> Tocal, Patersou.

The opinions expressed differ so widely on this subject that 1 have great difficulty in coming to a conclusion, and, if this proposal be adopted, and it turned out that only the two frontage portions sold, I should feel that, it would have been wiser to have adhered to the original dexign. If the Honorable the Minister for Innds approves, I would suggest that the question be referred to the surveyor on the spot, and let him use his judgment from the evidence on the spot-P?.F.A., 25th.

Approved.-J.B.W., 28 August.
Aprroved.-J. Bicensed Surreyor Verge, for report.-R. D. Fitzomaid (for surveyor General), al August, /71.

No. 32.
Nr. hacensed Sliveyor Verge to I'lie Surveyon Gencraf.
Sise,
Largs, 1 September, 1871.

In accordance with your instructions of the 31st August, I have the honor to submit the followiug report on the enclosed application, made by Mr. C. Reynolds for the subdivision of lot 6 of the Church and School estate, parish of Butterwick.

1. That it would be advisable to subdivide the land into smaller areas as it would excite a livelier competition at the sale.
2. That since I forwarded iny plan and report to the office of this land, as measured aud marked out by me, a great deal of dissatisfaction appeass to exist at the portions being so large, and some, who no doubt would willingly buy, will be debarred from doing so on thatitaccomt.
4, having no permanent water, and being very the enclosed tracing, would sell readily, but portion No. 4, having no permanent water, and being very poor and scrubby at its S.E. corner, I think it would be advisable to part by the line alrcady measured, and throw one portion into No. 3, aud the other, together with that part of No. 3, cut of by the extension of the southern boundary of No. 1 , into the latter portion, unless Mr. Reynolds, whose properity it partially adjoins, is willing to buy.
3. That in the tracing furrisilied in the first iustance, for the subdivision of this land into three portions, the greater part of the land on the eatsteru side of the Paterson and Hinton Road was thrown into one block (No. 8), which not only necessitates a great deal of additional fencing, but also, as this land is of inferior quality, I think a difficulty would be experienced in disposing of it.
4. That the subdivision of these portions, as proposed by Mr. Reynolds, would suit admirably, if he would guarantec the purchase of No. 4; otherwise, I would most respectfully suggest the plan proposed by myself, or that they should remain as already measured.
5. have, \&ce.
W. गे. VERGE,

Unless full and sufficient guarautee, or a deposit of $£ 484$, being equal to the value of the portion of land east of the road from Hinton to Paterson, is made by Mr. Reynolds, as an earnestio of his jutention to become the purchaser to that extent at auction sale, I cannot recommend auy departure from the design dividing the land into two portions only.-P. F. Adams, 6 September.

No. 33.
The Under Secretary yor Lands to Mir. C. Reynotids.
Department of Lauds,
Sydney, 7 September, 1871.
Sir,
With reference to your letter of 45 th ultimo, requesting that lot 6 of the Church and School estate, parish of Butterivick, may be subdivided into four portions for sale, ats per the design forwarded by you, I ann directed to inform you, that unless full and sufficient guarantee, or a deposit equal to the value of the portion of land east of the road from Hinton to Paterson, is made by you as an earnest of your intention to become the purchaser to that extent at auction sale, any departure from the desigu dividing the land into two portions only cannot be authorized.

I have, \&c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 34.

Mr. C. Reynobiss to The Secreitary for Lands.
Tocal, 13 September, 1871.
Sir,
Thave the honor to inform you, in reply to your letter dated 7th September, that I decline making the deposit (f484) you require, equal to the value of the portion of land in lot 6 east of Hinton Road, as I do not feel justified in binding myself to buy land which may possibly sell beyond its value. I therefore beg to withdraw the proposal contained in my letter of the 25 th $^{\text {August, and rest agreably io }}$ the present survey.
$I$ have, se.,
Submitted. Sale may now go on as proposed ?-W.W.S., 15 Sept.
Yes, without delay-J.B.W., 15 Sept.
The Surveyor General, B.C., 15 Sept., 1871.-W.W.S.

No. 35.
The Surveyon Geveral to The Under Secretary for Lunds.
The accompanying Schedule of the Church and School cstate, being country lots in the parishes of Middlehope, Butterwick, and Wolfingham, county of Durham, is submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, with a view of obtainiug the sanction of His Fxcellency the Governor
for the sale thereof. for the sale thereof.
P. T. ADAMS,
19 September.

His Excellency the Governor: for approval.-J.B.W., 19 September.
Approved.-B., 20 September, 1871.

## [Enclosure to No. 35.]

Churcie and School Tiands.
No. 2. (1871.)
Land Sale List.
Armicriss and Conditions of Sale held by public auction, at Maitland, on the thirtietly doy of October, 1871, commencing at eleven o'clock, under the direction of the Agent for the Sale of Crom Lands at that place (acting for and on belalf of Her Majesty the Queen), of the following portions of dund advertised by the Ministier for Tands on the twenty-seventh day of Soptcimber, 1871, in conformity with existing regulations, of which those more particularly necessary to be noticed are as follows, viz.:-1.t.- Each lot wili be put up for sale at the price stated in the ndrertisement, and the bidder of that sum, or the highest bidder above it, will be dechared the pureluser, provided he shall immediately pay down a deposit of not less than twenty-five per cent. on the amount of the purchase money, and sign the Sale-list, thereby binding himself to the observance of all the conditions of eale. Should the purchaser or his agent refuse to pay the required deposit, the lot shall be forthwith put up again to competition, when the bid of the person so refusing to pay shall not be accepted for the lot in question.
2nd.-The balance of the purchuse money is to be paid to the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, or to the Treasurer in Sydney, within three calendar months from this date, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the land again opea for sale or selection.
3rd.-Inmodiatiely after the bidedings on each lot are concluded, and before another lot is put up, the manc, place of residence, and calling of the purchaser will be entered by the Agent in the Sale-list. If previous to such entry any question or dispute arise between the seller and bidders, or amongst the bidders themselves, the lot in question shall be put up again ; subsequently to such entry no dispute whatever can be admitted.
thin.-Deeds of Grant will be completed and issued in each case as soon as practieable after payment in full of the purchaso moner, and will be delivered to the grantecs by the Surreyor General, on payment of the regulated fee of $\mathfrak{E l}$ on cach lot, which will be required to be paid on completion of the purchase. Wach lot will be granted to the purchaser by deed poll, under the hund of Jis Execllency the Governor and the Great Scal of the Colony, to be held in free and common socare, subject to the payment of a quit-rent of one peppercom yearly, if demanded, and subject to such other reservations as may be deemed expedient for the pablic benefit.
ith.-If the officer holding the sale, or other person acting on belalf of the Government, shall have reason to belicve that any lot will not obtain its fuir value, or shall otherwise have just causo to withdraw the sume from the sale, he shall have full power to do so at any time preriously to its being actually sold.
Gith.-Persous having affixed their signatures to the Sale-list in token of their having become purchasers (or agents for pur chasere) of the lots to which their nignatures are respectively so affixed, will be held to have previously obtained all necossary information, and not to be entitled to allege ignoranee or any other cnuse for their not fulfiling all and every obligation iueumbent upon them by these articles and conditions.

## Declaration.

$W$ e, whose signatures are attached to the lots respectively purchased by us, do heroby acknowledge that we are the purehasors (or agents for purchasers) of the same; and we do each of us sevcrally for ourselves (or on behalf of our constituents) uudertake to make payment to the officer appointed to receive the same, of the remainder of the purclane money of the said lots respectively, within three calendar monthe from the dite of these presents, and to fulfil all and each of the forcgoing articles and conditions; and failing our doing so, we do further acknowledge that we thereby forfeit all and every claim to the said lot or lots, and to the deposits which wo hare paid. Jn witness whereof, we have, on the day aud year above-written, severally signel our mames against the descriptions of each lot respectively purchased by us.

SALE AT THE POLICE OEFICE, MAIMLAND,
On Mfonday, the 30th day of October, 1871.
COUNTRY LOTS.


These being Church and School lands are not open to soloction after anction.

List of Chureh and School Lauds offered for sale by public auction, at Maitlind, on the 30th day of October, $18 \% 1$.



No. 36.
Joun Nowian, Esq., M.L.A., to The Secretary for Lands.
Union Club, Sydney,
25 September, 1871.
Sin, land, parish of Middle. hope, county of Durham, lately under lease to me, aud now surveycd for public sale, may be put up in two lote, viz.:-No. 1, embracing that portion on the west side of the road leading from Maitland to Paterson; and No. 2, containing the land on the east side of said road.
I. would beg leave to bring under your notice the fact that the whole of this land is only suited for grazing, and of indifferent quality, there not being a single acre of alluvial or cultivation land on the whole block of 950 acres.

I make this application because I. learn that the 1,280 neres of Church and School land on the opposite side of the Paterson River, in the parish of Butterwick, being lot 6, and which contains some rich agricultural land, is to be subdivided and put up for sale in two lots onlr.

I therefore claim that the land in my occupation, of much more inferior character, may be sold in the same way.

I have, \&e.,
JOHN NOWLAN.
Inform Mr. Nowlan that this land has been already surveyed, and is ready to be advertised for sale, and that the subdivision is made as being most conducive to the interests of the Church and School estate.-T.J.W.W., 26 Sept.

## No. 37.

The Jnder Secretary for Lakds to Jotiv Nowlay, Esq., M.L.A.
Sur, Department of Lands, Sjdney, 26 September, 1871. In reference to your lotter of the 25 th instant, requesting that the 9.50 acres of Church and wo. se. School land, in the parish of Middlehope, county Durham, lately uider lease to you, may be advertised for sale in two blocks instead of several,--I am directed to inform you that your request cannot be complied with as the land in question has been already surveyed, and is ready to be advertised for sale, and the subdivision is made as being most conducive to the interest of the Church and School estate.

I have, \&c.
W. W. STEPHEN.
$1.66-\mathrm{C}$
No. 38.

No. 38.
Extract from Supplement to Gofernment Gazette of 27 Sept., 1871.
SALE AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MALTLAND,
On Monday, the 30th day of October, 1871.
coUntry Iots.


Thesc being Church and School lands are not open to selection after auction.

## No. 39.

## John Nowlan, Esq., M.L.A., to The Secretary for Lands.

Union Club, Sydney,

27 September, 1871.
Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, iu reply to mine of 25 th instant, informing me that the Church and School land, 950 acres, parish of Middlehope, county of Durbam, lately leased to me, could not be offered for sale in two lots, as the land had been already surveyed and was ready to be advertised.

I now have the honor to request that this block of land may be advertised in three lots, and will give my reasons for making such application more fully than I had time to do on the 25th.

I may first mention that this land has been in the occupation of my late father and mysself for a period of nearly fifty years ; that it is bounded by my own land on the west and north, and that on the east it gives access to the Paterson River, to my property. It is therefore of more value to me than it can be intrinsically to any one else. Had it been possible to purchase portions of the Church and School estate by appraisement, I should have been prepared to pay any appraised value which might have been placed upon this land, but knowing that it had only been litherto disposed of by public auction, I refrained from making any proposal for its purchase and was content to abide by the ussual mode of cutting up Crown lands, but when $I$ learned, as stated in my first letter, that it was determined to offer the 1,280 acres Church and School land, parish of Buttervick, in two lots for sale, which was of superior quality to the 950 acres, parish of Middehope, I at once applied to have that also put up under this uiser and better considered arrangement, and $I$ cannot, Sir, feel satisfied with the answer you have given to my request.

I would now beg to bring uuder your notice the following facte, viz., that the land on the west side of the Maitland and Paterson Road, in the Middlehope block, comprising 772 acres, is of inferior quality grazing land, without permanent water; that it would be more valuable put up in one lot than subdirided, as it
now is, into four, masmuch as the fencing of these narrow strips would cost a considerable proportion of the value of the land; and that so far from depreciating the bona fide price of the land it must be enhanced by being advertised in one lot. With regard to the land on the eastern side of the Paterson Road, the southern portion from Evans's boumdary on the south to the water rescrve on the north, about 76 acres, fronting the Paterson River, is also poor light grazing land, without any alluvial frontage, but is valuable to me as giving my own land access to the river ; the northern portion, extending from the road to water reserve on the south, to southern boundary of lot 4 on chart, on the north about 128 acres, is of similar character, except a small portion at the northern end, which is better grazing, has no permanent water upon it, and over its chief area has no natural capability for being artificially watered. This piece of land has been most ridiculously cut up into 8,9 , and 10 acre lots, by way of affording suitable homesteads for country tradesmon (who by the way always establish themselves in the villages). No one could make a living on the land, the very fencing of which would cost more than its ralue. This piece adjoins the farm of my neighbour, Mr. John Swan, who would be willing to pay an advance on its intrinsic value were it possible to purchase it privately. I also beg to draw your alttention to the mode in which the 2,000 acres Church and School land, parish of Wolfingbam, leased by Mr. Beresford Hudson, has been subdivided, which, except on its froutage, is not worth intrinsically 10 s. per acre. This block bas been elaborately subdivided into small lots, which, except on the river-frontage, caunot be made available by themselves for grazing purposes, contrasting unfavourably with the planizadopted in division of the 1,280 acres, parish of Butterwick, into two lots, which, from their contiguity to the properties of landholders in the locality,-Messrs. Reynolds, Arnold, \&c.,--is sure to realize its fair value.

I contend, Sir, that the Govermment have no right to speculate upon obtaining a fictitious price for land through the probable action of persons who may harbour vindictive feelings towards a neighbouring proprietor, to whom the land is of more value, from its situation, than it can be to any one else, and who, although willing to pay a full value for it, considers it a hardship to be placed in the position to be compelled to pay an exorbitant price by any oue who may owe him a grudge.

Trusting that you will give my application your favourable consideration,

> I have, de.,
> JOHN NOWLAN.

Inform Mr. Nowlan that I cannot recommend His Excellency the Governor to agree to his request, as the object in dividing the land for sale is to realize as much as possible for the Church and School estate. All the land which has been surveyed for sale has been divided with this object in view.-J.B.W., 28 September.

No. 40.
The Under Secretary for Lands to Joun Nowlan, Esq., M.L.A.
Department of Lands,
Sydney, 28 September, 1871.
Sir,
In reference to your letter of the 27 th instant, respecting the subdivision of the 950 acres of No. 89. Church and School lands in the parish of Middlehope, county of Durham, lately leased by you, and which you now desire having offered for sale in three blocks instead of two, as requested in your former communication, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has decided that he cannot recommend His Excellency the Governor to agree to your request, as the object in dividing the land for sale is to realize as much as possible for the Church and School estate.
2. I am also to add that all the land which has been surveyed for the Church and School estate for sale has been divided with this object in view.

I have, \&c.,<br>W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 41.
John Nowlan, Esq., M.L.A., to The Secretary for lianjs.
Union Club, Sydney,
29 September, 1871.
Sib,
I regret that I did not receive the letter written by your instructions, in reply to mine of 27 th No. 80. instant, in time to acknowledge its rcceipt yesterday within oftice hours.

I am informed that you cannot recommend His Excellency the Governor to agree to my request, that the 950 acres Church and School land, parish of Middlehope, should be advertised in three lots, the object in subdividing it into a number of lots being to realize as much as possible for the Church and School estate.

I am further informed, that all the land which has been surveyed for the Church and School estate, for sale, has been divided with this object in view.

In the first place, I regret that you cannot recommend His Excellency to agree to this land being advertised in three lots, after receipt of my letter of 27 th instant, but without that powerful aid I feel it No. 38. my duty to bring the matter under the notice of His Excellency myself, and I have, therefore, the honor to request that you will do me the favour to withhold the advertisement of this land from to-day's Gazette, until the pleasure of His Excellency be known on this subject. This will not interfere with the date of sale, because there will be ample time between Wednesday's Gazette of 4th proximo, and the 30th of October, the date I am informed you have determined that these lands shall be sold.

With regard to the latier portion of your letter, informing me that all the Church and Schoollands surveyed for salc have been subdivided in such a way as to realize as much as possible for the estate, although I have no doubt that this was your intention, I would respectfully beg to assert that such has not been done with regard to the 950 acres, parish of Middlehope-1,280 acres, parish of Butterwick2,000 acres, parish of Wolfingham,--and I assert this from a personal knowledge of these lands, superior to
that of auy of your officials, who may or may not have inspected and reported on them. If the lands in Middlehope and Wolfingham have been properly subdivided then a great crror bas been committed in subdiriding the 1,280 acres in Butterwick, and if the mode of subdivision of the Butterwick land is most desirable for the interest of the estate, then a great blunder has been made in cutting up the lands in Middlehope and Wolfingham, according to present plans.

## I have, de., <br> JOHN NOWIAN.

Inform Mr. Nowlan that there is no necessity to withhold the adrertisement, as should His Excellency so instruct, it can be withdrawn.-J.B.W., 29 Sept.

No. 42.
Thee Undeil Secretaby for Laxus to John Nowlak, Eise., M.L.A. Department of Lands,

Sydney, 29 September, 1871.
Sir,
In refercnce to your letter of to-day, requesting that the 950 acres of Church and School land lately uoder lease to you may be withheld from sale until the matter has been referred to His Excellency the Governor, I am directed to inform you, that the Secretary for Tands docs not consider it necessary to withhold the advertisement, as should His Excellency so instruct it cau be withdrawn at any moment before the day of sale.

I have, \&e.
W. W. Stephen.

## No. 43.

Joun Nowlan, Esq, M.J.A., to The Secretary for Lands.
Union Club, Syduey,
30 September, 1871.
Sir,
After leaving my letter of yesterday morning at your oflice, I. learned accidentally that the advertisement for sale of Church and School lands in parishos of Middlehope, Wolfingham, aud Butterwick, which I had your assurance, on the 26th instaut, should not be published until the Gazette of Friday, the 29 th instant, in order that time should be given for the consideration of my proposal, that the 950 acres, Church and School estate, parish of Middlehope, should be advertised in two lots in accordance with the plan adopted in the subdivision of the 1,280 acres, parish of Butterwick, had already appeared in a Supplement to the Gazettc of Wednesday, 27th. On returning with this Supplement to the Department of Lands, to seek an explanation of this extraordinary proceeding, I was assured by Mr. Brownrigg that he was equally surprised with myself, and that he could not understand how such could be the casc, as, by your dircction, given in my presence, he had personally instructed the proper authorities at the Government Printing Office that the advertisement of these lands should be held over till the Gazettc of the 29th (Friday), aud that your signature had not been obtained, authorizing the advertisement at the time at which it professed to be, as for Wednesday, 27 th, Gazettc.

Now, Sir, it appears to me a monstrous anomaly, that the instructions of a Minister of the Crown, charged with the management of such an important Department as yours, given through the proper officer, should be set aside by some other authority within the Department, the Minister being made to appear to authorize a certain course which he deliberately and most distinctly ordered should not be taken.

I have the honor to request, Sir, that you will investigate this matter, involving as it does an apparent breach of faith on your part with me. I have not now time to address you on the subject of your final decision with regard to my application made in my letter of 2Sth instant, and delivered to me vivá voce, after your interview with His Excellency jesterday afternoon, but I hope to have the honor of doing so as early as possible.

Thave, de.,
JOHN NOWLAN.
Upon inquiry at the Government Printer's, as requested by the Honorable the Minister for Lauds, I find that the adrertisement of the Church and School lands under reference was not issucd to the public until Friday, the 29th instant, although, to save time, they were in type the Thursday previous.-W.C.E., 2/10/71.

Inform Mr. Nowlan that the advertisement alluded to was not published till Friday, 29th ultimo.J.B.W., 3 Oct.

No. 44.
The Under Secrmatary for Latios to Captain Duny.
Department of Lands,
Sydney, 9 October, 1871.
Sim,
The Church and School land situated at Butterwiek, applied for by you, will be offered for sule by auction, on the 30th iustant, at the Crown Land Sales Office, Maitland.

I am, \&c.
J. L. KING.
(For the Under Sucretary.)

No. 45.
The Under Secretary for Lands to Me. F. Retiolins.
Department of Lands, Sydney, 9 October, 1871.
Sir,
The Church and School land situated at Butterwick, applied for by you, will be offered for sale by auction, on the 30 th instant, at the Crown Land Sales Office, Maitland.

I am, \&c.,
J. L. KING,
(For the Under Secretary.)
No. 46.
The Under Secretary for Lands to John Nowlan, Esq., ML.A.
Department of Lands,
Sydney, 12 October, 1871.
Sir,
In reference to your letter of the 30 th ultimo, complaining that the adrertisement of the No. 43. Church and School lands, in the parishes of Middlehope, Wolfingham, and Butterwick, have appeared in a Supplement to the Gazette of Wedsesday, 27 th September last, instead of appearing in the Gazette of the following Friday, as requested by you, I am directed to inform you that the advertisement in question was not published until Friday, the 29 th ultimo.
I. have, de.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 47.
Mr. G. Townshend, Sinot, to Ihte Colonlat Secremary.
Trevallyu, Gresford, 23 October, 1871.
Sin,
Great dissatisfaction is felt in these parts at the way that the Church and School lands in the parishes of Middlehope and Butterwick are laid out, and advertised for sale at Maitland on the 30th of this month, patting it out of the jower of many persons who are desirous of obtaining small farms to get them, in which form the said land would bring much more than as now apportioned out. It is rumoured that some secret and undue influence bas been used to get them so allotted.
$\qquad$
G. TOWNSHEND, SENOR.

The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 26 October, 1871,--II.H.
No action can be takeu on this letter; as it was only received by me the day after the sale. May be put away.-C.B.B., 6 November, 1871.

Approved.-J.B.W., 29 December.
No. 48.

Colonial Secretary's Oflice, Sydney, 26 October, 1871.
Scr,
1 am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd No.47. instant, complaining of the manner in which the Church and School lands in the parishes of Middlehope and Butterwick are laid out, and advertised for sale on the 30th of this month, and to inform you that your communication has been brought under the notice of the Sccretary for Lauds.

I have, \&c.,
HENRI HALLORAN.

> No. 49.
> Police Superintendent Moursset to 'Ihe Livspector General, of Pohice.
> Police Department, Superintendent's Office,
> $\quad$ East Maitland Station, 80 October, 1871.

Sra,
I have the honor to report that it only came under my notice this morning that two lots of land, marked $A$ and B in the attached tracing,* and described in the accompanying Government Gazette, * Soparate were for sale this day at Maitland. They would be very desirable for a police barrack, and through Appendix $k$. Sir James Martin were withdrawn from auction for that purpose, and to enable me to request; that you will be good cnough to communicate with the Lands Department with the view of having them so reserved.

I have, \&e.,
E. V. MORRISSEIL,

Superintendent.
As this matter will admit of no delay, and the Honorible the Attorney General has aheady communicated with the Honorable the Minister for Lands on the subject, I beg to send the papers to him direct, with a request that he will sanction the appropriation for police purposes of the lots marked Enclosod in A and $B$ in the accompanying plan; or if both cannot be allowed then the lot $B$ would be the best.- above loter. J. M‘Lerme, I.G.P.
B.C., Under Secretary for Lands, 1 November, 1871.

Submitted. The Surreyor General should perhaps report in the first instance--5 November.
[Enclosure to No. 49.]

## SALE at the police office, Maithand,

On Monday, the 30th day of October, 1871.
COUNTRY LOTS.


These being Church and School lands are not open to selection after auction.
No. 50.
Police Superintendent Morrisset to The Atmorney Gentral.
Police Department,
Superintendent's Office, N.E. District, East Maitland, 30 October, 1871.
STr,
I have the hobor to state that I only yesterday becume acquainted with the fact that some public land, situated on the Paterson, was to be offered for sale to-day by public auction.

Some of the land would be most suitable for a police paddock, the want of which has long been felt in Maitland; and as there is not sufficient time to communicate with the Honorable the Minister for Lands on the subject, I shall feel very much obliged if you will hare the goodness to cause a portion of the land (the blocks marked on the chart A and B) to be withdrawn from sale until the IIonorable the Minister for Lands can be conferred with.

I trust the urgency of the case will be considered a sufficient excuse for thus addressing you instead of bringing the matter under notice through the Inspector General of Police, to whom I have to-day written.

I have, \&c.,
E. V. MORRISSET,

Superintendent of Police.
Honorable Secretary for Lands.-J.M., Attorney General, 7 Nor., 1871.
The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 10 Nov., /71.-W.E.P.
No. 51.
Mr. Licensed Surveyor Verge to Tee Surveyor General.
Largs, 31 October, 1871.
Sir,
I have the honor to report, in compliance with your memo. of the 13th September, that the amount of land claimed and occupied by Mr. Arnold comprises an area of $17 \frac{1}{4}$ acres. The amount of land held by Mr. Dunn has an area of $1,202 \frac{3}{4}$ acres.

I have, \&c.,
W.S. VERGE, L.-S.

It is recommended that Captain Dumn be requested to pay into the Treasury the sum of £23 Os. $2 \frac{2}{3}$ d., boing the amount of rent due for the lease of 1,2023 acres of Church and School land in the parish of Butterwick, county Durham, from the 12th July, 1871, to the 29th October, 1871, and that Mir. Arnold be also requested to pay the sum of six shillings and ten pence half-penny, being the amount of rent due for the lease of $17 \frac{1}{4}$ acres in the same locality for the same period.-R. D. Frizaerald (for Surveyor General), 28 November, 1871.

## No. 52.

## Mr. If. Reyvolds to The Secretary for Lands.

Tocal, Paterson, 31 October, 1871.
Sir,
I have the honor to request that you will inform me, on what grounds the portions of Church and School lauds, lot 1 A, 81a. 1r. Op., and lot 2 B, 83a. 2r., adjoining this estate, parish of Middlehope, county Durham, were withdrawn from sale at the last moment, and without any notice being previously given?

I also take this opportunity of requesting that you will lease to me these lots until they are again put up for sale.

The result of yesterday's land sale proves the absurdity of the manner in which the 1,280 acres, Church and School lands, parish of Butterwick, was divided, and which prevented my being able to purchase land of consequence to my late father's property adjoining,-the large block of 800 acres only realizing $£ 1$ per acre.

I have, \&c.,
F. REYNOLDS.

Inform Mr. Reynolds that they were withdrawn on public grounds, and that they cannot at present, at least, be leased.-J.B.W., 4 Nov.

No. 53.
Mr. Licensed Suryeyor Vrige to The Suryeyor General.
Largs, 31 October, 1871.
Sir,
I have the honor, in accordance with your instructions of the 8th August, to forward, under mentruction by b.c. separate cover, a plan of seven portions of land measured for sale, part of the Church and School estate, seprate Appendis Butterwick.
2. This land is more suitable for grazing than agricultural purposes, for what arable land there is is subjected to inundation, and as the land lies very low the water cannot be discharged into the Paterson River unless at low tide, and being also the watershed of the numerous gullies, \&c., in the ncighbourhood, it is very rarely dry.
3. A road has been measured and marked through these portions from the Woodville and Paterson to the Hinton aud Paterson Roads, boing an old road known as Burdie's track, and leading to Scaham; but as the latter would not give access to the inprovements on portiou No. 9 , except in very dry seasons, I find it necessary to reserve another road, 50 links wide, through portion No. 8 , and along its western boundary. I have also marked a road from the eastern boundary of No. 9 to its northern boundary, being the road from Iinton to the Paterson, and one from the south-west corner of the 5 acres measured from the Iona School to the northern boundary of portion No. 3, being the road from Woodville to the Paterson.

In measuring the latter roads I have adopted the centre of the existing track as the centre of my road aurvey, and although it cuts off a portion of the south-east corner of Lee's 84 acres, as will be seen by reference to the plan, still this road has already been proclaimed and in use some time.
4. The bearings of the lines of the southern boundarics of portions 4, 5, and 6, are south-easterly, those of 7,8 , and 9 , north-easterly, but the present survey does not in any way depart from the recognized boundaries of the adjacent properties, with the exception of that at the sonth-east corner of portion No. 9 , where there is a slight difference in favour of the owner of the adjoining property. These side lines have been erected very many years, and the fenced lines of Brown's 61.5 acres are at right angles to each other, as will be seen on the plan. The only marked trees in existence, and which I carefully followed out, point out the lines as already traced.
5. The surreyor, who measured and cut up the south-western part of the V. R. of Butterwick, and which has since been sold, encroached upon the adjoining Church and School estate, and a portion of the latter has been disposed of as forming part of the Village of Butterwick. This will be better understood by referring to my plan.
6. There is permanent water in every portion.
7. The timber consists of gum, box, ironbark, apple, and oak, but is of littlo value.
8. The improvements on portions Nos. $3,4,5,6,7,8$, consist of fencing and a few wretched huts, and are merely of nominal value. Those in No. 9 I consider to be worth $£ 320$.
9. T. consider the value of portions $3,4,5,6,7,8$, to be each worth $£ 15$. per acre, and No. $9, £ 1$ per acre; the latter of less value, as a much greater area of it is under water; and also the land on its northern boundary is very poor.
10. I am very sorry to report that the instructions for the survey of lots 6 and 7 of the Church and School estate, Butterwick, were accidentally destroyed by a bush fire, which partially burnt my camp. I have, \&e.,
W. II. VERGE, L.-S.

It appears from this plan that the portions Nos. 1, 12, 13, 14, 19, measured by Mr. L. S. Mackay in 1856, and sold in 1857, embrace a long narrow strip of Church and School land, containing an aroa of nearly 4 acres, being 38 chains long by a meau depth of 1 chain; I have therefore passed the plan, subject to your approval.-T.H.L., 8/1/72.

No. 54.

## Mr. Johr MacPine to The Secrmtary for Lands.

Woodville, 6 November, 1871.
SIR,
Haring erected the improvements detailed belor, and which I estimate to be worth $£ 320$, I have the honor to apply that I may be permitted to purchase, without competition, under the provisions of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1.861," the Crown lands on which they stand, and which are described hereunder.

The improvements referred to are now in my possessiou.
I. have, \&c.,

JOHN MacPHIE,
Lessce of the land.
Wature of Improvements.
House, yard, barn, stable, coach-house, cow bales, and kitchen.
Description of Land.
County of Durham, parish of Butterwich, 320 acres.
This is an application for Church and School lands. Inform Mr. MacPhie that it cannot be purchased under the 8th clause, but must be sold at auction, and, his lease being up, will shortly be advertised for sale. He will receive due notice when it is to be offered.-W.W.S., 13 November.

No. 55.

Tge Inspector Grnhrat of Ponice to The Principal Unoer Secretary.<br>Police Department; Inspector General's Office,<br>Syduey, 16 November, 1871.

Sir,
With reference to two allotments of land, described in the margin, part of the Church and B. No. 2, 88e.2r.,
paterson. School estate, which have been withdrawn from sale as eligible and valuable as a police paddock, I have the honor to request that the appropriation for that purpose may be authorized, and should there be any difficulty in reserving the land for such a purpose, perhaps a lease might be granted at some small rental, as the land would be very raluable to this Department.

I hare, \&c.
TNO. McLTERIE,
Inspector Aeneral of Police.
The Under Secretary for Jands, B.C., 20 Nov.; 1871.-H.H.

No. 56.
Tite Under Secretary for Jiands to Mr. F. Rexnoids.
Department of Lands,
Sydney, 18 November, 1871.
Sir,
In reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, requesting to know why lots $A$ and $B$ of the sale of Church and School lands held at Maitland on the 30 th of last month were withdrawn from sale, I am directed to inform you that the land in question was withdrawn from sale on public grounds.
2. I am also to apprise you that your reguest to lense the lands cannot at present becomplied with.

I have, \&c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 57.

## Mr. G. Townshend, Sentor, to Tile Cohontay Secretaty.

Trevallyn, Gresford,
20 November, 1871.
Str,
I have to acknowledge the reccipt of your letter of the 26 th ultimo, informing me that you had sent my letter, addressed to you, containing remarks as to the way that the Church and School lands in the parishes of Middlehope and Butterwick were allotted, and to be sold on the 30th following, to the Minister for Lands, as the proper person to receive such a communication. When $I$ wrote my letter I was perfectly aware of that; but, knowing that letters lave been atopped from going to their proper destination, I thought that by sending you one of the same tenor and date I should make quite sure that the Government would be made fully aware, and in due time be able, if they thought fit, to alter the arrangement of the sale.

Now that the sale has taken place you must see, as do the public, that as the land in Butterwick was sold in two large blocks-one bringing $£ 2$ 13s. per acre, the other only $£ 1$ per acre (the upset price), both lots being of nearly equal quality-that the loss to the country is very likely about $£ 1,000$, possibly more, as the land in Middlehope (sold on the same day), on the opposite side of the river, of no better quality, brought up to $£ 5$ an acre. It was well known before the sale, and it has been proved by the result of it, that even forest land in that locality is much sought after, and, if fairly and properly apportioned out, will sell well for far more than the upset price. Nearly all of that sale proves that assertion.

Very genoral indignation is expressed at public property being so sacrificed, and the Government are much blamed for it. I heard a clergyman say that it was a most dishonest transaction. This is not the only thing done in the neighbourhood deserving of reprehension. I allude to grants by Government of $£ 95$ and $£ 240$, for repairing the crossing-places from Gresford to Lostock on the Paterson, and Eccleston on the Allyn Rivers. I wrote to the then Minister for Lands (Mr. Sutherland) before the money was granted, representing that the claims were not fair ones. I also wrote to the present Minister (sending him copies of my letters to his predecessor), but neither gave me any reply. Besides those grants, one of $£ 360$ has lately been given for a bridge over a creek close to the township of Paterson, and $£ 25$ per mile from Dunmore Bridge to the Paterson Punt ( 8 miles), as a road allowance, that being £200, and that to be spent in one year on a road equal to any English squire's drive. I do not see how so much money can be fairly spention it. I heard that a gontleman had suggested that trees should be planted on each side, which, if done by private means-not out of the public purse-would be well; and as I often travel that road I should like to cnjoy the beauty and shade of them.

## I have, \&ce.,

G. TOWNSHEND, SEmor.

This letter may go first to the Under Secretary for Limds, and afterwards to the Under Secretary for Works. Inform the writer.-Jour R., 1 December, 1871.

The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 2 December, 1871.-H.H.
Informed, 6th.
Submitted for the perusal of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, no action being now required on the part of the Surveyor General.-R. A. Fitzarbald (for Surveyor General), 20 December, 1871.

Approyed.-J.B.W., 29 Decembor.
No. 58.
The Pringapal Under Secretary to G. Townshend, Esq.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6 December, 1871.
Sur,
I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, drawing attention to the sale, on the 30th October last, of Church and Schools lands in the parishes of Middlehope and Butterwick, and to inform you that your communication has been brought under the notice of the Secretary for Lands and the Secretary for Public Works

I have, \&e.,
HENRY HALLORAN.
No. 59.
The Under Secretary for Laxds to The Inspector Geferal of Police.
Department of Lands, Sydney, 1.2 December, 1871.
Sir,
Referring to your blank-cover memorandum of the 1st ultimo, requesting that allotments $\sec \mathrm{Na}$. to A. and B of the Church and School estate, at the Paterson, advertised for sale at Maitland, on the 30th ultimo, may be appropriated for a police paddock, I am directed to inform you that as these portions are Church and School lands, the Minister for Lands has no power to reserve them for police purposes.

I have, \&e.
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 60.
The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. J. MacPife.
Department of Lands, Sydney, 12 December, 1871.
Sir,
Referring to your letter of the 6th ultimo, applying to purchase, in virtue of improvements, wo. 5 . 320 acres in the parish of Butterwick, in the county of Durham, I am directed to inform you that this land forms portion of the Church and School estate, and can only be sold at auction, and that your application camot therofore be entertained.
2. I am, however, to add, that as your lease has expired this land will shortly be advertised for sale, of which you will receive due notice.

I have, \&c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 61.

The Surveyon General to The Under Secretary for Lands.
The accompanying Schedule of Church and School estate in the parish of Butterwick, county of Durham, is submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, with a view of obtaining the sanction of His Excellency the Governor for the sale thereof.
P. F. ADAMS.

His Excellency the Governor, for approval.-J.B.W., 26 February, 1872.
A.ppd-B., 30 January, 1872.
[Enclosure to No. 61.]
SALE AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MAITLAND,
On Monday, the 11 th day of March, 1872 .
coustry lots.


These lands, being part of the Church and School Estate, are not open to selection after anction.

No. 62.
Tite Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. Joux MacPifee.
Department of Lands,
Syduey, 19 February, 1872.
Sin, The Church and School land situated at Maitland, applied for by you, will be offered for sale by auction on the Ilth proximo, at the Crown Lands Sales Office, Maitland.

I have, \&C.,
W. C. EDWARDS,
(For the Under Secretary.)
[Twelte plans.]

## SUBDIVISION of CHURCH and SCHOOL ESTATE,

PARISH of MIDDLEHOPE, COUNTY of DURHAM.
cis accomplany Leiter of énutuiction of? 71.3308 .

VILI_AGE RESERVE

TRACING OF 4 PORTIONS

## PARISH of MIDDLEHOPE, COUNTY OF DURHAM,

To accompany memo of Instructions.

(Sia 166)

Measured for Sale.

ת. P. Webber 2020 ac.

Sale at Mailland, on the $30^{\text {th }}$ October, 187, Lots A to W. Portions 1 to 23.


So. $160 \%$

## CHURCH RESERVES

in the parishes of
MIDDLEHOPE aND BUTTERWICK,
COUNTY of DURHAM.


(sig. 160)
tracing
PLAN OF 13 PORTIONS OF LANO

## PART OF THE CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATE,

 PARISH .. WOLFINGHAM, COUNTY of DURHAM.



Prunanited to the Inurrefor Geremel with nay Zetfer

(sum, is) J.B.Haughtom-l.A?
D.122. 2083.

## PARISH of BUTTERWICK, COUNTY of DURHAM

measured for sale. scale: 20 chains to ilinch.
Sale at Maitland, on the $30^{\text {th }}$ October; 187 I. Counury Lots KK and LL. Portions 1 and 2.

PARISH of BUTTERWICK, COUNTY of DURHAM.

shewing proposed subdivision of lot 6 , in PARISH of BUTTERWICK, COUNTY of DURHAM,
as suggested by MCLicensed Surveyor Verge.


CHURCH AND SCHOOL LAND,
PARISH of MIDDLEHOPE,
COUNTY OF DURHAM.


## PARISH OF BUTTERWICK, COUNTY OF DURHAM.



## CHURCH RESERVE of PATERSON'S PLAINS



## 1872.

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS. 



$$
\text { Ordered by the Legislative Asscmbly to be printed, } 3 \text { July, } 1872 .
$$

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 14th December, 1871, That there be laid upon the Table of this House (as a Supplementary Return to the Order made by this House on the 12th instant), -
"A Statement of the names of all the Purchasers at the Sale of the
" Church and School Lands referred to in the said Order, and held at the
"Police Office, Maitland, on the 30th day of October, 1871."
(Mir. Dodds.)

LIST of Purchasers at the Sale of the Chureh and School Lands held at the Polico Office, Matland, on the 30th October, 1871.

$228$

# TIMBER RESERVES. <br> oreport on-la charevce hiver metrot.) 

$$
\text { Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, } 26 \text { July, } 1872 .
$$

## W. Carron, Esq., to The Secrithary for Lasds.

Grafton, 28 December, 1871.

Str,
I have the honor, in accordance with your instructions of
numbered to report that on my arrival in Grafton I at once proceeded to consult with the local surveyor, and as soon as horses conld be procured, and other necessary arrangements made, in company with Mr. Surveyor Donaldson I first proceeded to examine three reserves already made, situated on the south side of the Clarence River, at distances varying from ten to thirty miles from Grafton in different directions, and to note the timber trees now growing on them. A list of the prevailing trees on each of these reserves is appended to this report.

1st. The reserve at Glen Ugie, situated about ten miles from Grafton, and consisting entirely of hardwood: The trees of spotted-gum, grey-gum, and iron-bark, are very fine, with tall straight trunks of various sizes, and every indication of furnishing a large supply of excellent timber when required. The trees of mahogany and forest-oak on some portions are exceptionally fine.

This reserve is situated in an excellent position, of easy access from South Grafton, and on undulating, barren, stony, ridges; hardly any of it at all fit for cultivation. It is surrounded by great quantities of good timber, from which a large supply may be obtained for a long time to come if cut under restrictions.

2nd. The reserve at the Coldstream : The timber here is, a great deal of it, very fine and like that at Glen Ugie; consists principally of hardwood, but containing a greater variety of valuable woods. The iron-bark, stringy-bark, spotted-gum, and forest-oaks are very fine and abundant, as well as water-gum and white tea-tree. It is well situated near the Coldstream, of easy access to situations where timber is likely to be required for various purposes. The soil consists of barren stony ridges and moist flats; is not at all likely to be required for agricultural purposes, there being abundance of land of a much better quality in the vicinity, with a quantity of excellent timber surrounding it,-enough to furnish a large supply for some years if it is not allowed to be destroyed by barking so extensively, as is practised in some places where ten trees are destroyed by taking a piece of bark from each, when one would have furnished the whole if it were felled.

3rd. The reserve at Chambigne Creek, which containe a great many valuable brush timbers, such as daphnandra micrantha, or light yellow wood, olea paniculata or marble-wood, Grevillea robusta, or silkyoak, and several other less known but equally useful woods, as well as a very large supply of iron-bark, spotted-gum, stringy-bark, and other hard woods on some portions of it.

This reserve is in a very good position, being centrically situated in a district where a large demand for timber is likely to arise as the population and traffic to the table-land of New England increase.

4th. An additional reserve on the range dividing the waters of the Urara and Nymboi Rivers, in close proximity to that at Chambigne Creek: It contains a good quantity of pine and small cedar, for which this reserve is chiefly recommended. The timber is no doubt of excellent quality, judging from the situation where it is growing. On this reserve are also large quantities of daphnandra, cryptocarya, and eugenia, with other varieties of bush timbers, as well as several species of Eucalyptus on other portions of it.

5 th. A small reserve of about sixty acres at the Pine Ridge, six or seven miles from North Grafton, containing a good many of the more valuable timber trees, which a few years ago were so plentiful in the vicinity of the town, and which are now all cleared away; this being the only spot where a reserve of these trees can be made within many miles of Grafton, and although the greater part of the larger timber trees has been cut out, there are a great many trees of various kinds which in the course of a few years will be valuable if allowed to stand, consisting of cedar, silky-oak, marble-wood, light yellow wood, and the finest trees within many miles of' Flindersia, Greavesii, or Bulboro, a tree which is always confined to small areas, and the timber, although it has not been much used, probably on account of its hardness, is very highly spoken of by those who have tried it.

Many valuable timber trees which a short time ago were so plentiful in and around Grafton aro now almost entirely cleared away; indeed, there are several species of which not a treois left in this neighbourhood, and some others, such as dysoxylon Fraseramum, rose-wood, harpullia pendula, tulip-wood, castannspermum australe, bean-tre, have only here and there a solitary representative left.
*235-

So completely have they disappeared in the course of a few years that cargoes of timber are now being brought from the Richmond River to supply the local saw-mille, which are working where the finest timber trees that could be desired of the same description were a short time ago so abundant, but which have been all burned off or destroyed in other ways.

I hope, however, in conjunction with Mr. Surveyor Donaldson, to be able to select some good reserves higher up the river, and will report further on those as soon as the situations are chosen.

I have, \&c.
W. CARRON.

## W. Carron, Erq., to The Under Secretary for Lands. <br> Botanic Gardens, Sydney, 2 A.pril, 1872.

Sir,
Referring to your letter of the 10th February last, respecting the numbers attached to the lists of timber trees contained in the reserves in the Clarence District, I have the honor to state that the 3, 4, 11. surveyors' numbers-three, four, and eleven, on these lists-have reference to the numbers of the reserves ${ }^{3} 1 a, 1^{6}$. gazetted on the 15 th of September, 1871 , folio 1565 ; ; umbers $11 a$ and 15 are provisional numbers on the surveyor's plan, as there are additional reserves not yet gazetted.

I beg further to add that in consequence of the flooded state of the country, and my being employed in the scrubs at some distance from the public roads, I did not receive your letter till a fem days before my departure for Sydney on the 31st ultimo.
I. bave, \&c.,
W. CARRON.
[Enclosures.]
(No. 1.)
Glen Uate Resebve.
(No. 3, Surveyor's Plan.)
The following is a list of the prevailing timber trees:-

| Eucalyptus saligna | or grey-gum |
| :---: | :---: |
| rostrata | , flooded.gum |
| maculata | , spotted-gum |
| siderophloia | \% iron-bark |
| crebra | , narrow-leafed iron-bark |
| amygdalina | \% stringy-bark |
| \% robusta | , mahogany or bangalay |
| Angophora subvelutina |  |
| Melaleuca styphelioides | prickly-leafed tea-tree |
| Tristania conferta | \# bastard-box |
| Acacia glaucescens decurrens | " bastard-myall <br> , green-wattle |
| Casuarina tenuissima | ", forest-oak. |

(No. 2.)
Condetream Reserve.
(No. 2, Surveyor's Plan.)
The following is a list of the prevailing timber trees:-

| Angophora subvelutina | or apple-tree |
| :---: | :---: |
| Eucalyptus maligna | , grey-gum |
| maculata | spotted.gu |
| siderophloia | \#, iron-bark |
| amygdalina | , stringy-bark |
| robusta | „ mahogany or bavgalay |
| rostrata | ,, flooded-gum |
| resinifera | \# red-gum |
| Melaleuca styphelioides | , prickly-leafell tea-tree |
| leucadendron | ", white tea-tree |
| Tristania conferta | ", bastard-box |
| suareolens | " swamp-mahogany |
| neriifolia | \% water-gum |
| Acacia Cunninghamii | ., bastard-myall |
| decurrens | , green-wattle |
| Casuarina tenuissima | $\because$ forest-oak |
| quadrivalvis | \%swamp-oak |
| Frenela columnaris | :, cypress-pine |
| Banksia integrifolis | ., honeysuckle |

(No. 3.)
Chambiane Creer Reservr.
(No. 11, Surveyor's Plan.)
The following is $a$ list of the prevailing timber trees :-

(No. 4.)
Additional Reserve at Chambigne Carer for Ping.
(No. 11a, Surveyor's Plan.
The following is a list of the prevailing timber trees :-
Araucaria Cunninghamii or Moreton Bay pine
Eugenia species

| Stenocarpus salignus | , beefwood |
| :--- | :--- |
| Daphnapdra micrantha |  |
| Cupania pseudorhus |  |

Cupania pseudorhus
Achras australis
Alphitonia excelsa
Bradleia australis
Bradleia australis
Cargillia pentamera "black-myrtle
Grevillea robusta
Cryptocarya glaucescens ","laurel or white-sycamore
Myrtus acmenoides ", hickory
Pithecolobium pruinosum
Eucalyptus saligna "grey-gum
" maculata " ppotted-gum
" amygdalina ", stringy-bark
" siderophloia "iron-bark
Tristania conferta ",bastard-box
Acacia glaucescens ", bastard-myall
Casuarina tenuissima „forest-oak
Cedrela Toona „red-cedar.
(No. 5.)
Pine Ridge Reserve.
The tollowing is a list of the prevailing timber trees:-

| Cedrela Toona | or red cedar |
| :---: | :---: |
| Grevillea robusta | ,, silky-oak |
| Olea paniculata | "marble-wood |
| Daphnandra micrantha | ", light yellow wood |
| Flindersia Greavesii | ", bulboro |
| Araucaria Cunninghamii | "Moreton Bay pine |
| Cargillia pentamera | ", black-myrtle |
| Dysoxylon Fraseranum | "rosewood |
| Myrtus acmenoides | , hickory |
| Rhus rhodanthema | "satin, or yellow-wood |
| Stenocarpus sinuatus | ", beefwood, or silky-oak |
| Trochocarpa laurina | ", brush-cherry |
| Acacia glaucescens | ,1bastard-myelll |
| Alphitonia excelsa | " red-ash |
| Eucalyptus siderophloia $\because$ resinifera | ", iron-bark <br> "red-gum, or leather-jacket. |
| Cupania semiglauca Nephelium leiocarpum |  |

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## 1872.

## Legislative Assembix.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MINERAL LEASES. <br> (APPLICATIONS FOR-BY MESSRS. CASEY, GOODENOUGH, SAUNDERS, AND OTHERS.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 July, 1872.

REIURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Logislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26 June, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, -
> " Copies of all applications, documents, minutes, and correspondence, relative "to the applications for Mineral Leases by Thomas Casey, Richard Casey, "Joseph Goodenough, Charles Saunders, John Tivingstone, W. H. John"stone, Tweedie and Weston, and Henry Manning."

(Mr. Greville.)

## SCHEDULE.

1. Telegram-Messrs. Casey and party to Minister for Lands, applying for mincral lease of 10 acres, situnted at the fall of the Buddawang Ranges. 5 Juue, 1872
2. Application-IIenry Manning, Esq., for lease of three portions of 40 acres each, for the purpose of working copper, and enclosing receipt for the sum of $£ 30.7$ Junc, 1872.
pagk.
and cuclosing receipt for the sum of £30. $7 \mathrm{June}, 1872$........................................................................
3. Under Secretary for Lauds to Casey and party, conveying authority to solect within 1.2 months, 40 acres, for working minerals other than gold. . 7 June, 1872
4. Casey and party to Minister for Lande, in reply to No. 3, describing the
5. Under Secretary for Lands to Henry Monning Esq Convering authority
6. Henry Manning, Deq., to Minister for Lands, in reply to No. 5, deseribing land selected. 7 June, 1872............... 3
7. Treasury receipt in favor Casey and party, for £10. 10 June, 1872
8. Henry Manning, Esq., to Minister for Lands, protenting against the alienution to Messrs. Casey and party of tho laid selected by them,一with minutes thereon. 10 June, 1872
9. Report on the caso,-with decision of the Minister for Lands thereon. 19 June, 1872
10. Under Secretary for Lands to Messra. Casey and Co., in reply to No. 1, informing them of Mr. Manning's protest, and deciding claim in faror of Mr. Manning. 29 J nuc, 1872
11. Under Secretary for Lands to Henry Manning, Esq., in reply to No. 8, and conveging decision of the Minister for Lands in his favor. 29 June, 1872

## MINERAL LEASES.



Sydney, 5 Tunc, 1875.
We, the undersiyned, hereby apply for a mincral lease of 40 acres , situated at the fall of the Buddawang Ranges from Braidwood, as per marked tree.
THOMAS CASEY.
RICHARRD CASEY.
JOSEPH GOODENOUGH.
CHARLES SAUNDERS.
JOHN IIVINGSSION.
WM. HRNRY JOHNSON.

- TWEEDIE.
- WESTON.

Moncy remitted by telegraph, $£ 10$; please reply if properly securcd.
No. 2.
Mr. Henry Manntiog to The Secretary for Lands.
Nelligen, 7 June, 1872.

Nelligen, 7 June, 1872.
I have the honor to enclose a reccipt for the sum of $£ 30$, which I have deposited in the Colonial Treasury as the first year's rent for three portions of 40 acres each, which I am desirous of leasing under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act; and I request that I may be favored with the necessary authority to enable me to select the area specified, for the purpose of working copper.

I have, \&c.,
HENRY MANNING.
[Enclosure in No. 2.]
New South Wares.
The Treasury, June 7, 1872.
Received from Henry Manning the aum of $£ 30$ stcrling, for deposit on application for authority to elect 1.20 acres in 3 blocks of 40 acres for mineral purposes.
W. NEWCOMBE, $£ 30$.

Pro Treasurcr.
No. 3.
The Under Secretary for Lands to Casey \& Party.
Department of Lands, Sydney, 7 June, 1872.
Sir,
In compliance with the request contained in your application of this date, I am instructed by acres from any available Crown Lands, for the purpose of working minerals other than gold, subject, of course, to all prior claims, and to all the conditions of the "Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861," and the regulations founded thereon.
2. If no unobjectionable selection be reported to this Department within twelve months from this date, the present authority will be considered obsolete, and the first year's rent, already paid by you, will be forfeited.

I have, \&c.,
LINDSAY G. THOMPSON, For the Under Secretary.

## No. 4.

Casey \& Pabty to Tite Secretary for Lands.

We have the honor to report to you that in pursuance of the authority conveyed to us in the , letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated this day, we have selected the portion of Crown Lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working eopper, \&c., viz.: - 40 acres, county of St. Vincent; parish of Murrengenberg, situated at the fall of the Buddawang Ranges, as per marked tree.

We have, \&c.,
THOMAS CASEY.
RICHARD CASEY.
JOSEPH GOODENOUGH.
CHARLES SAUNDERS
JOHN LIVINGSTONE.
WILLLAM HENRY JOHNSON.

- TWEEDTE.

Per Francis Sempilis, Agent.

- WESTON.

No. 5.
Tife Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. Henry Manning.
Department of Lands, Sydney, 7 Junc, 1872.
Sir,
In compliance with the request contained in your application of this date, I am instructed by No. 2
the Secretary for Lands to convey to you authority to select, within twelve months from this date, three Selection repor40 acres from any arailable Crown Lands, for the purpose of working minerals other than gold, subject, $8 / 6 / 72$. of course, to all prior claims, and to all the conditions of the "Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861," and the regulations founded thereon.
2. If no unobjectionable selection be reported to this Department within twelve months from this date, the present authority will be considered obsolete, and the first year's rent already paid by you will be forfeited.

I have, \&c.,
LINDSAY G. THOMPSON,
For the Under Secretary.

No. 6.
Mr. Henry Mannivg to The Secretary for Lands.
Nelligen, 7 June, 1872.
Srr,
I have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the anthority conveyed to me in the No. 5 .
letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated this day, I have selected the portion of Crown Lands here- Receevired $10 \cdot 15$, under described, for the purpose of working copper, riz. : 40 acres, county of St. Fincent, parish of Murrengenberg, situated at the fall of the Buddawang Mountain; commencing at a trec marked $X$, bounded on the north by a line west; on the west by a line south; on the south by a line east; and on the east by a line north to the point of commencement. This land will be pointed out to the local Surveyor.

I have, \&c.
HENRY MANNING.

No. 7.
Treasury Receipt.
New South Wales.
The Treasury, 10 June, 1872.
Recerfed from T. Casey, R. Casey, Goodenough, and others, the sum of $£ 10$ sterling, for deposit on application for authority to select 40 acres for mineral purposes in two 20 acre blocks.
W. NEWCOMBE,
£10.
Pro Treasurer.

## No. 8.

Mr. Menry Mannivg to The Secretary for Lands.
Sydney, Phœnix Wharf,
10 June, 1872.
SIr,
On the 7th instant I waited at the Lands Office to select mineral land adjoining the land claimed by certain prospectors, named J. Casey, R. Casey, J. Goodenough, C. Saunders, J. Livingstone, W. H. Johnson, Tweedie, and Weston, but found that their application was so informal that up to a late hour that application was held back, and thus the boundaries from which to start from were withheld from the public, and I thus failed to obtain cortain lands as sought for.
I. have since applied for the identical land, as claimed by prospectors abovenamed, and have delivered to your office the Treasury receipt for $£ 10$ to secure 40 acres, as comprised in my application; and I now beg to protest against the alienation of this land to anyone but myself, my application being the first legal one in your possession.

I have, \&c.,
HENRY MANNING.
Mr. Unwin ;-What do you know about this?-L.G.T., 10 June, 1872.
I. simply declined to receive any applications for the land described in Casey's telegram, pending some decision as to whether his selection should be dated from the receipt of his telegram; and I told the gentlemen present that they might describe from Casey if they liked, but that I considered Casey's selection was made.-J.S.U, 19 June, 1872.

## No. 9.

Refort on the Case, with decision of The Secretary for Lands thereon.
Department of Lands, Sydney, 19 June, 1872.

The matter of Mr. Manning's complaint is not apparent from his letter.
The facts of the case are as follows :-
On the 5th instant, Casey \& Co. sent a telegram to this Department, describing a portion of 40 acres at the Buddawang Ranges, Braidwood District, which they desired to select for mineral purposes, and on the same date they transmitted a tolegraph money-order for £10 in payment for the first year's rent.

Through some mischance this money-order was not paid into the Treasury until the 10th instant, but as the Government were all the meantime in possession of the money it was thought that the mere omission to lodge it in the Treasury ought not to prejudice Casey \& Co.'s claim to the lease of the land; so their selection was accepted as made at 3.50 p.m. on the 7 th instant.

Mr. Manning's selection of the same land, duly made, was received at $10.15 \mathrm{n} . \mathrm{m}$. on the Sth instant, and he claims that it should take precedence of Casey \& Co.'s, on the ground that it was the first legal one lodged,--the illegality of Casey \& Co.'s consisting in the fact that the deposit of $£ 10$, though actually in the hands of the Government, had not at the time been lodged in the Treasury.

Casey \& Company not having complied with the 60th section of Regulations, under the Crown Lands Occupation Act, and Mr. H. Manning having complied, he is entitled to prior right of selection.J.S.F., 21 June, 1872.

No. 10.
The Under Secretart for Laxds to Casey \& Party.
Department of Lands,
Sydney, 29 June, 1872.

## Gentiemen,

Referring to your telegram of the 5th instant, applying for a lease, for mincral purposes, of 40 acres at the Buddawang Ranges, near Braidwood, I am directed to inform you, that Mr. Henry Manning has protested against your application being entertained, on the ground that it was not legally made, and that it describes land which he duly selected on the 8th instant.
2. I am to add, that the Minister for Lands has, after consideration of the matter, decided that through your failure to comply with the 60th section of the Crown Lands Occupation Act, Mr. Manning is entitled to prior right of selection.

I have, \&c.
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 11.
The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. Henry Manning.
Department of Lands, Sydney, 29 June, 1872.
Sir,
Referring to your letter of the 10 th instant, in which you protest against the granting of a lease for mining purposes to Messrs. Casey \& Company of 40 acres at tho Buddarang Ranges, near Braidwood, on the ground that your application for the same land was the first legal one lodged in this Department, I am directed to inform you, that the Honorable the Minister for Lands has decided, that as Casey \& Company did not comply with the 60th section of the Regulations under the Crown Lands Occupation Act, you are entitled to prior right of selection.

I have, \&c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

# MINERAL LEASE SURVEYS. 

(REPORT FROM SURVEYOR GENERAL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 June, 1872.

Wins the Surveyor General please to furnish a report on the number of Surveyors employed in the measurement of mineral leases,-and what progress is being made in the surveys?-J.S.F., 24/6/72.

Report herewith.-P.E.A., 25 June.

## The Surveyor General to The Under Segretary for Lands. <br> Mineral Lease Surveys, New England.

The undersigned Surveyors and Licensed Surveyors are employed under Mr. District Survegor Greaves. in the measurement of Mineral Leases in the New England District, viz. :-

| A. Dewhurst | Staff Surveyor. | R. L. Murray. | Licensed Surveyor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H. V. Evans |  | E. Sanderson | do. |
| W. N. Digby | Licensed Surveyor. | B. C. Garland | do. |
| W. H. Readett |  | W. A. Shoobert | do. |
| J. M. Simpson | do. | T. H. Goodwin | do. |
| W. Drummond | do. | H. Hosie......... | do. |
| W. Christie | do. | A. Francis | do. |
| H. C. Allport |  | R. H. Mathews | do. |

Messrs. Simpson, Drummond, and Dewhurat, having other work on hand, are only partially employed on mineral leases.

Employment has been offered to Messrs. Chamberlain, Clements, Cooper, Sharp, Cook, Dangar, Davis, and some others, but only the two first named have responded, making a total of sixteen efficient surveyors beyond the ordinary requirements of the district, the work having heretofore been carried out by Messrs. Digby, Drummond, and Simpson only.

The services of an officer as clerk and drafteman have also been afforded Mr. Greaves, to assist in office-work.

Herewith are forwarded two of Mr. Greaves' progress reports.
I have reason to be satisfied with the progress that is being mado up to the present; but if rain sets in I fear that the surveys will fall behind, and the demand continue to increase, as the result of a few weeks' washing will probably add to the already existing anxiety to select.

The quection of additional assistance in the drafting branch has already been brought under the notice of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, and authority given to employ temporary assistance when the rush of work comes in from the surveyors; and the only question remaining undecided is where to find room for them to work, the building and branch office being already full.
P. F. ADAMS.
B.C., 25 June, 1872.

## - Mr. District Survexor Greaves to The Surfeyor General.

District Survey Office, Armidale, 9 June, 1872.

## SIR,

I have the honor to report, for your information, on the general state of the surveys of the mining leases at the several stannaries in this district.
2. Oban, being the oldest stannary where leases are still being applied for, I shall mention it first in this report. Mr. Licensed Surveyor Christie has been instructed to carry out all surveys in this locality, which embraces the Mitchell River and tributaries, the Henry River, and that portion of the
eastern fall of the table-land between Shamon Vale and Mount Mitchell. Mr. Christie has not been many weeks in this district, but has already surveyed a good many leases in the neighbourhood of the Henry River, where his services were most required, and will work his way to Oban proper, and the lower: part of the Mitchell or Sara River. I am in hopes that Mr. Christie will be able to keep the work under without the assistance of another surveyor.
3. A.t Cope's Creek I have employed, in the survey of leases, Mr. Surveyor Evans and Licensed Surveyors Murray and Allport. Mr. Licensed Surveyor Sharpe has received instructions to proceed there also, and will be employed in the lower portion of the tin-bearing locality where leasos bave been lately taken up. These gentlemen will then be stationed at convenient distances apart, and ready to attend to auy urgent instructions I may require.
4. Already a great deal of work has been performed at Cope's Creek and neighbourhood, and the plans are being prepared for trausmission. I hope in a day or two to send in a large number of leases to be finally approved and dealt with. Mr. Evans has been very constant in his work, and since their appointment has received good help from both Mr. Murray and Mr. Allport. I am glad to be able to report that there are no arrears here, and, with Mr. Sharpe's assistance, I hope to be able to keep the work well under, although large areas are being daily applied for.

At Middle Creek, about 5 milcs from Cone's Creek, I have stationed Mr. Licensed Surveyor Garland; he will be able to carry out the rest of the surveys on that creek withont assistance, Mr. Licensed Surreyor Simpson haring done a deal of work there. I have been obliged to let Mr. Simpson go to another portion of the district where he had other urgeut work to perform; but his services will not be altogether lost in the survey of mineral leases.

5 . Mr. Licensed Surveyor Goodwin was the first surveyor sent to the Glen after I. had made a survey of the first leases applied for; this gentleman has been employed in the Valley on the most urgent work, and has made very great progress. Mr. Shoobert, whose short illuess threatened to cause delay, induced me to ask you to send Mr. Surveyor Dewhurst in his stead. Mr. Dewhurst has been so employed, and has assisted greatly in pulling up the arrears that threatened to accumulate. Mr. Shoobert having entirely recovered, is being employed at Tent Hill, about 6 miles from Wollington Vale, and will work towards Strathbogie. The surveys are pretty well in hand at the Glen and Tent Hill, and auy urgent work is soon overtaken.

So soon as I can obtain the services of such surveyors as are required, I purpose locating another at Tent Hill.
6. At Maryland, Licensed Surveyors Digby and Drummond hare performed a deal of work on Ruby Creek and other tributaries of the Clarence, and have hitherto been quite able for the demand upon them. Some plans from each of these gentlemen are being sent in.

The state of the surveys at Margland I consider very satisfactory. Mr. Drummond for a short time, in order to complete sorne urgent work near Tenterfield and Brassington Creek, will leave the field where he now is, but will return in the course of a few weeks.
7. I now come to the Mole and tributaries of the Dumaresq, which is the latest field discovered. I am sorry to report that notwithstanding the number of surreyors whom you have directed me to offer employnent to, I have not yet succeeded in being able to get oue to go to either of these places; but I hope in a few days to be able to send Mr. Mathews, who has completed the surveying of some leases in the district ncar Bendemere. I shall require four surverors, so soon as they can be induced to come, for the Mole and table-laud between the Glen and Dumaresq River, and I think there is every probability of getting as many as I require in the course of a week or two.
8. Mr. Francis, whom I had directed to the heads of the Severn and Bald Nob Creek, near Glen Innes, has arrived at Grafton, and being unable to get carriage from there has been detained some weeks. I hope, however, to hear that he has commenced work.

9 . I have but recently returned from Maryland, the Glen, and Mole, where I have been employed pegging out leases where there threatened to be disputes. Thave one of these to submit to you, in which you have asked for my report, on representations made to you before my visit.
10. During my stay at Maryland I. observed three men stealing tin from surveycd leases on Herding Yard Creek; they however left when I ordered them off, and did not again appear during my visit; but I have to day been informed that they had returned, and threatened violence to the manager of the Company, on whose ground they were "fossicking", when ordered off. I immediatoly placed myself in communication with you on the subject of "fossicking", on leased lands; and I would suggest, as a remedy, that some police protection be extended to Maryland ; and I think it would be desirable to give the like protection to Oban, the Glen, and Cope's Creek, at all of which places there is a rapidly increasing population.
11. I visited Stanthorpe, and saw Mr. Gregory, the Commissioner in charge of the Quennsland stamaries, respecting the surreys that would be required in satisfaction of the claims on the border. We had a pleasant couversation over the matter, and agreed that the surveyors employed should have notes of each others survers, and that the boumdary, as at present marked, should act as a base to work upon.
12. Mr. Blake, the draftsman, whom you hare appointed to assist me in my office, has arrived and commenced his duties.
13. In a few days I purpose preparing a report on the character of the several stannaries, with an opinion of the richness of each.

Thave, \&c.,
W. A. B. GREAVES, D.S.

Mr. District Surveyon Greates to Tire Surteyor Generati.
District Survey Office,
Armidale, 17 May, $18 \% 2$.

I have had in view for some time the importance of frequent communications with you respecting the management of surveys of the several tin mines, and the progress made ly the surveyors emplo yed in measuring leases, but my attention has been so much called to active duty in the field that I hare been unable to attend to my own desire in this jatter.
2. Since the date of my previous report: a good deal of land has been taken up for tin and copper mining (principally tin), extending over very large portions of country east and west of the main north road botween Glen Imes and Tenterfield. The following are the names of the localities :-

Bald Nob Creek, near Glen Jnnes;
Hogg's Creek and Scyern Rirer, near Dundee ;
The Glen, and Tent Hill, near Wellington Vale ;
Grampian Hills, near Strathbogie ;
Table-land Ranges between Glen Creek and the Mole River ;
On the Mole :
On Reedy Creek, a tributary of the Dumaresq Boundary Ranges, north of Tenterfield Creek, at Bassington Creek, Bolivia;
At Boorolong, near Armidale; and
Hall's and Orrabar Creeks, near Manilla.
3. Of the several stamaries named, rich lodes or veins have been found at Hogg's Creek, The Glen, Tont Hill, Grampiau Hills, and Table Ranges, and of the older stannaries, at the MacIntyre River, Cope's Creek, and Oban, besides very rich deposits of alluvial or stream tin at all the tin-bearing localities named.
4. Nine surveyors are at present engaged in the measurement of mineral leases, as follows :- Mr . Evans and Licensed Surveyors Allport and Murray, at Cope's Creek; Mr. Dewhurst and Licensed Surveyor Goodwin, at the Glen; Licensed Surveyors Drummond and Digby, at Maryland; Mr. Simpson, at Hogg's Creek; and Mr. Matthews, at Hall's Creek. Mr. Licensed Surveyor Cook has not arrived, although instructed some time ago to proceed to Mitchell River and Oban; Mr. Licensed Surreyor Shoobert, instructed to the Glen, has been too ill to undertake any duty, but is now convalescent. These two officers have disappointed me very much, and caused considerable delays in the districts assigned to them. Licensed Surveyors Garland and Cbristio, whom I have just received your permission to employ, will proceed to Middle Creck, near Inverell, and to Strathbogie.
5. I have requested permission to employ two more surveyors, but havo not as yet received your favourable reply ; these I propose to send to the Mole and Table-land Ranges, while Mr. Digby, whom I hope soon to recall from Maryland, will proceed to Bolivia. I shall still want some one in Mr. Cook's place if that gentleman does not accept his appointment.
6. This may seem a large staff of surveyors to employ at one time, but I fecl convinced I can give each at least six months employment, and they will have plenty to do to keep the work under ; and it is very important that the leaseholders should be put in posscssion of their claims before the end of Septem. ber next, at which time they will be called upon to renew their leases; and by delays in surveying, nany may be called upon to pay rent who have no claims at all, by reason of their interests clashing with previous leases for the same land. I shall be glad to receive the names of two surveyors for the Mole and Table-land Rauges, and one in Mr. Cook's place, for the Mitchell River.
7. Plans of surveys of the Elamore and Newstead stannaries have been forwarded to you, and the chief portion of the surreys at Oban. The leases issued to the end of March have for the most part been measured, and considerable progress made with those of much later dates. My chief aim has been to get the leases marked on the ground as quickly as possible, leaving preparation of plans till an opportunity is afforded; whenever application has been made for copies of plans by the public, sketches have been supplied.
8. The anxiety of applicants for mineral leases is abated whenever I am cuabled to give information that they are the first applicants; and I have invariably found no urgent desire on the part of those whose leases aro not in dispute, for very urgent survey, and this induces me to again urge the early issue of instructions as a means of appeasing popular clamour.
9. It would be impossible to over-estimate the good that will result from this discovery of tin ; occupation will be found for thousands of persons in a most lucrative employment. Even at tho present moment labour is at a discount; shepherds and stockmen arc leaving their places to take up tin land, and I am doubtful if the Colony at the present time possesses half the labouring men that will be required to work these mines.
10. I am looking out for sites for Reserves for Villages wherever there is a likelihood of a future population.

I have, \&c.,
W. A. B. GREA YES.

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MINERAL LEASE SURVEYS. 

(REPORT FROM MR SURVBYOR GREATES-NORTHERN DISTRICT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 August, 1872.

## Mr. Disteict Subfeyor Greaves to The Surveyor General.

District Survey Office,<br>Armidale, 28 July, 1872.

Sir,
I do myself the honor to report, for your information, on the progress made in the surveying of mineral leases.
2. Since the date of my last report to you six additional surveyors have arrived in the district and been employed in the measurement of mineral lands in the localities where their services were the most urgently required; this makes eighteen-the number of surveyors employed exclusively in the surveys of mineral leases.
3. Of the six additional surveyors sent into the field, two have proceeded to the Table-land Rangeb, two to Cope's Creek, and one each to Wellingrove and Shannon Vale; so that at the different stannaries the surveyors are located thus :-At "Cope's Creek," Messrs. Evans, Murray, Garland, Allport, Clements, and Russell; at the "Glen"-Mesers. Chard, Chamberlow, and Mathews; at "Dundee"-Messrs. Simpson, Francis, and Sanderson; at "Oban"-Mr. Christie; and at "Maryland"-Messrs. Drummond and Digby.
4. Mr. Dewhurst and Mr. Readett have both been called away to perform other urgent work in this district; and their services have been lost in the measurement of leases.
5. I have been disappointed in not obtaining the services of Mr. Sharpe, who should have joined my staff two months ago ; and in Mr. Liddell, who has had ample time to report himself. I am, however, glad to be able to report to you that I consider very satisfactory progress has been made, and that I have done all that lay in my power to push on the surveyors. I am not aware of any complaints from any quarter of unnecessary delays; at the same time, I am alive to the fact that there is a desire to have every lease surveyed.
6. The recent regulations, making the measurement of all areas equal in proportion on the frontage to creeks and water-courses will have a very equitable and beneficial effect, and will considcrably reduce the labour and expenses connected with the mineral lease law, and bo likewise a great saving to the Revenue in the cost of surveys.

There is a prevailing opinion that a well-defined description will take priority of a vague one, if represented to the Minister, and I am sorry to find it gaining ground; hitherto, I have not had much difficulty, and have made every allowance for the scramble there has been for land, chiefly through the Telegraph Department and by agents. I trust it will receive no support.
7. I have already forwarded to you plans of leases on Cope's and Middle Creeks, The Glen, Tent Hill, Oban, and Table-land Ranges, and I hope now, that so much work has been done, that those surveyors who have done the most work will at once send on their plans.
8. Extensive as is the mineral land leased in the localities named in this and my previous reports, new discoveries have been made and leases applied for to work both tin and copper, but chiefly tin, at Furricabad, Shannon Vale, and Skeleton Creek, near Glen Innes; Guy Fawkes and Kangaroo Hilla, between Armidale and Grafton; Sandy Creek, near Booralong; at Ollera; at Bundarba, on Paradise Creek; and Gwydir River, near Beverly; and on Myall and Doonboy Crceks; at Winterbourne, near Walcha; and Swanbrook, near Inverell; so that I shall require still a considerable addition to the present staff of surveyors, and shall be glad if you can obtain the services of at least four, to whom I will guarantee at least six months' employment, as all the mineral land has by no means been yet applied for; and I anticipate considerable increases in the demand for other lands."
9. I had intended writing you a report on the character of the different mines, but my duties have not as yet allowed me to do so, although I am ansious you should possess the information I have acquired by my position; but I hope to devote my attention to it after I have visited Glen Innes, where I am about to proceed to arrange some disputes and give evidence in a case where several persons have been charged with stealing tin from surreyed leases.
10. The work of my office has considerably increased, and a large portion of my time is devoted to giving information to those who wait upon me ; and sometimes I am unable to attend to any other duty till after the office closes, and at times not even then. Mr. Blake (draftsman) is very kind in rendering me assistance, and I find him very accurate in his work; and I wish I could report as favourable of the other (clerical) assistance you have been good enough to allow me during the present press of work.

I have, \&c.,
M. A. B. GREAVES, D.-S.

## Iegislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(RETURN OF SELECTIONS FOR GOLD-MINING PURPOSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 May, 1872.

RETURN showing the quantity of Land selected in the different Gold Fields of the Colony, for the purpose of .working Gold Minerals, during the period from the 1.st May, 1871, to the 31st March, 1872.


RETURN showing the quantity of Land sclected in the Westorn Gold Fields, for the purpose of working Gold Minerals, during the period from 1st May, 1871, to the 31st March, 1872.

| Month. | No. of Leases. | Area selectod. |  | Annual Rental. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 187. |  | acres | yards | £ |
| May ................................................ | 31. | 131 | ...... | 512 |
| June ................................................ | 38 | 151. | $\ldots$ | 992 |
| July .... | 28 | 1.25 | $\ldots$ | 720 |
| August ...... | 26 | 92 | 100 | 316 |
| September .... October ...... | 37 | 157 | $\ldots$ | 334 |
| Novomber | 48 | 171 | ...... | 432 |
| December | 73 70 | 21.6 355 | *.... | 512 |
| 1872. | \% | 355 | . | 850 |
| January .................................................. | 142 | 723 |  |  |
| February ............................................ | 180 | 1,015 | 200 | 2,034 |
| March.... | 250 | 1,349 | ...... | 2,587 |
| Total.. | 903 | 4,485 | 300 | 10,735 |

RETURN showing the quantity of Land selected in the Southern Gold Fields, for the purpose of working Gold Minerals, during the period from 1st May, 1871, to the 31st March, 1872.

| Month. | No. of Leases. | Arca selected. |  | Annual Rental. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1871. |  | acres | yards | £ |
| May ................................................. | 8 | 29 | $\ldots .$. | 58 |
| June ... | 12 | 20 | ...... | 40 |
| July ................................................... | 4 | 8 | ...... | 16 |
| August | 13 | 21 | 000 | 52 |
| Scptember | 4 | 20 | ...... | 40 |
| October | 8 | 18 | ...... | 36 |
| Norember ............................................. | 7 | 17 |  | 34 |
| December 1872. | 12 | 35 | 1,100 | 92 |
| January ...... | 14 | 62 | 200 | 64 |
| Febriary .... | 11 | 83 | . | 83 |
| March.... | 8 | 74 | ...... | 74 |
| Total.................... | 101 | 387 | 1,800 | 589 |

RETURN showing the quantity of Land selected in the Northern Gold Fields, for the purpose of working Gold Minerals, during the period from 1st May, 1871, to the 31st March, 1872.

| Montlı. | No. of Lenses. |  |  | Ammal Rental. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1871. |  | acres | yards | $£$ |
| May ............................................... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| June .................................................... |  | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| July .................................................. | 1 | 3 | $\ldots .$. | 6 |
| August ............................................... | 1 | 5 | ..... | 10 |
| September .............................................. | . | . | - | ... |
| Oetober ................................................ | 2 | 8 | ...... | 16 |
| November ............................................. | 3 | 33 |  | 66 |
| December $18{ }^{2} 2$. | 4 | 16 | ...... | 32 |
| January ................................................ | 2 | 6 | :..... | 12 |
| February ............................................ | 6 | 20 | ...... | 40 |
| March................................................... | 5 | $44 \frac{1}{3}$ | ...... | 90 |
| Total................... | 24. | $135 \frac{1}{2}$ | ...... | 272 |

1872. 

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(RETURN OF SELECTIONS FOR MINERAL PURPOSES OTHER THAN COAL OR GOLD MINING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 May, 1872.

MEMORANDUM showing the quantity of Land selected for the purpose of working Minerals other than Coal or Gold, during the period from the 1st May, 1871, to 27th April, 1872.


Department of Lands,
Sydney, 27th April, 1872.

$$
246
$$

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# ALLEGED ENCROACHMENT ON MR. CLOSE'S PROPERTY, <br> WOLLOMBI. <br> (CORRISSPONDENCE, \&C) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 July, 1872.

# RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 7 December, 1871, That there be laid upon the Table of this <br> - House, - <br> "Copies of all Correspondence that may have taken place (together with " any plans in reference thereto) between E. C. Close, Esq., Wollombi, and "the Government, with regard to the alleged encroachment upon Mr. "Close's property, made by the Govermment Surveyor, Mr. Biden, in " altering the boundary-lines of that property, which have existed since "1825." 

(Mi. Lec.)

## SCHEDULE.

1. E. C. Close, Esq., to Secretary for Jands, complaining of encroachunent on his land, with Minutes thereon. 28 June,
2. Jicensed Survcyor Biden to Surveyor Gencral, transmitting plan of a portion of 40 acres as a conditional purchase, and instructions receired by him on II. Howard's application, enclosed. 3 July, 1871
3. Momo. of Survoyor Genemal, and roport of Mr. Licensed Surveyor Biden, in explanation of the plan. 25 July, 1871
4. E. O. Close, Fsq., to Minister for Lands (same subject), with Minutes. 26 July, 1871
5. E. O. Close, Essq., to Minister for Lauds (same subject), with Minutes. 26 July, 1871 .................................... thereon. 31 July, 1871
6. Under Sccretary for Lunds to Mr. Close, in reply to letter No. 1. 22 July, 1871
7. Mr. Close to Minister for Lauds, in auswer to letter No. 6.28 July, 1871
8. Same to snme, forwarding statement made by Mr. Hemry Jackson. 26 September, 1871
9. Memo. Surveyor General on tho subject of Mr. Close's communicntion. 2 October, 1871
10. Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. Close, in reply to No. 7. 31 October, 1871
11. Ditto to ditto in reply to No. 8. 16 November, $18 \div 1$
12. Mr. Close to Minister for Lands (same subject), with Minutes thereon. 25 November, 1871
13. District Surveyor Erans to Surveyor Cteneral, reporting ou complaint of Mr. Close, and forwarding plan prepared by him. 14 February, 1872
14. Mr. Close to Minister for Lands - Eame subject. 19 March, 1872

7
8
15. Memo. Surreyor General to Minister for Lands, recominending that Mrr. Cloee be allowed the option of receiving back the $£ 10$ deposited by him, or that that amount be retained by Government, and the boundary-line removed as struck by Mr. Evans. 26 March, 1872
16. Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. Close. 7 May, 1872.
17. Mr. Close to Secretary for Lands (in reply to No. 16), with Minutes. 18 May, 1872
18. Memo. of Survesor Gencral, with Minute of Minister for Lands thercon. 30 Mn , 1 S 72

9
19. Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. Close, in reply to No. 16. 3 July, 1872 ....................................................
20. Mr. Cloge to Secretary for Lands, in reply to No. 19. \& July, 1872 ...............................................................................

# ALLEGED ENCROACHMENT ON MR. CLOSE'S PROPERTY, WOLLOMBI. 

Nó. 1.
E. C. Close, Esq., to Thr Secretary for Lands.

Ellalong, 28 Junc, 1871.
Sir,
About three months ago I refenced the greater part of my north boundary of Josephson's 2,000 -acre grant at Quorobolong, and knowing well how much annoyance results from encroachments on Government land, and on the property of others, I gave my fencers positive instructions to keep their line within the marked trees, and inside the old fence. This Mr. Surveyor Biden was made aware of by them.

In measuring the free-selections of Thomas Howard about a fortnight ago, on the north boundary of the grant abovenamed, at the south and east corner of the said selection, he has thought fit to place the road between the selections and me, 36 links in on my property from the original marked trees, which stand plainly visible before him, within a foot of which my new fence now stands.

In acting thus I believe Mr. Licensed Surveyor Biden to be actuated by ill feeling towards me. There was no necessity for the act on his part, as there is plenty of Government land outside my marked trees and fence for a road equally as available for the purpose as that inside. This is not my first complaint I have made in your office against Mr. Biden. As surveyors have much power in their hands, which with the malicious may be exercised tyrannically, in order to put a stop to such practice I beg of you to have this measurement investigated and reported on immediately-first by the Land Agent of this district, in order that the marks on the trees may be fully recognized before any defacement can take place.

As the measurement of Mr. Biden now stands, my fences may be pulled down, as they have been before in this district, by any mischievous person, while my tenants and myself are left without a remedy.

I beg of you to make the inquiry I seek in this case (and I think it demands the fullest); and believing you will see justice done and injustice punished,

I have, \&c.,
E. C. CLOSE.

May be referred to the Surveyor General as to charges against Mr. Biden.-W. W. Steriere, B.C., 7 July, 1871.

Mr. Fitzgerald,-As to a previous complaint on the part of Mr. Close against Mr. Maitland for a supposed encroachment.-P.F.A.

The whole case-that of the road from Mulbring to Millfield-has long been settled, and the com. plaint was, I think, only verbal to the Surveyor General.-R.D.F., 17 July, 1871.

Mr. Maitland measured across this portion, and I want to compare the measurement with this com. plaint.-P.T.A., 19 July.

The plan is lost.-T.H.L., 21 July, 1871.
Referred to Mr. Biden, for report.-P.F.A., 22 July.

No. 2.
Mr. Licensed Surteyor Biden to Tiee Surfetor General.
Singleton, 3 July, 1871.
Sir,
I have the honor to transmit herewith plan* of a portion of 40 acres, No. xevi, parish of
A enclosed. the 13th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861," and measured and marked on the 15th June, 1871, under instructions quoted in the margin. $\dagger$

+ Instractions
B.C. 4 Feby., /il,
on application o
At time of survey applicant was resident, having effected improvements worth $£ 25$, by the erection Thomas Howard, of a house and partial clearing.
herewith

WM. D. BIDEN, Licensed Surveyor.

Memo.-To ask whether the fence is the boundary, or whether it is some few links inside the portion, as stated in a letter by Close.-24 July, 1871.
[Enclosure to No. 2.]
[Alienntion Act,
Section 13.]
C. P., No. $71 / 171$.

Land Agent's No. 3 of 1871.
Application by Thomas Howard for the Conditional Purchase, without competition, of 40 acres unimproved Crovon Land, under section 13 of the Lands Alienation Act of 1861 .
Rechived by me, with a deposit of tilo, this 19th day of January, 1871, at 11 o'clock.
J. M. BROOKS,

Agent for the sale of Orown Lands at Wollombi.

I sm desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the 13th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 40 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of d10, being a deposit at the rate of five shillings (5s.) per acre on the area for which I apply, and on which it is my intention to reside.

To the Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, Woliombi.


Allalong.
Description:-
County of Northumberland, parish of Quarrybylong, 40 acres, joining the northern boundary of Josephson's (now Close's) 2,000 acres, and near a farm rented from E. C. Close, Esq. (a portion of Josephson's 2,000 acres), by Androw Phillips, known as the Vineyard.

Mr. Biden, to measure, if unobjectionable.-E.T., for Sur. Genl., B.C., 4 Feb., 1871.
Received, 13 February, 1871.-W.D.B.
Report, 3 July, 18/1/62.-W.D.B.
No. 3.
Memorandum of Surveyor General, and Mr. Licensel Survexor Biden's report.
Charting Branch, 24 July, 1871.
Memorandum of subjects requiring explanation or completion in connection with the survey and plan of
No. 96 of 40 acres, parish Quarrybylong, county of Northumberland, transmitted by Mr. L.-S.
Biden, letter No. 7,162 of 3rd July, and on which Mr. Biden's report in explanation is requested.
Subject.

Mr. Biden will be good enough to say how he assured himself that the fence shown on the above plan is the boundary (as originally surveyed) of Charles Close's 2,000 acres.
Representations by letter have been made to the effect that the fence is some distance within the measurement, and if that is the case the road cannot be 1 chain wide, and the portion will also be deficient in area.
P.F.A., 25 July.

From the S.W. corner of Josephson's (now Close's) 2,000 acres to the N.W. corner, as fenced, I have carefully measured and find $79 \cdot 24$ chains.
From the N.W. corner, as fenced, I run a line due E., passing yery close to the original marked trees (a section line) put on arriving where Howard wished his land laid out. I put his S.W. corner in the existing fonce, because that gave the exact 76 links wanted in width, and should, as I think, satisfy fully any just claim as regards the 2,000 acres. The fence here follows the extreme northern limit of the belt of marked trees.
The southern boundary of the 2,000 acres runs, according to Mr. Close, somewhat S . of E.
The northern boundary cannot thercfore run $N$. of E . The north fonce is crooked, and is outside the section line.
My field notes are as follows:-


From N.E. corner of Green Mount 79.24 N. from peg to S. corner.
A.t the S.E. comer of No. 97, i.e., 40 chains farther on, the fence is ouly 37 links further north, and it afterwards returns to the southward. This crooked line is not the original line but has been marked at some more recent period.
W. D. BIDEN, Licensed Surveyor.

2 September, 1871.

Noted, 5 September, 1871.
The explanation given does not appear to be very clear. The line now shown as bearing E. $1^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. is shown on plan as due $E$, and also on the plan of the portions measured the fence has been omitted.

Mr. Biden will be good enough to send in a sketch (on a longer scale), showing the relative position of the fence, as now existing, and the southern boundary-line of the two portions (Nos. 96 and 97), together with a further explanation as to the matter of encroachment.-P. F. Adnans, 20 September.

Sketch appended, which will, I believe, explain fully.-W M. D. Biden, 30 September, 1871.
No. 4.

# No. 4. <br> E. C. Close, Espo, to The Secretary for Lands. 

Ellalong, 26 July, 1871.
My dear Sir,
I wrote you officially some time weeks, charging Mr. Licensed Surveyor Biden with making an encroachment for a road on my property of 36 links within my original marked tree line, Josephson's 2,000 acre grant, Quorobolong.

I must insist upon an inquiry being made into this casc, and if it be found that I have not strictly adhered to the original marked trees, where the aforesaid encroachment is made, and to the line of fence of my predecessors, which for about fifty years has been in existence, I an willing to defray the whole cost of the inquiry; but if, on the other hand, it be found that Mr. Biden has iguored the old marks (plainly visible) and has substituted a new line to suit his own purposes, let the survey be altered, and Mr. Biden saddled with the cost of the inquiry. This is but fair. From my knowledge of Mr. Biden I. am aware that his course must be checked. I can assure you that I had quite anticipated his line of conduct months ago, and was therefore prepared for it, and I fully intend to see this affair well sifted.

If the original marks are to be ignored at will of any malicious person the Government may cmploy there can be no longer any security to property, and the anomaly will be, that the Government which ought to protect property should employ persons capable of altering at will its original land-marks and render its very ownership an annoyance and bugbear to the possessor.

If you please I will write you officially, stating my willingness to pay for the inquiry I seek if my line of fencing is not in accordance with the original marks. I however trust you will grant the inquiry, for I am satisfied that the sudden checking of the course of conduct of which I have complained will be attended with good results.

I remain, \&ce.,
E. C. CLOSE.

Mr. Fitzgerald.-J.B.W., 29 July.
Mr. Close appears to be under an impression that the (Government must abide by crooked lines. I think not. A straight one is implied in the deed, and notwithstanding the old survey may have been erroncously marked on the ground, it appears to me that Mr. Close must abide by the straight line. However, if he questions the surveyor's determination of that line, and is willing to bear the expense of testing it if Mr. Biden is correct, I see no objection. The question is submitted.-P. I. Adays, 12 September.

Approved.-J.B.W., 12 September.

## No. 5.

Mr. Licensed Sinveyor Biden to The Surveyor Gieneral.
Mangrove,
Singleton, 31 July, 1871.
Sur,

No. 6.
The Under Secmetary for Lands to E. C. Ciose, Esq.
Department of Lands,
Sydney, 22 August, 1871.
Sir, Biden, in measuring Thomas Howard's selections on the north boundary of Josephson's 2,000 acres grant
at Quorobolong, placed the road betweon those selections and your property 36 links in on the latter, from the original marked trees, I am directed to inform you that, after inquiry into the matter, it is considered that you are in error, and that there is not sufficient reason to justify the Government in incurring the expense of a re-survey of the above-mentioned grant, which appears to be the only way of proving to you that you are mistaken, or removing any doubt in the matter.
2. I am, however, to state, that if you are willing to deposit the cost of such re-survey thero will bo no objection to another surveyor being employed, and if it should be found that the facts are as alleged by you the money will be refunded.

I have, \&ce,<br>W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 7.

12. C. Close, Esq., to The Sechetarj for Lands.

Morpeth, 2 s August, 1871.
Stis,
I am in receipt of a letter of 22 nd instant from your department.
In looking into the papers connected with Joscphson's 2,000 acres grant; at Quorobolong, I find that this property has been in possession of my predecessors and myself sineo 1825, and that the deed was issued in 1834, the property having passed from Thurlow to Joscophson, and from Josephson to Wiseman, and from Wiseman to Palner, I believe before the last-mentioned date. The fonces I am aware were not new of all the lines in 1834.

That there has always been a question as regards the true position of the pin of the south and cast coruer of this grant I will not deny, but as the Goverument have adopted the only tree bearing the requisite original surveyor's marks, the question as to the identity of the tree is settled. If the Government takes for granted a tree in in disputed position and adopts it, how much the more should they be bound to adopt a line of trees and a fence in accordanco therewith, which has always been in an undisputed position, and never before questioned?

No doubt it is the duty of the Government to protect its officers, but had I not good grounds for the charge I have mado against Mr. Biden I should not have brought it; : ind if the Government will not respect a line so long established and abide by it, I propose that Mr. G. B. White, the surveyor who originally surveyed the grant, be requested to examine and report upon the position of my fence, and the correctness of Mr. Biden's survey. If his line, at the point 1 complain of (south-east corner of Howard's velection), is nearer the original marks than my fence, 1 am content to pay Mr. White's expenses, but if it be found that his survey is assisted by ill will, and not in accordance with the marked trecs, then let him pay the expenses.

If, in thicse days of sapping and ring barking, the old fences and undisputed boundaries are not to be considered, no man is safe in re-fencing his lines, and I repeat I was urgent with the men who refenced my property that they should keep within the marked tree line, and Mr. Biden was made aware of the fact.

You would obligo by letting me know the amount of deposit required, and I will forward my cheque.
I have, dic.,
E. C. CLOSE.

No. 8.
E. C. Cjose, Esq., to The Secretany for Lands.

Ellalong, 26 September, 1871.
Sirn,
I beg to forward you a statement made by Henry Jackson, one of the fencers who put up the Enclosed. line of fencing whereon my complaint against Mr. Licensed Surreyor Biden is founded, and I beg fo you to take it into careful consideration.

My father, his employer, was not a man to eneroach on Government or other lands, or to pay his soryants for so doing.

I an aware that the Government considers it a duty to protect its servants, but its protection should be moderated. In this case I caunot, on cither private or public grounds, put up with manifest injustice, and if a careful consideration is not given to my charge I must tale, at whatever cost, such courso as shall gain me redress, and punish the offender eisewhere, if possible.

I am aware Mr. Biden bas made written charges against me to Government of having taken more land in Quorobolong than I have a right to. I can only reply that I meroly hold such laud as my prede. cessors held within plainly marked surreyor's lines, and land I have been iustructed by the Surveyor Gencral to onclose.

I beg to say that in this cesse Mr. Biden is a gross liar, and if his charge against me is inquired into he will be found unfit for further employment under Government.

If persons utterly devoid of truth or honesty are allowed, in the face of acknowledged land-marks of forty years standing and upwards, to make alterations spitefully at will, when will proprietors be safe? Where will be the finality?

I demand justice at the hands of the Government, and if this, my last appeal, is not taken into consideration, I shall apply no more to Government, but shall take any other course which my legal advisers may decm fitting for my case.

I have, \&c.,
E. C. CLOSE.
[Enclosuro

## [Enclosure to No. 8.]

I, Henry Jackson, of Cessuock, farmer, hereby make the following statement:-
Willian Cox and I were employed through Mr. D. Kennedy, overseer of the late E. C. Close, Eequire, on or about the 1st March, 1841, to fence about a mile of three-railed fouce, being the western portion of the north boundary of Josephson's 2,000 acre grant, Quorrobolong, which work was soon after completed by us.

Our instructions were to fence the line straight between the marked trees, which we carefuly adhered to, as may now be seen. At this time there was but one marked line, and though the marks were not then new, no mistake was or could possibly bo made in the erection of the fence.

The west boundary of Josephson's grant was fenced, and the fencing was not new when our job commenced, and the remainder of the north line, exclusive of that we did, was erected prior to our being employed.

Ihare been requested by Mr. Close to inspect and report on the position of his new fence with reference to its bearing on our old line and the original marled trees. I do not find bis new line more than 3 inches out in any place from the original line, which was most carcfully and correctly placed; and for thirty years, during which time I have never left the distriet, I have never heard it questioned before.

I have seen a peg at the south-east cornor of Howard's sclections, 24 feet 7 inches nouth from a grey-gum stump, which I identify as one of the original marked trees, ipon which we fenced 8 inches south of Mr. Close's new fence; and I am satisfied that if the said peg means nnything it represents an encroachment on Mr. Ciose to more than, the extent first abovenamed, as Mr. Close's line at this point is in upon himself and nearer the tree on his side than that on the Govermnent side, 18 fect north of Mr. Close's fence.

I find most of the marked trees on the Govermment side destroyed, and the marks consequently gone.
1 have been employed fencing and running boundary-lines for more than thirty-five years, and if required am prepared to swoar to the correctness of this statement.
his
HENRY $\times$ JACKSON. mark.

The foregoing has been rend to Henry Jackson, and be thoroughly understands the purport thercof, and has affixed his nark thereto this twenty-sixth day of September, 1871 , in presence of,-

WILLIAM WHEELIRR.
HENRY CHARLES WHEELER.

## No. 9.

Memo. of the Subveyor General.
Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 2 October, 1871.
After perusal of the letter I do not see that Mr. Close's further communication throws more light on the subject otherwise than bringing evidence to show the great age of the marked line he has fenced upon, and showing that he is determined on endeavouring by every means in his power to force the Government to abide by that line, although it must be a crooked one, for I do not gather from Mr. Close's letters that he disputes the accuracy of Mr. Biden's determination of the straight line, but blames him for not adopting the crooked one. Crooked lines of undoubted identity have often been adopted when the fencing was worth more than the land involved, and there was nothing else in question; but in this case the land has been conditionally purchased up to the straight line; and it appears that notwithstanding the possibility of the original surveyor being in error the law would uphold the conditional purchase as measured by Mr. Biden. Possibly the Honorable the Minister for Lands might desire the case to be more fully explained to Mr. Close, who appears to think that the surveyor has been actuated by bad feeling only.
P. T. ADAMS,

2 October, 1871.
Approved.-J.B.W., 3 Oct., 1871.

No. 10.
The Under Sechitary for Lands to E. C. Close, Esq.
Department of Lands,
Sydney, 31 October, 1871.
Sir,
In reference to your letter of the 28 th August last, and previous correspondence, respecting your complaint against Mr. Licensed Surveyor Biden for having made an encroachment for a road in your property of 36 links, within your original marked land tree line (Josephson's 2,000 acres grant at Quorobolong), I am directed to inform you, that you appear to bo under the impression that the Government must abide by a crooked line, a vicw in which the Minister for Lands cannot concur, as a straight one is implied in the deeds; notwithstanding the old survoy may have been erroneously marked in the ground, the straight line is the one which may be adhered to.

If, however, you question the surveyor's determination of that line, and are willing to bear the expense of testing it if Mr. Biden is correct, Mr. Secretary Wilson has no objection to this being done.

Should Mr. Biden prove to be in error the cost will either be borne by him or the Government.
I have, \&c.
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 11.
The Under Secretary for Lavds to E. C. Close, Esq.
Department of Lands,
Sydney, 16 November, 1871.
Sir,
Referring to your letter of the 26th September last, respecting your complaint against Mr. No.s. Iicensed Surveyor. Biden, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Wilson to inform you that after perusal of your. jetter it throws no moro light on the subject, otherwise than bringing evidence to show the great age of the marked line you have fenced upon, but it does not dispute the accuracy of Mr. Biden's determination of the straight line, but blames him for not adopting the crooked one. Crooked lines of undoubted identity have often been adopted when the fencing was worth more than the land involved, and there was nothing else in question, but in this case the land has been conditionally purchased up to the straight line, and notwithstanding the possibility of the original surveyor being in error the law would uphold the conditional purchase as mensured by Mr. Biden.

I have, \&c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 12.
E. C. Close, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Ellalong, 25 November, 1871.
Sirs,
I am in receipt of your letter of 16 th instant, and $I$. cannot see the equity of your decision. I No. n. have rigidly adhered to the original marked lines, and if they aro wroog the Crown should bear the expense of altering fencing, survey, \&c., and not impose a tax on me for having acted faithfully in adhering to my
proper bounds.

I send herewith enclosed $£ 10$, the amount named by the Surveyor General for the testing of Mr . Biden's work, knowing as I do that $I$ have not more land between my fences'at the point I complain of the encroachment than I ought to have, taking into consideration the allowance made on all original surveys.

I have, \&c.,
E. C. CLOSE.
£10 credited, 29 th November, 1871.-W.N.
The Under Secretary for Lands.-H.L., B.C., 29 November, 1871.
Await appointment of Mr. Henderson's successor.-P.F.A.
Referred to Mr. Surveyor Evans, who will be good enough to survey and report on the casc, Mr. Close having lodged a deposit on account of the cost of survey.-P. F. Anams, B.C., 13 January, 1872.

No. 13.

## Mr. District Suryeyor Evays to The Surveyor Grnerad.

East Maitland,<br>14 February, 1872.

$S_{\text {IR }}$,
In obedience to your instructions of January 13th, I have the honor to report on the complaint see No. 12. of Mr. E. C. Close, that Mr. Licensed Surveyor Biden has in his survey of Howard's conditional purchase (portions 96 and 97 , parish Quarrybylong, county Northumberland) encroached on the northern boundary of Josephson's 2,000 acres (now Mr. Close's property), and to forward a plan* of the same.

I have adopted the corners pointed out by Mr. Close, and connected them by straight lines, and find, in reference to the alleged encroachment, that the south-western corner of No. 96 should be 33 links to the south, to be exactly on the boundary-line; the south-western corner of No. 97 should be 08 links to the south, to be exactly on the boundary-line; and the south-castern corner of No. 97 should be 15 links further north, to be exactly on the boundary-line; and therefore at that corner there js an encroachment represented by 0975 of an acre-nearly $1-10$ th.

From my examination of this work I see no reason to suppose that Mr. Biden was actuated by malicious motives in placing the south-eastern corner of portion No. 97 within Mr. Close's fence; it would appear to me that having adopted the fence as the correct line at the southern corners of portion No. 96, he produced the line to determine the south-eastern corner of No. 97 , and notwithstanding that it carried him within the fence he adopted it as the correct boundary.

There were what appeared to be old marked trees along the fence, which was placed between the trees as nearly as possible; part of the fence was new, but it is in the position of the old one, which it replaced, as can be seen by the old post-holes.

I find that the western boundary of the 2,000 acres is less, and the eastern more than $80^{\circ} 00$. I also measured across the land in two places, near the centre, with results shown on the plan.

THOMAS EVANS,
District Surveyor.

No. 14.

No. 14.
E. C. Chose, Esq., to Ilhe Sechetary for Ilaids.

Ellalong, 19 Mirch, 1872.
Srin,
It is now nearly two months since Mr. District Surveyor Evans made a survey of my boundary-lines-Quorobolong,-for which I deposited with you $£ 10$, and I deem it but fair to me that some plan and final determination of the Government should be forwarded me.

Three surveyors have tried their hands on my north line, viz., Messrs. White, Biden, and Evans, and none agree. On my south line seven surveyors have run the line and none agree, viz., Messrs. White, Charlton, Rodgers, Maitland, Mylecharnne, Biden, and Evans. No doubt the description in my deeds implies straight lines, but it will be indeed most difficult to find a surveyor with either eye or instrument to mark fairly the lines implied, as the foregoing will show.

It will indeed be interesting to me and the public to know where the miserable bungling of the Survey Department is to end, and what the wisdon of the Government will determine under the circumstances.

Hoping you will without delay furnish me, with the plan and your final determination in this case,-I have, 8 c ., E. C. CTOSE.

No. 15.
Tef Surveror Geverati to The Secretary for Lands.
Mramo.
Me. T. C. Close charges Mr. Licensed Surveyor Biden with making an orroneous survey of two portions, conditionally purchased by Howard, wilfully to his prejudice.

Mr. Biden's report, in explanation of this charge, appeared satisfactory, but Mr. Close conld not bo convinced, and demanded an entive re-survey, by another authority; therefore he was requested to deposit f10, the estimated cost of such work.

Mr. District Suryeyor Evans was instructed to act, and his report is now submitted, from which it appears that any error that Mr. Biden may have committed has been more in farour of Mr. Close than otherwise, for the result of striking the true line shows that by Mr. Biden's measurement Mr. Close loses about 58 rods of fencing and 14 perches of land, and gains about 114 rods of fencing and 1 rood 35 perches of land, thereby showing a balance of property in his favour. I therefore submit that Mr. Close has failed to show any intention on the part of Mr. Biden to injure him.

It is often found necessary in doaling with measurements adjoining old grants to take a liberal view and give the owner the benefit of any doubt that may exist as to the true position of old marked boundaries, especially when that doubt could only be, as in this case, fully elucidated by extensire survey, involving in this case not only more than the value of both land and feacing in dispute, but exceeding the whole deposit paid by the conditional purchaser:

Legally, I belicve that Mr. Close has no claim, and can be obliged to remove his fence to the line struck by Mr. Evans, without return of his deposit, Mr. Close having failed to show animus on the part of Mr. Biden; and further, that his survey was more favourable than strict accuracy would confer.

However, as I have every reason to believe that Mr. Close has acted in good faith, and as Mr. Biden was not perfectly accurate in his measurement, I would recommend that he be allowed the option of the return of the $£ 10$ deposited by him, coupled with the condition of his removing his fence to the tree line, as now struck by Mr. Erans; or othervise, that the $£ 10$ be retained, and the boundary of the conditional purchase set back the few links necessary to exclude the fencing; and on condition of Mr. Close paying the amount which it will be necessary to refund to the conditional purchaser, or other costs that might be consequent upon the amendment of that measurement.

Iti does not appear that any purchase or deed is necessary to cover the small portion of land that would under this arrangement be handed over to Mr. Close.
P. F. ADAMS.

Surveyor General's Office,
26 March, 1872.
Submitted.
Approved.-T.B.W., 6 April.

No. 16.
The Under Secretary for Lands to F. C. Caose, Esq.
Department of Lands,
Sydney, 7 May, 1872.
Sin,
With reference to your charge aminst Mr. Jicensed Surveyor Biden, for making an erroncous survey of two portions conditionally purchased by Howard, Nos. 96 and 97 , parish of Quarrybylong, I am directed by the Minister for Lands to inform you that on the report of the re-survey by Mr. District Surveyor Evans, it appears that any crror Mr. Biden has committed has been more in your favour than otherwise, and that you have failed to show any intention on the part of him to injure you. However, as there is every reason to believe that you have acted in good faith, and as Mr. Biden was not perfectly accurate
in the measurement, the option is allowed you of the return of the deposit made by you of $£ 10$, on condition of your removing your fence to the tree-line, as now struck by Mr. Evans, or otherwise, that the £10 be retained, and the boundary of the conditional purchase set back tho few links necessary to exclude the fencing, and you paying the amount which it will be requisite to refund to the conditional purchaser, or other costs that might be consequent upon the amendment of that measurement.

I have, \&c.
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 17.
E. C. Close, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Ellalong, 18 May, 1872.
Sir,
I am in receipt of yours of 7 th instant, and consider the decision therein contained both arbi- No. 16. trary and unjust. Why am I to suffer for the bungling and inaccuracies of the Survey Department?

In placing the £10 for re-survey I did so on the promise of the Surveyor General of being allowed 81 chains in the width of my property at the point disputed, which have not been allowed. I was present when Mr. Evans chained across from the point disputed due south to the other side of my land, and I wanted between my fences 20 links of 81 chains. Thus Mr. Biden has encroached upon me 56 instead of 36 links.

On my south boundary Mr. Biden has accused me of having within the bounds of Josephson's grant about 5 acres in excess; this encroachment (if any) was made by order of the Surveyor General, for the north boundary of the road "Mulbring to Millifield," along my south side line, and was measured by Mr. Surveyor Mylecharane, and the road opened by Mr. Biden. This encroachment Mr. Evans's survey reduces to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ acre. This so called encroachment of mine the Surveyor General authorized me to fence, and I fenced.

If the Surveyor General would produce Mr. Biden's line from south and east corner of Howard's selection to Palmer's grant he would find Mr. Biden to encroach upon me within the old line there from 2 to 3 chaius-Mr. Evans only 60 links. On the opposite side, at Forbes's north and east corner tree, Mr. Mylecharane's line is only about 6 links from said tree in upon me, Mr. Erans 18 links, Mr. Biden 68 links. Please weigh the proportions and say whether fair play exists here, and then tell me who is safe with all this disgraceful botching and bungling?

You state there is every reason to believe I have acted in good faith. You know I have done so, and I am certainly well rewarded. The very appearance of honesty one would think should weigh down a proved inaccuracy in face of incontestable land-marks. If the Government acted fairly my fences, if wrongly placed, should all be shifted at the public expense, as all have the Government surveyors' marks, both original and recent, to justify their position. The other expenses I have been put to in this affair should also be repaid me.

I have, \&c.,
E. C. CLOSE.

Refer to Surveyor General.-J.S.F.
The Surveyor General.-W.W.S., B.C., 27 May, 1872.

## No. 18.

## Memo. of Surveyor General.

I hape no reason to alter my previous recommendation. Mr. Close has very nearly 1 chain more in width than his deed allows him, and grumbles because he does not get the full chain. I was aware that the grant was wider than the mile, but as the corners were undoubtedly original I did not advise any reduction to the actual area, and only stipulated for a straight line joining the two corners; beyond this the Government could not go, for Howard, the conditional purchaser, has selected land up to the boundary of the grant, and there is no excuse for keeping him out of it, even if it were desirable to do so.

I should be glad if the Honorable the Minister for Lands would look over the plans and papers in this case, as he may not be aware of its peculiarities, or, perhaps, I may add, those of Mr. Close cither.

## P. F. ADAMS, <br> 30 May.

After a perusal of these papers I'am of opinion that Mr. Close has nothing to complain of, and the matter should rest as decided. The objections appear to be frivolous.-J.S.F., 26 June, 1872.

No. 19.
The Under Secretary for Lakds to E. C. Close, Esq.
Department of Lands, Sydney, 3 July, 1872.
Sir,
With reference to your letter of the 18th May last, I am directed to inform you that after a No. ג7. careful perusal of all the papers connected with Mr. Licensed Surveyor Biden's survey of two portions, conditionally purchased by Howard, Nos. 96 and 97 , parish of Quarrybylong, the Minister for Lands is of opinion that you have nothing to complain of, and the matter must rest as already decided and communicated to you on the 7th May last.

I have, \&c.
W. W. STEPHEN.

210-B

No. 20.
E. C. Close, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Ellalong, 8 July, 1872.
SLr, I am in receipt of yours of 3rd instant, and can make no reply thereto till I am satisfiod that the lines of Josephson's grant, lately measured by Mr. District Surveyor Evans, are to be final and permanent.

You would oblige by informing me if such is the case, or if, on the contrary, they are likely to be upset or altered at the will or caprice of any surveyor who may wish to interfere with them hereafter.

I have, \&c.
E. C. CLOSE.
[7hree plans.]

SEPARATE APPENDIX A.

Encresvie oo $N^{\circ} 2$.

## TRACINC

FROM
M.L.S. BIDENS PLANS

SHEWINC
HOWARD゙S TWO C.Ps
PARISH of QUARRYBYLONG, COUNTY of NORTHUMBERLAND

Scale, 20 Chaims i Frich.

(Sig. 210)



# COMMONS REGULATION BILL. 

(PETITION AGAINST-IRUSTEES AND COMMONERS OF WILBERFORCE COMMON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 June, 1872.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the undersigned Trustecs and Commoners of the Wilberforce Common, County of Cumberland, New South Wales,-

## Respectfolin Showetil:-

That your Petitioners have observed that a Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House by the Honorable Member for New England, Samuel Henry Terry, Esquire, to regulate Commons.

That in the opinion of your Petitioners the proposed enactments of such Bill are objectionable in the following particulars:-

First.-Your Petitioners are of opinion that the proposed appointment and election of five Trustees is excessive, three being quite sufficient for the management of any Common.
Secondly.-Your Petitioners are of opinion that the election of such Trustees so frequently as once in every three years will lead to unnecessary trouble and inconvenience, will occasion much uncertainty and mismanagemeni, and have the effect to a great extent of destroying the independence and efficiency of the Trusteeship. Your Petitioners boliere it would be much preferable if only one out of three Trustees retired every three ycars by rotation,eligible for re-election.
Thirdly.-Your Petitioners objcct to the power given by the fifteenth clause to the Trustees to surrender the Commons to any adjacent Municipality.
The Wilberforce Common, vosted as it now is, aud has been for a number of years past, has been found most useful in supplying the settlers with grazing for their cattle, and timber for firewood, fencing, and building purposes; it is a place of refuge in times of floods, and it would be a great loss and calamity if it were cver parted with to any Municipality which might change its present uses to others not so advantageous to the Commoners.

Your Petitioners would also point out that the power given by the eleventh clause for general meetings of Commoners to amcud and repeal by-laws will be found inconsistent with the twenty-first clause, which empowers the Trustees to make such by-laws.

Four Petitioners are further of opinion that the Trustecs ought to have power to grant leases for seven years instead of five years as provided by the said Bill.

Your Petitioners are of opinion that the present Act to regulate Commons is sufficicnt for all practical purposes, and that the proposed Bill is no improvement upon its provisions.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House not to pass the aaid Bill, or to modify aud alter it to meet the objections of your Pctitioners.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.
[Here follow 67 Signatures.]

$$
258
$$

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# COMMONS REGULATION BILL. <br> (PETITION AGAINST-TRUSTEES AND COMMONERS OF PITT TOWN COMMON.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 June, 1872.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Pctition of the undersigned Trustees and Commoners of the Pitt Town Common, County of Cumberland, New South Wales,-

## Respectiduluy Showeth:-

That your Petitioners have observed that a Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House by the Honorable Member for New England, Samuel Henry Terry, Esquire, to regulate Commons. That in the opinion of your Petitioners the proposed enactinents of such Bill are objectionable in the following particulars:-

First.-Your Petitioners are of opinion that the proposed appointment and election of five Trustees is excessive, three being quite sufficient for the management of any Common.
Secondly.- Your Petitioners are of opinion that the election of such Trustces so freguently as once in every three years will lead to unnecessary trouble and inconvenience, will occasion much uncertainty and mismauagement, and have the effect, to a great extent, of destroying the independence and efficiency of the Trusteeship. Your Petitioners believe it would be much preferable if only one out of three Trustees retired every three years by rotation,eligible for re-election.
Thirdly.-Your Petitioners object to the power given by the fifteenth clause to the Trustees to surrender the Commons to any adjacent Municipality. The Pitt Town Common, vested as it now is, and has been for a number of years past, has been found most useful in supplying the settlers with grazing for their cattle, and timber for firewood and building purposes; it is a place of refuge in times of floods, and it would be a great loss and calamity if it were ever parted with to any Municipality which might change its present uses to others not so advantageous to the Commoners.
Your Petitioners would also point out that the power given by the 12 th clause, for general meetings of Commoners to amend and repeal by-laws will be found inconsistent with the 21st clause, which empowers the Trustees to make such by-laws.

Your Petitioners are further of opinion, that the Trustees ought to have power to grant leases for seven instead of five years, as provided by the said Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House not to pass the said Bill, or to modify and alter it to meet the objections of your Petitioners.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.
[Here follow 56 Signatures.]
$260$

# GOLD FIELDS ACT OF 1866. <br> (AMONDED REGULATYONS.) 



Department of Lands,
Sydney, 21st March, 1872.

## GOLD MTNING REGULATIONS.

Hrs Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Erecutive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Amended Regulations, made in pursuance of the Gold Fields Act of 1860 .
J. BOWIE WILSON.

## Regulations for Gold Mining upon Crown Lands.

## Former Regulations repealed.

1. All Regulations hitherto in forec for the management of the Gold Fiolds of Now South Wales are hereby repealed: Provided that any existing intercst or privilege shiall not be affected by these Regulations.

## Explanation of terms.

2. The following terms in inverted commas, except where the context may otherwise indicate, shall bear the meanings sct against them respectively:-
"Commissioner"-The Commissioner residing nearcest to, or appointed to act in the matter of, my chaim, share, or other matter or thing which shall be the subject of nny question or dispute, or of mything required to bo done under these Regulations.
"Commissioner in Charge"-Any Commissioner intrusted with the general superintendence of a Gold District, whether Northern, Southern, or Western.
"Registrar"--The Mining Registrar residing nearest to any claim, share, or other matter or thing which shall be the subject of any question or dispute, or of anything required to lo done under these Regulations.
"Claim"-Any nathorized holding whatsoever.
"Amalgamated claim"-Two or more claims united and forming one claim, on which the labour otherwise necessary for each is concentrated.
"Temporary amalgamation"-Two or more claims, upon any one of which the labour required upon each claim is concentrated for their common benefit.
"Prospecting"--Searching for gold in any new and untried locality.
"Protection area"-Ground nuthorized to be ticmporarily occupied for purposes of prospecting.
$12-\mathrm{A}$
"Prospecting claim"-A claim allotted, by way of reward, for the discovery of gold within a protection area, and not subject to labour conditions.
"Frontage system"-A mode of working and occupation, in regard to deep sinking, in operation within a certain area.
"Protected aren"-Ground temporarily held on an undeclared or declared frontage lead, or on tunnclling ground, while searching for gold.
"Prospecting protected area"-Au area held for prospecting purposes on a declared lead under the Frontage Regulapurpos
tions.
"Frontage claim"-A claim within a frontage protected area and subject to the Frontage Regulations.
"Block claim"-An ordinary allurinl claim allotted under the Frontage Regulations.
"New ground"-Any unoccupied Crown Lands not previously worked for gold.
"Working party"-Any miner or mine"s actually working in and occupying a claim, whether on their own account or as representatires of any other authorized person or persons.
"Tested and absudoned ground"-Ground upon which three or more ehafts bare been bottomed and tried, and then abandoned.
"Water-right"-The right to eonvey, by merns of a race, a specified quantity of water to any locality, or tho right to a apecified quantity of water in its natural place or clannel.
"Storm water"-Water collected by temporary drainage, and not permanent in a creck, riser, lagoon, lake, or artificial reservoir.
"Catch drain"-A drain for catching and conveying stormwater.
"Lead" shall mean any auriferous deposit following a progressive course, or in successive patches, at any depth below the surface.
Singular shall mean plural, or plural singular, in all cases where the contest renders such reading necessary.
"Mincr"-Any person holding a miner's right.

## Alluvial Workings.-Prospecting Areas.

Prospecting protection areans.
(Form of Application- -Schcdute A.)
3. Any miner or party of miners desirous of prospecting shall be entitled to a protection area, and on the discovery of parable gold therein to a prospecting clain, as horeinafter provided.

## Mode of marking.

4. The boundaries of all such protection areas shall be marked at aach corner by a post, not loss than three (3) fect in height above the ground and three (3) inches in diamcter, set in an $L$ trench 6 fect long and 6 inches deep,-such posts to be kept visible at all times during the occupancy of such protection area.

Registration.
(Form of Certificate,-Schedule B.)
5. Every protection area, as well as the name or names of the holders, shall be registered within fourteon dars after marking, and a copy of the certificate of such registration kept constantly posted on the ground.

## Extent of protection arens and prospecting claims.

6. Prospectors, previous to their discovering payable gold, shall be protected in holding an area of 300 feet in length by a width of half a mile, provided they are searching for gold at a greater distance than half a mile from nuy existing gold-working of the same character; at a greater distanco than 1 mile they shall be protected in holding an area of 400 feet in length with n width of half a mile; at a greater distance than 3 miles they shall be protected in lolding an area of 500 feet in length with a width of half a mile ; at a greater distance than 5 miles they shall be protected in holding an area of 600 feet in length with a width of half a mile,-so long as such prospecting protection area shall continue to be worked in a boní fide manner by not less than two men; and on obtaining payable gold such protection area shall be reduced to a claim of the following dimensions, viz. :-

At not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile ................. 300 by fect. 300


Such claim to be held as a reward without labour conditions.
No prospecting protection arca shall be allowed within half a mile of the boundary of any other of a similar charncter.

## Ordinary Alluvial Claims.

Extent of ordinary alluvial ctaims under 60 feet.
7. The extent of a claim in new and dry alluvial ground, where the depth of sinking does not exceed 60 feet, shall be as follows:-


And when the depth of siaking exceeds 60 feet and does not exceed 100 feet, the extent of claims shall be as follows:-

|  | feet. | fect. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For one miner | 90. by |  |
| For two miner | 140 | 40 |
| For three do. | 170 | 17 |
| For four do. | 200 | 200 |
| Forfive do. | 220 | 220 |
| For six do. |  | 210 |

## Fxtent of wot alluriat claims under 00 feet.

And in wet alluvial ground, when water other than surface water exists and necessitates slabbing throughout, or in rocky ground requiring blasting for 20 feet in the sinking of the shaft, when the depth of sinking does not exceed 60 feet, the extent of a claim shall be as follows, tiz. :-

|  | fcet. feet. |
| :---: | :---: |
| One miner | 90 by 90 |
| Two miners | 140 " 140 |
| Three do. | .170 \# 170 |
| Four do. | . 200 " 200 |
| Fire do. | . 220 : 220 |
| Six do. | . 240 " 240 |

Such claims, when practicable, shall be marked" off in a rectangular form. When from any cause it slanll be impructicable to take the claims in the form nbovementioned, a departure from that form may be sanctioned, and such area of ground may be allolted by the Cominissioner as will give to each minor
or working party the prescribed or any less area: Provided that in no iustance shall a claim exceed in length trice its breadth.

Claims faken up as dry and proving wet-how worked, and rice versa.
8. Any clnim taken up as dry sinking and proving to be wet, shall be worked in accordance with the prorisions relating to wet sinking, and may be held by the same number of shareholders as if it were dry sinting; and any claim taken up as wet sinking and proving to be dry, shall be held by the same number of miners as required by the provisions relating to dry sinking.

Mode of marking.
9. All ordinary alluvial claims shall be marked in accordance with General Regulation No. 177.

## Test of the depth.

10. The bottoming of three or more shafts shall be a sufficient testi of the depth of alluvial ground, unless the Commissioner shall sunction a further testing.

## Sluicing Claims-

Extent of claim.
11. Thearea of asluicing claim in tested and sbandoned ground of any depth shall be one acre for every mile of race formed and cat for the purpose of working such ground, and capable of conveyiug at least one ground sluico-head of water. Such claim shall be effectively worked, when practicable, by at least one man for each nere up to four acres, and one man for every two additional acres: Provided that, no sluicing claitu shall exceed in extent ten acres.

Area when water is purchased.
12. The extent of a sluicing claim worked by water purehased or hired from the omners of water-races shall be as follows :-

For one man. $\qquad$ Half an acre.
" two men One acre.
"three men ........ One and a l
$"$ four men ....... Lwo acres.
Such claims to be marked in a rectangular form: Provided that in no instance shall any such claim exceed in length twieo its breadth.

## Area in conncetion with machinery.

13. Where steam or water power is employed for the purpose of raising water for sluicing purposes, the cxtent of a sluicing claim in comection therewith shall be one acre for each horsepower of the machinery, or for each horse employed in driving such machinery; and when other works of an expensive nature, such as dans, reservoirs, or tail-races, shall have been constructed in connection with sluicing claims, the extent of sueh claims shall be one acre for every $£ 50$ so expended: Provided that in no instance shall any claim described in this regulation exced in extent ten acres, or be held in conjunction with any other claim held under theso Regulations.

## Mode of application. <br> (Schedules C and D.)

14. Any mincr, or party of miners, desirous of taking up any sluicing claim described in the foregoing Regulations, shalt make appliention, in writing, to the Mining liegistrar, to register such claim, describing the position and situation of the ground ; and shall also post a notice on some conspicnous place on the proposed claim, and at the Minjing Registrar's office. If within fourteen clear days from the time when such application was lodged and notico posted as aforesaid, no valid objection shall have been made and upbeld, the Mining Registrar shall issue the necessary cortificate of registry. In the erent of objection haring been made, the Commissioner shall inquire into and detcrmine the maiter.

## Tested and Abandoned Ground Fixtent of claims.

15. The extent of an ordinary claim in tested and abandoned ground ahall be as follows :-


Where steam or water power is employed.
Where steam or water power is employed, or horses used for the purpose of driving machinery in working tosted and abandoned ground, the cxtent of the claim in conuection therewith for any miner or party of miners slaall bo one acre for every $£ 50$ expended in such machinery : Providel that no such clain shall exceed in area ten acres. The onus of the proof of expenditure shall rest with the applicant.

## Frontage System.

Frontage defined.
16. The frontage system shall be held to be the right to search for a supposed and follow a specified lead of gold at such depth within a defined frontage protected area as by these Regulations may be hercinafter provided.

## Claims when to be marked under frontage eystem.

17. All ullurinal ground within one mile of any allurial proicction prospecting area shall be marked and held as protected areas on an undeclared lead: Prozided that this shall not apply to ground, the depth of which has prefionsly been ascertained to be less than that required to bring it under the operation of the frontage system.

Depth of frontago defued.
18. In dry alluvial ground of 100 fect in depth, or in wet nlluvial ground where water other than surface water exists aud necessitaies slabbing throughout, or rocky ground requiring blasting for 20 feet in tho sinking of the shaft, at a depth of ( 0 fect all claims. shall be worked under the fronlage system.

## Extent of frontare protected areas.

19. The length of a frontage protected area in dry allurial ground, except as hercinufter provided for, shall be on the following scale, viz. :--
fect. - fuct. feet

100 in depth and not exceeding $150-50$ fort each
Excooding 150 in depth and not excecding 200-60 minc

| $"$ | 200 | $"$ | $250-70$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $"$ | 250 | $"$ | $"$ | $300-80$ |

$"$
$"$

In wet alluvial or rocky ground :-
Exceeding 60 in depth and not exceeding 100-50

| $"$ | 100 | $"$ | $"$ | $150--60$ | $"$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $"$ | 150 | $"$ | $"$ | $200-70$ | $"$ |
| $"$ | 200 | $"$ | $"$ | $250-60$ | $"$ |
| $"$ | 250 | $"$ | $"$ | $300-60$ | $"$ |

Tho width of a froutage protected area shall be half-a-mile, until gold shall have been struck therein, except as hereinafter provided.

## Extension of width of protected arca

20. Upon a written application, signed by a majority of the holders of protected arcas on any decleared lead, the Comuis. sioner may declare an extension of the width of the protected urea on such lead to one mile, such extension to commence at a distance not less than 410 yards below the last gold producing shaft on the lead: Provided that the wings of no other existing lead bo cneroached on or any other prior right affected thereby.

Mode of marking on undeclared lend.
21. The mode of marking a protected area on an undechared lead shall be by the ereciion of a post not less than 3 fect in height and 3 inehoy in diameter at either end of the protected urea, along the supposed line of lead.
Frontage not to take effect in diry ground under 100 feot-In wet ground, under 60 feet. Blook claims how taken.
22. When the sinking in new ground shall bo found not to reach $a$ depth of 100 feet in dry ground, or 60 feet in wet or rocky ground, of which the bottoming of threc or more shafts on the supposed line of lead shall bo a sufficient test, unless the Commissiouer shall specially sanctionafurther testing, all marking on the supposed line of lead shall be null, and the ground shall then be open for taking up claims in the block form, the frontageholders haring a preference, to solect their claims in rotation nccording to their priority of occuparion on the supposed lead: Provided that cach mincr shall lave the rights to include in his block claim auy shaft which may have been surk by him to a depth of at least two-thirds of the depth of the noarest prospecting shaft, on the same lead or workings.

Froutage gystem when in operation.
23. When any miner or party of miners in an allurinl prospecting protection area shall strike payable gold at the depth required to bring the ground under the operation of the frontage system, the lead shall be decmed to be declared to the extent of one mile on each side of the prospecting protection area, and all protected areas previousty held on such lead shail be cancelled (crecpt prospecting protection areas), and the holders thercof shall be entitled to occupy protected areas accordiag to their priority of occupation on such lead, exceyting where the holder or holders of any protected area may hure sunk a shaft at least two-thirds of the depth of the prospecting-shaft, in which casc he or they way retain the protected area in which such shaft is situated.

## Date of declaration of lead.

24. The discovery of payable gold in auy alluvial clain at the depth required to bring the ground under the frontage system, shall within seven days be reported hy the discoverer to the nearest Mining Registrar, who shabll register the same and forthwith report it to the Commissioner, and the date of such discovery shall be held to bo the date of declaration of such lead, except as hereinafter provided by regulation No. 25.

## Commissionor may or may not declare lead.

25. When among ordinary alluvial clams, or where leads haro been declared nad the declaration rescinded, the depth of sinking at whid payable gold is discovered shall be foumal to
reark 1.00 feet, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner either to declare a lead under the frontage-system, and to determine the point at which such lead shall commence, or to refuse the declaration of such lead.

## Base line, how leid down. <br> (Schedule E.)

26. As soon as practicable after the declaration of a lead, a baso line shall be laid down by the Commissioner from either boundary of the prospectiog profected area, along the supposed course of such lead, on which line the length of the protected areas shall be marked and numbered consecutively; and such protected areas slall be taken up according to the priority of occupation on the undeclared lead, and registered within four clear days after the laying down of the base line as aforesaid. Cross lines shall niso be laid down by the Commissioner, as nearly as possible at right-angles with the base line, at; cach boundary of the protected areas, and the extremity of such boundaries shall be marked by posts, not less than three feet in height and three inchos in diameter: Provided always that before laying down any such base line the Commissioner slaall deternine that payable gold as alleged has been discovered by the prospectors.

## Effective working of ciaims required

27. The working of all protected areas on a duly declared lead shall be effectively commenced and carried on continuously ufter the expiration of three clear days from the time of surrey and allotmont, for half a mile in advance of the last shaft producing payable gold at cither end of the lead.

## Occupation of non-working claims.

28. On the other protected ureas upon a declared lead, the position of which does not require them to be so worled, and on all protected areas on an undechared lead, overy shareholder, or his representative to the full number required by the dimensions of the protected arca, must be present from 9 till 11 o'clock a.m. daily.

- Vorfeiture.

29. Any miner absenting himself from his protected area on the non-working portion of a dechared lead, or an undeclared lead, between the hours of 9 and 11 a-m. daily, shall forfeit the same.

## Base line may be altered

30. If the actual couree of the lead be found to differ matorially from the course of the baso line, and if the majority of the sharcholders affected thercby make an application in writing to the Commissioner, a new base line shall be laid down by him from cither boundary of the prospecting area, or from any protected wrea on the lead where one or anore shafts have been bottomed, and the probable course of the lead ascertained, and protected areas shall be marlied and nllotted on the altered base line according to their order on the former line.

## Dipergenco Inow effeted.

(Schedute F.)
31. When in consequence of the divergence of a lead as aforesaid it shall become necessary to alter the base line, it shall be effected in the following manner: The new base line shatl deriate from the original base line at the nearost boundary to the prospecting protected areib of the protected area in which such divergenee oceurs; and from the cross line marking such boundury on the side towards which the divergence inclines, 200 feet from the point of divergence, a line shall be drawn parallol to the new base line upon which that protected area shall be measured and marked, the cross boundury of which in the progressive direction of the lead shall form a right anglo with such line and with the now base line, and all succeeding protected areas shall be marked on the new base line in their progressive order, and the cross boundary lines shall intersect the base line at right angles, and shall be parallel to each other.

## Hxtension of lead.

32. All protected areas on the line of a declared leud within a distanec of one mite from the last shaft producing payable gold on such lead, shiall be deemed to be protected areas on that leatd, and shall bo held, marked, and defined, as required under Regula. tion No. 26; and all protected areas taken up in advance of any base line of declared leat, and which would, by the extension of the base line, come within the wings of such loud, must be marlsed in tike manner as on an undeclared load, in continuance of the base line, and will be held to be protected areas in contimuation of such declared lead.

Flay when to be hoisted.
33. Upon payable gold being struck on the lead in any protocted area, the holders thereof shall cause a red flag to be hoisted to indicate the course of such lead. The holders of such protected area must give orery information as to the course of the lead, and must allow their shaft to be entered by any pereon haring the witten authority of the Commissioner.

## Ferlod allowed for proving fidth of sead.

34. The holders of any protected area bottoming on tho lead shall be allowed twenty-eight clear days to prove the breadth of the lead. The claim shall then be marked off to the prescribed width. In case the shaft and the drive of the holders shall be without the claim closen, they may retain such shaft and drive for tho working of the claim; and such slaft or drive shall not be taken possession of, except by consent of the original holders.

## Width of frontage-claims.

35. The width finally to bo allotted for a frontage claim, after the gold shall hare been struck therein, shall be 200 fcet (except as hereinafter prorided), unless the deptlh of sinking slaall bo found to exceed 100 feet, after which an additional width of 10 fect shall be allotted for every 50 fect in depth.

## Mode of marking of frentage clatm.

36. For the purpose of marking off a frontage claim, a base line shall be laid down as nearly as possible in the actual direction of the lead, in the centre of such claim, to which the eide lines shall be parallel; and in the case of the alteration of the base line, upon which the lengtio of the frontage protected areas mpon the lead hare been marked, from its original direction, the holders of the protected area in which such divorgence occure shall be entitled to so much of the lead in length as is included within their upper and lower cross boundary-lines, and to their superficial area within those lines in any form that may be requisite, always when practicable taking the permanent base line as the centre of the claim.

Wings of lead to be held in reserve.
37. When a frontage clnim has been marked off, the remainder of the frontage protected area of which it formed a portion ahall be held in reserve until the adjoining clain in the progressive direction of the lead shall have been marked off.

Frontage-claim how marked.
38. The boundarics of all frontage claims shall be murked and defined in accordance with the provisions of Gencral Regulation, No. 177.

## l'rospecting protected area on deelared lead.

39. Any miner or party of miners desiring to take up a pros. pecting protected aren on a declared lead, may do so at a distance not less than half a mile in advance of the last shaft producing payable gold ; aud be or they may mark out and hold in ench prospecting protected area an additional area for each man employed thereon, so long as the entire extent shall not exceed 400 fect along the line of lead.

## How lead to be taken up within the wings of another lead.

40. When a junior lead shall have becn traced to the outer boundary of the protected areas of a senior lead, the Commissioner may, if he zees fit, order that the protected areas on the supposed progressive course of such junior lead be thenceforth conditionally registered; claimants for protected areas on such supposed course, so conditionally registered, shall be exempt from being present daily on the said junior lead by posting a cortificate of such registration on the protected area of such cortificate of such registration on the protected area of such
junior lead adjoining the protected areas of the senior load, and at tho Mining Registrar's Office; and when the frontage claims upon the senior lad shall have been mariked off, and the remainder of their protected areas are open for occupation, such registered claimants ehall have a right to protected arcas on the supposed progressive course of such jumior lead in the order or the priority of their registration on such jumior lead.

## Junction defnel.

41. A convergence of two or more leads shall be considered to have tnken place when such leads shall hase joined and formed one lead, and the point of junction shall be deemed to be the point at which two lines driwn along the centres of such leads towards their conflucnce orjunction and produced shall interscet cach other, such centres being understood to mean the respective centres of those portions of the confluent leads which, after the last bends in such leads respectively prior to their confluence, flow towards each other.

Oceupation of claims at convergence of leads.
42. In the event of a convergence of leads the preference at and onward from the junction slall be given to the holders of prolected areas on the lead first declared.

## Block-chims within a frontage proiected area how applicd for

(Form of Application.-Schectules $G$ and II.)
43. The right to select block claims within a frontage protected area may be registered until tho frontage-area shall be open for occupation. Such applications must describe, as accurately as possible, the position of the claims so applied for: Provided that the actual applicants for any block claim shall post a notice of such application in a conspicuous position at one of the cxtremities of the frontage-area in which it is applied for, and prior to such registration shall have been prescent, to the full number of miners requived by the dimensions of the claim, on
such extremity of the frontage-area for two clear days, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., and the applicants or their representatives shatl further be present for the same period from'day to day, until the frontage-area shall be open for occupation according to theis priority of registration.

Form of block-clains.
44. The area and form, when practicable, of block claims on a frontage-lead shall be the same as that of the adjoining frontage claim, and shall be occupied and worked by the same number of men.

Tracing juntor leads
45. When any oiker icads shall have been traced to the boundary of, and aro likely, in the opinion of the Commissioner, to exist within a frontago protected area, in which upplications for block claims shall have been registered as before provided for, such applications shall be held in abeyance, pending the determination of the existence of such leads as aforesaid; the registeren applicants for protected arcas on such leads respectively shall lave the prior right, and the applications for block clainis shall theu be cancelled in so far as they may be found to interfere with the occupation of such leads.
Hoiders of protecfed areas assisting prospectors exempt from occupation.
46. On an undeclared lead, and on the portion of a declared lead, the working of which is not required, holders of protected areas who may dosire to assist the holders of a prospecting area in their search on the same lead shall when so employed be excmpt from the daily occupation of their protected areas, by notice in writing being sent by the holders of such prospecting area to the Yining Registrar of such arrangement having been made, and by a copy of such notice being posted on the protected area furmishing steh Inbour.

## Survey of frontare claims and protected areas.

(Schedute 1.)
47. In a district where a Mining Surreyor has been appointed, all measurements of frontage claims shall be performed by that officer, who shall be paid in adrance by the claimholders or holders of protected areas for such surveys according to tho scale of fees in the amnexed Schedule, marked $I$, and such survey shall in all cases precede registration.

Business allotments held withiu wings of leal.
48. When a line of road or strect for business sites shall be requisite within the rings of a lead, the Commissioner may sanction such occupation at the risk of the occupiers, who shall not be entitled to any compensation for their improvements, and must racate their allotments, if required, should the lead be found therein.

Declaration of lead to be rescinded when abandoned.
19. When any declared lead shall have been abandoned for twenty-one clear days, the declaration of lead shall be deemed to be resciuded. The decharation of a leat on which the number of shafts actanlly at work during the twenty-one preceding days shall not exceed five, shail aiso be deemed to be reseinded; but the hoklers of any claims then working on such lead shall be entitled to retain their frontage.

## Cases not provided for.

50. The Jolding of frontage-claims will, with referenco to any question not herein provided for, como within the terms of tho general regulations tor ordinary claims.

## Tunnelling.

## Extent of mrotected aren.

51. I'umellin gground shall be held to be that portion of any Crown Lands containing lills, benches, or plateaux, in which an auriferous drift lics bencath cither a basultic formation or a superincumbent strutum of conglomerate, and where adjuccnt valleys are of such a depth is to be below or on a level with such drift: On such ground the extent of protected arca allowed to each mincr shall be 50 fect frontage, with a width across the hill, bench, of platean not excecding one mile.

1rotested area how marked.
52. The boundary-lines of the protected arca occupied by any one party musi be parallel to cach other, and marked by posts 8 feet in height above the surfite, and not lees than 3 fuches in dianeter, phased aloug cach lite so that cach succeeding post shal bo in riew from the one preceling it.

## Tunncts.

53. Each parly of miners shabll drive their tunnels wibhin their own parallels.

Mode of procedure on striking payable gold.
54. When payable gold shall have been struck, the holders of the protected area shall hoist a red flag over the pluce where it is found, and elinll be allowed 28 days to prove the breadth of the lead.

Extent of claim and how marked of.
55. At the expiration of 28 days alter the hoisting of the flag, the width of the protected area shali be reduced to 250 feet; such reduced width with the entire length of the areat betreen the parallels shall bo hold by the party us a claim, and the width shail be finally marked by two lines of posts correspondiug with those on the side lines; the angles shall be right angles, and ench cornor post shall be sct in an $L$ trench 6 feet loug and 6 inches deep.

Walls of tunvel protected.
56. When a claim shall have beon finally marked off, the posts on the remainder of the protected area shall be withdrawn, and the ground open for occupation, excepting 20 feet on each side of the walls of sueh part of any tunnel as may bo vutside the boundary of any claim held in comuction therewith.

Tunuel may be used by tro or more working pirties.
57. I'wo or more working parties may by agreement use the same main tunnel or any portion thercof: such agreement must be registered in the office of the Mining Registrar.

## legistration.

5s. All protected areas held on tumelling-ground must be rugislered withiu seven days from tho date of occupation.

## Claims in Rivers or Creeks.

## Extent of claim.

50. The extent of a claim in a river or creck, in the direction of the course of the stream, shall be 100 fect for esch miver employed thereon, cxtending across the whole bed of such river or creck, and shall bo marked ati cach extremity of the claim by posts not less thun 3 fect in height and 3 inches in diameter. Posts of similar dimensions shall also be creeted on either bank above flood-mark parallel to such posts as aforesaid, for the purpose of asecrtaining their former position if washed away.

Fload-race to be formed.
60. Every holder of a clain in a river or creek shall form and maintain a sufficient flood-race through or past such claim, and shall be cotitled to maintain the matural level of the water at tho hend of his clais, proviled that no prior right shall be injured thereby, but shall have no further right to any tailwater after it shall have passed his works.

Dam many be constructed.
61. Any mincr taking up a claim in a river or creck shall bo permitted to construct a dana at the upper end of his claim for the purpose of tarning the sircam into his flood-race, und may uxtend such flood race forany distance beyont his claim as may be nceessary for the effectual working of the sume; prorided that no prior right shable be injured thereby.

## Dam when to be removed.

62. No dam or obstruction in the cotrse of any niver or creck shall be permitted to interfere in any way with the working of such river or creck, and must be removed or lowered by the lolder thereof as the Commissioner may direct.

## Quartz Claims. <br> Extent of claims.

63. The extent of clums on the line of any fuartz reet or yoin slall be as follows :-
For one miner, 50 feet in length, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { with a width of } 100 \text { yards }\end{array}\right.$
100 ? oneach side of the base-line.

and so ou for any additioninl number of mincrs.
The clain of each working party to be contiguous to or at a distance of not less than 50 feet from that of any other working party, und shall be marked by posts of not less than 3 feet in hright above the ground and 3 inches in diameter, at each corner set in an L trenel, and on the basc-line at each ond of the chuim set in a $T$ trench, such prosts to be at all times expused to view. Aud the holders of such claims ehall be entitled to all gold within their defined boundaries.

## Prospectiug protection areas may be taken up.

64. Any miner or party of miners at a distance not less than 2 miles from the nearest quarta working, may mark off a proiection area of 100 yards along a supposed line of quartz reef or viil wifh a width of 200 yards, and on discovery of puyable gold sucl protection area shall be allotted to the discorerers as at claim as hereinafter provided.
Fergistration of discorery of gold.-Commissioner to lay off base line.
65. On any quartz reef or vein, the holder of the cluim or prospecting protection area in which gold may first have been struck shall forthwith report such discovery to tho Mining

Registrax, who shall register the simme and inform the Commissioner of such registration. The Commissioner shall as soon as practicable proceed to the locality, and having satisfied himself of the truth of the discorery shall lay down a base-line on the supposed coursc of the reef or vein, and shall allot the clains thereon, commencing with that of the prospectors or discoverers, according to their priority of occupation, numbering the same; and no further sinking shall bo commenced until the Cormmissioner shall have so laid off the claims, nor shall any person be entitjed to the ground he mny have marked previous to the arrivil of the Commissiouer, but merely to the priority of right on the line of reef derived from such marking,-except when the holder or holders of any claim may have sunk a shaft at the holder or holders of any claim may have sunk a shaft at
least two-thirds of the depth of the prospecting shaft, in which case he or they may retain the claim in which such shaft is situated. Tho Comnissioner may at any time alter the course of the base-line, on a written application signed by a majority of the claimholders on such rect or vein.

Lnbour conditions when reet is not payable.
66. Until a clain upon a quartz reef or vein shall have been prored payable, only one-half of the number of miners to whom it shall have been allotted need be omployed thereon. When it it shall been proved to be payalle, the whole number must be employed in such claim so long as it continues to be payable, the test for which shall be the quantity of gold obtnined from the last crushing ; when it ceases to be paynble only onc-half of the whole number of miners need be employed upon it until it again proves to be payable. The onus of the proof that the claim is not payable slall rest upon the ehareholders: ?’rovided that mining for alluvial gold only, within the boundaries of a quartz claim shall not entitle the holders to the reduction of quartz cham shall not entitle
labour under this regulation.

Reef when doemed to be payable.
67. A claim upon a quartz reef or vein siall bo deemed to be payable when the quantity of gold oblained from such claim shall be equal in value to the curront rate of wages for every weck each miner of the working party shall have been employed theroon or in conuection therewith, exclusive of the working oxpenses; such working espenses shall not include more than 10 per cent. of the cost of any horse or horses, or of any machinery in use and actually required to facilitate the working of the said claim, nor any wages paid to a hired represontative.

## Claims then abandoned.

68. The plaut and all chattel property on and in comection with a quartz clain which hus been abandoned or forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the person who shail have crected or purchased the eame.

## Registration of claims. <br> (Schecule J.)

69. Clains on quartz reefs or veins shall be registered within four dnys after the base line shall have been laid down und tho claims allotted. All transfers and sub-divisions of shares shall be registered in like manner.

## Water-rights.

highth to cut and construct races, dums, sc.
70. Any miner or party of miners may, subject to the provisions of these Regulations, cut, construet, and use races, dams, and rescrroirs, for gold-mining purposes, through and upon any Crown Tands, and may take or divert water from any spring, lake, swamp, or stream situate on, or flowing through, spriag, lake, swanp, or stream situate on, ore for gold-mining
or adjoining Crown Linds, and use such water for purposes or for general public use. And the right to cut, construct, and use races, dums, and reserfoirs, and to take and divert water as aforesaid, shall be termed a water-right.

## Classes of watel-rights.

71. Jights to divert water shall be of four classes, viz.:River and creek water-rights, ground sluicing water-rights, water-rights authorizing the holders to convey water on to a Gold lield for eale for gold-mining and general purposes, and motive power water-rights.
Mode of application for permission to cut or conetruct ruces, dams, \&c. (Syohelules K .) (Schertules 3.)
72. Any miner or party of miners intending to dirert and use water for cold-mining or gencral purposes, and to cut a race and construct dams or reservoirs in connection therewith, slal gine in tho schedules hcreto amexed, marked K ; and every such notice shall set forth the name or mumes of the river, creek, or other source from which the water is to bo obtained, particularizing with sufficient accuracy the point in such river, creek, or other souree from whence the water is to bo direrted, tho quantity of water in slnice-heards requircd, the number of dams (if niy) in which such water is to be stored and their situation, the probable length of the race and its intended course; and every such notice shall also contain the name or notice delivercd to the Mining Registrar as nforessid shall be
posted and kept posted for fourtecn clear days consecutively by the applicant or upplicants at the source or sources from which the water is intended to be obtained, and also at the proposed onward extremity of the race, and in a conspicuous position at the office of the Mining Registrar; and the delivery and posting of such notices as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an occupation or sufficient title to the ocenpation of such waterdams or races (except as against the holder or holders of a prior right or prior rights, or until the registration of the same shall have becn refused) ; and al the expiration of the fourteen days aforesaid, if no cijection shall lave been lodged and upheld, the Mining Registrar shali issuc to the applicant or applicants n certificato in the form in the Schedules heroto annexcd, marked I, setting forth fully the vature, extent, and description of the right or privilege applied for; but if objection shall have been mar? to such applieation, the Registrur shull yefuse to issue such cortificate until the applicant or npplicants siall have obtained from the Commissioner an order for possession in his or their farour.

## For use of rater in natural chaunel.

73. Applications for the right to use water in its natural clannel for river workings, shall be made, objections determined, and certificates issued, in the manner prescribed for water rights in Regulation No. 72.

## Hace may be altered or extended on application.

74. Any miner or party of miners registered for any water-right shall not be limited in the use thereof to the particular locality for which such right was originally registered, but may use or divert the same for gold-mining purposes in any other locality, and may in like manner alter the head of his or their race: Provided always that when any such miner or party of miners may require to extend a race or watcr-course beyond the point for which he or they were originally registered, or to alter the head of such race, it shall be done in accordance with the prorisions set forth in the foregoing regulation: Aud provided further, thut the head of any race cut for the purpose of diverting water as aforesaid, shall not be slifted, or the alteration in the course thercof allowed, to the prejudice of any existing right. The alteration in the hend or course of any race shall not affect the priority of right attached to such race.

## Sluice-heads defined. How gauged.

75. A box sluice-head shall be a volume of water 1 inch by 12 inches; a ground sluice-head shall be a volume of water 3 inches by 12 inches, and shall be gauged in the following mauner :-A box 6 feet in length and 12 inelocs in wilth, with a scale of inches marked on the immer side nt the lower end, shall be placed as nearly as practicable to the head of the race, having a fall or inclination not exceeding 6 inches in the entire length of it; and the gange of waker as above specified shall be taken at the mouth of the box where the water is discharged. When the length of the race sluall excced 1 mile, discharged. When the length of the race suall exceed 1 mile,
the width of tho box may be incroased half an inch for each mile.

## Quautity of water.

76. Tho quantity of water to which any person or persons shall be entitled under one water-right, for his or their own use for sluicing purposes on any claim, shall not in any case exceed two ground sluice-heads.

## Priority of water-rights.

7ל. The priority of water-rights derived from a conamon source shall be determined by the date of registration; and in case of failure of water-supply the person last registered shall forego his rights during such failure of water as against the person previously registered, and so on in rotation as the supply diminishes: Provided always that the holder of a water-right in the bed of a stream shall liave a preference orer tho holder of a water-right whereby the water of such stream is diverted from its natural cours.

Quantity of water to be left running in the bed of a stream.
78. In all river-beds and rumning creeks from which water is diverted for gold-mining purposes, there shall at all times be left running at leasi one ground sluice-head for general use when required.
liaces protected.
79. Any miner or party of miners occupying a xace or thilrace for the convegance of water for gold-mining purposes shall be entitled for the protection of such race to a width of 10 feet on each side of the raec, measuring from the centre thercoft; Provided always that when the depth of a cutting exceeds 1.2 feet, or when a tumuel is required, the width shall be 20 feet on each side of such race, measuring from thic centre thereof.

## Water divorted for sale or hire.

80. Any miner or party of miners who may cut or construct $n$ race for the purpose of diverting water from uny river or stream for conveyance to any Gold Field, for sale or hire for roldmining purposes or general public usc, shall not be restricted in the quantity of water they shall so divert: Provided that in prior right shall be prejudiced or any injury of a privale or
public nature shall be caused thereby, and provided that when called upon he or they shall satisfy the Commissioner that the entire quantity of water so diverted is being actually sold and disposed of by him or them in a bond fide manner; and any water so conveyed, in execss of the quantity that is being so sold and disposed of, shall when the Commissioner shall so direct be allowed to flow in its natural channel.

3ight to seli and let water.
81. Any holder or holders of a water-right under these Regulations emporering him or them to divert water, and to out, construct, and use water-races, dams, and rescrvoirs, may sell and dispose of the right to the whole or any portion of such water, or let the use for a stated period.

Water in race or dam deemed a chattel interest.
82. The property and interest in any race, dam, or rescrvoir, and in the water contained therein or flowing in or through any race, shull be cleemed to be a chattel intercst, and the owner or owners may recover in a summary way any sum of monoy due in respect of any water supplied from any such race or resorvoir.

Water uscel for motive power.
83. Anymperson or persons who may desire to divert water from any river or stream to bo used as motive power for crushing, puddiing, or other machinery, shall be permitted to do so, and shall be entitled to such a quantity of water as he or they may require for such puypose: Prorided that such water is not required for gold-mining or gencral public use.

## Water-right when to torminate.

8J. The right to any wator under any water-right shall terminate whonever the water so held shall be discharged into avy naturai stream or watercourse.

## Water not to be taken from dam

85. No person or persons shall take water from uny dam, reservoir, or race, without the consent of the owner.

## Water not to be polluted.

86. No person shall suffer sludge or other noxious matter to flow into or otherwise pollute the water in any dam, reservoir, or race, or shall injure the banks of any dam, reservoir, or race or shall othermise danage the same respectively, or the works connected therewith.

## Original line of race may be atered.

87. If by reason of any natural impediment it sladl be impracticable, or attended with unforeseen diffeulty or expense to cut a ruee according to the line originally designed therefor, it siall bo lawful for the holder of the right to eat the said race having first obtained the permission of the Commissioner to devinte in the cutting of such race so tar from such originally designed line as shall be necessary to aroid the effects of such impediment; provided that no prior right be affected thereby.

## Right to construct race through other clainas.

88. Any miner or party of mincrs shall be entitled to cut and construct any race, tail-race, or drain for gold-mining purposes through any clain or claime hold by any other miner or party of miners, or under, over, or across any other race, tail-race, ov drain: Provided always that such first-mentioned race, tail race, or drain be cut, constructed, timbered, framed, and formed in such a manner as not to injure the claim, race, tail-race, or drain through or across which it may be cut or constructed.

## Owner of race to :onstruet bridges over roads, \&cc.

80. If any race shall intersect any road, whether such road shall have becn proclaimed or not, or any footway, or cross any canal or mece, the owner or owners of such first-mentioned race slall at his or their own expense, construct a good and substantial aqueduct, bridge, footway, or roadway over the same ; cach roadway or bridge shall bo 12 feet wide, and cach footway 4 fect
wide. wide.

## Water when not used to fiow in natural channel.

90. The owner or owners of a wator-right, when not using the water held under such right, shall, if required by the Commissioner so to do, turn off the watcr at the head of his race into its natural channel.
night to hired water.
91. Any person or persons hiring water from the owners of any water-1race, dam, or reserroir, shail Juve no right to such water. after it shall have passed his or their works, but such right of water shall revert to the original owners.

## Repair of race.

92. When a race is in such an inefficient state of repair as to canse a waste of water, the Commissioner may order the water to be turnel out at the bead of such race until the defectiro portion is made good.

Water supply.
93. No poreon shall be allowed to form or cut any race drain or funnel from any spring or swamp, exceptat a distance of not less than 109 yards from any race, drain, or tumnel, which stall have been previously cut or formed, and from which any occupied race derives its supply of water, unless with the writien consent of the owner of such lasti-mentioned race, drain, or tumel.

## Iabour conditions.

91. Any miner or party of miners laving obtained the regis tration of $n$ water-right under the foregoing regulation, shall within fourtcon days from the date of such registration commence to form and cot such race, and having commenced shall not unnceessarily stop work during the formation thereof, and shall employ labour at the rate of (2) two men for evory three miles of the length of the proposed race, under pain of forfecicure of such right: Provided that, in the event of forfeiture, any portion of such race actually cut at the date thereof shall be paid for by the applicant for forfeitare, and the value thereof shall be determined by the Cominissioner.

## Forfesture.

95. A water-right, race, dam, or reserroir will be liable to forfeiture, without compensation, if it shall without good cause be left unused or suffered to remain out of repair for a continuous period of six months, or become from imperfect conatruction or neglect dangerous, or in any way a nuisauce to the public.

Tail-rnees how appiled for.
96. Any miner or party of miners slanll be entitled to cut and construct a tail-race in connection with their clain, by making application in the manner prescribed for other maces: nevertheless no person shall be cntitied to occupr any greater length of tail-race than is necessary for the offective working of his claim: Provided that no prior right be injured thereby, and always provided that shonld any other claimholder wish to uso such tail-race for the same purpose, he mas do so by paying to the owners thereof a fair share of the cost of construction, and also by contributing af fair share of the cost of keeping the said tail-race in repair.

## Dams and Reservoirs.

Dams and reservoirs how constructed and held.

## (Form of Application.-Schedule MI.)

97. Any miner or party of miners who may be deairous of constructing a dmo or reservoir for gold-mining purposes, other than in connection with the right to divert water from a river or stream, shall be permitted to do so, and he or they shall be deemed to possess an exclusive right to nll water therein collected and stored.
Such dam or reservoir may be constructed and held under the following conditions, viz.:-
98. That the intended site of such dam or rescrvoir shall be marked out at cach anglo with posts not less than 3 incles in diamoter, and slanding not loss than 3 fect above the surface of the ground.
99. That the applicant shall lodge with the Mining Registrar notico of applieation, in accordance with the Schedule horounto conucxed, marked $M$, for the registration of such dam or rescrioir, setting forth the situstion of the proposed site thereof, and the area of ground that it is intended to occupy; copies of such notice shall also be posted and maintrined in a conspicuous place on the proposed site, and also at the office of the Mining Registrnr, for fourteen consecutive days.
100. That no such dam or reservoir shall be allowed to be constructed in any position where it may be found that any other dam or reserroir, or claim or holding, could or might be injuriously affected thereby, or whero it might cause on injury of a public or private nature.
101. That such dam or reservoir slall be substnutially constructed, and subject to the approval of the Commissioner.
Objections to construction to be heard by Commissioner.
(Schedule N.)
102. Any person or persons objecting to the construction and registration of such dam or reservoir, slanll, within fourteen days from the dato of the notice as described, lodge in writing with the Commissioner a notice objecting to the issue of a certificate of such registration, and stating the grounds of litis or their objections; and the Commissioner shall hear and determine such objections.

## Owner of dam may construct enteh-racea

99. Any miner or party of miners who may construct $a$ dam or rescryoir as hereinbefore provided, shall be allowed to form and cut catch-races to gather and convey water into such dam or eservoir, procided application be made to register such races and objections heard and determined in the form and manner set forth with regard to water-rights.

Forfeiture of dam.
100. Any miner having obtained a certificate of registration of a dam or reservoir who shall fail to commence its construction in a bonê file manner, within fourteen days after such authority shall be granted, or any miner who, having so commenced to construct any dam or reser roir, shall umecessarily suspend labour thercon, shall forfeit the same, but shall be entitled to receive compensation from the applicant for forfeiture for the work actually performed at the date of such forfeiture, or having completed the same shall cease to use or uphold it for a period of six months, shall forleit such dim or reservoir, without compensation.

Commissioner to endorso certfficate of water-right.
101. All certificates of registration of water-rights, dams, and reservoirs shall be nathorized and endorsed by the Cormmissioner' before jesue to the applicants.

Branch race.
102. In the event of any person refusing to give permission to cut a branch race through his claim for the distribution of water, the Commissioner shall have power to hear the case, and grant or refuse permission to construct the same: Provided that compensation be allowed for any estimated damage.

## Itansfer of race, \&c.

103. The transfer or assigmment of any race, share, or interest therein, shall not affect any rightion privilege attached to such race: Provided that any such transfer or assignment shall have been duly registered at the Mining Registrar's Office, and a memorandum thereof made upon the back of the original certificatc.

Two rights may run through same race.
101. To give increased facility in working claims, and to prevent unnecessary waste of water, any two or more water-rights may ruu through one race, provided that the rights amalgamated follow in rotation, and be distributed according to priority of registration; such amalgamation to be registered.

## Rigbt to divert water for working bed of stream.

## (Sckedule L.)

105. Any person desirous of diverting the course of a perma nent stream for working the bed thereof as a river-claim, shall first give notice of his intention to the Commissioner and to all parties working in or occupying claims adjoining the proposed line of diversion; notice of such iutended diversion shall be posted and maintained for a period of fourteen clear days, at the points proposed for the commencement and termination of sucb diversion, and also at the Registrar's Office. And if no valid objection be made thereto, and upheld by the Commissioner within the aforesaid period, the Registrar may issue a certificate of registration.

## Water-races.

Races through private Iands.
106. In all cases where application is mado to the Government to authorize the passage of water for gold-mining purposes, or the passage of any water or liquid discharge from gold-mining operations through frechold land, the party making such application slatl pay into the hands of the Commissioner in charge the amount of compensation to be paid to the possessor of such lands, before the authority applied for shall bo granted.

## Mode of arbitration.

107. The amount of compensation in any casc of application for anthority to cut a water-race through frechold land shall be determined as follows:-The party applying for such authority shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the possessor of the land, setting forth with reasomable certainty the direction of the proposed race, cotting, or other menns of effecting the passage of water-the quantity of land proposed to be taken or used-the time for which the same will be required-and the amount of compensation which such applicant is willing to pay; and shall require the possessor of such land, if dissatisfied with the amount offered, to appoint, within soven days from the service thercof, by writing, an arbitrator on his behalf, to assist in determining the amount which shall bo paid as such compensation, and within the same period to forward the said appointment to the Commissioncr in charge; and the party giving such notice ahall, within the same perion, by writing under his hand, appoint an arbitrator on his bohnli, and forward such appointment to the Commissioner in charge; and every such appointment shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration on the part of the person signing the same, and the award of the arbitrators so appointed shall be final.

After consent, arbitration to proceed,
108. After the appointment of arbitrators in any case, neither party shall have power to revoke the same withont the consent of the other, nor shall the death of either party operate as a revocation; and if either party shall neglect, within the said period of seven days after the service of the said notice, to
appoint an arbitrator, the other party, haring himself appointed an arbitrator, may appoint such arbitrator to and on behalf of both partics, and such arbitrator may proceed to hear and determine the matters so referred, and lis amard shall be final.

## Propision in certain cascs.

109. When each party shall have tuppointed an arbitrator, and either of such arbitrators shall, before the detcrmination of the matters so referred to them, dic, or refuse or become incapable to act, the party by whom such nrbitrator was appointed may, by writing under his hand, appoint another person in his stead; and if he fail so to do for the space of seven days after notice from the other party requiring lim so to do, the surviring arbitrator may procecd ex parte.

## Umpire to be appointed.

110. When each of the parties shall appoint an arbitrator, such arbitratiore shall, before entering upon the consideration of the matters referred to them, by writing under their hand appoint an unpire; and in case the said arbitrators shall fail to make their award, in writing, within fourteen days after the day on which the last of them was appointed, the matters referred shall be detcrmined by such umpire, whose arward shall be final.

Costs of arbitration.
111. The costs of arbitration and award shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator, arbitrators, or umpire, as the case may be.

## Arhitration to commence de noth in certain enses.

112. If a single arbitrator or an umpire die, or mefuse or become incapable to act, before he shall liare made his award, or shall fail to makc such award within ten days after his appointment, then the matters referred to him shall be again reforred to arbitration as if no former reference had been made.

Award to be in writing.
113. The award shall in all cases be in writing, and shall be delivered to the Commissioner in charge within fourteen days from time of making the same, and may be made a Rule of Court on the application of either purty.
Permission to carry water through'Crown Iands to be used on private lands.
114. Application for permission to carry through Crown Lands water for gold-mining purposes, to bc used upon alienated lands, may be made to the Commissioncr by any holder of a miner's right, in like mamer as prescribed in respect to the conveyance of water for use upon Crown Lands; and if the Secretary for Lands sanction such application, the Commissioner in charge shall issue the necessary "permit," which shall hare in all respects the like offect as if granted in connection with the working of Crown Lands; and any holding thereunder shall be deomed to be $n$ "claim" within the meaniug of the Act.

## Business Allotments, Residence Areas, and Machinery - Sites. <br> Fistent of business allotment.

115. The holder of a business license shall be entitled to an allotment of ground having a frontage of 22 yards by a depth of 55 yards, as hereinafter prorided. The owner or occupier of any such business site shall erect or cause to be erected improvements thereon to the value of $£ 10$, within fourteen dars from the date of taking possession thereof. When the days rom the date of the ing pos by the holder of a business license may be situnte in a position detached from any street or roadway, the area to be allotted shall be 1 acre. The Commissioner may in any case under special circumstanecs permit a different form of mensurement and allot a less area.

## Allotment how taken up.

## (Schcdules 0 \& $P$.)

116. Whereveralarge influx of population may be anticipated, the Commissioner shall mark off, or cause to be marked off, $n$ site for a strect or streets in a convenient situation, but not likel to be auriferons-such strect or streets to be 1 chain wide-and shall mark the allotments for business places along such strect or streets; and after such site has been marked off it shall be reserved for the holders of business licenses only; and no holder of a miner's right shall be allowed to occupy any of such allotments for the purpose of residenco, except such as had prected improvements of the value of $£ 10$ previous to the marking off of the same as aforesaid; and, to entitle any holder of a busiuess license to oecupy any of such allotments for of a busiuess license to occupy any of such allotments for
business purposes, ho shall first cause his application for a business allotment to be registered by the Mining Registrar, who shall give a certificate of such registration, in the form of Schedules hercunto annexed, marked $O$ and $P$.

## Rogistration of nllotment.

117. The person so applying shall produce to the Mining Registrar his busincss license for the time being, whereupon the Registrar shall register the owner thereof for only one allotment
under such business license, and the allotments alall be solecteal by the holders of business licenses, nud allotted by tho Commissioner according to the priority of such registration.

Street to be marked before occupation.
118. When the Commissioner shall commence to lay off a line of strect, no holder of a business license shall take possession of or occupy any allotment on such strect until the same is properly marked off by the Commissioner.

Mincr's residence aren.
110. Erery holder of a miner's right shall be entitled to hold an area not exceeding one quarter of an acre of land for the purpose of residence.

Search for gold on business or residence areas.
120. Whencrer any lusiness allotment or miner's residence area may be supposed to contain deposits of gold, any miner may enter upon such allotment or aren for the purposes of searching for gold, upou payment to the holder of the allotment or area of such amount by way of compensation for injury to the holding as may be duly determined by the Commissioner.

## Right-of-way not to lo obstructed.

121. No residence area shall be allowed in any position where it will obstruct, the right-of-way to any other holding or mining tenement:

Mnchincry sites.
(Form of Apptication.-Schedutc Q. Certificate--Schedulc R.)
129. Any miner or party of miners, or any company, may apply for permission to take possession of and occupy as a site for the erection of, or as a site on which they lave alrendy erected machinery for crushing quartz, stone, or cement, for puddling, or for any other purpose, and the aroa of such site shall not exceed 2 acres; such application must be posted on the proposed site, and also at the office of the Mining Registrar, for fourteen consceutive days from the date of application, at the expiration of which period, should no objection be lodged with the Cominissioner, the Mining Registrar shall issuc the cortificate of registration. All objections to such application to bo determined by the Commissioner. Reservoirs, dams, and water-rights may be held in conjunction with machinery sites.

## Land reserved.

123. The Commissioner may for public purposes temporarily withhold any land from occupation, und no person shall take up any claim or holding whatever on such land until such reser. ration be reroked.

## Leased Tracts.

## Descriptions of leases.

124. Leases of nuriforous tracts will be granted for any period not excceding 15 years, under the conditions hereinafter pro vided, and shall bo of the following descriptions, viz. :-

Teases of alluvial ground;
Leases on quartz reefs and vcins; and
Leases in the beds of rivers or ruming streams.

## Alluvial leness.

125. Leases of alluxial ground will bo granted in all tested and abandoned workings of any depth, in new alluvial ground of a greater depth than 300 feet, and in ground of any depth on any Gold Field that may have boen prochuimed for a longer period than five years, when the alluvial deposits contain a quantity of water so great in to render neccseary the employment of steam machincry, or where it is necessary to cu expensive head or tail meces, or where throughout the greater portion of the tract applied for $\AA$ basaltic or rock formation requiring blasting intervencs betreen the surface and the supposed auriferous drift, or where, from ant other circumstances, ordinary claims could not be worked with profitable results and the aren of such leases shall not excecd 25 acres, at an amnual rental of $£ 1$ per aere

## Leases on guartz recfa

126. Leascs on quartz reefs or veins will be granted, of an area not exceeding 25 acres.

## Iense of river bed.

1.27. Leases of from 100 to 1,000 yards of a river-bed or running stream will be granted at an annual rental of $£ 1$ per 1.00 yards.

Mode of application.
(Form of Application.-Schedule S. Certifcate.-Schedule T.)
128. Any applicant for an auriferous lease, being the holder of a miner's right, shall apply for such lease in the following manner:-
(1.) He shall erect posts not less than 3 inches in diameter and not less than 3 feetabove the surfice of the ground in the case of a quartz reof or vein at cach end of the
portion of such reef or rein; in the case of the bed of a river or stream on the banks at either cxtremity of the portion applied for; and in the case of alluvial ground at cach angle of the ground applied for, with notice posted thereon of intention to apply for buch lease,-such notice to contain the date of the posting thereof, the mane of the applicant or the names at any wo of the applientes, the description of lease to be applied for, and the arca thereof.
(2.) He shall within four dirys from the posting of such notices as a foresaid lodge his application for the lease with the Commissioner, together with the rent for one fear in adrance for the proposed lease, and the fee for the survey of the same, on receipt of which the Com. missioner shall forthwith issue to such npplicant a certificate in trjplicate in the form hereunto annexer?, marked T, two of which eertificates the applicand shall as soon as practicable atlix to any two of the shall as soon as practacable atix to any two of the
posts marting the area of the proposed lease as aforeposts marking the area of the proposed lease as afore-
said, and shall affix the third in a conspicuons place said, and shat affix the third in in co
on the office of the Mining Registrar.

## Mode of objection.

129. AJI objections to applications for leases shall be made in writing, and lodged with the Commissioner within fourteen days from the date of the aflixing of the certificates as aforcsaid, at the expiration of which period the Commissioner shall appoint a time and place for the invertigation of any objections that may have been so lodged. The application for tho lease, together with the rent and fee for survey as per undertogether with the rent and fee for survey as per under-
mentioned scale, and the procedings taken at such investigation mentioned scale, and the procecdings taken at such investigation
(if any) shall be forwarded by the Commissioner, as soon as possible therenfter, to the Commissioner in charge of the Gold jistrict in which such proposed lensecl tract is situated, who shall forthwith transmit sueh appliention to the Minister for Lands, with a report as to the advisability of granling or refusing the lease applied for. No objection will be entertained after the expination of fourteon clear days as aforesaid.

## Ground prevlously occupicd.

130. No lease will be granted of any ground that is required for any public purpose, or that is in the actual authorized oecupation of any person, except the applicant shall previously have obtained the written consent of such person to include such ground within the proposed lased tract.

## Requirements to be compliod with.

(Statutory Declaration.-Schedule U.)
131. At the expiration of the fourtoen days, if no objection shall have been lodged as aforcsaid against the granting of the proposed lease of any ground, the applicant shall make a statatory declaration, in the form in the Schedule hereunto ammexed, that he has complied with all tho requirements of the regulations set forth with regard to applications for leases; and the Commissioner may then permit its immediate occupation, subject to the decision of the Government as to the granting of such lease. Where an objection has been lodged, the ground will be leld in reserve, pending the decision arrived at with regard to it.

## Marking. Occupation.

132. Any applicant for any lcase shall mark out the ground for the lease in respect of which he shall apply, in such manner as shail be preseribed by the regulations rolating to the partieular leasc required; and in case any person who shall not previously havo been in lawful ocenpation of sach ground shall at any time thereafter, until the application for the lease shall be refused, enter upon, occupy, or in any way interfere with such ground, such entry, occupation, or interference shull be deemed a case of trespass or encroachment, and such applicant may procecd therefor, and for any damage in respect of such tirespass or encroachment, in manner provided by the 14th, 15th, and 16th clauses of the Gold Fields Act of 1866.

Labour conditions. Lessec kubject to Gemeral Regnintions.
133. The Commissioner in charge shall, when authorized by the Government so to do, issue the lease and forward the mame to the Comnissioner for delivery to the applicant; and the conditions imposed in such lease shall be as follows :-
(1.) That the annual rental slaill be paid in adrance.
(2.) Mhat labour shall be employed on the leased tract within fourteen days from the receipt of the lase by the applicaul-at the rato of two men for 4 acres or any less area, and one man for every 2 additional acres or portion thereof, in the case of allurial ground and quartz recfs or viens; six men for the first 400 yards or less portion, of the hed of a river or stream, and one man for every additional 100 yards,-such men to be kept constantly employed in accordance with the Gencral Regulations.
(3.) That the lessce shall be subject to the provisions of the General Regulations in force from time to time during the continuance of such lease, except us regards forfeiture and labour conditions.

## Registration of lease,

134. Upon receipt of the lease by the applicant, he shall forthwith register the same with the Mining Registrar, in a book to be kept by him for the registration of leases.

## Lensed tracts-how marked.

135. Quartz leases shall be marked upon a basc-line, and shall be contiguous or at a distance of not less than 24 yards from each other ; should that distance not be prescrved, they will be measured as if marked in conlignity, and no marking or occupation of the interrening ground when less than 24 yards on the base-lino shall be acknowledged or registered until the on the base-tno shall be acknowledged or registered until the
leased tracts hare been surroyed and their boundaries officially leased tracts hare bech surroyed and their bomdaries officially
defined. Jeases shall be marked upon the base-line in the proportion of 24 yards for cach acre, by a width of 200 yards. Allurinl tracts shall be measured in a rectangular form, and such measurement shall in no instance exceed in length twice its breadth.

Claim may bo converted into lensed tract and existing lenses brought under these hugulatious.

## (Statutory Declaration.—Schedido U.)

136. The occupant or occupants of any mining claim will be permitited to consert the same into a leased tract, on application to the Commissioner, and payment of one year's rent in advance and the fee for survey, but withont the preliminary posting of notices and certificate, provided that a statutory declaration is made by them to the effect that. anch clajm has been occupied and worked in a bond fide mimnner for a continuous period of six months previous to the application for its conversion into a lease; and such lease, when granted, shall be subject to the conditions npplying to other leased tracts. Existing leascs, on paynent of a fec of $£ 1$ for survey description, may, on application in a similar manmer, bo exchanged for leases under these Regulations.

## Relaxation of labour conditions.

137. The labour conditions of any leased tract may be relaned or suspended by registration, authorized by the Commissioner in charge, for any period not cxceeding three months, on a statutory declaration being made by the applicant of the circumstances rendering such suspension of labotur indispensable. Such registration slall be also recorded in the local Registrar's Office.

## Mode of cancelifing lease.

138. Any miner or party of miners desirous of occupying any claim or leasehold within an area beld under leasc, the conditions of which shall not have been complied with, shall make a written application for the same to the Commissioner, and ahail in such application state the grounds upon which it is made, and shall also, on the same date, sorve a copy of such application, with the grounds upon which it is made, upon the lessee, or any two lessees, or the Manager of any Company holding a lease of the area of which the lease is sought to be cancelled; and the Commissioncr shall, at the expiration of six clear days from the time of his receipt of such npplication, or as soon after the expiration of six clear days as may be practicable, call upon such lessee, or lessecs, or Mauager, to show cause why such lease should not be cancelled, and the Commissioner shall forward a copy of the proceedings, with his report on the case, 1.0 the Cammissioner in charge, who, if sufficient cause shall not be shown, shall then take the proceedings necessary to procure the cancellation of the lease, and when cancelled the applicants shall have a prior right to a claim, or claims, or leasehold, within or of the said area.

## Reut

139. The rent of all leased tracts to be paid for each year in advance; if not paid within one montla after the rent has become due the leaseholdors shall pay a fine of 25 per cent. additional, and if not paid within three months 50 per cent. additional, and if not paid within six months the lease shall be forfeited. Leased tracts may also be cancelled for non-fulfilment of labour conditions.

## Survey Fees for Leased Tracts



## Drainage Regulations.

## Drainage rates authorized.

140. The owner of any machine worked by stenm, which is employed in dra wing water from any mine, shall, under the following circunstances and subject to the following conditions, be entitled to receive from the owners of neighbouring claims benefited by the said machine such sums of money by way of contribution to the expense of lifting water as is hercinafter provided.

## Rates-how proportioned.

141. The principle on which drainage rates shall be charged to each claimholder shall be by equitably proportioning, according to the areas held by each whose workings are on or below the datum water-level, the ascertained monthly expenditure incurred in working and maintaining such drainage appliance, together with interest not exceeding 50 per cent. per nnnum on the amount of capital expended on the purchase, ercetion, or construction of any such drainage appliance.

## Machine-how worked.

142. The owner of such machine shall keop his drainage appliance continuously at work, if necessary, and shall at all times maintain such in an effcient state, so as to prevent the water from rising in the claims of persons paying drainage rates; but no holder of such machine shall bo held lisble for any damage caused to any claim through the sudden stopping of his drainage appliance, if it can be proved that such stoppagc was necessary or caused by an accident to such appliance, and that the necessary repairs were made and drainage rcsumed that the nccessary repairs were made
with the utmost despatch by the owner.

## Amount bettled by arbitration.

143. The amount which shall be payable to the owner of such machine by claim holders bencited by the same shall be assessed by arbitration.

## Period fixed for which drainagerates are payable.

144. All drainage ratos imposed under these Regulations shall be fixed for any period not exceeding six calendar months, and shall become due once a month, nud be payable to the owner of the machine or to his order.

Rates-when due.
145. The amount of drainage rates upon each claim assossed as aforesaid shall be the sum which the owners of the claim are liable to pay, and shall be due on the first Monday in every month. In default of punctual payment, such person will, in addition to being liable to be proceeded ngaiust in the ordinary manner for debt, be subject to a penalty for a breach of these Regulations.

## Exemption from paying rates

146. The owner of any claim which is being worked above the datum water-level, and no work being carried on below the said level, shall be exempted from paying any drainage rates. And any claim shall be deemed at work below the datum waterlevel in which work shall have been done below the said waterlevel at any time during the month for which a drainage rate is claimed, and unless notice is served upon the orner of such machine that the work is being carried on above the datum water-lerel.

## Claims not effectively traled.

147. The holder of any such machine shall not be allowed to charge drainage rates for any claim or claims not cffectively baled by the said machime.

## Amount of fees cictermined.

148. The holder of any machine shall furnish a list of the holdors of the claims from which he claims drainage rates to the Registrar ; and the Registrar, on receipt of the written decision of the arbitrators or their umpire, or the private agreement made between the owner of such machine and any claim holder, shall cause to be served upon the orners of the claim assessed a notice setting forth the amount of drainage rate imposed on any such claim, and the rate so notified shall be the rate charged or claimed on account of any such claim.

## Notice of discontinuance.

149. Any person receiring drainage coutribution shall, should it be his intention to discontinue drainge operations, give at least two months' notice to the drainees of his intention so to do, otherwise he will be liable for the damage done by any mero voluntary sudden stoppage.

## Agreements to be binding on both partles.

150. Any agreement entered into between the owner of any such machine and any claimholder shall be binding on both parties and persous claiming under them, provided such agreements shall have been registered with the Registrar.

## Datum wator-level

151. The datum water-level shall be the level at which the water has been reached during the sinking of any sha Ct , such level to be asccrtained and fixed by the Mrining Surveyor.

## Rates due to most effectual machine.

152. Should the right to drainage rates of any elaimant be objested to by any other machine owner, or should two or more machine owners claim dranture rates from the same portion of any line, the drainage rates shall be allowed to the machine owner whose machine drains the most effectually.

## Break, how dealt with.

153. Wherever a break may occur in any claim obstructing the drainage of claims beyond, it shall be lawful for the drainors or the holders of claims adjoining to sink or drive in any such claim for the purpose of removing any such obstruction, provided such work ehall be perfectly secured so as not to damage the clain so worked; and no claim-owner may olject to such work being done in his claim.

## Survey.

## Surveyor to be appointed.

154. Mining Surrcyors shall be licenserl surreyors, and may bo appointed to special districts, the boundaries of which shall be clearly defined and published in the Government Guzette. Erery Mining Survoyor so appointed shall be required to kecp, an office in such part of his district as the Commissioner in charge may direct, and shall keep such oflice open for the transaction of business not lese than two hours during each working day. The Mining Surveyor shall survey all mining claims except alluvial block claims within his district.

## Surveyor to register apppications.

155. Tpon receipt by the Mining Surveyor of a certiffeate of application for the surver of a mining tenement, he shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose the particulars of such application, and each such entry shail be numbered in the order and dated of the day and hour on which the certificate was delirered and received by him.

## Survcyor to indorse certificate.

156. The Mining Surveyor shall indorse apon the certificate the date and hour on which it was delivered to him, and the number of the entry made as aforesaid in his book respecting it ; and such cortificate so indorsed shall, after survey of the tenement, be returned to the applicant for the tevement or his agcnt.

## Surveyor to name time for surrey

157. At the time of the delivery to him of the certifiente of application, the Mining Surreyor shall appoint a time for making a survey of the tenement referred to in such cortificatc.

## Survey to be connected.

158. Every survey of a mining tenement shall be connected with some fixed point in the survey of some other mining tenement, or in some Government suryey.

## Mode of survey

159. Within fourteen days from the date on which the certificate shall have been returned to the applicant, the Mining Survejor shall make surrey of the tencment, and make a plan and tracing of the tenement so surveycd in duplicatc, together with a report, also in duplicate, containing a fuil and accurate description of all the boundary and connecting lines, and stating the nature, extent, and locality of such tenement, and whether such tevement will or will not interfere with any other tenement or with the rights of the holders of any other tenement, and stating the date of surver, and by whom made, with the approximate depth of sinking wilhin such tenement; and such plan and report in duplicate shall be signed by the Mining Surveyor, and he shall furnish one of the said plans and one of the said tracings and one of the said reports to the applicant or his agent, and shall relain the other in his office for production when required.

## Suryesor to make locality maps.

160. The Mining Surveyor shall make locality maps showing the various portions of his district, and on which shall be laid down, from actual survey, all lines of quartz reefs or allurial workings, with their bearings and names delineated thercon, and also all surveyed claims on quartz recfs or leads, with the number of each claim and its extent; and cach map shall be kept as a record map, and shall be plotted to a scale of not more than 5 chains to an inch; and all tenements subsequently surveyed shall be plotted from time to tine upou such locality maps. He shall efluce any abandoned tenements that may be delineated thereon with red lines.

Surveyor to lay down buse line.
161. The Mining Surveyor shall, by the direction of the Commissioner, lay down tho baso line and crosa lines of all quartz-reefs within his district, and of all declared frontage leads, and shall alter any basc line and mark off all claims upon a frontage-lead in accordance with these Regulations.

Surveyor to make office plans.
162. The Mining Surreyor shall prepare an office plan of all quartz rects and deelared frontage-lends of which he may have laid domn the bese-line; and shall delineate the claims or protected areas thereon, numbering the same; and shall subsequently mark on such oflice plant, from time to time, all claims upon such declared frontage-leadis as they may bo finally marked oft.

## Surveyor to make piau of encronchment.

163. The Mining Survepor, when required so to do by the Coumissioner, shall make in surface or underground survey of any mining tenement. If in surface encrouchment is the subject of complaint, he shall furnish a plan showing the position of the pegs defining the claims of the disputants, aud the number of square feet oncronched upon (if any). If an underground encroachment, he shal make a survey of all main levels, or cross-drives, necessary for the purpose required; and should it appear that any gold-bearing quartz or auriferous earth hus been remored by the defendants, ho shall calculate the quantity so removed, cither in tons or cubic feet; and shall tost the value of such stone or curth, and make an estimate in accordance therewith.

## Survegor suljeet to Commissioner.

164. The Mining Survesor shall be subject to the orders of tho Commissioner.

## Surveyor's fees. <br> (Schedule I.)

165. The Mining Surveyor ahall be entitled to demand and roceive fees for his own use for the surrev of mining tenements, in accordance with the scale in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked I, and shall not demand any fees in excess. The fees stated include the furnishing of plan, tracing, and report in duplicate.

## Surveyors to be Registrars.

166. When a Miuing Surveyor is stationed on any particular Gold Fiold he shall also be Xifining Registrar for such Gold Ficld, and may appoint a deputy, with the consont of the Commissioner-in-charge, whose acts shall be held to be those of the Registrar.

## Registration.

Appointment of Mining Registrar.
167. Twery Clerk of Petty Scssions shall be ex officio a Mining Registrar under these Regulations, unles3 some other person be duly appointel to the office.

## Assistant may be appointed.

168. The Registrar, or his assistant approved of by the Commissioner, shall perform and discharge the sercral duties hereundor dofined, aud such duties performed and dischargod by the assistant shall be decmed to have been done by the Registrar.

## Office hours.

169. The Registrar's Office shall bo kept open to the public daily (Sundays and public holidays excepted), from 10 o'clock a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m., and from 2 o'clock p.m. to 4 o'clock p.m., cxcept Saturdnys, when the hours shall be from 10 o'clock a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m. And such hours shall be notified to the public by a proper notice, placed in some conspicuous position on the outside of the office, and the Registrar or his assistant shall be in attendunce at the office during the hours so appointed and notified ns aforesaid.

## Registrar to koop books, \&ce.

170. The Registrar or his assistant shall do and perform, in respect of mining tenements within his district, all such acts as are by these Regulations required to be done and performed by a Registrar; and to enter in books to be kept by him, all registrations of whatever kind, and to issuc certificates in the forms in the Schedules hereunto annexed, and to furnish when required copies under his hund of any document or any entry in any book in his custody as Regietrar ; and shall be responsible for the safc custody of all books, papers, and records connectod with the oflice of Mining Registrar.

Neglect of Registrar shall not ittiate titlo.
171. The title to any claim or other mining tenement shnil not be vitiated by renson of the non-performance within the preseribed time of any act, matter, or thing required by these Regulations to be done by the applicant for such clain, or other mining tencment, if such applicant can prove that the nonporformance as aforesaid was caused by the neglect or default. of the Mining Registrar.

Copice of noticos to be posted.
172. Copies of all notices given in conformity with these Regulations shall be posted by the Kegistrar at his office, and exhibited on the outside thereof during office hours and the currency of such notices.

## Registration fees.

173. There shail be paid to tho Registrar, in respect of the several registrations and other duties mentioned in these Regulations, the fees set forth in the annexed Scleedule, which fees the Registrar may demund and receive for lis own use provious to making any registration.

Non-registration.
174. Non-registration within the prescribed time shall not be deemed a breach of these Regulations, and shall not bar the excreise of any privilege, if good and sufficient causo shall be shown for such doluy to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
Orjginal registration."
175. In all cases where the original registration of a claim shall be ontered in the register, or a certificate of sueh registra. tion issued by the Registrar, such entry and certificate shall contain the names of all the claimholders in each claim so registered.

## Schedule of Fees to be demanded and received by Mining Registrars. <br> 176.

Transfer of shares and subdivision of shares
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1 & 0\end{array}$
Registration of protection area,-any number of persons 2.6

Registration of quartz clains,-for any number of persons not excceding six
${ }_{2}^{2} 6$
Registration of water-right and certificato ...................................... $2_{2} 6$
Dams and reservoirs ............................................................................................ ${ }_{6}^{6}$
Business allotment ............................................... 26
Machinery site
${ }^{2} 6$
Claim held in reserv..........................................................
Amalgamation of any uumber of persons not excecding twelve

Registration of quartz, stone, cement, or tailings
Registration of ngents and powers of attorney.
Registration of frontago claims for not exceeding six mon
For crery additional six names or lesser number
Registration of each share or subdivision of a share.......
Registration of agreements
Registration of mining partnership rulos
Registration of arbitrator's award
Inspecting records,--each inspection
Certified cons of any registration
Cancelling registration
Relcusing liegistration
Relousing lien .................................................... 2
Application to be put in possession of abandoned share
or share forfoited......................................$~$ 2
Filing objections..
10

For the registration of any tenement or matter or thing not specified above, with certificate . $\begin{array}{rr}1 & 0 \\ 10 & 6\end{array}$
rarelling expenses per mie beyond 3 miles

## General Regulations.

## Claim how marked and taken prossession of.

177. Any miner or party of mincrs may take possession of any mining tenement (except where otherwise spocially provided for) by fixing in the ground firmly, at each comer of the claim, a post notless than threcinchesin diameter, projecting above the surface of the ground not less than three feet, and set in $L$ tronches, 6 feet long and 6 inchos deep along each boundary-line: : Provided that no other person or persons is or are then in possession or occupation thereof; but in the event of any other minor or mincrs being so in possession, and claiming a right thereto, the first-ramed party slall apply to the Commissioner to inquire into such dispute ; but in no case slall any person take forcible possession of, or commence to work in any claim after his right to take possession thereof has been disputed, without forfciting all right and title which he may have acquired thercin.

> Indication post, where permitted.
178. In all cases where it shall be impossible, from the discharge of earth or rock from any claim, or from any other cause, to maintain any boundary-post in its position, an iron peg may be driven into the ground where such post should be maintained, and connected by measurement with a post placed in the nearest and connected by measurement with a post placed in the nearest position that such post can bo maintainco, with, a bourd attached
thereto, on which the words "Indication Post, - feet in direction from boundary" shall be legibly written, stating actual distance and bearing from such peg.

## Discovery of gold to be reported.

179. The discovery of nayable gold in any prospecting area shall be immediately reported to the Mining Registrar, who shall register and forthwith report the same to the Commissioner.

Mode of trking possession.
180. At the time of marhing out a cinim or protected area (execpt where otherwise prorided), each miner for whom such claim is so markel, or his representative, shall be present on the ground; and such representative will not be permitted to represent in such chaim or protected area more than the share or interest of onc principal. No objection to the mode of taking possession or marking of any clam or protected area will be entertained after the expiration of three clear duys from suelt marking.

Ground marled off in excess.
181. When ground is occupied or marbed off in excess of the extent authorized by these Regulations, except when otherwise provided for, any miner may apply to the Commissioner for such provided for, any miner may apply to the Commissioner for such of the claim it shall be taken, and may take possession of the samo when authorized by the Commissioner as a clain in the mode hercinbefore delined: Provided always that the original oceupant or occupants shall be entitled to retain such part of such ground as contains his or their shaft.

Claims to be effectively worked.
182. All claims must be effectively and continuously worked, except where otherwise provided for, after the expiration of three clenr days from the timo of occupation.

## Shares held under miner's right.

183. Any miner may hold by virtuc of his miner's right one, or more than one, claim or share in any cluim: Provided that each and every such ciaim or share shall be fully represented by labour according to these Regulations.

## Agent may be appointed.

(Form of Appointment.--Siledulc V.)
184. Any person holding any share or interest in any claim or any holding whaterer undor these Regulations, may appoint an agem, in writing, whose acts shall be held to be those of his primipnal: Provided the nane and address of such agent he registered with the 3lining Registrar.

Claims not to be forfeited through absenve of represcitative, without
due notice to owner.
1.85. If nuy miner who may be engaged or employed to ropresent any interest or share in any claim shall absent himself from the claim or otherwise neglect to represent such interest or share, the same shall not be forfeited, unloss within three clear days after notice of such absence or neglect shall have been served on the owner or his agent, the owner's interest or share be not fully represented in conformity with the Regulations Tn case the owner or his agent cannot be found, such notises shall be posted on the claim and at the Wining Registrar's Offen for three clear days, which notices ehall be held to be equivalent to service upon such orner or agent: Provided that on an undeciared frontage lead and the non-wrorking portion of a declared lead, one day's notice to the employer of the absence of his representative shall be deemed sufficient.

No forfeiture unless specialls provided for.
186. No claim, or share in a claim, shall be declared to be forfeited that may be held by virtuc of a miner's right, for any act or omission for which forfeiture is not specially provided by these Regulations.
on-compliance with labour conditions entailing forfeiture.
187. The owner or owners of any claim or share in a claim, or any person holding any intercst in any mining claim, neglecting to work or cause to be worked such claim or share in a claim or interest, or to employ the labour thereon that masy be required by these Regulations for seven clear working days after ocelupation, or at any time after work shall hare been commenced thercon, shall forfeit all title to and interest in such chim, share, or interest, unless such owner or owncrs shall prove their exemption from labour on such claim, share, or interest, under any of the provisions of these Regralations.

## Alsence from protected arca.

18s. Any miner, or party of miners, holding a protected area or share in a protected arei on a frontage lead in which work is not required to be done, neglecting to be present, on their respective areas every working day between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11 n.m., shall forfeit such protected area, or share in such protected area.

## Cornpensation in case of forfoitare.

189. When the riglet title, or intorest in any claim is declared to be forfeited, it shall be lawful to have the interest of the late holder of such right, title, or interest in such claim in any road, shaft, drive, tunnel, timber, mining plant, or other matcrials, absolutely beneficial to the applacunt in conncetion with such right, title, and interest, valued by a Commissioner and tro assessors; and the amount of such valuation, together with the cost of estimating the same, shall, within forty-eight hours, be paid to the original orner ; and euch payment shall be a condition precedent to putting the applicant in
possession of euch right, title, or interest in the said claim And provided that in all cascs where the interest of any sharehoder in any claim shall by any means become forfeited, such forfeiture shall be deemed to extend to and include only sute share, portion of a share, or interest in the said clain, not subjent to a lien, as the sharcholder incurring sueh forfeiture actually holds at the time such forfeiture is declared by the Commissioner.

## Working sbareholder abstnt.-Working share forfeited.

190 . In the crent of the working portion of $\pi$ sharo being forfeited, or of the working shareholder or his representative being absent therefrom for six days, or refusing to work the claim in an efficient manner, the liability to work it shall foll upon the Jolder for the time being of the slecping portion of such share which shalt have beon last transferred; aud in default of the holder of such last timansferred sleeping interest working such share and paying all liabilities duc in respect theroff, ho shall forfeit his intercst therein; and in everg such case the holder of the next last transferred sleeping portiou of said share shall work or pay the expenses of working the for: feited portion of such share and liabilities due in respeet thercol'; and such work or payment shull entitlo the person making such payment or nerforming such work to be put into possession of the portions of the share so forfeited, and to be registered in respect of the same; and in the erent of the holler of the next Just transferred sleeping interest in such share faiting to work such share or make such payment he also shall forfeit his interest, and so on in like manner nutil the whole of the said share slall hare been forfeited, or uutil the forfeited portions or portion shall be taken up aud worked.

## Lien.

(Form of Lien Ticket.-Scheduto W.)
191. The holder of any mining tenement, or share or interest thercin, may give a lien upon the same as security for the due payment of any debt; and upon the production to the Registrar of the miner's rigit or business license of the lienor and lienec, and the execution by them of a lien ticket, in the form prescribed in the Schedule hercunto amexcd, marked W, duly attested, the Registrar shall register a lien upon the mining tenement, slure, or interest, and shali then issuo to the lience a duplicate of the lien ticket; and every such lien registered as aforesaid shall be a specific clarge upon sueh mining tenement, share, or interest, uatii the debt shall lave been paid in fall; and if more than one lien has beon effected on any mining tenement, share, or intcrest, such liens shall take precedence according to the date of their respective registrations: Prorided that upon the delivers to the Registrar by the licnor of a certificatc duly signed by the lienee and attested, that the debt or liability for which such lien was held has been fully discharged, the Registrarshall forthwith rancel such lien : Prorided also, that in the erent of such lienor failing to redeem such share or interest at maturity, the anid lience may cause the same to be sold by public Ruction, ufter having adrertised the same in the nearest newspapor and posted a copy of such advertisement on a conspicuous part of the mining tenoment; and the lience shali stand possessed of the proceeds of such sale, upon tuast to pay ull costs consequent on such defanlt, then to pay the debt secured by the licn, and the balance (if any) shall be -paid to the lienor. The lienor sholl be entitled to redeom at any time before sale, upon payment of debt and expenses incurrent; but in case of any sale under the powers herein contained, the Registrar shall, upon production of the lien ticket, accompanied by a statutory declaration of default having been made in the payment of the money sceured thereby, and the miner's right of the purchaser, register such purchuser as the holder of such mining tencment, share, or iuterest, in licu of the lienor: Proviled also that a lience shall not be held to be a co-partner in any mining partucrship in which he may hold any lien, save and except what is contained in those Regulations in reference to certain conditions of torfeiture, in which caso sung lienee, upon registration therein provided for, shall become responsible for such miuing tenement, share, or interest.

## Lien for amount due.

192. No lien aball have the effect of absolutely resting in the lience an interest aud property in any claim or mining tenement begond the amount then actually due by the lienor to the lience.

## Transfer.

(Form of Transfer.-Schedules X. Certificate.-Sckcalks Y:)
193. The holder or holders of any claim or other mining tenement, share, or interest, may, in the form in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked $\mathbf{X}$, assign or transfer suclı cluim or other mining tenement, share, or interest, or any portion therrof or interest therein, to any other jerson or nersons being the bolder of a miner's right or business license: Provided that erery such transfor or nssignment shall bo in writing, and signed by the parties thereto in the presence of some person or persons who shall attest the siguatures to such transfer or assigument and such trinnsfer or assigmment shall forthwith be registered by the Mining Registrar, and a note of such registration shall be indorsed by the Registar on such transfer or assignment.

Share not forfeited throurh alsence by sickness.
191. When a sharchokler in any claim sluall absent himsolf from his work through sickness or aceideut, his share ohall not be liable to forfeiture through suel absence ; but in all cases of absence, whether througl sickness or other causes, his partner or partuers may, if he or they think fit, hire in his place any competent miner in the orent of the absentec failing to provide an elticient substitute; and such absent shareholder shall be responsible for any reasonable wages duc to the person so employed, and for his stare of the working expenses of such claim. No hired man, or any person who shall enter into any contract or agreement to perform any work on or in connection contract or agrcencht to periorm any worl
with a claim, slall nake possession of such claim or any portion thereof under any pretonce whaterer.

## Share not ferfeited through amission of representative.

195. The interest of any sleeping shareholder or any lienee in any claim shall not be imperilled or forleited by or through the neglect, omission, or cause of any working shareholder or his representative, unless he fails to remedy such ncglect, omission, or cause, in the manner provided for by Regulation No. 185, after due notice has been giren.

Provision in case of death or lunacy of sbareholder.
196. In the event of the deatlh or lamacy of the holler of any elam, share of a cham, ormy interestin any tenement, whatsoerer held undor the prorisions of the Gold Fields Act of 1866 , or of the sale of the sume under the decree, judgment; or order of any Court, application shall be made in writing to the Registrar, by the person tuthorized so to do, to register the transfer of such claim, share in a claim, or interest, to such executor, trustee, assignee, or purchaser as may be anthorized by law either to hold in trust or purchase such claim, share in a claim, or interest. Upon-the death of any claimholder, or the sole holder of any tenement whatsoever held inder the provisions of the Gold Fields Act of 1866 , lis interest shall be held iu reserve for twentr-cight days; ame the interest of any shareliolder becoming lumatic slugll be mannged by the remaining shareloolders until such time as it may be tronsferred to duly authorized trustees.

## Amaigamation.

(Form of A pplication.-Schedule Z. Certificate.-Schedule AA.)
197. The holders of any number of adjacent claims may register such claims as one amalgamated claim, and from and after such registration the said claims may be held as one claim ; provided that the samo nomber of miners shall be employed on such amalganated chim as were required in the claims severally before sueh amalgamation took place. Application for the aumagamation of chams shail be made to the Mining Regristmar in the form hereunto amexed, marked $Z$, signed by at least twothirds of the sharcholders in each chais to be so amalgamated, on receipt of which the Mining Registrar slanll register such malgamation uccordingly, and th copy of the certificate of amalgamation shall be kept posted on one of the claims so amalganated.

No alteration of boundarics to prejudice of prior right.
19S. In no case slall the extent of a chaim after the boundaries thereof hare been marked, be altered by reason of the depth of the lead being subsequently found to be greater than was computed at the time of marking off the extent and boundaries of such clatim to the prejudice of any prior right.

Registration of claims as held in reserve.
(Statutory Declaration-Schedule U.)
190. Any miner or party of miners whose claim may be unworkable from any cause whatsoever, or any miner who may himself be unable to work or be desirous to absent, himself from the locality from any reusomable cause, muy have his or their claim registered by tho authority of the Commissioner as held in reserve, upon tu statintory doclaration being mude by the applicant of the cause rentering such registration necessary. A copy of the cerlificate of registiration must be posted on tine ground. No such registration shall be granted without the written consent of the majority of the shareholders in the claim.

Claims held unworked without registration.

## (Crtificate-Scikedule BB.)

200. Clains may be hola unworked without registration if by surface flooding the working thercof shall bo impected, or if the shlply of water be insulficient to carry on the working of the suid clains; and no race, dan, reservoir, or water-rigltt, or site for machinery, shall bo forfeited by roason of its not being used when such disuse is cansed by an insufficient supply of water.

Registration of house or hat
201. The holder of a mincr's right may, by the sanction of the Commissioner, register his house or hut as held in reserse during his absence, for a period not exceeding six months.

Clains registered as hefl in reserve after tweive months' work.
202. Any miners who have done twolve consceative montha'
bonu fid: work in any claim withont obtaining nny payable gold bona fide work in any elam withont obtaning any payabie fold
therein during that time, may have their claim registered as
held in reservo by the authority of the Commissioner, for a period of three calendar months from the time on which such work ceased, on a statutory declaration being made of such work as above having been performed. Previous to a subsequent registration being allowed, twelve addilional consceutive months' bona fide work without any parable gold must be done on the claim, and so on from time to time. The provisions of this Regulation shall not apply to temporarily amalgamated claims.

## Absent shareholder to pay reqresentative.

203. When any shareholder in a claim shall absent himself from his work without being duly exompted, the partaer or partners of such shareholder may supply his place by a competent miner, and such absent shareholder shall be responsibio for tent miner, and such tosent shareholler stitl be respo
any reasonable wages due to the person so employed.

## Attendance at Court.

204. Any mincr or miners or their representatives performing any work appertaining to, or necessary for carrying on, mining operations on his or their claim, or attending any Court of Law in any suit connected therewith, shall be deemed to be working such cluim within the meaning of these Regulations.

Interest of employer not vested in hired iabourer.
205. If any person being the holker of a miner's right shall hire himsell for wages to an employer, the right to hold and occupy any claim on which he is employed and to any gold thercin shall be vested in his cmployer: Yrovided always that in the event of non-payment of such wages, any person so employed shull be decmed to have a lien upon the claim whereon he has been craployed to the amount of wages due to lim.

Tribute.
206. No claim or portion of a claim shall be declared forfeited or demed to be abandoned by the owners where the sume is bond fide worked by the number of miners required by the Regulations, on tribute,-that is to say, where a portion of the gross or unt proceeds of the claim, as the case may be, is agreed upon to be returned by the tributors to the owners of such cluim by way of tribute, rent, or royalty, or loy any other form of by way of tribute, reat; or royalty, or by any other form of
agreement whaterer; and the owners of such claim shall be agrement whaterer; and the owners of such claim shall be
deemed to be working the same in a boní fude manner as much as if they employed hired workmen for that purpose, and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions contained in the Regulations.

Passage of stone and refuse over any clain.
207. The Commissioner may authorize the passage of stone or refuge of any kind over auy leased tract or claim, whero requisite for the efficient working of an adjoining claim, in such manner and under such conditions as may be determined.

## Holidays.

208. Miners may be absent from their claims on all the follow. ing days :-From Good Friday to Easter Tuesday, both inclusire; from 24th December to 2nd January, both inclusive; on any day on which the election of a Member of the Legislative Asscmbly is held for the District in whiel any Gold Field may be situated; and on any day which shall bo prochnimed a holiday by the Government or by the local Commissioner.

## Wash-dirt, quartz, se., may be registered.

(Form.-Scheitule CC.)
209. Any miner or party of miners wishing to retain possession of any wash-dirt, quartz, stone, casing, or other auriferous substance, shall make application to the Mining Registrar, who shall issue a cortifeate of protection for the same for any period not exceeding twelve months: Provided that such substance is properly stacked on ground not supposed to be adapted to mining parposes; and that a board with the owner's mame, address, und date of stacking, Iogibly written or painted thereon, be kept posted close to the stack : Provided also, that; if any person shall wish to mine upon such ground during the period of protection, ho shall do so on paying to the owner of the stack the expenses of removal to such site as may be approred of by the Commissioner. Such registration may be renewed at the expiration of the time for which pro. tection has been grauted.

## Forfeiture of clain uot to include produce raisch.

210. Ary miner or papty of miners having forfeatot or abandoned any quartz or other gold workings ahaill be at liberty to retain possession of any quartz, stone, ccment, lailings, ol other aubstance containing gold (the produee of such workings) that may have been raised at the time of the forfeiture or abandomment, provided such quartz, stone, cument, tailings, or any other substance, shall be stacked; and the Mining Registrar shull,-upon applieation being made to him, register the same.

## Commissioner may issue injunction.

211. The Commissioner may, upon the application of any persons elaiming to be legully or equitably interested in any Inad, chaim, or holding whatever, or in his own diseretion, and upon such terms as he may consider just, by order under his
hand, enjoin and prohibit any person named in such order from encroaching upon, occupying, using, or working such land, claim, or holding,--or from sceling for, washiug out, extmeting, or removing any earth or auriforous substance from such fand, claim, or holding,-or from selling or disposing, or otherwise interfering with such land, claim, or holding, or anything appertaining or belonging thereto, or any sbare or interest therein respectively,-or doing any actor thing whereby the right, title, or interest of such applicant in or to the same might be affected. or interest of such applicant in or to the same might be affected.
And every such order shall operate and be in foree for such a period as shall be named therein, unless the same shall be sooner revoked or discharged by the Commissioner making the sanee, or by any Judge or competent Court.

## No trespres altowel on elaim under injunction.

212. Whenever the Commissioner shall by injunction prohibit auy party from working any claim, and such party sland, in obedience to such injunction, be absent from the said claim, until such injunction be withdrawn or expire by eflluxion of time no person shall trespass upon, occupy, or interfere with such claim.

## Commissioner may appoint Manager and Receivor.

## (Form of Appintment.-Schedule DD.)

213. The Commissioner may, upon the application of any party to any suit or appeal, by order under his hand, appoint some fit and proper person to be a Manager, under whose direction any claim, share in a chaim, or interest may be worked, used, or held ; ond, on a similar application, he may also appoint, a Receiver, who shall receive any gold, quartz, or other valuable material, the produce of any such claim, share in a claim, or interest; and may direct all persons interested in, employed upon, or in auy way claiming occupation, possession, or use of such claim, share in a claim, or interest, to deliver up poesession of all gold, quartz, or other valuable matorial, the produce of such claim, share in a claim, or interest, to such Receiver. And the costs and expenses attendant thereon shall be deemed to be costs in the cause.

## Roads, \&c., may be constructed oyer Grown Lands.

214. Any miner or party of miners, being the holder or holders of any claim, may use any unoccupied Crown Lands, and may, through or upon such Crown Lands, make or construct such roads, tramways, tumnels, adits, or drains as shall aid in carrying on the operations of such miner or miners in the effectual working of such clnim; and such miner or miners shall be entitled to occupy for the construction of such roads, tramways, tunnels, adits, or drains respectively, a width of ground on each side of the centre of such roads, trammays, tunnels, adits, or drains as may be determined upon by tie Commissioner to be requisite for the proper efficiency and security of the same; and no person shall mine upon or under, or otherwise interfere with, such areas: Proviled always that such roads, trammays, tumels, adits, or drains shall not obstruct any public thoroughfare, or cause any injuries of a public or private nature.

## Roads, \&c., may te constructed orer other claims.

215. The Commissioner may make on order for the construction of such road, way, or race orer any claim, or such tumnol, adit, or drain through any claim, as may be necessary for the effectual working of any other cinim, or for supplying any other elaim with fresh air, or for any public purpose: Provided that no damage or obstruction to the working of any claim over or through which such passage is authorized will be cnused thereby.

## Miner reaching water-level to pay proportion of machinery.

216. When a miner or party of minera in simking a shaft within the limits of their chaim shall reach the water-lerel, or so much water as would prevent or interfere with the effective morking thereof, if the said chaim sball be affected or liable to be affected by the same flow or body of water as any other claim or claims contiguous thereto, he or they slatl contribute with the owner or owners of euch other claim or claims a montble proportion of the machinery und labour necessary to free and seep free such clain or claims from water to a workablo extent.

## Non-payment of cally to be considered as lien.

217. The non-payment of calls made for the purpose of defraying the expenses of working any claim, where no deed of partnership exists, made upon any shareholder in such claim, payable by such person, shall entitle the other shareholders to a preferent lien apon the share or interest in the clam in which such expenses are owing until such calls shall have been paid.

Disposat of waste.
218. Wvery miner or purty of miners working a claim shall make provision for the disposal of the detritus, dirt, waste, workings, or refuse of the said claim, so that the same shall not
be an inconvenience, muisance, or obstruction in any public thoroughfarc, river; or creek, or in any manner occasion any public or private dumage.

## Retention of sludge from machinery to be provided for.

219. Where nachinery, either horse or steam, is omployed, the owner or owners thereof shall construct an embankment for the purpose of retaining the sludge, not more than 100 yards from the site of such machinery, unless in the opinion of the Commissioner it can be more conveniently carried off by drainage without causing injury to any private or public interest.

## Accumntation of sludge

220. No person or persons slallcauso or permit sludge, tailings, or water to flow from his or their claim, dam, or machinery, or to accumalate so as to cause injury or obstruction to any public road or thoroughfare, or any other inconvenience or damage of a public or private nature; and no person or persons shall be permitted to hold, place, construct, or erect any machine, water-dam, bank of earth, or building of any sort, on, upon, or over any creek, so as to impede the passage of water or sludge in any channel or creek.

Props not to be removed.
221. No person shall remove any props or timber, the removal of which may endanger the workings of any other claims.

## Ventilation.

(Statutory Declaration.-Schedule C.)
222. When the underground works of two or moreclaims communicate with each other, so as to afford the means of ventilation, such rentilation shall not be obstructed by the owner or owners of any one of such clains without the written consent of the occupants of any claim or claims affected thereby.

## Declaration to be made on loss of miner`a right, \&c.

223. When uny person loses his winer's right, or a certificate of transfer, or other document by virtue of which he holds any claim, share, or portion of a share, or lien, he may mako a statutory declaration of such loss, and such declaration shall be received in lieu of the said miner's right, certificate of transfer, or other document.

Pust, \&c., not to be removed or altered.
224. No person shall alter the position of any trench, nor remove any post from a claim or holding in the occupation of any other person, nor deface, destroy, or remove any notice posted in accordance with these Regalations, nor interfere with any mark or boundary; neitber shall he post any notices to which he may not be entitled under these Regulations.

Commissioner to maze temporary orders.
225. The Commissioner may make such temporary orders, not inconsistent with the Gold Fields Act and Regulations, for regulating the mode of washing at any stream or waterhole, or the disposal of sludge, tailings, or refuse, as he may consider necessary to prevent publicinjury.

## Prop jortfonate cost of works.

226. When any sace or tunnel shall have bectl cut, or other work performed by whiph the working of any claim may be facilitated, erory porson bonefited thereby shall pay such proportionate share of the cost of such operations as may be duly assessed by the Commissioner.

## Commissioner may order additional timbering

227. Upon complaint being made to the Commissioner that ans shaft or underground workings are not sufficiently timbered, and that joss of life or injury to any adjacent claim may be occasioned thereby, the Commissioner shall cause an cxamination of such workings to be made by two competent miners; and if jt shall appear that such timbering is insufficient, he slanll order such additionat props or other timbering in the said workings as he may consider necessary.

## Forieiture shall only affect interest of person incurring forfeiture.

298. In case the clain or other mining tenement, share, or interest held by any person or persous shall be forfeited, such forfeiture shall ouly affect the interest then held by the person or persons incurring such forfeiture, and shall not extend to any portion of interest previously disposed of by transfer or by way of lien; and any person being pat into possession of a forfeited claisa, or other mining tonement or share or part thercof, shall be so put in posscssion subject to all liabilities and encumbrances affecting the same respectively, and also subject to any conditions registored by the Recistrar, and to the rules of any Company under which such chaim or other mining tenement or Company under which such cham or othe
interest may respectively have been held.

## Miner to hold and produce miner's right.

229. Every person who sturl be engaged in mining for gold shall take out a miner's right, such miner's right to be produced for inspection when demanded by the Commissioner or by any pereon duly authorized in that behalf in writing by the Commissioner.

## Miner employed in work for common good.

230. Any miner employed in a tunnel, adit, siaft, race, or other work constructed by agreement for the common benefit or use of any number of claims, including his own, shall, while engaged in such tumel, adit, slarlit, race, or other work, he considered as representing his claim; and during the continumuce of such tork the claims for which the same is being performed may be registered as held in reserve for such labour as caunot be profitably emplnyed thereon.

Commisssioncr must sanction possession of forfcited chaim.
231. No person shall take possession of any claim or any mining tenement or interest whatsoever held under the provisions of the Gold Fields Act of 1866 by any other person, without having first been put in possession of the same by the Comnissioner.

Compensation paid for mining on ground previously occupied.
232. If it shall be proved that the ground occupied by any dam, machine, race, reservoir, or business site contains auriferous enrth or guartz, or gold in combination with any material, in payalle quantities, the owner of such dau, machine, race, reservoir, or business site may be compelied to leave or remove from the same: Prorided that adequate compensation for such learing or remoral shall be first paid ly the person desirous of working the ground. Such compensation to be determined by a Commissioner.

## Coummissiover to mako sanitary arrangenents.

233. Every holder of a business or residence site, or the occupier of a tent, shall be required to keep the ground around the anme in such a state of cleanliness as not to become a public nuisunce; and no porson shall deposit any filth or offonsive substance in a place where the same may become a public nuisance, and, in addition to any penalty imposed for a breach of this Regulation, shall remore the same at his own expense when ordered to do so by the Commissioner; and the Commissioner may order the romoval of any slaughter-yard or piggeries at the expense of the owners, and may prohibit the exercise of any noisome or unwholesome trade.

## Agreements to be binding on possessor of forfeited share.

234. Whaterer mutual agreements and cngagements may be entered into by tho shareholdors of any clnina for the working enterat into by tho sharehodars of any chain for the working
thereof, sball be binding upon any one taking possession of a forfeited or abandoned share or interest in sucli claim.

## Decision of majority to be binding.

235. All agreements or rules made by two-thirds of the share. holders in any claim or mining interest for the management or working of the same, shall be bincling upon the whole number working of the same, shall be binling upon the whole number
of the shareholders in the said claim or interest, provided that such rules are not contrary to these Regulations.

## Junior to emplay ropresentative.

236. Any person under the age of 18 yeare who may hold any working share or interest in a claim shall, when required, engage and employ a competent miner to represent him in such claim.

Due proportion of water to be baled.
237. All claimholders or their representutives within four claims in every direction from any shaft which has struck water, and in amalgamated claims, onc-lialf the sharcholders shall sink their shafts every lawful day until the well is completed, and sharl bale their due proportion of wator daily till it be exhaustel or the water prove too heary, and the work and baling be stopped with the consent of adjoining claimholders; and in amalgamated claims the full number of shareholders shall be employed as soon as the shaft is bottomed.

## Penaltios for breach of Regulations.

238. Any person guilty of any breach of any Regulation made under the provisions of the Gold Fields Act of 1866, or any amondment thereof, shall incur for the first offence a penalty not exceoding five pounds, and for any second and subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and fuiling payment of such penalty shall be liable to such term of imprisomment as may be provided by laws.

Hulder of any tenement may register the same.
239. Any holder of any tenement whateoover held under the provisions of the Gold Fields Act of 1866, where registration or survey is not compulsory, may, if he think fit, obtain registration
or survey of the same upon npplication to the Registrar or Mining Surreyor scren days after laving posted a copy of such application upon the tenement and at the Registrar's Ollice, provided that no objection has been made thereto. Any objection shall be decided by the Commissioner.

Authority to enter shaft, \&c.
240. The Commissioner may authorize any miner to enter into and npon any claim for the purpose of measuring a shaft, or the dip, direction, inclination, or length of any tumel or drive, or to inspect any under-ground workings.

Appoal.
241. Any person may appeal agninst any decisiou or order of a Commissioner within seven days, or such other time as may be by law hereafter provided, after such decision or order shall havo been made, by lodging a writtem nolice of appeal in the hands of the nearest Mining Registrar, with the prescribed fee, who of the nearest Mining Registrar, with the prescribed fee, who
shall forthwith, if he is the Clerk of such Court, give notice to shall forthwith, if he is the Clerk of such Court, give notice to
the members of the Court having power to entertain such appeal, or if not, immediately transmit the same to the Clerk of such Court before whom such appeal is to be heard, who shall take immodiate action in the matter in the manner abore specified.

Mining probibited on reserved land.
242. No person, without first obtaining the consent of the Commissioner, shall dig upon or underminc auy land enclosed by any authorized occupant, or occupicd by any building or machinery in connection with mining operations, or used as a garden or a Govermment camp or Police station or for any public purpose.

No claim allowed to injure public works, se.
243., No claim will be allowed to be taken up in any position where, by its interference with the supply of water requisite for public use, by undermining or digging up roads, or by obstructing public thorouglfares, or otherwise, it will tend to public injury or inconvenience; and no person shall sink or drive so near to any race, dam, or reservoir as to impair its efficiency.

Marking within protceted area deemed a trespass.
244. No marking within any protection or protected ares will be allowed until the protection is withdrawn, and any such marking will be deemed to be a trespass.

Olstructions causing public inconronience to bo removed.
245. The Commissioner may order the removal to a reasonable distance of any tcat, dwelling-house, stable, or other obstruction, placed so as to cause public inconvenience.

Waterholes, \&c., reserved,
246. The Commissioner may rescrec any waterhole or spring for any public purpose.

## Misrepresentation-how dealt with

247. Any person who shail obtain any certificate, transfer, registration, or any other document from the Registrar by any misrepresentation shall be deemed to have committed a breach of these Regulations, and such registration shall be null and void.

Commissioner to deeide casses not providod for.

- 248. The Conmissioner may determine any dispute which may arise upon any mat tee connected with the working of any claim or the orcupation of any holding not otherwise in these Regulations prorided for, and muke such order in respect thereof, not being inconsistent with the Gold Fields Act or these Regulations, as he may thin's requisite in the matter.


## Possession of forfeited cinim-how obtained.

249. When under the provisions of the Gold Fields Act, :an order slabll be made dirceting that auy certain person or persoue sball be put into possession of a forfeited claim, slare, or interest, such person or persons shall deliver to the Mining Registrar a certified copy of such order, which shall be by such Registrar filed; nad upion production of the miner's right or miners' rights of such person or persons, tho Registrar slanll forthwith register him or them for tho claim, slare, or intcrest referred to in such order, in licu of the person or persons who shall hare forfeited the said claim, share, or intercst.

Orders of Commissionor to be ubeyul.
250. No person shall disobcy any order of a Commissioner made by virtue of these Regulations.

## When non-survey shall not invalidate title.

201. In any district to which no Mining Surveyor has been appointed, the non-survey of a claim shall not invalidate the title thereof.

## Division of shares.

252. After 2 claim or other mining tenement shall have been registered, the owner or owners thereof may dirjde his or their inverest in such claim or other mining tenement into any number of shares that may be nerced upon, -the shares to be consecutively numbered $1,2,3$, \&c., with the names of the shareholders opposite their respective shares, and may make application to the Mining Registrar for separate registration thercof. Each shaveholder upon making application shall receive from the Registrur a certificate. The number of shures in any company may be increased from time to time in like manner.

## Arbitration.

253. In all cases under theso Regulations, where arbitration shall be found necessary, the subject of such arbitintion may be decided by two arbitrators chosen one by each of the parties interested; and before procecding to act, the arbitrators shall appoint a third party as umpire in case of disagreement, appoint a third party as umpire in case of disagreement,
and the decision of the majority shall be binding, and when registered with the Registrar may be enforced by either party in any Court of compctent jurisdiction.

## Notice to be given of discharge of gunpowder

254. Ten minutes previous to the discharge of any blast of gunpowder, or other explosivo substance, within 50 feet from the surface of the ground, due notice of sueh discharge shall be giren, by persons who shall have prepared or caused such explosion, to all other persons working, residing, or passing within a distance of 100 yards from the place of such discharge.

Shafts, \&c., near roads to be fenced.
255. If any party shall, in carrying on mining, sink any shaft or excarate any kind of hole, of whaterer depth, within the distance of 20 feet from any road, footpath, or crossing-place in ordinary use, unless such hole or shaft be suiliciently barricaded by a mound of carth thrown up to the height of four feet above the surface of the adjoining ground, or logged up to a like height for a windlass, such party shall erect around such shaft or hole a substantial trro-railed fence, the upper rail whereof shall be at least 3 feet 6 inches above the surface of the adjoining ground. Should any party leave any chaim unworked for a short period, or abandon it, such party shall properly fill up the shaft or hole, or completely cover the same with logs not less than 6 inches in diameter, or erect around it a fence as aforesaid. No person shall remove, cast down, damage, or destroy any portion of such barricade, railing, timbers, or fence.

## Disposal of surfnce water

256. The Commissioner may order the disposal of surface or other water in any claim by drains or shoots, or in such other manner as may be necessary to prevent injury by sonkage or otherwise to any otber claim.

## Commissioner may order plan

257. In any case of dispute the Commissioner may requirc the production of a plan of the disputed ground, and may anthorize an entry upon such ground for the purpose of making the necessary surcey.

## Assessors-how appointed.

258. In all matters under these Regulutions where the Commissioner is empowered to make a raluation of any mining property or to determine any complaint, assessors under the provisions of the "Gold Fields Act of 1866" may be demanded by the Commissioner or the complainant or defendant at the cost of the complainant.

## Notice to be given of abandonment

259. Any miner holding a share in a registered claim or other mining tenement may abandon the same, provided that previous to such abandonment the said shareholder shall pay all liabilities due in respect of such share, and give to his partner or partners and also to the Registrar a notice in writing of his intention so to do.

Schrdule A.
Application for Prolection Area.
We hereby apply for a protection area at: a distance of miles from any cham now producing payabie gold and not less than one half-mile from any other prospecting area.
Names $\quad$ Miners' Rights No.

Dated this day of 18 at
The Mining Registrar.
(Copy to be posted on Claim.)

Sciededie B.
Cerlificate of Registry of Prospeoling Clain.
No.
I have this dny registered for
claim situated at $\quad$ in terms of the Regulations*
Nature of claim $\dagger$ ?
Dimension of " protection area," if ordinary alluvial?
Length of claim-if frontage, river, or quartz?
Registrar's Office,
Mining Registrar.
18
*The Gosernment, or focal Court, as the case may be.
f Whether ordinary alluvial, frontage, river, or quartz.

Schedule $C$. Application for Extended Claim.
We lereby apply for an claim
Length of race to be cut?
Machinery to be erected?
Horse or water power?
Number of acres?
Dated this
Names
diny of
at

The Mining Registrar at
(Copy to be posted on Claịm.)

## Scifedtie D.

Certificate of Registry of an Extended Claim.
An extended claim, as below described, has this day been regis. tered for
, riz. :-
Locality?

* Nature of claim?
+ Extent?
$\pm$ Special operation for working claim?
Number of men to be employed in connection therewith?
- Time for employment of labour as above.

Mining Registrar's Ofice,
18
Mining Registrar.

* Whether alluvial or river bed.
$+{ }_{f}+$ Whether alluvial nr rivor bed.
$\ddagger$ Cutting of race, slabbing, sce.


## Schedule E .

(Certificate of Registration of Clains on Frontage Ieads.)
No. .
I hercby certify that I hare this day registered for
frontage claim within a protected ares as under :-
Name of lead?
Situation?
Number of claim?
Extent?
Mining Registrar's Office,
18
Mining Registrar.

## SCHEDULE F

Sketch shewing the mode of marking protected areas when the base line is diverted

Scale 320 feet io an hoch

A.B. Original Base Line
C. Point or Düergence.
C.D. New portion, of Base Line
G.H.Cross Line nearest boundary to the Prospectiny Clrim
F. Point 200 feet from Point of Divergence $C$.
F.L. Line parallel to the nevr Base Lime upon which the Diperging trea is to be mensured.

MLL. Crass Boundary in progressive direction of the lead at right anglas mith Eli. and CD.



The Mining Registrar at

## Schedule H.

(Certificate of registration of an application for a block claim within the wings of a Frontage Lead.)
I certify that I have registercd an application from in accordance with the Regulations, for a block claim of feet by feet, on the wing of claim No.
frontage lead
Dated this
day of
18
Mining Registrar.

## Schedule 1.

(Fees to be paid to Mining Surveyors.)
Measurement of base line and parallels of frontage $£$ s. d. protected area, per man
Measuring frontage claims, per man

| 0 | 2 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 2 |  |

Quartz claims, per man
Extended claims not exceeding ten acres .............................. 28000
Surface surver with plan. $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
Attending Court, per diem 200
Duplicate plans of frontance or quartz claims......................... 0100
Inspection of plans
Underground surveys in case of dispute$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ $010 \quad 0$
For an hour .................
For every additional hour $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$

Schedulue J.
Gertificate of Registration of Clains on Qutartz Reef.
No.
I hereby corlify that I have this day registered for
quartz claims as under :-
Name of reef?
Situation?
Number of claim?
Extent?
Mining Registrar's Office,

## Mining Registrar.

Schrdule K (1).
Application for pormission to divert Water by Race from Stream, etc.


## The Mining Registrar at

* Insert name of river or creck, or the word "spring" or "aprings" Here insert point on river or creek or position of spring or springs. any other washing, driving machinery, for sale for general purposes, or
§ Place where water is to be used.
(Copy to be posted on Race.)

Sohedule K (2)
Application for right to Water in the bed of a stream for river woorking.
We the undersigned hereby apply for permission to use bor-heads in ${ }^{*}$
claim.
Dated this
day of
18 .

Names
Mincr's Right No. .
The Mining Registrar at

* State position and name of river or stream.


## Scredule L (1).

Water Permit,-For aiverting from a bed of a Stream, or drawing from a Spring.
Pcrmission for diverting water by means of a race from* at $\dagger \quad$ for the purpose of $\ddagger \quad$ at $\ddagger \quad$ is hereby granted to
Extent of water privilege allowed
Box sluice heads.
Ground sluice heads.
Registrar.
Mining Registrar's Office,
18

* Hero insert name of river, or creek, or the words "a spring or springs,"
* Herc insert name of river, or creek, or the worls a spring or springs.
$\ddagger$ Sluice washing or other purpose.
Fill in number.
il Fill in number.


## Schedutie L (2).

Water Permit.-In the bed of a Stream.
Permisesion to convey in the bed of the stream water tio ${ }^{*}$ works, in thot
situated at $\ddagger$
is hereby
granted to
Extent of water privilege allowed-
§ Box sluico heads.
Registrar.
Mining Registrar's Office,

$$
18
$$

* His or thotr.
*His or thoir.
$\dagger$ Name of river or crees.
Nater jocality.
I Ensert number.

Schedtir M.
Notice and Application for Dams or Resernoirs.
We, the undersigned, hereby give notice, that it is our intention to construct a dam or reservoir at covering* and that we will, on the or reservoir at covering day of to the Mining Registrar at to register such dam or reservoir.

| Dated at | the | day of | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Miner's Right | No. | Date |

## Signatures

The Mining Registrar at

* State extent in square yards.

Schedule N .
Certificate of Registry of Dam, Reservoir, or Well.
No.
I heroby certify that I have this day registered for the right to*
situated at

Registrar's Office, 18.
Mining Registrar.

- A dam, reservoir, or well, as the case may be.


Sciedules $Q$.
Application for Machinery Site.
No.
We horeby apply for permission to erect the machinery below described at

Description of machinery?
Extent of site appliod for?
Dated this duy of
Names . Miner's Rights No. .
The Mining Registrar.
(Copy to be posted on ground.)

Scheduris R.
Permission to crect Machinery.
No.
Permission to orect the machinory below described at is hercby granted to

Description of machinery?
lixcent of site apportioned when specificd?
Registrar's Ollice,
Mining Registrar.
, 1.8

## Schedule S .

Form of Application for an Auriferous Tract.
Date
Sir,
We beg to make application to lease, for a period of under the Regulations for Mining upon Crown Lands, the auriferous tract below doseribed.
We liare, on the
day of
marked the ground, and posted notices as required by the Regulations, of intendeal application, on the ground applied for and at the Miuing Registrar's Office.

The number of our party is
The names of the shareholders are
]escriptiou of locality, and extont of elaim applich for
We ugree to fulfil the labour and all other conditions required by the Regulations.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { (Signatures of } \\ \text { Applicunts) }\end{array}\right\}$
The Commissioner for Gold Fields at

Schedule T.
Commissioner's Certificate of Applacation fur Lease.
I hereby cortify that ha this day applied for a

(Name.) (Residence.)
(Occupation.)
(Facts declared do solemnly and sincerely declare that
to be true.) and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing
the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisious of an Acti made nul passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the effectual abolition of Oaths Affirmations taken aud made in various departments of the Govermment of New South Wales, and to substitute declarntions in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of Foluntary and Extrujudicial Oaths and Aflidarits.'
(Signed)
Made and signed before me at
this day of 18.
(Signature of a Magistrate.)

## Schbidute V.

Application for Registration of Agent.
of hereby appoint to be my agent during my absence, and until this authority is withdrawn agent during iny abs
by me in writing.


Schbdile X.
Form of Transfor.
I, of for valuable consideration, do hereby transfer to of my right, title, and interest in and tio sithated at subject to all and aingular the terms aud conditions under which the said has been held by me ; ant! I, of do hereby aecept of tho said subject to the terms and conditious aforesaid.
Dated at , this day of 187 .
Transforror.
Thansferree.
Witness-
Endorsement.
The wilhin trumsfer was registcred by me, this day of 18 , at the hour of o'clock, ju.

Mining Registrar.

## Schedute Y.

Certificate of Registry of Transfer of Clains or Shares in Claims. No.
I hereby certify that I have this day registered the Transfer
from to of from to of $\mathrm{a}^{*}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nature of clainn } \\
& \text { Extenti: } \\
& \text { Locality }
\end{aligned}
$$

This day of 18 .
Mining Registrar's Office,
Registrar.

## Scaedule Z.

We hereby apply for the registration of the amalgamation of our respective claims as under-
(Siguatures.) Miners' Rights. No. Dnte.
The Mining Registrar at

Schedole AA.
Certificate of Amalgamation of Cluims.
No.
I hereby certify that I have this day registered an amalgama. tion of the claims of and party, and and party, situated at

Mining Registrar's Office,
this day of 18
(Copy posted on ground.)

## Scheddie BB.

Certificate of Registry of Claim, as held in reserve.
No.
I hereby certify, that I have this day registered for a* as held in reserve for

Registrar.
til it shall become workable.
Clain where situated?
Nature of claim?
Reason for holding in reserve?


Registrax.
(Copy ta be posted on the ground.)

* Ciaim or share in a claim.


## Schedole CC

Cerlificate of Registry of stacked as held in reserve.
No.
I hercby certify that I have this day registered for a stack of* as held in reserve for for the period of Claim where situated, on which quartz or other substance is stacked

Reason for holding in reserve?
Mining Registrar's Olfice,
this day of 18.
Registrar.

* Wash-dirt, quartz, or other substance.


## Schedule DD.

Form of Appointment of IIanager or Receiver.
In the matter of the* respectingt
By virtue of the authority given to me by the Gold Ficlds Regulntions of 1872 , and upon the application of
a party to the above mentioned $\dagger$
I the "Commissioner," being a Commissioner appointed under the Gold Fields Act of 1866, by this order, under my hand, do hereby appoint to be manager shall hereafter be worked, used, and held.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { Dated this day of } \\
\text { A.D. } 187
\end{array}
$$

* Suil or appaal.
+ State the sutject matter of the suit or appenl.

In the matter of the * between respecting $\dagger$
By virtue of the nuthority giren to me by the Gold Fields Regulations of 1872 , and upon the application of
a party to the abovencutioned
"Conmissioner," beinur a Commissioner appointod under the Goid Fields Act of 1.860 , do Jereby appoint
to be receiver to reccive all gold, quartz, or other valuable
material, the produce of the +
and I hereby direct all persons interested in, employed upon, or in uny way claiming occupation, possession, or use of such§
to deliver up possession of ull gold, quartz, or other valuable material, the produce of the said to the anid
as such receirer.

$$
\text { Dated this dav of } \quad \text { A.D. } 187
$$

* Suit or appeal.
+ State the subject matter of the suit or appeal.
State the subject matter of the suit or appeal.
"Claim abovemontioned," or "share in the ciaim aborementioned," or "interext in the chim abovenventioned."
" ${ }^{3}$ Clain aborcmentioned," or "share in the claim nbovementioned,"
" "Clinim ahovementioned," or "ehare in the claim abovemeutioned," or "intercst in the claim nbovementioncd."

No.
Scheduly FE
Form of Objection.
To the Mining Registrar
diny of 18 at the hour of o'clock m . $I$, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that $I$ object to the Registration of as the holder of for the following reasons:
and I hereby require the said Registrar to withhold the registration of the said as holder of the said. pend ing the hearing of my complaint by the Commissioner.
(Signature.)

Schedule of Measurfament of Acreage by $\mathrm{Y}_{\text {ards }}$.
Side of square in yards, feot, and inches:-

| Area. | Yards. | Fret. | Inches. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acres. |  |  |  |
| I | 98 | 1 | ${ }_{1}^{8}$ approximately. |
| 3 | 120 | 1 | 5 " |
| 4 | 139 | 0 | 8 \% |
| 5 | 155 | 1 | 8 \% |
| 6 | 170 | 1 | 2 2 |
| 7 | 184 196 | $\stackrel{0}{2}$ | 2 3 |
| 9 | 208 | 2 | $1 \quad \%$ |
| 10 | 220 | 0 | o exactiy. |
| 11 | 230 | 2 | 2 approximately. |
| 12 | 240 | 2 | II " |
| 13 | 250 | 2 | 5 |
| 14 | 250 | $\bigcirc$ | 10 " |
| 15 | 269 278 | 1 | 3 " |
| 17 | 286 | 2 | $\stackrel{9}{5}$ |
| 18 | 295 | - | 5 " |
| 19 | 303 | 0 | 8 " |
| 20 | 3 Ir | - | 4 " |
| 21 | 318 | 2 | 4 " |
| 22 | 326 | 0 | 10 " |
| 33 | 333 | 1 | 10 " |
| 24 | 340 347 | 2 2 | 4 5 |
| 25 | 347 |  | 5 " |

Length and width in yards, feet, and inches, where the length is twice the wilth :-


## $\div$ <br> NEW SOUTH WALES.

# GOLD FIELDS ACT OF 1866. <br> (addendem to cladse 126 of amended readlations of 21 be marci, 1872. ) 



Department of Lands,
Sydney, 23rd April, 1872.

## GOLD FIELDS REGULATIONS.

Hrs Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the words" at an annual rental of $£ 1$ per acre" being inserted as an addendum to clause 126 of the Amended Gold Fields Regulations, published in the Supplement to the Government Gazette of the 21 st ultimo.
J. BOWIE WILSON.

$$
282
$$

## 1872.

## Legislative Assembiy.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# GOLD FLELDS. 

(REPORTS ON NORTHERN, FOR 1871.)

$$
\text { Ordered by the Tegislative Assembly to be printed, } 26 \text { June, } 1872 .
$$

The Commissioner, Noritiery Golm District, to Tile Undra Secretary for Lands.
Gold Commissioner's Office
Armidale, 31 January, 1872.
Sn,
The year 1871 has been marked by an cxtraordinary advance in all mining intereste in the Northern Districts.

I propose to review seriatim the proceedings and prospects at cach location where a sufficient number of persons are at work to entitle it to such consideration.

The Denison Gold Field, Moonan Brook, although very limited as regards population, possesses reefs reported to be very rich, and large leases have been taken out and are being worked by men of capital and energy ; it is situated some 30 miles from Scone.

Hanging Rock, Nundle, and Bowling Alley Point are in much the same state as when I. reported last. A new quartz vein (the Moonlight Reef) has been found, and a lease taken out. A lease also has been applied for, for the purpose of working a lode of antimony. This lode being within the limits of a proclaimed Gold Field, the application has been sent in through me, on the Auriferous Tract System, as it is believed the granting of mining leases other than gold, under clauses 11 and 22 of Crown Lands Occupation Act, is not practicable on proclaimed Gold Fields.

Bingera (Upper and Lower), Iroubark, Crow Mountain, se.-Within the last week I have received official intimation of the discovery of a quartz reef at Upper Bingera of extraordinary richness: my informant, the Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, speaks of it in the highest terms. The recfs ou Lower Bingera are at present not being worked, awaiting the advent of machinery. Operations at Ironbark are also, from the same cause, nearly at a standstill ; whilst at Crow Mountain, gold I am informed has been discovered in large quantities. The post town for the latter place is Barraba.

Rocky River, \&c.-I have not much of interest to report concerning this locality. About the middle of the year, gold was found after sinking some 120 feet on the ridge at the back of Sydney Flat, and a line of shafts commenced immediately. This discovery, at the urgent instauce of the miners, and in terms of the Regulations, was proclaimed under the frontage system, and the base line laid down. This is the only instance of the adoption of the frontage system in this district, for which, under existing circumstances, it is certainly not adapted.

Oban, situated on the Anu, a tributary of the Mitchell, one of the heads of the Clarence River, has sprung into great importance lately. Some time in October it was discovered that stream tin, called by the mincrs black sand, could be collected in such quantities as would render it likely to prove a very profitable undertaking. The result was, as you are aware, a rush of applications to your department for mineral leases. Oban is not a proclaimed Gold Field, and therefore this course was practicable. Lately the lode has been discovered in one at least of these leases, and it is unquestionally enormously rich. I anticipate $a$ very large increase of the population at Oban in the course of the next month or two.

In the latter part of the year rich quartz veins were discovered on the Little River, and several leases have been applied for. There are at present something like 150 men engaged in this locality. The country is of the most precipitous character, and the oriminal vein is intersected by the Newton Boyd Road, about 40 miles from Grafton.

Timbarra, Lunatic, Perseverance, \&c.--The first-named locality is nearly deserted, most of the miners having left for the reefs. At Lunatic and Perseverance Reefs, only a mile or two apart, a great deal of work has been done, as also at Boorook, a reef much nearer Tenterfield. On these reefs a number of leases have been taken out, and some thousands of tons of quartz stacked ready for crushing. The difficulties encountered in obtaining first-class machinery for this purpose have much retarded the advancement of the district. I am glad to report that several crushing machines are now in the course of erection, and when once operations are fairly started $\mathbf{I}$ anticipate large returns of gold.

The new Act and Regulations now being framed for the government of the Gold Mines will doubtless give a fresh impetus to this highly important interest. I regret the fact that this district is not represented on the Commission at present assembled.

The clerical duties connected with my office have multiplied exceedingly, and have now become so onerous that I take this opportunity of urging on the Honorable the Minister for Lands the advisability of appointing a permanent clerk. I have been compelled for months to employ a clerk at per diem. Notwithstanding this, the work increases, and I am unable to travel as frequently as I could desire to the distant portions of ney district, which in many instances leads I believe to great loss.

In conclusion, I would point out the necessity of making provision, in the new law, for the legal settlemont of mining disputes on Crown Lands not proclaimed as Gold Fields.

I have, \&e.
J. BUCHANAN,

Commissioner in Charge,
Northern Gold District:

The Commissioner, Northern Goid Drstrict, to Tife Under Sechetany for Lands.
Gold Commissioner's Office,
Armidale, 22 April, 1872.
Sm,
Adverting to Mr. Robert Forster's letter of the 9th March last, together with Mr. Secretary Wilson's minute thereon, and other correspondence, all having reference to the necessity of proclaiming certain localities within the Northern District as Gold Fields under the Act 30 Vic. No. 8, I do myself the honor to inform you that I have, in compliance with instructions, visited all the places named, and now beg to submit my Report.

## Little River.

2. Herewith I beg to enclose a tracing of the Gold Field Reserve which I recommend for this locality. The description is as follows:-County of Gresham, on the Boyd or Little River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Boyd or Little River, at a point half a mile east of Wintervale House (Sweeney's Station); and bounded ou part of the west by a line north to the range dividing the waters of the Boyd River from those falling into Cunglebung Creek; on the north by that range oasterly to a point due north of the confluence of Chandler's Creek with the Boyd River; on the east by a line south, crossing Boyd River, to a point 2 miles south of the confluence of Chandler's Creek; on the south by a line distant 2 miles from, and parallel with, Boyd River upwards ; and again on the west by a line north 2 miles to the point of commencement.
3. This is a small reserve, but I think, for the present, it is quite sufficient for the requiremonts of tho place. It can of course be extended should it be found necessary to do so.
4. I think it very desirable, both in the interests of the miners on the river and that of the inhabitants of the township, that a post office should be established at Buckurumbi, Nymboi River, as early as possible.

## Solferino.

5. This Field, I observe by a late Gazette, is already procaimed; it is therefore unnecessary for me to state the boundaries I would have recommended. Having gone over the ground, I may be permitted to express an opinion that the area, as now laid down, appears to me to be in excess of the requirements of the place. The locality is certainly a very promising one, and contains many very rich quartz veins, but the population is at present limited,- I estimate it at about three hundred. Immediately the leases now applied for are granted, there will doubtless be a large increase to this number.
6. I would recommend that a post office be established at the township as early as possible. I also recommend the appointment of a Mining Registrar. These are both much required.

## Boorak, Lanatic, \&c.

7. On visiting these places, I found, in consequence of the large discoveries of tin ore in the neighbourhood of Maryland, that the population had been considerably reduced. Boorak is at present the most thriving locality, and possesses some rich quartz leads. There did not appear to be any desire on the ground to have these diggings proclaimed as Gold Fields. I think, until the population increases, it would be as well to refrain from doing so.

Without considering the valuable nature of the tin ores discovered all over New England, and the enormous quantity of country taken up as mineral leases, I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion that there is a rich future in store in gold-mining for the Northern District. The number of leases applied for, and under consideration, is far in excess of what it ever was before; the revenue derived has, in consequence, marched pari passu. I believe, in the course of the next six months the population engaged in mining generally will be quadrupled, and that the prosperity of the Northern Districts generally will be far in advance of what it ever yet has been.

I have, \&c.,
J. BUCHANAN.

# NEW SOUTH WALES. 

# GOLD FIELDS. 

# (REPPort on westren, ror isil) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printcd, 26 June, 1872.

The Commissioner, Westeen Gohd Flelds, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Western Gold Fields Office,<br>Bathurst, 22 April, 1872.

STR,
I do myself the honor, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, to submit my Report upon the Western Gold Fields, for the year 1871.
2. My unavoidable absence from Bathurst during the early part of this year, and pressure of business, both in the Office and on tho several Gold Fields under my charge, has prevented me from presenting this Report at an earlier period, although the delay is so far advantageous, that it will enable me to refer to the unprecedented development and advancement in the prosperity of the Western Gold Fields, during the past three months.
3. It would render this Report too voluminous were I to attempt to enter into a detailed description of each Gold Field in this. District, but in the annexed Return Ihave shown the number of business licenses and miners' rights issued for each Field, which is a fair criterion of those employed in mining and business pursuits respectively. The total population I have estimated in accordance with the above retirn, the proportion of women and children being greater on the older than on the more recently discovered Gold Fields, where the miners as a rule have nothad a sufficient time to settle down with their families. I also append a list of quartz-crushing machinery, but having no corresponding return for the previous year I am unablo to show the increase under this head.
4. By the first return, it will be seen that 14,173 miners' rights, and 912 business licenses were issued for 1871, as against 7,367 miners' rights, and 364 business licenses, for 1.870 , being an increase of 6,806 miners' rights and 548 business licenses for the past year.
5. The number of applications for leases of auriferous tracts for the same period was 516 and 223 respectively, being an increase of 293 for 1871 over 1870 ; and I may add that, for the present year, up to this date, 11,029 miners' rights and 547 business licenscs have already been issued, and 686 applications for leased tracts lodged in this Office, exclusive of those received at the several Gold Fields under the Amended Regulations since the lst April, the number of which cannot yet bo ascertained, being an advance of the total for the previous year.
6. The gross collections for the Western Gold Fields were $£ 10,64 \mathrm{I} 7 \mathrm{7}$. 6 d . in 1871, as against $£ 5,99513 \mathrm{~s}$. 6 d . in 1870 , being an increase of $£ 4,64514 \mathrm{~s}$. Od. for 1871 . For this year, up to the present time, $£ 12,000$ have been received, being more than the whole collections for 1871 .
7. With the exception of the valuable alluvial discoveries at Gulgovg and Curragong, in the Districts of Mudgee and Forbes respectively, the attention of miners, and more cspecially capitalists, has been principally directed to quartz-mining; and among the many discoveries of auriferous quartz-reefs in all portions of the Western Districts, those at Hill End stand prominently forward, and, by their extraordinary, and in this Colony, unprecedented, yields of the procious metal, have created quite a furore in mining matters, and led to the formation of numerous Companies for working them and developing the neighbouring reefs in every direction. That a belt of country permeated by rich reefs and veins exists, extending from Chambers's Creek on the Macquarie River, to Avisford on the Meroo, is satisfactorily proved, and the hundreds of leased tracts taken up on this line show the faith of the miners in the remunerative character of these reefs. Many of these, however, are applied for for purely speculative purposes, and are being
hastily formed into Companies, in many instances without any indications or prospects that would induce a bona fide party of miners to undertake their development. Notwithstanding all this, however, there is ample room for legitimate speculation in quartz-mining in this and other portions of the Western Gold Fields, and the introduction of so much capital to be expended in this branch of industry cannot but be of material advantage to the community in opening out new sources of national wealth. A.t Sofala, Tuena, Gulgong, and at Caloola and Chesher's Creek in the immediate vicinity of Bathurst, and indecd in every part of the Western Districts, valuable discoreries are also being made, almost daily, of auriferous reefs. There seems, indeed, to be everywhere a perfoct rage for prospecting, and reefs old and new are being taken up and re-occupicd in every direction. This must result in mining being carried on in a more systematic manner than hitherto; and, with the aid of capital, our reefs, which have as yet been worked out comparatively near the surface, will be tested to a greater depth, and it is worthy of remark that the rich and apparently inexhaustible finds at Hill End have been found below the average depth at which our reefs have been generally proved.
8. The discovery of rich alluvial leads at Gulgong and Curragong, which are found at a considerable depth, and extend in all probability for many miles, has developed a new feature in our alluvial Fields and imparted to them a permanence not hitherto possessed. There is every prospect of a continuous yield from these Fields for many years, and no doubt similar discoveries will be made in the adjacent country, much of which is of the same formation.
9. As the gold escorts are not now in comection with this department, I am unable to show the comparative returns for 1870 and 1871, but I gather from the published statements that an increase of over 50 per cent. has already accrued for the first quarter of this year, and the proportion will doubtless increase with each succeeding quarter.
10. The question of Gold Fields management haring been exhausted by the Reports of two separate Commissions, I will not euter upon that topic, except to say that the defects of the present system, so forcibly pointed out in these Reports, are more prominently displayed every day, and the dissatisfaction of the miners and those embarking capital in gold-mining increasing against the present mode of detcrmining mining disputes, from the enhanced value of the property to be protected or awarded by the decisions of the unpaid and irresponsible Magistracy acting on the Gold Fields as a final Court of Appenl in mining matters. The miners as a body are anxiously looking for legislation on this important point.
11. In conclusion, I cannot but look forward to a great future for the mining interests in this Colony, and especially the Western Districts, where the gold-bearing country seems almost unlimited in extent, and is developing riches far beyond any previous conception of its resources.

I have, \&c.,
WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, Commissioner in Charge for the Western Gold Fields.
$\qquad$
-
(No. 1.)
MINERS' RIGHTS AND BUSINESS LICENSES,
Retorn showing the number of Miners' Rights and Business Licenses and Leases issued in the Western Gold District, during the Year $18 \% 1$.

| Names of Gold Fields, | Licenses. |  | Estimated Popolation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mrivers' Rights. | Business Licenscs. |  |
| Cargo | 431 | 50 | 600 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Rockley | 234 | 5 | 300 |
| Tambaroora | 1,709 | 93 | 4,000 |
| Cudgegong | 6,866 | 471 | 11,000 |
| Ophir ....... | - 303 | 8 | 400 |
| Sofala ........ | 901 | 24. | 2,000 |
| Tuena. | 199 | 8 | 400 |
| 'l'runkey Oreek | 455 | 63 | 600 |
| Bathurst ........ | 631 | 83 | 1,000 |
| Stoney Creek | 569 | 16 | 800 |
| Carcoar ...... | 324 | 15 | 400 |
| Forbes... | 760 | 97 | 2,000 |
| Meroo River | 791 | 29 | 1,500 |
| Total | 14,173 | 912 | 25,000 |

WHIMTLGDALE JOENSON, G.C.
(No. 2.)
Return of Stcam Power Quturz-crushing Machines on the Western Cold Fields, on 1st January, 1872.


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$$

## Legislative Assembit.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MR. E. H. HARGRAVES. <br> (PETIIION AS TO THS CLAIMS FOR DISOOVERY OF GOLD IN THE COLONY.) 

Ordered by the Lefistative Assembly to be printed, 26 June, 1872.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Walcs, in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of Edward Hammond Hargraves, of Norahrille, Coorambong,-

## Showenti:-

(1.) That your Petitioner having, whilst in Califormia, made a close observation of the external features and geological structure of the gold-producing districts there, became impressed with the idea that certain portions of New South Wales, situated in the Great Dividing Range, and with which he had been previously well acquainted, were also of an auriferous charactor, and tbat he returned to the Colony for the express purpose of discovering a Gold Ficld.
(2.) That immediately after his arrival in Sydner, on the 27 th January, 1851, your Petitioner procecded to the interior, and on the 12th of F'cbruary following sueceeded in discovering gold in payable quantities, and, from the indications there met with, satisfied himself of the existence of 300 square miles of auriferous country.
(3.) That in April, 1851, your Petitioner entered into negotiations with the Government of New South Wales, respecting the terms on which he would disclose and make available the discovery he had effected; and that in the course of these negotiations the Colonial Secretary expressly promised, in an official communication, that your Petitioner's remuneration for such discovery "should depend entirely on its nature and ralue when made known, and that the Government would be disposed to give the subject its most liberal consideration."
(4.) That upon receipt of this commumication, your Petitioner at once, by order of the Government, proceeded to the spot, and pointed out the aurifcrous localities to the Government Geologist, who had been for several months making a geological survey of the District, and immediately afterwards initiated thousands of persons in the mode of seaching for and separating the gold-all of which was done by your Petitioner at his own expense, and without participation in the gains.
(5.) That at that period the Colony of Victoria formed a portion of New South Wales, and consequently, as your Petitioner respectfully submits, was, both then and after its separation, bound by the agreement made between your Petitioner and the Government to contribute to the reward promised to your Petitioner, in its fair proportion, according to the benefits directly accruing to it from the discovery that profitable Gold Fields existed in the Great Dividing Range conmon to both Colonies.
(6.) That this discovery developed itself with enormous rapidity orer New South Wales and Victoria, and other Australian Colonics, and has proved itself to New South Wales and Victoria alone, a source of wealth to the amount of $£ 200,000,000$ sterling, and upwards.
(7.) That after the separation of Victoria from New South Wales, the latter Colony awarded and paid to your Petitioner,-18ily, the sum of $£ 500$, as payment of expenses; 2ndly, the sum of $£ 5,000$; 3 rdly, the sum of $£ 4,500$; and referred your Petitioner to the Victorian Government for such further reward as that Colony was bound, under the stipulation above referred to, to award your Petitioner, commensuratcly with the benciits it had derived from the Gold Discovery.
(S.) That in 1853, your Petitioner was furnished by the Governor General, Sir Charles Fitz Roy, with a letter of introduction to Mr. La Trobe, the then Dieutenant-Governor of Victoria, strongly recommending to his consideration your Pelitioner's claim on the Government of Victoria, on the grounds hereinbcfore stated.
(9.) That Mr. La Trobe immediately acknowledged the justice of your Petitioner's claim, and recommended it to the most farourable consideration of the Legislative Council of Victoria. A Select Committce of that Honorable House, to whom the matter was referred, at first recommended that a sum equal to what had becn already yoted by the Legislature of New South Wales should be presented to your Petitioner on the part of Victoria; and your Petitioner having the fullest confidence that the Council would carry out this recommendation in its integrity, left Syduey on a visit to England, where he extensively diffused information respecting the A.ustrilian Gold Fields, and thereby, he belicves, induced multitudes to emigrate thither.
(10.) That neither the hopes which your Petitioner entertained of being liberally dealt with by the Victorian Gorernment, or the expectation of a large number of the Members of the Parliament of this Colony, as expressed at the time, have been realized; and should they be realized at any future period, the sum to be given to your Petitioner will barely reimburse him for his expenses and the losses incurred by him during the last twenty-one years, in endeavouring to obtain a settlement of his claims, as originally allowed, from the Government of Victoria.
(11.) That your Petitioner respectfully submits that he has not been rewarded commensurately with the magnitude and importance of his services, as originally stipulated for by him with the Government of this Colony, as above stated.
(12.) That the Legislature of this Colony have liberally rewarded the Rer. W. B. Clarke for his services in assisting the development of the Gold Discovery, and without any such previous contract having been entered into between him and the Government as that to which your Petitioner has above referred; that gentleman having received,-1st, $£ 1,000$ from the Government of this Colony; 2ndly, $£ 1,000$ from Victoria; 3rdly, an annuity from this Colony of $£ 300$ per aunum ; and 4thly, the sum of $£ 3,000$ in lieu of the said annuity. And your Pctitioner hopes that he will be dealt with in the same liberal spirit by the Government of this Colony, in accordance with the plain justice of his claim and the immense magnitude and importance of the results of his discovery, and that his present application may be (irrespective of Victoria) favourably considered and finally settled.
(13.) That your Petitioner would further draw the attention of your Honorable House to the new and vast development of the auriferous resources of the Colony which is taking place at present, and which will immensely enhance and at the same time firmly establish the prosperity which the Colony has enjoyed since the epoch of the Gold Discovery; and further, to the immense benefits indirectly flowing therefrom, and which, although really attributable to it, are incapable of being accurately ascertained.
(14.) That your Petitioner has been informed that the sweepings of the Sydney Mint, now accumulated, have been estimated at the value of about $£ 4,000$,-a sum which, as it cannot be distributed amongst those who, from time to time, have sent their gold to the Mint to be coined or operated upon, will fall into the Public Treasury of the Colony; and your Petitioner would point to this large and unexpected addition to the Revenue as a further and interesting illustration of the benefits directly accruing to the Colony from the Gold Discovery.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will take the premises into your consideration, and take such steps in the matter as to your Honorable House may seem just.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, \&c.
E. H. HARGRAVES.

Dated at Sydney, this 25th day of June, 1872.

Legrslative Assembly.

# DISCOVERY OF GOLD. 

(PETITION-MESSRS. WILLIAM TOM, JOHN H. A. LISTER, AND JAMES TOM,

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 Junc, 1872.

To the Honorable tho Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales.
The humble Petition of William Tom, the younger, of Rob Roy, Guyong, in the Colony of New South Wales, farmer,-John Hardman Australia Lister, of Guyong, aforesaid, farmer,-and James Tom, of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victorit, settler,-

## Showert :-

That early in the month of February, 185l, Mr. Edmund Hammond Hargreaves arrived at what is now known by the name of the " Guyong Inn," situate about 24 miles from Bathurst, on the Wellington Road. He arrived at the inn, and informed Mrs. Lister (the mother of your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Tister), and your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister, that he was on his way
to Wellington in search of gold, whereupon your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister showed him to Wellington in search of gold, whereupon your Petitioner Tohn Hardman Australia Lister showed him some stones, which your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister supposed to indicate the presence of auriferous matter, and which your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister had brought from the Turon
and Macquarie Mountains and River, and which had been picked up by him in lis peregrinations in search and Macquarie Mountains and River, and which had been picked up by him in lis peregrinations in search of gold in those localities. After some conversation with your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister, Mr. Hargreaves gavo up the idea of going to Wellington; and it was agreed between him and your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister that they should become partners or colleagues in searching for gold; and accordingly, on the 12th February, 1851, your Petitioner John Hardman Austrulia Lister and Mr. Hargreavos commenced their search, and your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister took Mr. Hargreaves to a part of the country within three or four miles of what now bears the name of Ophir, on the Jewis Ponds Creek, where Mr. Hargreaves washed several pansful of earth, from which he obtained four or five minute specks of gold, thus verifying an opinion long before entertained that this was a gold country. Having proceeded thus far, the next olject which your Petitioner Johu Hardman Australia lister and Mr. Hargreaves had in view was, the discovering a payable or working gold field. After this, your Petitioner Joln Hardman Australia Lister and Mr. Hargreaves determined to further prosccute their inquiries for a payable gold field, and to proceed down the Macquaric River and thoroughly examine the crecks in the neighbourhood of Ophir; and not boing acquainted with the bush or the country they were about to explore, they agreed with your Petitioner. James Tom, who knew the whole of the country well, that he should join them in their search, with the full understanding that cach person was to share alike in any benetits to be derived from their joint exertions, to which he consented; and after cxplaining to him the method of washing gold, your Petitioners John Hardman Australia Jister and James Tom started with the said Mr. Hargreares on their journey, and after being engaged some days on their search, returned without having made the discovery of a working gold field. This journey being over, Mr. IIargreaves prospected no more in the Lewis Ponds and Ophtir neighbourhood, but probably thinking a gold ficld might; be found about Wellington, he made a journey thither, and after a lengthened exploration of that district he returned to Guyong without having met with any success. On his return to Guyong, Mir. Hargreaves informed your Petitioners he was obliged to return home, and your Petitioner James Tom having to go to Adelaide on business, it was arranged that your Petitioner William Tom should take his place and continue, in company with your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Hister, the inquiries in seruch of gold, your Petitioners having determined, if possible, to ascertain if Australian soil would pay for: working. When Mr. Hargreaves was about to start from Guyong, he told your Petitioners that as soon as he arrived home he would make a tour to Moreton Bay, and give the whole of that part of the Colony a thorough search, and that if he did not succeed in finding gold in payable quantities he would go to California immediately on his return; but if he did succeed in finding gold he would let your Petitioners lonow as quickly as possible after the discovery. Your Petitioners made a similar promise to Mr. Hargreaves, as to informing him of the success of their scarch. Upon this understanding your Petitioners and Mr. Hargreares parted.

This agreement having been made between your Petitioners and Mr. Hargreaves, your Petitioners John Hardman Australia Lister and William Tom- started from Guyong on the morning of the 7 th of April, 1851 ; and from the circumstance of a piece of gold having been picked up some time previously at a place now known by the name of the Fitz Roy Bar, your Petitioner William Tom suggested to your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister the importance of making a good search on that Bar; and the suggestion being approved of, your Petitioners William Tom and John Hardman Australia Lister repaired thither, and upou arriving at the place, your Petitioners turned out their horses, and after partaking of some refreshments, which they had with them, commenced searching for gold; and after looking for about ten minutes, your Petitioner William Tom succeeded in finding a piece of gold worth about £2 7s. This circumstance encouraged your Petitioners to prosecute their search further, and induced them to go into the mountains around the nest morning for the cradle, which had been made by your Petitioner William Tom on a previous occasion, for the purpose of prospecting, and hid by him. About 2 o'clock the same day your Petitioners commenced working at the Bar, and by sun-down had accumulated about 30 s. worth of gold dust, besides a nugget weighing about a quarter of an ounce. The next day your Petitioners collected about 300 grains weight of gold, and the day after about $£ 2$ worth. In prosecuting their labours your Petitioners carried the soil they dug up to the cradle in two 3 -bushel bags.

As your Petitioners had now succeeded in ascertaining that the ground would pay for working, they determined upon proceeding down the creek to see if they could find any pieces or lumps of gold, in case any were exposed to view from the washing away of the soil by the water. Accordingly they saddled their horses and proceeded to where a tributary creek emptied itself into the main creek, and your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister picked up a piece of gold immediately at the junction of the two creeks, which weighed eight sovereigns. John Hardman Australia Lister first sam this piece of gold while sitting on horseback ; it was held above the ground, a portion of it being wrapped round the root of a tree. Your Petitioners' provisions being by this time exhausted, they were obliged to return home to Guyong the following day.

Your Petitioners communicated the result of their search to Mr. Hargreaves at the earliest opportunity they had, according to the agreement made between them, before alluded to; and considering themselves indebted to him for a knowledge of how to procure gold by the use of the tin dish, your Petitioners placed in his hands all the gold they had procured as before stated, in order that he might, on behalf of your Petitioners and himself, disclose the discovery made by your Petitioners to the Government, as his discretion and sense of honor might dictate. The money arising from the sale of gold we had procured was received by Mr. Hargreaves, and by him divided equally between your Petitioners and himself. Your Petitioners respectfully submit to your Honorable House that this fact shows conclusively the fact of the agreement between your Petitioners and Mr. Hargreaves, and the understanding that any profit arising from the gold actually discovered was to be shared between Mr. Hargreaves and your Petitioncrs as partners in the business.

While your Petitioners admit that Mr. Hargreaves, as a partner with your Petitioners, was entitled to participate in the profits of the gold actually found in the course of their search, by virtue of the agreement between them before referred to, they respectfully submit to your Honorable House that they themselves were primarily entitled to be considered as such real and bond fide discoverers of such gold field, because they actually discovered such gold field in Mr. Hargreaves absence from the spot where the discovery was first made.

In the year 1853 the then Government of the Colony made a grant to your Petitioners, upon the foregoing facts being brought to their knowledge, of $£ 1,000$, of which your Petitioners each received a third part; this is the only sum ever received by your Petitioners from the Government for their discovery.

Your Petitioners entrusted the prosecution of their claim upon the then Government of the Colony to Mr. Hargreaves; and they have every reason to believe, from facts which subsequently came to their knowledge, that he did not fairly represent your Petitioners share in the discovery, but that he gave an unfair prominence or importance to his own exertions to the prejudice of your Petitioners.

As a further reason in support of your Petitioners claim as the discoverers of the first payable gold field in Australia, they beg to state, for the information of your Honorable House, that during ihe time Mr. Hargreaves and themselves were engaged in their searches for gold your Petitiouers themselves paid Mr. Hargreaves exponses cousequent upon such search, and they did so in virtuc of the agreement between themselves and Mr. Hargreaves before referred to. These expenses your Petitioners have never been repaid.

Your Petitioners have been informed a grant was made to Mr. Hargreaves, in or about the year 1853, of a large sum of money as a reward for his being the first or sole discoverer of a payable gold field, and that such sum fras duly paid to him.

Your Petitioners have delayed bringing their claim before your Honorable House until the present time, solely that time might be given for the development of the resources of the gold fields of Australia, and in order that their value might be ascertained; and they submit that now the extent and value of such gold fields are fully known, they have a fair right to present their claims to your Honorable House as the first discoverers of the same as producing gold in payable quantities, and as being the persons by whose means the public attention was directed to the subject.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to appoint a Committee to consider the prayer of this their Petition, and to report to your Honorable House whether or not your Petitioners are entitled to be considered the rcal and bona fide discoverers of the first payable gold field in Australia ; and, if necessary, that your Petitioners may be at liberty to give evidence before such Committee in support of their claims, and may be heard by counsel in support thereof, either at the Bar of your Honorable House or before such Committee.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, \&c.
WILLIAM TOM, Junr.
J. H. A. LISTER.

JAMES TOM,
(By his Agent,-~William Tox, Junr.)

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# COURT OF APPEAL IN MINING DISPUTES.  

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 May, 1872.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Mombers of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Miners of Gulgong, in the said Colony,Respectrdley Showeti: -

That after mining disputes have been settled by the Commissioner they are subject to appeal, and which Appeal Court in numerous instances is presided over by two unpaid Magistrates, who may bo (and frequently are found to be) totally unacquainted with mining matters, and by their decisions cause great distress and suffering to your Petitioners.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will be pleased to abolish the present Court of Appeal, and institute one in lieu thereof that shall be presided over by a thoroughly competent Mining Judge, assisted by a jury of Miners.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
[Here follow 1,257 Signatures.]

Dated this eleventh day of March, A.D. 1872.

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## Legislatite Assembly.

# GOLD CLAIM AT GULGONG. <br> (PETTTION--CERTAIN GOLD MINERS AT GULGONG.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 July, 1872.

To the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
The Petition of the undersigned, William Capewell, Seton Flucker, Edward Corran, Robert Grosser, and I. Gillespie,-

## Hombly Shioweth :-

1. That your Petitioners held possession of a certain Gold claim, known as the First Block west off No. 19, Black Lead, and situated at Gulgong, in this Colony.
2. That the first three mentioned Petitioners held possession of the said clain ever since the 13 th October, 1871, up to the 26th June of this year.
3. That one Turner Williams, who originally held possession with the first three mentioned Petitioners of the said claim, duly transferred his share in the claim to the two last-montioned Petitionera, who occupied their respective share up to the 26 th June last.
4. That your Petitioners in January last summoned Messrs. Angrove, Corklan, Deane, and Bardon for trespass on their said claim, and that the Gold Commissioner, T. A. Browne, Esq., and two Assessors, after having heard the evidence of both complainants and defendants upon oath, decided in farour of the complainants-your Petitioners.
5. That the defendants appealed against the said decision, and that the appeal was heard before Henry Tebbutt and M. A. McDonald, Esquires, Her Mnjesty's Justices of the Peace for this Colony.
6. That your Petitioners at the Appeal Court gave evidence on oath as to the facts of their title, their possession of the claim, and the trespass of the defendants.
7. That the said Justices, without calling for any evidence on behalf of the defendants, nevertheleas gave a verdict in favour of the defendants, and reversed the decision of the Commissioner and Assessors, holding that, as tho fourth shareholder, Turner Williams (who had gone away after having transferred to the two last-mentioned Petitioners) was not personally present when the frontage was blocked off on the 9 th January, the titie of your Petitioners was valueless.
8. By this decision the said Justices, without asking the defendants to show the least shadow of a title, nevertheless gave them a gold claim as against your Petitioners, who were actually in possession, and who, moreover, had $n$ legal decision as to their title in their favour.
9. That not a particle of cyidence was produced before the said Justices of any title in the defendants to the said claim, and yet the said Justices take away the clajm from your Petitioners, the possessors, and give it to the defendants.
10. Your Petitioners submit to this Honorable House that such a decision is repugnant to the laws of England, in direct opposition to all natural law and equity, and at variance with the laws of any part of the civilized world.
11. That after the said decision in the Appeal Court, your Petitioners, by counsel's advice, nevertheless kept possession of their claim in order to compel the defendants to take an action for trespass against your Petitioners, and by so doing put the defendants on the proof of their title, if they had any
title.

12: But the defendant:s summoned your Petitioners under the 20th section of the Gold Fields Act, 12: But the defendants summoned your Petitioners under the 20th se
13. The first of these summonses, wherein James Bardon (one of the defendants in trespass before mentioned) was complainant, and Willian Capewell, one of your Petitioners, was defendant, was heard at Gulgong, before Henry Tebbutt and Lester S. Donaldson, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, and although it was admitted on the record that your Petitioner, William Caperell, had never been defendant in trespass before, but, on the contrary, complainant, yet the said Justices fined your Petitioner in the sum of one shilling and costs of Court,-holding that the Appeal Court having given a decision against jour Petitioners, your Petitioners ought to quit possession of their chaim, and that, in defnult, your Petitioners were guilty of
trespass committed twice, all at once trespass committed twice, all at once.
14. Your Petitioners call the attention of this Honorable Housc, that the Appeal Court of Gulgong assumes to itself more extensive and most unwarrantable jurisdictions beyond that which is exercised by the Supreme Court of the realm; and that the Justices of the said Court, so far from confining themselves within the jurisdiction given to them by the Gold Fields Act, which only enables them to order the abatement of a trespass, or to pronounce that no trespass has been committed, they pretend to confer and grant indefeasible titles to property against the world, -they take awny property from the possessor, and give it to a stranger, who has neyer shown any title whaterer to that property, and to crown all they punish the possessor if he dares remain on his property, at the instance of the same stranger.
15. That your Honorable House will not consider that your Petitioners are guilty of exaggeration, for that the two decisions here mentioned, as well as other decisions from the said Justices and equally glaring, abundantly prove what is here asserted.
16. That your Petitioners therefore by unjust and illegal decisions have been deprived of their gold claim, in their possession for nive months, to which claim they are justly entitled.
17. That by their occupation of a claim for so long a timo your Pectitioners have wholly eshausted their means, and are therefore unable to apply to other Courts for redrcss.
18. That it is improbable that any legal remedy exists, for in the equally glaring case of Packer $v$. Jones, the Judges of the Supreme Court unanimously decided that no statutory prohibition did lie agaiust the Appeal Court, and that no redress could be had for any wrong committed by the Justices of that Court, as long as that wrong was committed within their jurisdiction.
19. Your Petitioners therefore lumbly pray that this Honorable House will cause inquiry to be made into the intolerable grievances your Petitioners have suffered from the Justices of the Appeal Court, or to make such order as this Honorable House will deem fit, so as to euable your Potitioners to reclaim their property, of which they have been so unjustly aud so illegally deprived.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.
[Here follow 5 Signatures.]

## Legislative Assembly.

# FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE. 

areport from inspector of stock as to outbrbak or, in catter mporthid in "parrainatta.")

Ordered by the Lregislative Assembly to be printed, 18 June, 1872.

## OUTBREAK of Foot and Moutif Disease in Catile by the " Parramatta," from London.

Ture vessel came into Port Jackson on 30th November, and was boarded in Neutral. Bay on the 18t December by Mr. V. S. Pottie and Mr. Inspector Yeo.

There were 12 head of cattle and 28 sheep on board.
The cattle were consigned as follows :-1 Hercford and 1 short-horn bull to Messrs. Smith Brotbers, for Mr. Taylor, Maitland; 2 short-horn bulls to Mr. E. Vickery; 1 short-horn cow, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, \& Co.; 1 short-horn cow and bull, Mr. J. De V. Lamb, for Mr. E. King Cox ; 2 short-horn cows, Messrs. Fraser and Anderson; 2 short-horn cows, Dr. Tenkins; and 1 short-horn cow, Mr. Binnie.

All the catile, except Mr. Cox's bull, Mr. Binnie's cow, and Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, \& Co's. cow, were in excellent condition. Mr. Cox's bull, although poor, looked healthy ; Messrs. Gilchrist's cow wab thin and appeared nervous ; and Mr. Binmie's cow was very thin, unthrifty, mud evidently in bad health.

Both cows had been milked on the royage, which of course accounted for their lowness in condition. These cows and one of Dr. Jenkins's were afflicted with a cough, which the cattleman accounted for by saying that the covering over the caitle had been removed a few days before they came in.

The cattle were landed on the lst December, and as there were three head then in quarantinetwo short-horn bulls belonging to Mr. Lee, and one of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, \& Co's., which had arrived by the "Ben Lomond "-there was only room for nine of the caltle by the "Parramatta," at Dawes' Point. Three of that shipment-Messrs. Fraser and Anderson's two cows, and Mr. Cox's heifcr-were therefore sent to the temporary quarantine at Washington Wharf. The cattle taken to Daves' Point were Dr. Jenkins's two cows ( $1 \& 2$ ), Mr. Binnie's cow (3), Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, \& Co's. cow (4), Mr. Cox's young bull (5), one of Mr. Vickery's bulls (6), Mr. Taylor's short-horn bull (7), Mr. Vickery's other bull (8); Mr. I'aylor's Mereford bull (9), Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, \& Co's. short-horn bull (10), by the "Ben Lomond;" and Mr. Lee's two short-horn bulls (11\&12), by the same ressel; and they stood in the order in which they are here mentioned, commencing at the northern end of the building. They were in the charge of J. W. Yates. He had been at this duty ever since the Imported Stock Act came into force.

2nd and 3rd.-Satw day and Sunday.
Nothing particular was noticed with regard to the cattle, except that Mr. Bimnio's cow and one of Dr. Jenkins's coughed occasionally. Some of them did not cat their hay, but they all took their allowance of bran. It is usually the case that cattle do not eat thoir hay well, especially the lucerne, for a few days after they leave the ship.
4th.-Monday.

Fates reported Mr. Taylor's Hereford bull (No. 9) as of his feed, and Mr. Yeo directed him to ask Mr. Pottic, who had that morning to attend to Mr. Binnie's cow, to look at this bull. Mr. Pottic looked at the bull butidid not cxamine him particularly, and said he was only suffering from the effects of the voyage and change of climate. He reported Mr. Binnie's cows as infected in the lungs.
5th.-Tuesday.

Mr. Taylor's bull was decidedly sick. He was feverish, frothed at the mouth, and panted very much. Mr. Pottie carefully examined him, and pronounced him suffering from congestion of the lungs and disense of the intestines-vexing him and making him dash his head about-and attributed his lameness to his standing on board ship.

That night Yates reported to Mr. Yeo the state the bull was in.
6th.-Wednesday.

Mr. Taylor's Hereford bull and Mr. Binnie's cow had both improved. Mr. Pottie attended and gave them medicine, and dressed the bull's feet. Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, \& Co's. cow appeared feverish and excited, with considerable discharge from her mouth and nose. Her mills had a very bad smell.

## 7th. -Thursday.

Mr. Binnie's cow and M.r. Taylor's bull improved, but the latter still very lame.
Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, \& Co's. cow was worse. Her nose was sore, her eye very feverish, the tongue blistered, her teats very inflamed, and she kept champing her jaws and smacking her lips. Her breath had a very bad smell.

Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, \& Co's. bull, by the "Ben Lomond," standing next to Mr. Taylor's sick bull this afternoon, showed symptoms of ailing. Mr. Pottie's attention called to the symptoms of the sick cattle being like those of "Foot and Mouth," but he eaid that he did not think it was that disease.

## 8th.—Friday.

This morning Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, \& Co's. bull, by the "Ben Lomond," very sick; he was panting and blowing, and very much purged; his breath was very fetid. Later in the day there was a great discharge from his mouth, which was covered with sores, more especially on the gums. On his nose also there were sores, and his testers and feet were very much inflamed. He kept moving and shifting his feet, as if in great pain, when made to stand up, and when moved showed symptoms of severe lameness.

Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, \& Co's. cow was also very sick with symptoms similar to those noticed in her the day previously, but in a more aggravated form.

Mr. Taylor's Hereford bull was not so well, and was still very lame.
Binnie's cow was improving.
Mr. Pottie's attention was again called to those cattle, as exhibiting symptoms of "Foot and Mouth," when he again said he did not think it was that disease ; but upon the cattle being taken nut and shown to him separately, oue after another, he altered his mind, and pronounced Gilchrist, Watt, \& Co's. bull to be infected with Foot and Morth disease, and their cow and Mr. Taylor's Hereford bull to be suffering from inflammation of the lungs.

The case was reported to the Minister for Lands, who, accompanied by Dr. Cox, visited the Quarantine, and examined all the cattle affected. He directed Mr. Pottie, who was present, and pointed out the symptoms of the disease, to attiend the cattle, and administer the necessary medicines.

On the 9th Mr. Lee's roan bull became infected, and on the 13th Mr. Taylor's short-horn bull and Mr. Cox's cow were attacked.

In some of the cattle the disense ran its course in four days, while in others they were sick for fourteen. First symptoms of the attack were, very bad breath, purging, soreness in feet and restlessness, with feverish eye.

## Cause of the outbreak.

As the Foot and Mouth disease ordinarily runs its course in fourteen days, the presumption as to the cause of the outbrenk at first was, that some of the cattle had been affected on the roynge, and that the successive cases had kept up the infection till they were landed. This idea was, however, entirely upset by several of the passengers by the vessel, who were stockowners, and therefore well acquainted with .stock, stating, on inquiry, that they had seen the cattle every day, and that none of them had been ailing during the voyage in any way, much less had they been affected with Foot and Mouth disease. The Captain and butcher made a similar statement, and its correctness is borne out by the fact that most of the animals have been affected with the discase since they landed.

The disease could not therefore have been introduced by infection conveyed by animals which were diseased when they left, nor by others on the vessel which had successively been infected by cattle affected on learing England.

Again, it bas been said that the outbreak was caused through the cattle heing placed in sheds which were placed in a confined position and badly ventilated. To this the reply is, first, that the situation, although confined and rather low-lying, was a very cool one, receiving, as it does, the full force of the north-east, north, and north-west winds, as well as the sea-brecze, and when the doors of the sheds were kept open, as they were during the day, and a current of air passing from end to end of the building over the animal's heads they had more fresh air, and the temperature of the stalls was cooler than in some of the stables in town, where imported cattle are generally lrept. During the first fer days the cattle were in quarautine the weather was very hot, and they exhibited symptoms of oppression, but not more than imported cattle do on landing.

In shipping cattle from the northern parts of Queensland to New Caledonia, cattle have over and over again suffered five times more from heat and confinement than it is erroneously assumed these cattle did in the quarantine-sheds without setting up any such disease as that from which the cattle by the "Parramatta" suffered, and there is little doubt but that these very cattle suffered a great deal more from heat and confinement when crossing the line than they did in the Sydney quarantine, without originating Foot and Mouth disease. Farther, I have never heard of any thoroughly authenticated case of Foot and Mouth disease breaking out in an nnimal without its coming into contact with tho infection; and if bad ventilation, or even that combined with any other improper treatment, would cause an outbreak of this disease, there would be innumerable cascs of its doing so, for it is anything but rare for cattle to bo subjected to such treatment ; and as there are no such cases on record it must be assumed that outbreaks of this disease never occur except from infection.

Professor Armatage's opinion is very decided on this point. He says (page 1.58):-"Vesicula aphtha, on the contrary, is highly contagious, occurring but once as a rule in the lifetime of an animal, belonging to a class of eruptive fevers dependent upon the introduction of an animal poison to the system, and commumicable from animals of one kind of species to those belonging to another."

Besides, although none of the cattle, when examined by the veterinary surgeon, exhibited any decided symptoms of Foot and M.outh disease, sereral of them showed symptoms of ailing, such as slight fever and coughing, which, as the Foot and Mouth disease afterwards actually broke out among them, must be put down as the premonitory symptoms of that disease.

The cause of the outbreak must therefore be looked for in infection ; and, if so, the next question is how it was conreyed to the cattle.

First.-It is possible, but not at all probable, that some malicious person on board the ship, fur the sake of revenge, or from shcer malevolence, made up his mind to give the cattle the disease, procured and preserved some of the virus from a diseased animal in England, and infected Mr. Taylor's bull the day before the cattle were landed. Although this is possible it is too improbable to be entertained without some good grounds for doing so.

Second.-The next and most likely mode in which the infection might have been conveyed was by the fodder, and there is very little doupt but this was the real vehicle by which it reached the cattle. The fodder may have become infected either by a diseased beast standing over the hay, when in the field or in the stack-yard, before it was stacked, the infected bay being put into the stack and thence cut out into the truss. Some diseased animal may have stood over the hay after it was trussed, infected the hay in the truss through the virus saturating the hay with the saliva flowing from its mouth.
It is very easy for any one who has seen ani animal in that particular state of disease, when the saliva is flowing in large quantities from its mouth, to conceive how quickly any hay or straw over which it was standing would become thoroughly saturated with the saliva, and of course thoroughly infected; and we can conceive of no more ccrtain mode of preserving the virus, so as to carry it all over the world, than by saturating the hay or straw in this way, and packing it in the middle of a truss, there to remain dormant till aggain exposed to light and heat. It is also evident that the same thing would happen, although less frequently with trussed hay over which a diseased beast had stood. That any of the hay or straw put on board the "Parramatta" might, in either of these ways, have become infected, there was every probability when we recollect how prevalent the disense was at Home when the fodder was shipped; and thero is little doubt but that this was the case with some of the fodder on board the "Parramatta." In fact, the danger from the fodder was foreseen when the Act was framed, and all fodder of every description is, by it, prohibited from being landed. It was scarcely to be anticipated, however, that such a case as the present could occur, i.e., that there should be infected fodder on board a vessel all the voyage, and that it should be only given to the cattle, as it must have been, a day or two before they landed. It may have been that moro of the fodder than that which infected Mr. Taylor's bull had tho germs of the disease in it, but that through the coldness of the altitude througld which the ship passed during the four or five weeks of her voyage, previous to approaching Australia, or for some other cause they did not vivify, and the cattle escaped the disease till the ship approached the coast of this Colony and came into a warmer latitude. But if the supposition be correct that there was infected fodder being supplied to the cattle as the vessel was approaching this Colony, there was still another reason besides, that of its being opened in a warmer climate,-for the spores of the infection coming into vitality and infecting the cattle. About that time the engine was set to work to distil water, and being situated close by the cattle the heat from it was very much felt by them, and while it was at work they were, "it was said, breathing the atmosphere of a hothouse," and of course just the very temperature best adapted for propagating this disease.
A.B., per G.S.Y., 18/6/72.

## HORSE BREEDING.

(PETITION FOR LEGISLATION ON TIIE SUBJECT-GERTAIN PERSONS INTERESTED.)

Ordered by the Lcgislative Assembly to be printed, 25 June, 1872.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assombly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of the undersigned Breeders and Employers of Horses, and other persons interested therein,-

## Respectfully Showetit to Your Honorable House,-

That your Petitioners observe with regret and alarm that the horse stock of this Colony has become greatly deteriorated through the practice of neglected and indiscriminate breeding, and that the pastures of the country are becoming seriously encumbered by herds of horses alike superfluous in number and worthless in quality.

That your Petitioners cannot disguise from themselves that as a consequence of such neglect the former high reputation of this Colony, in India and elsewhere, for the supply of horses for exportation has become, to a great extent, forfeited, and that a valuable source of wealth to the country has been thereby largely diminished.

That your Petitioners are convinced that these evils might be arrested by judicious legislation, and that such legislation would be productive of most advantageous results to horse breeders of all classes and degrees, as well as to those requiring horses for use, and to the Colony at large.

Your Petitioners respectfully suggest to your Honorable House that these objects would be effected by the imposition of a special tax of such annual amount as would render it iuexpedient to retain inferior animals for breeding, and by enactments authorizing and encouraging the destruction of all wild or unbranded horse stock.

That your Petitioners, without presuming to name any amount of tax as fit to be imposed by your Honorable House for the above purposes, respectfully intimate that they are prepared to submit to an annual impost of,-say five shillings per hoad of mares, fillies, and colts beyond the age of one vear, and not rendered incapable of brceding, and to the appropriation of the amount raised thercby partly to the encouragement of improved horse breeding, and partly in aid of the public general revenue of the Colony.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Monorable Flouse to take the matter of this Petition into your consideration, and to adopt such measures for attaining the objects they have in view as to your wisdom shall seem best.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, \&c., \&c.

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\text { [Here follow } 111 \text { Signatures.] }
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$302$

# SYDNEY SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY. <br> (FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCLL-1871.) 

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Thie Town Clerk to The Under Secretary, Coloniar, Secretary's Derartment.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 13 February, 1872.
Sir,
I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to forward herewith, for the information of tho Parliament of Now South Wales, the Fifteenth Annual Report from the Municipal Council of Sydney, of their proceedings under the Water and Sewerage Acts during the year 1871.

I have, \&c.,

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

## FTFTEENTI ANNUAL REPORT of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, of their proceedings under the Water and Sewerage Acts.

The Municipal Council of the City of Sydney have the honor to furnish, for the information of the Parliament of New South Wales, a Report of their proceedings during the year 1871, in connection with the Watcr and Scwerage Works of the City, together with Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during that period:-

## $W_{\text {ateh }}$

The engines and the machinery at Botany have been constantly at work throughout the year, excepting for a few hours occasionally, when the reservoirs at Paddington and in Crown-street have been signalled full.

In the carly part of the year it was found necessary to strengthen the foundation of the western engine under the crank end of beam. This was effectually done by inserting a massive block of stone, and the engine has since worked continuously without any signs of weakness.

A new crank pedestal, with brasses and new bed plates, have been provided for the eastern engine, to replace those which have been fractured for some years. Cast-iron shields and plates, with bolts and nuts to strengthen the masoury foundations under the pedestals of the eastern and middle engines, have also been procured, and these repairs will be effected and the castings placed in positions at the earliest opportunity.

There have not been any fractures on the line of 30 -inch main, or to any of the other mains, reported during the year.

The quantity of water which appears by the registers at the Botany engines to have been pumped into the low-level reservoir has been nine hundred and nine millions four hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and sixteen $(909,473,716)$ gallons, and into the high-level reservoir, four hundred and fourteen millions seven hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-two (414,735,552) gallons, making together thirteen hundred and twenty-four millions two hundred and nine thousand two hundred and sixty-eight ( $1,324,209,268$ ) gallons, and being on an average of twenty-five millious four hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-two ( $25,465,562$ ) gallons weekly. This shows a decrease on the supply of the previous year of two hundred and seventy-six millions one lundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-eight ( $276,168,428$ ) gallons, and is accounted
for from the fact that the resources of the tunnel from Lachlan Swamp have, under different management from previous years, been better developed, and a much larger area of the City has been supplied by gravitation from that source. It is cstimated that the quantity of water passing from the tumnel into the City mains is one and a half millions daily.

There bas been no scarcity of water felt during the year, and the supply through the Corporation mains has been abundant and continuous.

The mains have been extended through the City and Suburbs for a length of two miles and one hundred and ninety-seven (197) yards, as detailed in Appendix A. During the year three hundred and sixtyfour (364) houses in the City and two hundred and thirty-eight (238) houses in the Suburbs have been connected, making a total of fifteen thousand three hundred and forty-eight ( 15,348 ) in the City and two thousand nine hundred and forty ( 2,940 ) in the Suburbs; or a grand total of cighteen thousand two hundred and eighty-eight $(18,288)$ houses (irrespective of the Government Buildings and Public Institutions in the City) supplied from the Lachlan aud the Botany Swamps.

The annual contracts for the supply of coal, valves, mains, and general stores have been satisfactorily carried out.

In the previous yearly Report it was stated that attention was being directed to the extension of the means for utilizing the rainfall on the Botany Watersheds, and a copy of a Report from the late City Engincer, detailing the nature of the works necessary for the purpose, was appended. In the early part of the year instructions were given for the necessary plans and specifications for the construction of the large rescrvoir recommended to be made at Lachlan Swamp, to the northward of the Randwick Road. In the course of the surreys and borings necessary for the detailed plans of the areservoir, it was found that the data upon which former recommendations and estimates had been based was altogether erroneous as regarded the depth of excavation required to reach the foundation for the proposed dam ; and the City Engineer, after the most thorough and careful examination of the nature of the swamps at the point referred to, advised the Councll that the construction of the intended reservoir was impracticable, and the work was therefore abandoned.

As the result of the experimental borings on the Lachlan Swamp, in the vicinity of the old enginebouse, was found to be so different from what had been represented, it was thought desirable to thoroughly explore the entire Water Reserve as well as the gathering ground to Botany, including the Church and School lands. With this view, two parties have been continually employed in making borings at various places over this area, and the result of the operations over an extent of two thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven ( 2,957 ) acres actually explored, has been to prove the existence of an immense bed of sand, with an average depth of 80 feet below water level.

Experiments are now being made to ascertain the quantity of water that can be drawn from tubular wells of certain diameter and depth, sunk in the sand. One of these wells is now being constructed at the Randwick Road. It is of cast iron, 5 feet in diameter, and has been sunk to a depth of sixty-three (63) feet. It is intended to reach a depth of eighty-four (84) feet, when the quantity of water which it will yield will be tested by a chain-pump which is provided, and will lift thirty thousand ( 30,000 ) gallons per hour.

As it has been found that no correct plan or survey of the grounds and existing works at Botany has been made, and that no plan was procurable of the district lying between Randwick, Long Swamp, and Botany, showing the general features of the country with the swamps, levels, \&c., the necessary steps for supplying the deficiency have been taken, and the work is far advanced.

## Sewerage.

The main sewers throughout the City have been in perfect working order during the year. No additions have been made to them.

Two thousand and sixty-three $(2,063)$ yards of stoneware branch drains have been laid in the sereral localities described in Šchedule B.

During the year five hundred and ninety-seven (597) houses have been connected with the sewers, making a total of six thousand and seven ( 6,007 ) houses.

The question of providing some more satisfactory system of drainage for the City and Suburbs has received considerable attention and given occasion for some ausiety. The Government has been solicited to join in the appointment of a Special Commission to inquire into this important matter, and it is understood that a measure, dealing with the subject, will shortly be introduced for the consideration of Parliament.

## Receipts and Expendifure.

The Amnual Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Water and Sewerage Works for the year 1871, certified by the City Auditors, is attached hereto.

MICL. CHAPMAN, Mayor.
Adopted by the Municipal Council, this 13th day of February, a.d. 1872.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT., Town Clerk.

## APPENDIX A.

Anstract of Water-mains laid during the year 1871, from 1st January to 31st December, inclusive.

| 6-INCH. |  |  | $3 \cdot \mathrm{rvCr}$. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wlizabeth-atrcet | yards. | ${ }^{\text {pipes }}$ |  | yards. 69 | ${ }^{\text {pines. }}$ |
| Hunter-street (extension) | 694 78 | 26 | Crown-street, do. | 207 | 69 |
| Castlereagh-street | 63 | 21 | Do. do. | 123 | 41 |
| Llizabeth-street | 264 | 88 | Macarthur-street. | 48 | 16 |
| Hunter-strect (2 extension) | 135 | 45 | Quay-street ...... | 18 | ${ }^{6}$ |
|  |  |  | Macarthur-street. | 48 | 16 |
| Total. | 1,134 | 378 | Jamicson-place | 84 | 28 |
|  |  |  | Raper-street. | 66 | 22 |
| 4 -incir. |  |  | Green's Road | 54 | 1.8 |
| Darlingharst Road. | 45 | 15 | Ross-street (extension) | 102 | 34. |
| Newtown Road | 42 | 1.4 | Riley-street South | 84 | 28 |
| Foveaur-strect | 24 | 8 | Bathurst-strect | 42 | 14 |
| Selwyn-lane | 231 | 77 | Liverpool-street | 303 | 1.01 |
| Burton-strcot | 66 | 22 |  |  |  |
| Barker-street | 42 | 14 |  | 1,248 | 416 |
| Oatlej-streot | 123 | 41 |  | - |  |

## APPENDIX B .

Abstract of Stonemare Sewors laid during the year 1871.

| $12-\mathrm{nch}$. |  | Brougham-street (north end) | yarich47 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | yards. |  |  |
| Clarence-street | 95 | Shepherd's Nursery | 86 |
| Lane off Margaret-lane | 40 | Campbell-street. | 120 |
| John-strect and lane off | 63 | Bay-street, Pyrmont. | 87 |
| Darlinghurst Road | 21.9 |  |  |
| Uppor Willinm-strcet North | 54 | Total ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 2,020 |
| Castlereagh-lune | 153 |  |  |
| Bryant's-lane | 46 | 16 -msca. |  |
| Gloucester-8trect | 109 | Shepherd's Nursery ............. | 15 |
| Goulburn-place and Wexford-street | 101 | Shepherds Nursery |  |
| Harnett-street and Brougham-street | 143 |  |  |
| Jamicson-lane | 65 | 18 -nNCH. |  |
| Bourke-street and Botany-strcet. | 388 | Chailis-street | 15 |
| Lane off Darlinghurst Road | 45 |  |  |
| O'Brien's-lane | 79 | 24 -INCll |  |
| Mary-lane ........................ | 85 | Crown-street | 13 |

Absrract of the Receipte and Disbursements of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, on account of the Water Fund, for the half-year ending 30 Junc, 1871.

| Receipts. |  |  | Drsbursements. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \& s. d. | £ s. d. |  | £ s. d: | $\mathfrak{L} \quad \mathrm{s} . \mathrm{d}$. |
| Balnnce due by Gnion Bank, 1 January, 1871 $\qquad$ <br> From water laid on to houses $\qquad$ Miscelluneous receipts $\qquad$ |  | 3,388 76 | Balances, 1 January, 1871The Colonial Government. | 218,337 193 |  |
|  | 8,748 1111 |  |  | 87,400 00 | 300,737 193 |
|  | 26296 |  | General City works........... | 1,525 56 |  |
|  |  | 9,011 007 | Botany works ..... | 4,376 14.5 |  |
| Balances, 30 June, 1871The Colonial Government. Debentures Onion Bank $\qquad$ |  |  | Salaries of oflcers | ${ }_{343}{ }^{1,268}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}80,900 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  | Interest ...................... | 2,901 1211 |  |
|  | 4,524 4 4, 5 |  | Incidental expenses........... | 766 |  |
|  |  | 298,762 38 |  |  | 10,423 12 |
|  |  | 311,161 11.9 |  | £ | 311,161 119 |

We huve audited and cxamined the accounts from which tho above abstract is made up, and found the same to be correct,$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { J. G. O'CONNOR, } \\ \text { JAMES P. GARYAN, }\end{array}\right\}$ Auditors.

Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydner, on account of the Sewerage Fund, for the hnlf-year ending 30 June, 1871.


We have audited and examined the accounts from which the above abstract is made up, and found the same to be correct,-
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { J. G. O'CONNOR, } \\ \text { JAMES P. GARVAN, }\end{array}\right\}$ Auditors.

AbSTRACT of the Reccipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydncy, on account of the Water Fund, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1871.


We have audited and examined the accounts from which the above statcment is made up, and found the sume to be correct,-
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { J. G. O'CONNOR, }\} \text { Auditors. } \\ \text { R. A. TAYJOR, }\end{array}\right\}$

Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, on account of the Sewerago Fund, for the half-ycar ending 3Ist December, 1871.


We have audited and examined the accounts from which tho above statement is made up, and found the same to be correct,-
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { J. G. O'CONNOR, } \\ \text { R. A. TAYLOR, }\end{array}\right\}$ uditors.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

(STATEMENT, SHEWING AMOUNT DUE TO GOVERNMENT BY SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 May, 1872.

[^11](Mr. Tunks.)

## SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

RETURNS containing the information required under paragraphs 1,2 , and 6 , of the Order made by the Legislative Assembly on the 18th April, 1871, with reference to the debt owing to the Government by the Municipal Council of Sydney, on account of Sewerage and Water Supply, with the exception of the particulars required by the latter part of No. 1, viz. :-"together with the amount of such money expended by the late City Connmissioners severally, and the amount handed over to the present City Council respectively," which the records of this office do not show.
The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st May, 1872.

Tre Municipal Council of Sydney in Account Current with the Government of New South Wales, from 1st January, 1854, to the 31st December, 1870.


Dr.
Cr.


The Treasury, New South Wales,
30 th April, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

No. 1.
SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.
RETURN of the Debentures sold, either for carrying on the Works, or for taking up Debentures which are matured; their currency in each case, the rate and amount of interest, commission and charges payable thereon, and the net cash received up to 31 December, 1870.


## No. 2.

## SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

RETURN of the Amount of Moncy annually retained by the Government from the Parliamentary Vote as or in the nature of Endowment of the City of Syduey, together with the Amount of Money paid by the City Council, as interest on or for taking up Debentures, up to 31st December, 1870.


The information from 1855 to 1864 , inclusive, has been furnished by the Auditor General.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 18th April, 1872.

FRANCIS KIREPATRICK,
Accountant.

No. 6.
STATEMENT showing the Annual Amount of Money paid from the Public Treasury for making new Streets and Sewers in the City of Sydney, during the period from 1853 to 1870 , inclusive.


## Legislative Assembly.

# SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY. 

(Statement, showing amount due to government by sydney municipal council.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 June, 1872.

FURIIIER REIURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 18th April, 1871, That there be laid on the Table of this House,-
"A Return coutaining an Annual Debtor and Creditor Statoment of the " amount of money due to the Government by the Municipal Council of
" the City of Sydney, on account of Sewerage and Water Supply for the
" City, Port, and Suburbs of Sydney ; such statement to particularize,-
" (1.) The debentures sold, either for carrying on the works or for taking up
"debentures which had matured; their currency in each case; the rate
" and amount of interest, commission, and charges severally payable thereon,
" and the net cash received; together with the amount of such money
" expended by the late City Commissioners, and the amount handed over to
" the present City Council, respectively.
" (2.) The amount of money annually retained by the Government from
"the Parliamentary Vote as or in the nature of endowment of the City
" of Sydncy, together with the amount of money paid by the City Council
"as interest on or for taking up debentures.
" (3.) The amount of money annually expended for Sewerage and Water
" Supply in the City of Sydney and the various suburban Municipalities or
" suburbs respectively.
" (4.) The annual income of money from Sewers and from Water Supply
" from the City, Port, and Suburbs of Sydney, respectively, from the date
" of the appointment of the late City Commissioners to the 1st January
" last.
" (5.) The probable annual amount, in detail, of rates which might be
"recovered from Government and Public buildings, provided they were
" liable as private buildings to bo rated.
" (6.) The annual amount of money paid from the Public Treasury for
" making new streets and sewers in the City of Sydney during the above-
" named period.
" (7.) A copy of the Correspondence between the Government and the City
"Corporation on the above subjects.
" (8.) The amount transferred, either annually or otherwise, by the Council
" of the City of Sydney, from the Sewerage and Water Funds, or either of
"them, to the City Fund, and by what authority."
To which was ordered to be added, on 21st December, 1871,-
" A Statement showing the situation and approximate area and valuc, on
" the 1st January last, of all landed property, either within or without the
"City, which has been granted, or otherwise handed over by the Govern-
" ment, to the Municipal Council of Sydney; also, the terms on which, and
" the purposes for which, such lands are held by the Corporation."
(In completion of Return laid upon the Table of the Assembly on 2nd May, 1872.)
(Mr. Tunks.)

# SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY. 

## The Town Clerf to The Under Coloniar Secretary.

(No. 72/159.)
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 22 April, 1872.
Stir,
I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to transmit heremith, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 28 th November last, certain information specified in clauses Nos. $3,4,5$, and 8 of a Return called for by an Order made by the Legislative Assembly, in connection with the Sewerage and Water Accounts between tho Government and the Municipal Council.

With regard to clause 7 of the Return in question, I may state that I do not find that any correspondence has passed between the Government and the Corporation on the subject of theso accounts, heyond ordinary application from this Office, from time to time, for the advance of moneys under the reveral Appropriation Acts for Sewerage and Water purposes.

I have, \&c.,
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.-B.C., 27 April, 1872. H.H.
(Nos. $3 \& 4$.
statement showing the Annual Receipts and Disbursements of the Corporation of the City of Sydney on account of the Water and Sewerage Funds, from the 1st January, 1854, to the 31st December, 1870.

| Year. | Water Fund. |  | Sewernge Fund. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts. | Disbursements. | Receipts. | Dishursementa |
|  | £ s. d. | $\pm$ s. d. | $\pm$ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1854. | 4,070 1810 | $8,520 \quad 910$ | 32100 | 6,317 $18 \quad 9$ |
| 1855 | $6,385 \quad 2 \quad 2$ | $23,260 \quad 3 \quad 6$ | 1,881 15 | 98,004 182 |
| 1856 | 9,754 196 | 95,183 10 4 | 2,412 160 | $\begin{array}{lll}53,283 & 1 & 7\end{array}$ |
| 1857 | 11,733 1110 | 41,581 114 | 702140 | 43,103 511 |
| 1858 | 11,969 148 | $74,865 \quad 5 \quad 7$ | 1,008 136 | 9,431 $17 \quad 6$ |
| 1859 | 16,405 | 52,939 $11 \quad 7$ | 1,348 5 | 6321511 |
| 1860 | 14,998 151 | 26,539 142 | 92136 | 560112 |
| 1861. | 15,994.3 2 | 30,690 6 6 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}124 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | 738107 |
| 1862 | 17,561. 38 | 26,272 108 | 748143 | $4,668 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| 1863 | 20,803 00 | $22,540 \quad 211$ | 1531011 | 21,805 $12 \quad 7$ |
| 1864 | 21,388 61 | 18,098 110 | 22458 | 4,253 10 |
| 1865. | 23,586 112 | 36,458 53 | 2,322 115 | 16,144 14 7 |
| 1866 | 25,987 61 | 24,058 176 | 5,339 22 | $\begin{array}{llll}10,613 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ |
| 1867 | 28,00493 | 26,965 121 | 5,567 410 | 13,038 18 |
| 1868 | 29,690 99 | 43,805145 | 5,649 5 1 | 29,492 910 |
| 1869 | 30,146 1710 | 33,002132 | 5,236 011 | 31,581 118 |
| 1870 | 33,603 116 | 20,516 29 | 4,23104 | 24,618 93 |
| Total ................ 5 | $322,029 \quad 0 \quad 5$ | $614,29813 \quad 3$ | $37,075 \quad 6 \quad 9$ | 368,28836 |

(No. 5.)
PROBABLE Amount, in detail, of Rates which might be recorered from Government and Public Buildings, provided they were liable, as Private Buildings, to be rated.

| Property. | Annual | City Rate. | Seweragc Rate. | Water Rate. | Watering-street Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governmrnt Butidnas. | £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | E s. d. | £ в. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ |
| Royal Mint .............................. | 1,500 | 7500 | 4500 | 50000 |  |
| Governmont House Stables ........... | 120 | 6 0 0 | 416.0 | 2250 |  |
| Gorernment House | 2,500 | 12500 | $75 \quad 0.0$ | 450 |  |
| Fort Macquario ... | 100 | 500 | 500 | $450 \quad 00$ |  |
| Botanic Gardens... | 300 | 1500 | . | 20000 |  |
| Trensury ............................... | 1,200 | 6000 | $30 \quad 00$ | 1500 |  |
| Legislativo Assembly and Council ... | 2,000 | 100 2 2 10 | $60 \quad 0.0$ | 50 |  |
| Crown Law ............................. | 200 | $\begin{array}{rrr}10 & 10 \\ 10 & 0\end{array}$ | 800 | 500 |  |
| Colonial Architecti | 200 | 1000 |  | 500 |  |
| Commissioner-Roads ................ | 170 | 8100 | - 6160 | 400 |  |
| Minister for Works | 170 | 8100 | 6160 | 400 |  |
| Harbour Master .... | 170 | 8100 | 6160 | 400 |  |
| Railways-Engincer | 170 | 8100 | 6160 | 400 | $\ldots$ |
| Colonial Secretary ...................... | 500 | 2500 | 1500 | 1000 |  |
| Iand and Survey Offices .............. | 800 | 4000 | 24.00 | 1500 |  |
| Crown Lands ........................... | 350 | 17100 | 10100 | 600 | 14118 |
| Stamp Office .......................... | 175 | 8150 | 700 | 400 |  |
| Printing Office.......................... | 600 | $30 \quad 00$ | 1800 | 4000 |  |
| Inspector General's Offico .............. | 250 | 12100 | 7100 | 700 |  |
| Post Office | 200 | 1000 | 800 | 5000 | 368 |
| Artillery, Dawes' Point ................. | 600 | 3000 | 80 | 3000 | 1....... |
| Telcgraph .............................................................. | 200 | 1000 | 800 | 500 | 1134 |
| Brigade ............................... | 150 | 7100 | 600 | 2100 |  |
| Oustoms Commissarint | 1,000 | $50 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  | 1000 |  |
| Commissarint | 2,000 | 100 0 0 | $60 \quad 0$ | 500 | 16134 |
| Water Police | 300 | 150 | $9{ }^{9}$ O 0 | 1000 | ........... |
| Central Police ......... | 1,000 | 5000 | $30 \quad 0$ | 7100 | 868 |
| Gaol and Court-louse | 4,000 | 200 0 0 | $120 \quad 0$ | 15000 | ........... |
| Lunatic Reception .................... | 300 | 1500 | 900 | 1000 |  |
| Office of Inspector General of Police. | 100 | 500 | 0 | 400 |  |
| Bevenolent Asylum ................... | 800 | $\begin{array}{lll}40 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 2400 | $50 \quad 00$ | ............ |
| Infirmary | 1,800 | $\begin{array}{llll}90 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 5400 | 15000 | ............ |
| School of Industry | 100 | $5 \begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 500 | $20 \quad 0$ |  |
| District Court | 150 | 7100 | 600 | 1000 |  |
| Supreme Court | 1,200 | $60 \quad 00$ | $\begin{array}{lll}36 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 1000 | 1000 |
| Lands Title | 400 | 20.00 | 1200 | 7100 |  |
| Muncum ..... | 1,200 | $\begin{array}{llll}60 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}36 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 10.00 |  |
| Public Library. | 450 | 22100 | 13100 | 500 | 5126 |
| Obgerratory | 250 | 12100 |  | 500 | 512 |
| Railway ...... | 4,000 | 20000 | 12000 |  |  |
| Destitute Homo | 450 | 22100 | 13100 | 5000 | $\ldots$ |
| Dead House...................... |  |  |  | 200 |  |
| Bredge Service, Bathurst-street ...... |  |  | ................ | $5{ }_{5}^{5} 000$ |  |
| Thoat-shed <br> Police Stations- | 50 | 2100 | ................ | 500 |  |
| George-street | 75 | 3150 | 3150 | 500 | 0126 |
| Darlinghurst | 75 | 3150 | 3150 | 300 | ........... |
| Cartor's Barracks | 500 | 2500 |  | 2500 |  |
| Harrington-street | 15 | 0150 |  | 100 |  |
| Cumberland-street | 25 | 150 |  | 400 |  |
| Kent-strect | 30 | 1100 | 1160 | 200 |  |
| Erskine-street | 25 | 150 | 1100 | 400 |  |
| Public Schoois, \&o. Sydney Grammar |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sydney Grammar .... | 800 | $\begin{array}{llll}40 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 2400 | 1000 |  |
| Fort-strect ........... | 350 1,200 | 17100 | 10100 | 700 | 2184 |
| William-stroet. | 300 | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 900 | 15 |  |
| Cloveland-street | 600 | $\begin{array}{lll}30 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 1800 | 1000 | ........... |
| Argyle-strect | 40 | 200 | $\begin{array}{lll}18 & 4 & \end{array}$ | 400 |  |
| Motint-strect | 40 | 200 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| Glebo |  |  |  | 500 |  |
| Certimied Sohtoohs. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Church of England- |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Andrew's, Pitt-street | 100 | 500 |  | 500 |  |
| St. James' | 800 | $40 \quad 0$ | 2400 | 1000 |  |
| St. Phillip's ........................ | 350 | 17100 | 10100 | 500 |  |
| St. Barnabas | 350 | 17100 |  | 500 |  |
| St. Bartholomew | 50 | 2100 |  | 300 |  |
| Christchurch | 600 | $30 \quad 00$ | 1800 | 500 |  |
| St. Paul's. | 150 | 7100 |  | 300 |  |
| St. Michael's | 80 | 400 |  | 200 |  |
| St. John's...... Roman Catholic- | 50 | 2100 |  | 200 |  |
| Roman Catholic- St. Mary's St. Patrick | 60 | 300 |  | 500 |  |
| St. Patrick |  |  |  | 400 |  |
| Carried forward |  | 1,944 $10 \quad 0$ | 1,075 00 | 2,318 100 | 63150 |


| Property. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Annual } \\ & \text { Yaluc. } \end{aligned}$ | City Rate. | Sewerage Rate. | Water Rato. | Watering-streat Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathcal{L}$ | $\pm$ s. d. | $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { \& } & \text { s. } & \text { d. }\end{array}$ | \& s. d. | 2lll |
| Brought forward........... |  | 1,944 100 | 1,07500 | 2,318 $10 \quad 0$ | 63150 |
| Crbtipied Schools-contimued. <br> Roman Catholic-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Joseph St. Bede'.............................................. | 40 25 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | …….... |
| St. Benedict's | 40 | 200 | 280 | 500 | .............. |
| Sacred Heart . |  |  |  | $3{ }^{3} 000$ | ........... |
| St. Trancis <br> Wesleyan- |  |  | $\cdots$ | 300 | ............ |
| Prince-street |  |  |  | 200 | ........... |
| Sussex-strect | 50 | 2100 |  | 3000 | ........... |
| York-street |  | ...... |  | 500 | ............ |
| Harris-street | 25 | 150 |  | 200 | ............ |
| Botany-street, Surry Hills | 150 | 7100 |  | 400 | ........... |
| Dowling-strect. |  |  |  | 200 |  |
| Regent-street | 100 | 500 |  | 400 | 434 |
| Presbyterian- <br> Jamison-strect | 45 | 250 |  | 200 |  |
| Kent-street | 100 | 500 | 500 | 200 | ........... |
| Palmer-strect | 80 | 400 | 480 | 200 | ........... |
| Pitt-street | 120 | 600 | 600 | 200 | ........... |
| Riley-street | 70 | 3100 | 3170 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | ............ |
| Erskine-street |  |  |  | 200 | ........... |
| Congregational-Pitt-strect | 120 | 600 | 600 | 500 | 100 |
| Bourke-strcet | 80 | 400 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | ........... |
| Redfern |  |  |  | 200 |  |
| Baptist- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castlereagh-street $\qquad$ <br> Elizabeth-strect $\qquad$ | 40 | 200 | ..................... | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | ............. |
| Clareuce-street | 70 | 3100 |  | ................. | ........... |
| Cinamitable Iystitutions. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Good Shepherd | 950 | 12100 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| Sailor's Home ................................ | 150 | 7100 |  | $20 \quad 0$ |  |
|  | 300 | 1500 |  | 1000 | 2100 |
|  |  | 2,059 150 | 1,102 130 | 2,475 100 | $\begin{array}{llll}71 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ |

## SUMMARY.


(No. 8.)
STATEMENT showing the Amount transferred by the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney from the Water and Sewerage Funds to the City Fuid, on account of the Endowment withheld by the Colonial Goverument.-Authorized by Resolutions of the Municipal Council.

| Year. | From Water Fund. |  |  | From Semerage Fund. |  |  | Total Amount. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | $\pm$ | \%. | d. |
| 1862-1863 ................................................. | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1865 ..... | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1867-1868 ............................................................................ | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1870 ._.................................................... | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| $\pm$ | 30,000 | 0 | 0 | 30,000 | 0 | 0 | 60,000 | 0 | 0 |

## Legislative Assembly.

# Hackney carriages and cabs. <br> (PETITION AS TO POSITION UNDER MUNIOIPAL COUNCIL-CAB OWNERS AND DRIVERS.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 June, 1872.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the undersigned Proprietors of Hackney Carringes and Cabs, and Drivers
thereof,_SHowert :-

That your Petitioners are proprietors of hackney carriages and cabs plying for bire within the Municipal District of the City of Sydncy, or drivers thereof, and as such are compelled, before they can so ply for hire, to apply ycarly to the Municipal Council of the said City of Sydney, and obtain and pay for

That in the early part of the present year your Petitioners severally duly applied to the said Municipal Council, and obtained and paid for such licenses to ply for hire as aforesaid.

That at the time such licenses were severally obtained and paid for, a scale of fares, which your Petitioners were allowed to charge any passengers or travcllers by such hackney carriages and cabs, had been fixed by the said Municipal Council, and given to your Petitioners.

That shortly after such payment of the license fees as aforesaid, and without any previous notice to your Petitioners, a new scale of charges, purporting to have been fixed by the said Municipal Council, reducing the charges allowed to be made at the time of the payment of the said license fees, was issued to your Petitioners.

That in consequence thereof, your Petitioners forwarded a Petition to the said Municipal Council, praying them to take the matter into consideration, and to allow them to charge, for the current year, the fares to passengers and travellers by their carriages and cabs which had been fixed by the said Council at the time of the payment of their said license fees, but that the said Municipal Council have not answered such Petition or offered your Petitioners any relief.

That your Petitioncrs have been informed and beliesc that some of the members of the said Municipal Council are proprietors of, or largely interested in, the omnibuses running within the said Municipal District, and, as such, obtain for the drivers of such omnibuses special liceuses to run in different directions, and to and from different places, on special occasions, to the great wrong and detriment to your
Petitioners. Petitioners.

That several of your Petitioners have been sumnoned, at the instance of the said Municipal Council, to the Police Courts of the said City of Sydney, and there fined as for substantial offences against the socalled By-laws of the said Council, for acts or omissions of the most trivial character, which were either necessitated by circumstances or the result of pure and unavoidable accident, and have also-had their licenses to ply for hire cancelled or suspended by the said Municipal Council.

That prior to the control and management of hackney carriages and cabs within the City of Sydney being in the said Municipal Council, the same were in the hands of the Inspector General of Police of this Colony; and your Petitioners humbly submit that, under the circumstances above set forth, such control and management, and the application for and granting of licenses, and payment of the fees therefor, should again be placed in the hands of the said Inspector General of Police.

Your Petitiouers, therefore, humbly pray that your Monorable House will take this their Petition into your fayourable consideration, with a view to the initiation of such measures for the relief of your
Petitioners in the premises as to your Honorable House may seem mect. Petitioners in the premises as to your Honorable House may seem meet.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, \&e.
[Here follow 195 Signatures.]
$318$

# MUNICIPALITIES. 

(MUNICTPAL DISTRICT OF GERRLYGONG-BY-LAWS.)

引З

Coloninl Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22nd Fobruary, 1872.

## MUNICIPALITY OF GERRINGONG.

## Br -Laws.

The following By-larss, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Gerringong, for repealing existing By-laws, and for regulating their own procecdings and the duties of their oflicers and servants-for determining the modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates-the subdivision and change of property-opening new public ronds, ways, and parks-aligning roads enforcing payment of rates-the subdivision and change of propcrty-openum new public ronds, ways, and parks-aligning roads
nnd etreets-the extirpation of weeds-and the general management of the Municipality,-haring been confirned by His Excelnnd Elreets-the extirpation of weeds-and the general management of the Municipality,-haring ben confirned by His Excepalities Act of 1867.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GERRINGONG.
Br-isws. .
By-maws for ropealing the cxisting By laws, and for rogulating the proccedings of the Cotncil of the Municipal District of Gerringong and the duties of the officers and servants of such Consucil-for determining tho modes of collecting and enforcing parment of rates-the subdivision and chauge of property-opening new public roads, ways, and parksaligning ronds and efrcets-the extirpation of weeds-and the general management thereof.

## PARTI.

Repeal of existing By-laws.

1. The By-laws of the Mrunicipal Council of Kiama, passed by the Council on the 16 th day of November, 1859 , confirmed by His Excelleucy the Governor Sir Willian Denison on the 2nd day of December, 1859, and proclumed by the Honorable tho Colonial Sccretnry on the 7th day of December, 18059; also those passed by the Municipal Council of Kinma on the 14th day of Mny, 1867, confirmed by His Execllency the Governor Sir John Young on the 27th day of December, 1867, and proclaimed by the Honorable the Coloninl Secretary on the eaid 2 2th dny of Decembor 1867; and further the By.law passed by the said Council on the 20th day of July, 1869, confirmed by the said Coumcil on the 20th day of July, 1869, confirmed by
His Excellency the Governor, the Earl of Belmore, and proclaimed by the IIonorable the Colonial Secretary on tho 24 th day of September, 1869, so far as they affect the Municipal Council of Gerringong, aro hereby repealed.

## PART II.

Proceedrics of the Council and Coramittces-preservation of order at Council mectings-dutics of officers and servante, se.

## Mectings of Council. Ordmary mectings.

1. The Council shnll meet nt the Council Chamber, Gerringong, for the despatch of business, and shall fix the day and the hour for holding the regular meetinge by resolution; and in case
such day shall happen to be a public holiday, the mecting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.
Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.-Adjournment for want of a quorum.
2. If at any mecting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes ufter the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of $a$ quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down, and shall be recorded in the minute-booik.

## Order of Business.

Busimess at ordinary meetings.
3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings :-
(1.) The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and, after being confirmed by the Council, shall be signcd by the Mayor or presiding Alderman. So discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
(2.) Petitions (if any) to bo presented and dealt with.
(3.) Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered upon.
(4.) Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Miayor (if any), to be presented and ordered upon.
(5.) Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council, to be put and replied to ; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers, to be made.
(0.) Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the ordor in which they stand on the business paper.
(7.) Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

## Business may be dealt with out of regular order

Prorided that it shall be competent to the Council ati any time, by resolution, without notice, to eutertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of busincss, out of its regular order on the busincss paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business slall have precedence at a future meeting.

## Business at special meetings.

4. At special mectings of the Council, the business--after the minutes shall bave been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting-shall be taken in euch order as the Mayor, or the Aldermen at whose instance such special mecting shall have been called, may have directed.

## Busidess paper for ordinary meeting-how preparcd.

5. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk not less than two nor more than three days before the duy appointed for such mecting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy, or the substance of every notice of motion, and of cevery requisition or order as to business proposed to be transactecl it such mecting, which ho shall have received, or shall have been requirod or directed so to cnter, in due course of law, as hereinafter provided. Ercry such entry shall be made (subject to the provisions of section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws) in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

## Business payer for special meeting.

6. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such mutters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

Summons to merabers.
7. The summons to wacmbers of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the busincss paper for such mecting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.
8. The business paper for cach mecting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make n note upon such busincss paper of the mode in which each matter entered thercon has been dealt with, and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, \&c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until mattor disposed of, unless withdrawn before business paper is inade $\mathfrak{a p}$.
9. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen, and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then noxt or any future meeting, ehall bo numbered by the Council Clerk as they are reccived; and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the mattor to which it relates fhall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have beon duly verified, as required by section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws: Prorided, lowever, that the person giving or forwarding any such motice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk, shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

After business paper made up, all notices, \&c., to be the property of the Council.
10. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforcsaid, all the said notices of motion, requisitions, and dircctions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, ultered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

## Motions and amendments.

## Motions-how to be mored.

11. Except by leare of the Council, motions shall be mored in the order in which they etand on the business paper, and if not so mosed or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

## Absence of proposed mover.

12. No motion, of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall, except as hercinafter provided (soe s. 20), be procceded with in the rosence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall havo been given, unless ly some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from the first-named Alderman.

## Motion to be seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discuesed unless and until it.be seconded.

Anlendment may be moved.
14. When a motion in Council shall hare been made and secouded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon; but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motious to be in writing-only one amendment at a time.
1.5. No motion shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.
16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendmonts shall have been disposed of.

Ameadel question bluding on Council.
17. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question, and the Council shall to all intents and purposes be bound by such amendment as if it were the original question.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.
18. If any amendment upon an original question shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which euch first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on. Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

## Motions for adjournment.

19. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjonrnment of the Council; and if upon the question being put on any such motion the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order upon the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed bofore any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

Requisitions from Aldermen-low to be dealt with.
20. Every requisition by an Alderman that any particular matter of business be brought before the Council, shall be regarded and treated as a notice of motion by such Alderman that such business be taken into consideration by the Council; and he shall be called upon in due order to move that such business be so considered, or to malse any other motion which he may think fit in reference thereto which shall be consistent with the notice of such business and with good order. And if such Aldermen be absent, or if being present; and so called upon, he shall make no such motion, then it shall be open to any other Alderman to make such motion. And when any such motion shall havo been made, it shall be dealt with in precisely the same manuer as if notice thercof had been given, subject however to any objection which may exist as to its not being in accordance. with thenotice actually given of euch business or with good order. And if no motion shall be made in reference to such business, the entry relating thereto shall be struck from the business paper.

## Orders of the Day.

of what Orders of the Day shall consist.
21. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thercof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

## How they are to bedealt with.

22. Section 20 of this "Part" of these By-laws shall be considered applicable to orders of the day, and the Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in refer ence to the particular business to which any such order of the day relates shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that as to any order of the day entered as aforesaid by direction of the Mayor, such Mayor may move or may arrange with any Alderman to move, and may in such case call upon the Alderman with whom he has so arranged.

## Petitions.

petitions to be respectfully worded.
23. It shall be incumbent on every Aldemman presenting a pelition to acquaint himself with the contents thercof, and to ascertain that it docs not contain language disrespectiful to the Council. The nature and prayer of erery such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Peititions-how reccived.
24. All petitions shall be reccived only as the petitions of the parties signing the eame.

How Petitions are to be dealt with,
25. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter prosided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the sume be received; or that it be received and roferred to one of the permanent Committees hercinafter mentioned, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of tho day for
some future meeting : Provided, however, that if auy Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to more such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

## Correspondence.

## Duties of Maror as to Correspondence.

20. The Mayor shnll have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council, beforc directing the same to be read, as by section 23 of this "Part" of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which ail correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be prosented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not hare examined any such letters addressed to the Conncil, or huve given any such dircctions as aforcsaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall derolve upon the presiding Alderman.

## Section 25 to apply to letters.

27. Section 25 of this "Part" of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicuble to letters addressed to the Council as to petitions.
Letters sent not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject of motion.
2s. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written and sent by the Mayor or by any officer of the Council, and copics of which may be read to such Council: Provided, however, that any notiec of motion, consistent with good order, may be entertuined with reference to any such letters whether rend or not, or with reference to any letters addressed to the Council, which the Mayor or presiding Alderman may not have ordered to be read as aforesaid.

## Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor.

## Form of Report.

29. All reports from Committees slall be written on foolscap paper, with a margin of at least onc-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in lis absence, by some other member of the same. Maysor's Minates.
30. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the atitention of the Council to any mutter or subject within its juristiction or official cognizance, by a minute in writing. Every such or oftcial cognizance, by a minute in writing. Every such the sume margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How Reports $\&$ e., are to be deait with-Duties of Chairman, ©e., in certain cases.
31. No motiou alall (unless as hercinafter provided) bo permissible on the presentation of a report from ai Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future mecting: Provided, howerer, that if any Alderman shalk have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall bave been entered among the orders of tho diny, sucl motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course. And whenerer any such report or minute cmbodies any recommendation which camot legally be carriod out without due notice, and it is nevertheless desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shanll be the duty of the Chairman or member of such Committeo signing such report, or of such Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforessid, as will enable such Council Clerk to make the neccssary entry on the busincss-paper, and to give such due notice.

## Questions and Statements.

## Limitations as to questions and statements.

32. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistenit with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.
33. Sufficient notice of every question shall be given to the person who is cxpected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents.

## Answer not compulsory

34. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid, to answer tho question so put to him.

> Question to be put without argunent, \&c.
35. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

## Similar prorisions as to statements.

36. Every such statoment mast be mude without argument.

No discussion on question, \&e. Rights of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.
37. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question or as to any reply or rofasal to reply thareto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made : J'rorided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice, as horcinbefore provilled, of any matters properly arising ont of or relating to any such question, or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesnid.

## Order of Debate.

Mode of addressing the Counch, sec.
38. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address obscrvations to the Council, shall while so doing stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and chall address himedf to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, euch question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner. But in every such case, the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legnl objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevaney. And all members of the Comecil shall, on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be intcrrupted if in order.
39. No Alderman shall be intcrrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order as-hereinafter provided.

## Limitations as to number of speeches, \&c.

40. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to nll observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendinents mored thereon, as well as a right to speak upon erery such amendment. Every Alderman other than the mover of such original motion shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and on every amendurent thereon. No Aidcrman shall speak oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unloss when misropresented or misuuderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of such application.

## Mover and seconder.

41. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall bo considered to have sjoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded uny such motion or umendment without any further obscrvation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

## Spenker not to digress, \&c.

42. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall makepersonal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

## Adjoumment of debate.

43. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day or to any other day specified, and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall hare been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

## Mayor to denide as to pre-audience.

44. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen suall be first heard.
Alderman may require question to be stated, sc., under certnin restrictions.
45. Any Aldernan may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall bo so made as to interrupt the discussion ; also, that if such request or requisition sindi appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made bond fide, it shall not be complied will.

Mayor or Chairman may move or second motion, \&c.
46. The Mayor or Chairman may more or second any motion or amendinent, or put any question, as provided for by section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such suhject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless pretented by some bodily iufirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

## Questions of Order.

Mayor or Clairman to tecide points of order.
47. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice slall be final, except in so far as the same may, be questioned as in the manuer hercinafter provided.

Acts of disorder.
48. Every member of the Council who shail commit a brench of any section of this "Part" of these By-laws, or who shall more or attempt to more any motion or amendment embodying auy matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempl to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any other language which according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Comacil into contempt, shall be out of order.

## Mayor, \&e., may call member to order.

49. The Mayor or Chairnan may, without the interposition of any other nember of the Council, call any Alderman to order, whenever in the opinion of such Mayor or Chaiman there shall be necessity for so doing.

## Any member may raise queation of order

50. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order.

## Mode of proceeding thereon.

51. A member called to order shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided upon, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retractation, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or apologize for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of ordor. And if such cxplanation, retractation, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member on being called to order shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologize as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may of his own authority grant or refuse such permission, .as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the. Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council at once and without discussion as to whether such permission shall be granted; and when any such explanation, retractation, or apology shall have boen mado or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or if required so to do shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retractation, or apology, is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retractation, or apology be considered insulficient, the question of order shall be considered and deciaded before any further business is procceded with: Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman slanll have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be reopened; and proxided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order, after the same shall have been discussed.

Decision of points of order.
52. The Mayor or Chairman when called apon to decide points of order or practice, elall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motions out of order to be rejected-Members to explain, retract, or apologize, \&c.
53. Whenever it shall have been decided, as aforesaid, that any motion, amendment, or other matter, before the Council, is out of order, the same shall bo rejected : and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retractation, or apology us the caso may require.

## Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

54. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who, niter having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct, or argument, or of observations which shall have been decided as aforesaid to bo disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retractation, or apology as aforesaid when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of niy other act of disorder as defined in section 48 of this "Part" of these By-lawe, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retractation, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present slall
consider satisfactory, slanll be liable, on conviction for the first offence, to a penalty of not less thau ten shillings nor more than fire pounds; and on a second conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a peralty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and on $a$ third conviction, and for every further conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

## Power of Council ns to laying down Genoral Rules, sc.

55. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or practice, may by motion on notice respectfully worded invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down sladl be binding upon all partics unless and until it bo rescinded, but shall hare no retrospective operation: Provided rescinded, but shalhire no retrospective ola
however, that nothing herein contained mall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairnan to put any motion to the Council which in his opinion is contrary to lave.

## Mode of Toting.

## How questions are to be put.

56. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions oa which it shall be necessary that a vote be tuken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon. And he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Division.-Penalty for refusing to vote.
57. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for $\Omega$ division. In such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and the Aldermen shall rote by show of hands, and the names and rotes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a dirision is called for, and shall not rote on such dirision, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Protests.
Mode of protesting.-Protest to be recorded, but may under certain circumstances be expunged.
58. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council. Notice of the intention so to protest must however be given at the mocting when such resolution is passed or such rote is arrived mocting and the protest iteelf must be hnuded or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. Thio Council Clerk shull enter crery such protest in the minute-book; but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution or notice) be ordered to be expronged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drasing is perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with a refcrence in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

## Committees of the Whote Council.

## Rules applicable to business in Committee.

59. The following sections of this "Part" of these By-laws shall (except as hercin excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in Coramittee of the Whole Council, namely, sections 14 (except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendmeat in Committee shnll be seconded), 15, $1.6,17,18$, $38,39,42,44,45,46,47,48,42,50,51,52,53,54,56$, and 57 .

Disorderly conduct in Committee.-Rofusal to volc.
60. Whencrer any momber of the Council shall, while tho Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section $5 \%$ of this "Purt" of these By-laws, it shall be competent to any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting, and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carried, such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the minute-book. And whenever any Alderinan shall have failed to rotc on any occasion in Comuittee of the Whole Council, as required by section 57 of this "Part" of these By-lars, the fact shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such fact shall be duly recorded in the minute-book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no epecial motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary; but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Wholo in making his report of the procecdings in such Committee, whenever such report may bo made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to rote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so fuiled to rote.

Divisions in Committec on points of order may be reported.
61. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shal ${ }^{1}$ have been given by the Chairnan of a Committec of the Whole Council, under the propisions of section 47 of this "Part" of
these By -lams, any Alderman may more that such decision bo embodicd in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision shall be so conbodied in such report whenerer the same shall be made.

## How progress may be reported, icc.

62. Any Alderman may, at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the Whole Council, move that the Chairman report "progress" or "no progress" (as the case may bc), and that lenve be asked to sit agnin at a later period of the same day or on any future day, or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if such motion be carried, the Council shall resume its sittings, and a report shall be made accordingly, but no discussion slall be permitted on any such motion; and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before auother such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of procecdings in Committee.-Want of quorum in Commiltec.
63. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the Whole Council shan be made to the Council viza voce by the Chairman of such Commitiee; and a report of such procecdings shall bo made in erery case, except when it shall bo found, on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committec, that there is not a quorun present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the procedings in Committee shall be considered to have hapsed: Prorided that in making any such report as aforesaid, it shall not be necessury to report any such proccedings in extenso, but only to static tho result, general eflect, or substance of such procedings.

## How reports are to be denlt with.

64. All such reports of procecdings in Committee of the Whole Council shall be recorded in the minute-book; but except as hereinafter mentioned wo such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor alall any such application as aforesuid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council, until a motion shall haro been made and passed for such adoption or for the granting of such lease. And every such motion for the adoption of a report, or for the granting of leare as aforesaid, and the order of debate on such motion, shall be subject to nul the same rules as other motions in Council and tho order of debate on such other motions: Proviled however, that where a report shall have been made under section 60 of this "Purt" of these By-laws of disorderly conduct in Committec, or under section 57 of this "Part" of these By-laws of failare to rote on division, or of any decision in Committec upon any question of order, such report shanl, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thercof, and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any pretext whaterer.

Calls of the Council.
How call of the Council may be ordored.
65. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notiec shall hare been giren, for the consideration of any motion or matter of busincss before such Council.

Such call compulsory in ecrtain cases.
66. There shall, without any special order to that effect, be a call of the Council for the consideration of every motion which may be made undor section 5 万̄ of this "Part" of these By-laws, and of every motion for the rescission of any resolution, order, or decision of such Council.

## Mode of proceeding.

67. The call shall be made immediately bofore the motion or business for which sucle call has been ordered or is required to be made by the last preceding section shall be moved or considered. Such enll shull be made as follows :-The Council Clerk shull cull the natnes of all the Mombers in their alphabetieal order; each member present shall anewer to his name as so called, and if any memberg are absent, a record shall be made of such nbsence. But if leave of absense to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall havo been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shali stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse, and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse,- Further call when question adjourned.
68. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such eall of the Comeil, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesuid, or who if absent and not so excused shnill fail to show that by reason of cxtreme illness or any other sufficicnt eause he has been unable to send an exense in writing as aforestid, or who losving answered to his namo ns aforesaid shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such cull has been made as aforessid, shall for crery such offence be liable to a peualty of not less than ten shillings nor more than fire pounds: Prorided that if the consideration of crery such
motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shail be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall havo reference to such further call; and if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall bo taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of busincss after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.
Standing Committces.
69. There shall be four Standing Committees, namely, a Bylaws Committee, a General Comnittee for Works, a Finance Committee, and a Committee for General Purposes. Thlese Cornmittees chall be appointed crery year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

By-laws committec.
70. The By-laws Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council, drafts of all such By-laws as may bo required for the good goyernment of the Municipality. . They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Municipality, and shall take euch steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such Bylaws or statutes, and for the preservation of public henith, order, and decency.

Committee for Works.
71. The Gencral Committeo for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all strecte, roads, ways, bridges, public rescrres, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

## Fiuance Committee.

72. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and spall watch gencrally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenues. They shull inquirc and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect or to be likely to affect the finances of the Mrunicipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nuture as they may be directed by resolution of tho Council to inquire into and report upon.

Committee for Gencral Purposes.
73. The Committee for General Purposes shall take cognizance of cvery matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council, not coming within the prorince of one or otber of the before-mentioned Standing Committees, and shall from time to time inquire into and report upon any such subject, matter, or question as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquirc into and report upon.

Special Committees.
74. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully intrusted to a Committec, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committec shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time-being hare been intrusted to any such Special Committce. The appoint ment of cvery such Special Committec shall be made by resolution, and it shall be incumbent upon the morer of such resolution to enbody thercin a statement of the dutios proposed to be intrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any auch resolution may name therein such members as, in lis opinion, oulght to constituto such Committee, or he may propose that ought to constituto such Conmittee, or he ne members to bo such Committeo consist of a certain number of members to bo
appointed by ballot, and in the hatter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then presont shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which listi he shall striko out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Speciul Committec ought to be composed. And the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such lists, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming neccssary, through an equality of rotes, to decide as to which of tro or more Aldermen shall of votes, to decide as to which of Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

## Chairman of Committee.

75. Ercry Committee of which the Mayor shall not bo a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of auch Committec within seven days after their appointment.

## Term of service in Committec.

70. Appointments to the By-laws Committce, the Gencral Committee of Works, the Finance Committee, aud the Committco for General Purposes, shall bo for the whole municipal ycar. The appointment of crery Special Committeo shall bo considered to enduro until the daties for which such Committee have been appointed shall havo been fully performed: Pro-
vided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committec to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead, or to militate agaiust the general prorisions as to Committees, in sections 109 and 110 of the Municipalities Act of 1867; and linat so much of this By-law as relates to the appointment, powers, and duties of Committees slall be read and interpreted in comection with such last-mentioned general provisions.

## Comaittee Mcetion, how held

77. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee whenerer requested to do so by the Chairman, or any two members of such Comnittec.

Records of transactions in Committer
78. The Chairman of eacll Stauding Committeo may make or cause to be made in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the trausactions of such Committee; which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand orer to his successor.

## Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estima'ed before underthinen.
79. With the exception of emergent matters, hereinafter specially provided for, no work affectiag the finds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.
Emergent matters and necpssary current expense--Hxpenses autharized to
be reported.-Outlay to bein accordauce with orders of the Council.
80. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may clapse between the meetings of the Council, ontiays to the following extent may be incurred:-

1. By order of the General Committec for Works, or of the Mayor and one Member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent worlss, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor, for necessary current expenses, repairs, or emergent works, to the extent of two pounds. Provided that nothing herein contained slatl prevent the Mayor or any Alderman from expending any sum not exceeding twenty shillings on repairs or emergent works : Provided also that itt every case a detailed report in writing of orery such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the General Commitiee of Works, or the Mayor, as the casc may be, by whom sucl outlay shall have been nuthorized. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council; and that no outhry involviug a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on tuy pretence be thas anthorized.

All claims to be cxamined and reported upon by the Finance Committee.
81. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council, shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificato required with eacio pinim.-Salaries anil wages to be payable on Alnyor's order.-Certificates to bo attached to report.
82. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mavor, or from the officer of the Council to whom the direction or the guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly nuthorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see thut this requirement is fulfilled, or to report, specially as to the reasons for its mon-fulfilment, before recommending payment : Provided, bowever, that such specinl report as last herein mentioned may be embodied with the report by which payment of the amount in question is recommended: Provided also that, in cases of special expenditure under section 82 of this "Part" of these By-laws, the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have becu larifully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate: And provided further that, in regard to solaries and wages for officers, servants, and labourers emplored al fixed rates of payment by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount, due to any such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for payment of sueh amount, slall be a sufficient authorization; and such certificates, memoranda, and authorizations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Conmittee on the payments or outlays to which such certificates, memoranda, or anthorizations hare reference.

## Common seal and records of the Councit.

Common seal-how secured.
83. The common seal shall be in the custody of the Mayor, or if found more conseuient it may, by resolution of Council, be placed in charge of the Council Clerk, and shall be kept in such secured fomu as the Mayor may direct.

When and how common seal to be used.
84. The common seal shall not be attached to any paper or document unless the same be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of his absence or jllness, by two Aldermen duly authorized by resolution of Council.

## How books of account are to be kept nud inspected.

85. The Treasurer shall keep such books of account, and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inepect, all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda, from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of ineflicieney which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also, to repart to the Council, from time to time, any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of kecping the accounts.

Records of the Counnil defined-Provisions for proper keeping of same-
86. The minute book, letter book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls, and other records relating to elections, business papers, roports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on munieipal business addressed to the Council or to the Mayor, or to any offeer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracte, specifications, agrecments, and all other books and papers conspecifigations, agreements, and an other books and papers con-
nected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed nected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed
records of the Council. All such records other than the records of the Council. All such records other than the
minute book and other books, and other than electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, shall be numbered and filed iu due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that parpose. Upon the face of every document thus registered to which there is any reference in the minute book, there shall be anote of the page wherein it is so referred to. And when any order bas been made by the Council, or a report has been brought up by any Committec thereof in reference to any document so registered as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall bo made upon such document.

## Impression of seal, \&c., not to be taken, \&c., wilhout leave of Councilenalties.

87. No Alderman or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same without leave from such Council, oxcept as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shail be guilty of a breach of this section shall bo liable on conviction, for the first offence, to a nenalty of not less than fire shillings nor nore than two pounds; for a second offence, to a penalty of not less than one pound, nor more than ten pounds; und for a third and every subsequent offence, to a penalty of not Jess than fipo pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Records not to be removed, \&c.-lenaltins.-Exceptional circumstances.Receipt to be given in every ease before documert reccived.-Proviso as to use of records as matter of evidenco.
88. Any person remoring any such book or other record of the Councii as aforesaid from the Council Chamber, or the place where by direction of the Council such book or other record is usually kept, without leare for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or withont other lawful cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offeuce be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. Aud nothing herein contained shatl be held to aflect the further liability of any person who shall have remored such book or other record as aforesaid, and shall not hase roturned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at lan for detention of the same, as the circhastances of the cnse may warrant: Provided that leare for temporary remoral of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk or the Treasurcr by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entries, prepare retums, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he shonld perform; also, that the Mayor, or the Chairman of nny Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, mny tomporarily semove any record necessary lor the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or euit at law, by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in ali such cases, such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall gire a receipt under his hand for every document so remored, and erery such receipt shall be careftlly preserved anong the records until the book or other record to which it anong the records until the book or other record to which it
refers shall hure been returned, when such receipt shall be refers shall hare been returned, when such recest shan be
desinoyed : And provided also, that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other offieer of the Council, who may be subpenned to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of Law, shall have the right to remore such book or other record for the purpose of obeging such summons, but, shall return such book or record as speedily as may be, and shall, before remoying the same, leave at the Cumel Chamber a receipt for such book or other record as woresaid; and every such person so temporarily removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record,
89. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than fire pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

## Officers and Ser:ants.

## Notice to caulidates.

90. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall tako place until public notice shall have been given inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same.

Mode of appointment.
91. Erery such rppointment may he made by ballot, in such mode as may at the time be determined on bry the Council.

## Exceptional casoer.

92. Nothing herein contained sball be held to prevent the appointment by the Counsil, without advertisement, of any anlaried officer or serrant of the Corporation to any nther permanent office or employment at the disposal of the Council to which no further salory is attached, or to prevent the appointment in like manner of any such officer or servant, to any other office or enployment of which the duties require only occasional attention, and are to be pnid for by allowasecs proportionate to the extent of such daties; or to prevent any similar appointment or employment by the Mayor, or by any Committee or officer of the Council, of any such officer or serrant under the anthority of nay by-law, or to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found nccossary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipality.

Bonds for good conduct.
93. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithiful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the Mayor, or the Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be receiped as surety for any other such offieer or servant.

## Duties of officers and serrants of the Council.

94. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation, other than the Council Clerk and Treasurer, shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time, and in accorclance with law, be made by the Council.

## Duties of Council Clerk.

95. The Council Olerk, in addition to the daties which, by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other by-luws thercuader, he nay bo required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held jn the Municipality under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act; he slall, also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct ail correspondence which may be necessnry on the part of the Council; he shall likemise have charge of all tho recorls of ench Council, except such books or documents as may (as heremafter provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe kecping of the same; he shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council, and the duties of such Mayor.

## Dutieg of Treasurer, \&c.

96. The Treasurer shall have charge of such books of account and other records of the Council as aro mentioned in section 85 of these By-laws, and shall be responsible for the safe beeping of the samo; any other oflicer of the Council may have any other records thereof committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and in such case shall be responsible for the safe kecping of euch records.

Special powers of Mayor.
97. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision orer all oflicers and serrants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such retarn or statement, or the giving of auy such explanation or information by any such oflcer or Bervant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepnred, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, or information is on record as hercinbefore prorided; or unless the Council shull have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of euch return or statement or the giring of such explanation or information. All such returus or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing and shall be recorded; all each explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, explanation or information may, except, as heremafter provided,
be either rendered viva voce or put, into writing as the Mayor may direct.

## Miscellaneous. <br> Leave of absenco.

298. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor, or to any Alderman, otherwise than by a resolution of Council adopted aftor due notice.
:
Mode of calling for tonders,
299. Whenever it is decided thant any work shall be executed or any materials supplied, it shall be done or supplied by
contract. Tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of euch material shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter provided.

## Dratts of intended by-law

100. A draft of every intended by-law shall be in the office of the Council forat least seven days before sucis draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shanll be open to the inspection of any ratepnyer who may desire to inspect the same; aurl public notice shall be given as hereinaltor provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

Metions for rescision of prevlous orders, \&u.
101. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council, shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect bball be permissible until a period of three months shall have clapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion : Provided that nothing horein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By -law which may have been and amendment of any proposed sylar whitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been
remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same; or the passage after due notice as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of nyy By-law for the repenl or amendment of any other By-law.

## Lapsed business.

102. Whenever the consideration of ang motion or matter of business aball bare been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of Council, after due notice, and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalites, dc.
103. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breaches of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any Statute the operation of which may lave been extended to the Municipality, as may have been directed by the Council, or by the Bylaw Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, sball be so commenced or laid as follows, namely :-When against a Member of the Council or an Anditor, or any officer of the Corpomation, by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against; and in such case by any be the oficer to be proceeded against; and in such case by any
other ofleer or peraon named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person-by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory prorision or by-law imposing the penally, sought to be cuforced has been entrusted; and if there Ehall be no such offiner, then by ang such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council or the By-law Commitice or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid. And no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforcsaid against any member of the Council or Auditor except: by ordor of such Council ; nor the Council or Auditor excepl by order of such Council ; no
shall any similar proceeding be taken against any officer of the Council except on the order of such Council or of the Mayor, nor against any other person except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committec. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on an express resolntion of the Couneil, in :ny caso where the bringing .of such snit or the laving of such information will be adierse to any prerious direction by such Council, or where on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Prorided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may on the order of the Council or Mayor be intrusted to an attorney.

## How notices are to he published.

104. In all cases where pnblic notice is or shall be required to be given by any By -law, of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation, made, done, or passed, or proposed to be made, donc, or passed by the Council, or by any Committec thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be giren :and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.
105. In all cases not herein prorided for, resort slall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Liegislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend temporarily certain portions of these By-laws.
106. Any section or sections of these By-laws, or any portion or portions of such section or sections as are not hereinafter excepted, may be suspended by resolution on notice at any meeting of the Council: Provided that there shall be a distinct statement in every such resolution, and in the notice of motion whereon the same slall have been adopted, of the purposo for which suapeusion is required, and that for overy separate matter or busincss as to which such auppension is so required there shall be a separate resolution as aforesaid: And
provided also thut the following sections hercof shall never bo susponded, nor shall any one of them nor any portion of any of such sections be suspended on any pretence whatever, namely :-Sections $5,6,7,8,9,20,21,22,23,25,26,27,29$, $30,31,34,38,39,42,44,47,48,49,50,51,53,54,55,56,57$, $58,59,60,61,64,65$, $66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,70,80,81$, $82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,93,97,98,101,103,104$, and 105 .

## PART III.

## Subdivision and change of property.

## Change of occupier.-Subdivision of propetty.

1. If the owner, tenant, or occupicr of any property within the Municipality for which he or she is assessed shall give up the possession of such property, he or ahe shall within seren days from the date of giving up the possession thercof deliver to the Council Clerk a notice in writing showing and setting forth the name and address in full of the person to whom possession of euch property has been given. And if any property shall be subdivided in the interval between one assessmiont and another; and let to two or more persons, the tenant or owner who previously occupicd the whole of such property, or who is still in possession of a portion thercof, slall within seven days from the time of such subdivision being made, deliver to days rom the time of such subdivision being made, deliver to
the Council Clerk in notice in writing, showing and setting forth the area, the rent, and the names in full of the occupier or occupiers of such subdivisions; and any kuch owner, tenant, or occupier failing or neglecting to give such notice as is hercin required, shall on couviction forfeit and pay nny sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings for erery such offence.

PART IV.

## Collection and enforcement of rates. -Times and modes of

 collection.Rates under section 164 of the 31st Vict. No. 12 to be collected yearly or half-yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164, of the Municipalities det of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collecten yearly or half-yearly, as may be determined upon from time to time by resolution of Council when fixing the rate for the municipal year.

Rates to be paid at the Council Chamber and other places.
2. All persons linble to pay any rates ns aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof, within the time prescribed by the Act, to the Treasurer, at the Council Chamber, Gerringong, and at such other place or places, and on such days and at such hours as may be fixed by resolution of the Council.

Person served in ertor to return rate-paper.
3. Any person who has been assessed and served with a ratepaper in error shall, within fourtecn days from the date of service thercof, return the same to the Council Clerk, failing which he shall be liable to pay to the Council the amount of rate for which such assessment has becn made.

## Defaulters.

4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to furmish the Maror with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are umpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.
5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to bo enforeed, or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

## Enforcement by distress.

Baiiiff-tenure of office.
6. The Bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the eaid Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution.

Surcties for Baliif.
7. The Bailiff shall find tro suroties, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of twenty-five pounds cach, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duties of Bailiff.
8. It shall be the duty of the Bailifi to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

## Warrant of distress.

9. All levies and distressos shall be mado under warrant, in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the band of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

## Distress and sale

10. If the sum for which any such distrese shall have been so made shall not be paid with costs, as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a suflicient portion thercof, by public auctiou, eithor on the premises or at such other place within the said Municipality as tho suid Bailif may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall payover the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the anount of the sum distrained for and costs as hercinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

## Inventory.

11. At the timo of making a distress the Bailiff shall mako out in written iurentory in the form of Schedulo B hercto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her bebalf residenti at the place where the distress shall be made; and, in case there slanl be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left ne aforesaid, then such inventory slaall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distross is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand, at any time within one month after tho making of such distress.

Goods may be impounded.
12. The Bailiff, on making a distross as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what mature or kind soceer, in such placo or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates, as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; und it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after tho expiration of the five days hercinbefore mentioned, to come and to go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

## Owner may direct order of sale

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon, may at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successirely sold, and the said goods or eluattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

## Proceeds of distress.

14. The Bailif shall hund over to the Treasurer all proceeds of every such distress within forty-cight hours after laving reccived the same.

## Costs.

15. There shall be pryable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By -law, the costs and charges in the Sehedule hereunto annexed marked C .

## Schedule A.

## Warrant of Distress.

I, , Mayor of the Municipality District of Gerringong, do hercby authorize you , the Bailiff of the said Municipality, or your deputy, to enter in and upon the land or promises, or into the dwelling-house of , situate at and to distrain the goods and chatiels you may
there find, for the sum of $£$, being the amount of rate or there find, for the sum of $\mathfrak{\infty}$, being the amount of rate or rates due to this Municipality, according to the Schedule hereto annered, for the eaid land or premises or dwelling-house; and to proceed thereon for the rocovery of the said rate or rates, together with costs of the warrant, and your authorized charges for taking, keeping, and selling the said distress according to law.

Given under my band and the common seal of the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipal District of Gerringong aforcsaid, at the Council Chamber, Gerringong, this day of

Mayor.
(Seal.)

## Scirmbule B. <br> Inventory.

I date this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of tho Municipal District of Gerringong, dated distrained the following goods or clattels, in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of
, situate nt
Municipality, for the sum of $\mathfrak{L}$ due to tho said Municipality to the ${ }_{18}^{2 u}$

Dated this
day of
being the rate or rates day of

18

## Schedule C

## Costs.

For every warrant of distress
s. $d$.

For serving every warrant and making lovy ....... 2
For making and furnishing copy of Inventory.. 2
For man in possession, each day or part of a day
For milcage, where the warrant sball be executed for every mile or purtio of a mile from the Council Chamber
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, not exceeding one ahilling in the $£$, on the procecds of the sale.

## PARI V

Roads, fe.
New ronds to be reported on.

1. No new public roed, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to tho public, shall be taken uuder the posed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken uncler the
charge and nanagement of the Council until after such road, strect, way, or park, ahall bave been examined by the Cleneral Uommittee for Works, or Tnspector of Works, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or Inspector of Works.

## Plan of proposed new road, \&e., to be doposited.

2. Whanever any proprictor or proprietors of land within the anid Municipulity shall open any roud, street, or way, or lay out any purk or other place for public use or rccreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council slall undertake the care and management of sueh rond, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shail furnish the Council with a plan or plans signcd by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such rond, street, way, parb, or other place as aforesaid.

Dedication of new Roads, tic
3. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other piace us aforessid, the plan or pians so signed as aforesaid shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall erecute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, park, or other place, to public use or recreation se aforesaid, as may be considcred necessary by the Committee for general purposes, and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Alignment of roads, and removal of encroaching fences.
4. The Council may at any time causo an aligmment of any proclaimed road within the Municipality to be made, and shail cause a notico in writing, signed by the Council Clerk or other officer, to be served cither personally or at the usual or lastknown place of abode of the occupier, tenant, or owner of any land, the fcnce, wall, or other erection whereof projects or encroachos on any such road or any path thereof, to remove such fence, wall, or other erection within three months from such fence, wall, or other erection withini three months from
the date of service of such notice; and if such fonce, wall, or other erection be not removed within the time herein required, it shall bo lawful for the Council to cause the remoral thereof,', at the cost of such occupier, tenant, or owner ; and such occupier, tenant, or owner failing or neglecting to remove such fence, wall, or other erection within the time lierein required, after service of notice as aforesaid, ahall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay, in addition to the cost of removing such fence, wall, or other erection, any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

## Removal of falien trees, sc.

5. If auy tree, or part of any tree, shall fall on or across any public road within the Municipality, from any land by which such road is bounded, it shall be lawful for the Mayor or any Alderman or officer of the Council to give notice in writing to the occupier, tenant, or owner of such land to remove such tree or the part of any tree forthwith; and if such occupier, tenant, or owner on whom notice has been served as aforesaid, shall fail or neglect to remove such tree, or the part of any troe, the Mayor, Alderman, or officer giving such notice may cause, such Mayor, Aderman, or officer giving such notice may cause such
trees, or tho part of any tree, to be removed; and the occupier, tenant, or owner on whom notice has been served ns aforesaid, shall on conviction forfcit and pay for evory such offence a sum of not more than two pounds nor less than five shillings over and above the cost of removing such tree, or the part of any trec.
No turf, gravol, \&c., to le removed from any struets or roads without permiasion,
6. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street, road, or other public place within the said Municipality without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall break up or otherwise damage
any such carriage or foot way, shall on conviction forfcit and pay for orory such offence eny sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Entrances to public roads to hanvo culvorts across the wnter-table.
7. Where an entrance has been roude from any land by the occupier, tenant, or owner thereof to any public road within the Municipality, and the traffic caused by such entrance crosses tho water-table of such public road, the occupier, tenant, or orner of any fuch land frou which such entrance is made shall, on notice signed by the Council Clork or other officer being served cither personally or at the usual or last knomn place of abode of such occupier, tenant, or orncer, by some person duly authorized be the Mayor, erect such necessary culvert across such watertable for the protection thereof from injury by the traffic caused by such entrance as may be required by the Council, and in accordance with a plan and specification to be supplied by tho Council for such purpose; and in cuse such occupicr, tenant, or owner making, or causing, or permitting such eutrance to be made shall fail or neglect, to erect such culvert within thirty days from the date of such notice being served, it shall be lawful for the Council to cause such culvert to be erected at the cost of such occupier, tenant, or owner on whom notice has beeu served as aforesaid; and if such occupier, tenant, or owner of such land shall fail or neglect to erect, or cause to be erected such culvert shall fail or neglect to erect, or cause to be erected such culvert
within the time herein required, he or she shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence, in addition to the cost of erecting such culvert as aforcsaid.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, \&c.
8. The Council, or any officer or person acting thereunder, being duly authorized, may, at any time cause the traffic on any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to bo stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for uny necessary purpose ; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, cither by travelling on such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by remoring or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thercon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

## Drawing or trailing timber, sc.

9. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn upon any part of any street, road, or public place, within the said Municipality, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing whiol shall be cerried principally or in part upon uny wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail or in part upon any wheeled veliche or barrow, to drag or trail
upon any part of such street, road, or public place, to the injury upon any part of such street, road, or public place, to the injury
thereof, or to hang over any part of any such vehiche or barrow bo as to occupy or obstruct the strect or road besond the breadth of the said rehicle or barrow, or shall lock any wheel of any velicle to the injury of such street or road, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less ilhan five shillings over and above the danages occasioned thereby.

## Driving carriages, \&c., on footways.

10. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffor to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or amoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriageway or footway of any street, road, or other public place in the said Municipality,-or shall kill, alaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, shecp, lamb, or other auimal iu or so near to any such street, road, or other public place as that any blood or filth shall run, or flow upon or over, place as that any blood or filth shall run, or flow upon or over,
or be on any or either of auy such carriage or foot way, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or causc, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street, road, or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any whecl, wheelbarrow, hand-barrow, or teuck, or any hogshcad, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride, any horse, ass, mulo, or other beast upon any such footway, shall upou conviction forfeit and pay, for the first offence, a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offeuce, a sum not exeecding than five shillings; for the second offenec, a sum not cxcecding
five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounde nor less than one pound for each offence.

Cattle, \&c., straying on rouds and strects.
21. Any person who shall suffer any kind of cattle, horse, mule swine, sheep or goats belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to depasture, stray, go about, or to be tethered in or on any strect, rond, or public plaec within the said Municipality, shall forfeit and pay in respect of every such oflence any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillinge.

## Careless driving, \&c.

12. If the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever, moeting any othor carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the said strcet or thorouglfare,-or if any person
shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him, or her, or any carriage under his or her care upon such road, street, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or miebehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same, crery such driver or porson so offending, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

## Riding or driviug furiously, \&c.

13. Any person who shall ride or drive throngh or upon any street, road, or public place within the said Jlumicipality, so negligently, carelessly, or furiously, that the eufety of miny other person shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Erection and remuval of felses.
14. Any person who shall erect any fence or remore any cxisting fence on the side of any road within the Municipality, without first giving the Council seven days' motiee in writing, such person shall on couviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

## Filling in water-tables, or direrting flow of water.

15. Any person who shall fill in, or cause to be filled in or choked up, any water-table, culvert, or water-cseape, on any road within the Municipnlity, or on land through which such waterescape passes, or stail in min way divert tho flow of water without the sanction of the Council, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Dangerous trees, \&c, to be removed.
16. If any tree, building, or other erection shall be standing in such a tottering or dangerous state on any land within such a distance of any road within the Nunicipality as shall or may, in the falling thereof, or auy part thereof, endanger the life or lives of any person or persons passing aloug such road, it shall be lawful for the Council or the Mayor to cause a notice to be served on the owner, tenant, or occupier of such land to remove any such tree, building, or other crection; and if such person on whom notice as aforesaid has been serred, shall fail, neglect, or refuse to remove any such tree, building, or other erection
forthwith, he shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not erceeding ten pounds; and the Court may authorize the Council to cause the removal of any such tree, building, or other erection forthwith, at the cost of such owner, tenamt, or occupicr, in addition to any pematy that may bo inflicled upon lim as aforesnid.

## PART VI.

Extireation of Wheds.
Council may cause officer to inspect lands and report on the same. Notice to le served.

1. The Council may at any time canse an inspection of all lands within the Municipality to be made by an officer appointed for the purpose, whose duty it shall be, on makiug such inspections, to report to the Council on the state of the growth of the Scoteh thistle, thie Rathurst burr, the cottou plant, or other weeds that may be detrimental to good husbandry on all such lands; and the Council may direct such officer to serve a notice signed by the Council Clerk or other officer on the owncr, tenant, or occupier of any such hands to destroy all such weeds within a reusonablo time, not being more than sixty days nor less than sceven days from the date of the scrvice of such notice; and if such owner, tenant, or occupier shall fail or neglect to and if such owner, tenant, or occuper shan ail or neglect
destroy ail such wedds as aforesaid within the time required by destroy all such wedds as aforesaid within the time required by
such notice, he or she shall on conviction for cvery sueh offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor moro tlan ten pounds for every such offence; and the Court may order all such weeds to be destroyed at the expense of such owner, tenant, or occupier forthwith, in addition to any penalty that may be inflicted upon him or her as aforesaid.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Gerringong, his second duy of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventry-one.
(t.s.) MATYHEW EMERALD ROBSON, Muyor.
By order of the Council
James Someryille, Council Clerk.

# MUNICIPALITIES. <br> (MONICIPAL IISTRICT OF PENRIITH.-BY TAWS.) 

Colomial Secretnry's Office,
Sylner, 11th March, 1872.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PEARITH.-BY-LAWS.

The following Br -lams made by the Municipnd Council of Penrith, for regulating thicir own proceedings-the collection of ratessuppression of nuisances-the care and management of public roads and streets aud wags which are at present or which shall be within the control of the Council-and for the good order and government of the Municipality-laaring been confirmed by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Excentive Council, are publighed in accordauce with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867 .

JOHN ROBERISON.

## BY-LAWS.

## Standing Orders.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispateh of business at the hour of Il s.M. on every alternate Thuraday; but if it shall happen to be a public holiday, then the mecting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor shatl appoint.
2. If at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding any legally convened mecting of the Council the Mayor shall be ubsent, any Alderman present may, be electod Chairman for that particular mecting.
3. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the Council, and slull preserve order, and on any disputed point of order his decision shall be final.

## Order of business.

4. The business of the Council shall be conducted in the following order:-
(1.) Reading, correction if necessary, and confirmation of the minutes of the preceding meeting.
(2.) Reading of official correspondence.
(3.) Presentation of petilions.
(4.) Reports from Committees and minutes fiom the Mayor to be dealt with.
(5.) Questions on matters under the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replicd to; and statements upon matters which may require the attention of the Council or any of its Commitces or oflicers shall be made: Provided that notice shall be given of all such questions as require for their answer a detailed reference to the books.
(6.) Mrotions of which due notice hus been given shall be considered in the order in which they stand on tho business paper, unless the Alderman giving such notice waives his right in favour of any other motion, whon such suspended motion shall be considered as standing in the position of the one taken up.
(7.) Orders of the day,-That is any matters which a previous mecting of the Council, or any of its Com mittees, or the Mayor, shall have directed to be placed on the business paper, as necessarily arising out of the procecdinge of a former meeting.
5. All motions duly proposed shall be puit by the Mayor, and the sense of the Council shall be declared by him.
6. Every such motion shall be put, first in the aflirmative and then in the negative, as often as the Mayor shall deem necessnry to euable hin to ascertain which side has the majority.
7. If more than one momber rises to speak at the same time the Mayor shall decide which is entilied to the priority.
8. Immediately after the minutes of the previous mecting are road, the question as to correctucss shall be put, and no discussion thereon shall be permitted execpt as to point of necuracs.
9. When correspondence is being rend, and objection taken by any Alderman to any word or sentence iherein, such correspondence shall be handed round to each Alderman present to form his own opinion thereon, when such letter or letters shall be received and read or rejected as the majority shall decide.

## Rules of debate.

10. Every member when speaking to any motion or question shall stand up and address the Chuir.
11. When the Mayor rises to address the Council every nember slall sit down, but he shall not interrupt $n$ speaker unless it be to set him right as to the question before the Council or call him to order.
12. No member shall digress from the subject under debate, nor make personal reflections ou members, nor impute improper motives to them.
13. No member shall speak more than fifteen minutes whon moving any motion or amendment, unless by permission of the Council; seconders or other speakers shall be confined to ten minutes.
14. Except in Committee no momber shall apeak more than once upon the same motion, unless by way of explanation when misunderstood or misrepresented : Provided thate every member shall have the right to speak once on every amendment, the mover of the principal motion only having the right of reply.
15. When the mover of any motion has made his reply, the question shall be at once put and a vote taken.
16. When any member uses an expression which is linble to be applied offensively to any other member, the Mayor shall require him to withdraw such expression and make a satisfactory apology to the Council.
17. When a question of order arises, the person who was speaking shall sit domn until the point has been debated and decided. No other business shall be allowed to interrene.
18. Any member may require the motion under discussion to be read at any time during the debate, jet so as not to interrupt any other member when speaking
19. Any debate may be adjourned to any specific time or day, and the member upon whose motion the adjournment takes place shall be entitled to commence the resumption of the subject.

## Questions of order

20. Any member using offensive langunge or otherwise disturbing the proceedings of tho Council, who when called to order refuses to retract or apologize, shall retire while the question is being discussed, and, should he still be contumacious, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than fire pounds nor less than one pound for the first offence, and for the second offence to a penalty of from two pounds to ten pounds, and for the third offence from four pounds to twenty pounds, to be recovered under section 193 of the Municipalities Act of 1867.
21. Every member shall have the right to call the attention of the Mayor to nny subject, argument, or observation, made or used by any other member, which he shall consider a brcach of good order.
22. Should any Alderman be dissatisficd with any rule or principle of order, as laid down by the Mayor, he shall have the right to invite the Council by motion on notice to consider the subject and to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of eimilar questions in future. Such rule or principle shall be binding on all parties, unless it shall bo found to involve matters contrary to law.
23. As every member has the right to divide the Council or Committec of the Whole on any motion or question put from the Chair, an entry of such dirisions shall be made in the mimute book, and every member present must record his vote.
24. No business transucted at auy mecting of the Council shall be binding upon any of its members or ollicers, unless the 104th section of the Municipalitics Act of 1867 has been complied with.

## Motions.

25. Notices of motion must bear the signature of the member forwarding it. No motion shall be considered which has not been given in at least four days before the time of meeting.
26. When a motion has been duly moved and seconded, it becomes the property of the Council or Committee, and camnot be withdrawn without leave.
27. When a motion is before the Conncil, any amendment thereon shall not be discussed until after it is seconded and placed before the Council in writing.
28. Only one amendment upon a motion or question shall be before the Council at the same tine; and if the amendment is carried, it shall form part of the original question, and may be subject to further amendment, but shonld the amendment be negatived then another amendment may be moved.
29. No motion the effect of which would be to rescind or counteract nny resolution which has been passed by the Council, shall be entertained unless a Call of the Whole Council is made for that purpose, when if the question is negatived it shall not be again introduced for a perind of three months.
30. A motion for adjournment, shall be put at onec, and if negatived shall not be again put until half an hour has elapsed.

## Petitions.

31. When a petition has becn prosented, the member in whose charge it is must be able to report to the Council that its language is respectfn].
32. No debate or action shall be taken upon such petition except referring it to a Committee, unless due notice has been given thercof.
33. No petition slall be received unlese at least one signaturc is written upon the sheet containing such petition.

## Committees.

31. In Committees of the Whole the Gencral Rales of the Council shall be observed, except as regards the number of times of speaking.
32. Frery Committee of which the Mayor is not an elected member shall choose its own Chairman, who shall be the convener thereof, and shall direct the Council Clerk to call meetings whenover he shall think proper.
33. No report from Committecs shall be presented to the Council unless signed by the Chairman thereof,
34. Every report from a Committec shall be signed by its Chairman.
35. All reports of Committees shall be fairly written on foolscap paper, with convenient margin for binding.
36. No report from Committee shall be adopted without notice in the usual way.
37. There shall be three Standing Committees, cach consisting of three members, viz.:-a Finance Committec, a Committeo of Works, and a Committee for General Purposes.
38. There shall also be a By-lar Committee, which shall be a Special Committee for the year.
39. The Standing Committees shall be appointed by the Council at its first meeting after the election of Mayor, and any vacancies occurring therein during the year shall be filled by the Coumcil.
40. The Council may at any time appoint Specinl Committees for the consideration of any matters which do not fall within the immediate control of any of the Standing Committees.
41. Every member proposing a Select Committee must propose himself as one of its members.
42. Erery Committee shall keep minutes of any evidence of facts taken before it, and every report brought up shall havo appended thereto the substance of such eridence.

## The Finance Committee.

46. The Mayor shall (ex officio) be Clairman of the Finance Committee, which shall have charge of all matters relating to the finances of the Council; and no accounts affecting the corporate funds shall be disposed of until such Committee has examined and reported thereon.
47. The Mayor and Finance Committee may, during the interral of regular meetings, authorize the expenditure of any sum not exceeding five pounds.
48. All drafts upon the corporate funds shall be signed by the Mayor and one or moro Aldermen as the Council may appoint and shall in all cases be countersigned by the Council Clerk.
49. The autographs of persons authorized to sign cheques with a copy of the resolution of Council appointing them, shall be furnished to the Bank at latest on the day following such appointment.

## Committee of Works.

50. The Works Committee shall have the oversight of all works ordered by the Council, all necessary improvements to roads, streets, ways, or bridges, and shall report upon all matters connected herewith; and no action shall be taken or expenditure incurred thereon until such report inas been ndopted by the Council.
51. No payments of accounts relating to matters under the cognizance of the Works Committee shall be paid until such Committee has reported them colrcet.
52. The Committee of General Purposes shall have charge of all sanitary regulations, purchasing office furniture, and all other matters which may arise that do not come under the direct cognizance of the other Committees or are not apecially referred to a Select Committec.

## Miscellaneous.

53. On no account shall tenders sent into this Council or to nny of its Committees be opened or the covers thereof disturbed until the Council or such Committee are in sitting prepared to consider them.
54. In cases of emergency arising from flood or fire, such members as can be suddenly called together by the Mayor, or Council Clerk, or Chairman of any Committee, as the nccensities of the case may be, shall be empowered to expend any sum not exceeding twenty pounds.
55. Ail emergency expenditure slall be reported on at the then next meeting of the Council.
56. Before any proposed by-law affecting the general interests of the body corporate shall be adopted by the Council, fourteen days notice thereof shall be given, during which time it shall bo open for public inspection at the office of the Council during oflice hours.
57. Whenover the Council is adjourned for want of a quorum, the hour of such adjournment and the names of the members present shall be entered on the minutes.
58. The Council Clerk sball generally assist the Mayor in executing all orders or directions of the Council, conduct all official correspondence, have charge of all records nud the cor porate seal, and be responsible for the safe custody of the same.
59. The corporato senl shall not be aflixed to any document except by vote of Council; and every impression thereof shall be verified by the siguature of the Mayor and Council Clerk
60. Any member may enter a protest against auy decision of the Council, prorided he there and then gives rerbal notice of his intention so to do, and forwards the same in writing to the Couwcil Clerk within fourteen days theroafter, or hands it in at the then nest meeting of Council whether special or regular.
61. No Alderman or officer of the Council shall be accepted as sceurity for any of its officers.
62. The Clork shall prepare and lay before the Council a quarterly report of all moneys received and expended during tho term, and also showing the Bank balance.
63. No election to any paid office of the Council shall tako place until after fourtecn days' notice shall have been given in an newspaper circulating in the locality.
64. Unless as profided by law, no officer of the Council sball be at liberly to exhibit the records of the Council to any person not an Alderman without a special order from the Council.
65. When any motion cmbraces several propositions, it may, by resolution of Council, be subdivided, and each proposition considered separately or collectively as the case may require.
66. The members of every Committes of whinh the Mayor is not a member ehall elect their permanent Chairman within seven days after their appointment.
67. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested to do so by its Chairman or any two of its nombers.
68. No part of any or all of these By-laws or Standing Orders shall be taken or construed so as to interefere with the rights or privileges of the Mayor or Aldermen which hare been by law established.
69. No motion which has been entered on the business paper shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Council.
70. Any one of theso Standing Orders may, in case of omergency, be suspended: Provided that such suspension does not interfere with any of the directions given in the Municipalities Act of 1867.
71. When any such suspension is voted, no business other than that for which such suspension is made shall be discussed therounder.

Collection of rates.
72. The rates shall be collected half-ycarly, and shall be held to be due and payable at the offico of the Council Chambers, on such days as the Council may from vear to yenr appoint.
73. The Conucil Clerk shall furnish the Mayor with a list of pereons in arrears of rates, within one month after the day appointed for tho payment of the same.
74. All arrears of rates may be recovered by levs and distress, or by summons at the District Court, as the circumstances of the case may warnunt.

## The Bailiff.

75. The Bailif, cither permment or temporary, slanll be appointed by resolution of Council, and shall be remorable by like resolution, and alall before performing any of the duties of sueh office give security in two bondsmon of not less than the sum of twenty-five pounds cach.
76. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A, signed by the Mayor, with the corporato seal thercto attached, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.
77. At the time of making a distress the Bailifi shall make an inventory of all goods or chattels so levied upon, in the form of Schedule B, a copy of which shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so levied upon, or to some person resident at the place where such distress shall bo mado; and in ease there shail bo no person at the place with whom such inventory can be left, such inventory in plain legible writing shall be posted on some conspictous part of the land or premises on which such distress has been made, and a notification thereof addressed to the owner publisbed in some newspaper circulating in the ncighbourhood; and the Builiff or the Council Clerk shall give a copy of such inventory to the ratepayer on demand within one month after the making of such distress.
78. When such distress has beon mede, the Bniliff, for better security of the goods so leried upon, may remove the same to any place within the Municipality; or he may impound the enikl goods or chnttels on any part, of the land or premises upon which such distraint has been made, and leave a person or persons in charge thereof who shall exhibit such goods or chattels to all intending purchascrs who cone to view them: And if at the expiration of five days after such distress has been made, the full aumount, with all costs and charges thereon, for which such distraint has been made, is not paid, the said goods or a sufficient portion thereof shall be sold by nuction, and an account sales with any surplus cash shall be given to the owner of such goods so sold on demand made by him during office hours: And any person purchasing goods bo sold, or any ono on his or her behalf, shall be at liberty to enter upon or into the land or premises where such goods or chattels are, during tho period of two legal days, for the purpose of removing the eame.
79. The owners of goods or chattels so distrained upon shall hare the option of directing the order in which such goods slanll be sold ; and withiut three days after such salo the liailiff slanll enter into a book, prorided by the Council for that purpose, a detailed account salos, and hund over the proceeds thereof.
80. The costs and charges for evory levy or distress and sale shall be in accordance with Schedule C.

## Schedtila A.

## Warrant of, Distress.

1,
, Mayor of the Municipal District of Penrith, lieroby authorize you,
, the Bailiff of the said Municipal District, to distrain tho goods and chattels in the
dwelling.house, or in and upon the land and premises of (name of person), situated at (name of locality), for the sum of (amount), being the full amount of rates due to the esid Municipal District, for the period of (time) ending (date), for the said dwelling-house, or land or premises, and to proceed thereon for the recovery of said rates according to law.

Dated this
187.

Mayor.<br>(Seal)<br>Council Clerk.

## Schedule B.

## Inventory.

I have this day, pursuant to warrant under the hand of the Mayor and seal of the Municipal District of Penrith, dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling house (or in and upon the land and premises) of District, for the sum of , within the said Municipal District, for the sum of , within the said Municipal District, for the sum of
rates named in the warrint as due to the said Municipal District for the period of
ending the
Dated this
day of
187.
[Here follow the goods and chattels in detail.]
Bailiff.

## Somedule C .

Bailif's Fees. s. d.

1. For making entry in or upon the premises in executing a wurrant, with or without inventory ............... 2
2. If more than one hour in possession (additional) ...... 26 3. For every otber day or part of a day ...
3. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the net proceeds of salc.

## Suppression of nuisances.

81. Upon the representation of any bouseholder or occupier of land or premises, that the house or premises, yards, closets, or druins, of the adjoining premises are a nuisance or kept in an offensive condition, the Mayor or any two Aldermen shall cause an inspection of the same to be made; and if the complaint is suatained, notice shall be given, in writing, to the owner or occupier of such premises, that if such nuisance is not abated or removed within seven days after service of such notice, he, 隹e, or they shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less tham one pound.
82. No offiensive trades or occupations shall be carried on within the limits of the Municipality so ns to be a nuisance to the residents of adjoining promises or to the public in general, under a penalty of not more than trenty pounds nor less than two pounds.
83. Any officer appointed by the Council to inspect nuisances shall be the person to whom such complaint shall be made in the first instance ; and such officer shall have power to inspect the promises complained of, and to canso the same to bo abated; and any person hindering such officer in the discharge of his duty shall be subject to a penalty of not more than ten pounds.
84. Any person casting filth, rubbish, or any dead animal into any pablic watcrcourse, sewer, waterholc, drain, or reservoir,-or who shall suffic any dead amimal to remain on his, her, or their land or premises so as to be or become a nuisance,-or who shall suffer filth of any kind whatsoerer to flow from their premises over tho footways of the strects or roads within the Municipality,-or who shall, by means of drains or other contrivances, cause filith of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public watercourse, wateriole, or rescrvoir,--or who shall divert any such watercourse or drain from its proper course or channel,--shall, in addition to the cost of restoring such road, drain, footway, waterhole, or reservoir to its proper state, or of renoving such filth or rubbish, pay a penality of not more than ten pounds nor less than threo pounds.
85. Any person allowing myy horse, cow, swine, sheep, or goat, belongiug to him, her, or them, to stray about the public roads or strects, or be tethered thereon, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.
86. Upos the representalion of any respectabla rosident or owner of property within the Municipality that any house near to or adjoining his premises is a house of ill-fume, it shall be lawful for the Mayor and any two Aldermen to take such legal steps for the remoral of the same as may be found necessary; and upon conviction the owner of such establishment shall be liable to a penally of not moro than fifty pounds nor less than five liable to a penally of not more than fifty pounde nor less than five
pounds. And if such nuisance is not removed from within the pounds. And if such nuisance is not removed from within the
bounds of the Municipality within three days thereafter, he, she, or they slall be liable to a further ponalty of five pounds, and for every forty-eight hours thercafter that such nuisance is continued a further sum of five pounds.
87. Any person who after the passing of these By-laws shall be found bathing within two lundred yartls of any residence, public watering-place, or public road, in any river, creek, or waterhole, shall be liable to a pemalty not excecding five pounds.

## Public roads and nterets.

88. No new road, strect, lane, or park, or other place to be dedicated to the public, shall bo taken umper the control or management of the Council until after it slanl have been examined and reported upon to the Comencil by the Committec of Works.
89. Whenever it shall become necessary to alter the levels of any street, road, or lane, abore or below the depth or height of six inches, the Comeil shall cause a plan and sections of such alterations, which shall be exhibited at the Council Chambers during the period of twenty-one days for the inspection of ratepayers ; and notification of such plan and section shall be given by adrertisement in some newspaper cireulating in the locality, and by notice written in a plain hand in front of the Council Chambers. If during the said period of twenty-one darys no valid objection ngainst such alterations of levels is made, the Council may alter or adopt the same as they sce fit; bat such allerations (if any) shaill in no case increase the depth or leight as marked on such plan, and when adopted it shall be sigued by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and be a record of the Council.
90. The Works Committee, or the Surveyor (if any), or any person acting for him, shall when necessary mark out any roads, strects, or lanes in actual public use, or such as hare been cledicated to the public by any plan of sale or lense of land within the boundaries of the district. And it shall be lawful for the Comncil, or suy of its officers appointed for that purpose, to have recourse to any such plans or correct copies thereol, for the purpose of defining the point of entrance and point of exit of such rond, strect, or lane.
91. When any strect, roal, or lane las been definitely marked off, the W $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wrks Comnittee or the Surveyor shall cause }\end{aligned}$ posts to be placed at the corners of the intersections thereof, learing for every street of one chain wide a carriage-way of forty-two feet and for every road or street other than sixty-sis fect wide such width of carringe-way as such Committee or Surreyor shatl deem necessary.
92. Any person who shall open any drain or sewer, or remore or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sund, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, in or from any part of any road, or footway, or other public place within the Municipality, without leave or other public place within the Muncipanty, without leave
from the Council, or who shall in nyy way wantonly damage any such road or footway, shall forfeit and pay for cvery such offence a sum not excceding ten pounds nor less than fire shillings.
93. If any person after the publication of these By-laws shall erect or canse to be erected any building or other structure on any parl of any ronl, street, or may, such person or persons shall be compelled to remore such building or structure, or any part of the same which may be found to obstruct or prevent the eren alignment of ench street, road, or way. And if the same is not remored within seren days afler notificution from the Council, the person or persons to whom such ohstructions belong shall pay all costs and charges incurred by the Councit in recoring the same, in addition to thenalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than five pounds. Provided that the Council, if they sec fit, anay, instead of remoring such obstruction, proceed by action of trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment or the person in charge such obst
94. The Worls Committee, or any person acting under their authority, may at any time stop the traffic on any road, street, or lave, for the purpose of repairing or making the same or any part, thereof, or for any necessary purpose; and any person who shall offent against this By-law, either by riding or driving A. Hereon, or by removing or destroying any fenco or other obstruction which may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfcit and pay a penalty not exceediug ten pounds.
95. Any driver or rider who shall negligently or wilfulls injure or cause to be injured any herb, whether of wood or stone, or any pathway, by riding of driving or permitting any horse or other animals to stand thereon, shail forfecit and pay a penalty not excceding two pounds nor less than one shilling.
96. Any person damuging any road, street, or lane, or any portion thereof, by trailing stone or timber thereon, or who shail sulifer any timber or stone to trail over the sides of any wheeled rehicle, so as to occupy a greater space than the
brealthe of the cort or ilray upou which it may be drame, shall forleit and pay at stm not exceeding two pounds nor less than one shilling.
97. When any road, strect, or lame has been formed, and the pathways put in order, the owners of all beuses or other structures ablitting thereon shall so arrange the roofs of such structures, by spouting or otherwise, as shall prevent the rain from flowing therefrom on to such pathway; and any owner or occupant who shall refuse or neglect to carry out the provisions of this $13 y$-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, after dise notice given, any sum not exceeding fire pounds.
98. Nothing contained in any of these By-laws shall be taken to refer or be applied to the driving of any travelling flocks or herds of eattle or other animale, provided the same be not negligenily driven.
99. Thic Works Committce, Committee of General Purposes, or any Special Committee or officer uppointed by the Council, may cexercise all such powers and authority as is conferred by tho various sections of the Municipalities Act of 18167 , in all such matters as may from time to time be by resolution of Council referred to their superrision and control.
100. Wherever the word "Aayor" oecurs in these By-laws, as directing to be done or as being directed to do any matter or thing, the same shall apply to and be understood to mean any Alderman appointed by the Council to ast as Mayor for the time being
101. All fines and penalties for any breach of these By -laws siall be recorerable only by process, ns directed by section 103 of the Mumicipaities Act of 1867 .
102. All drains or sewers communicating with auy public drains or sewers shall from time to time be repairel and cleansel under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said privato sewers or drains shatl respectively belong ; and in case any person shall meglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such such prirate drain or sewer to be repaired and clennsed, according to the directions of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding fire pounds.

## Stimeragr: and Dranage.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council, or otherwise than according to euch plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therswith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any prirate drain or sever into any of the snid public drains or semers, or into any drain or serer commanicatiug or to communicato therewith, without such notice or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for overy such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds.
2. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land slanl be so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shinll overfiow, or shall tend maturally if not otherwise discharged to overflow any footway of such street, shali within seren days nextiafter the service of notice by the Council for that purpose, construct and lay from such point upon such land being near to the footway as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or othorwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the chamel at the outer edge. of the footway to the said channel, and through, under, and transversely to the footway, and lseep in good condition such cosered drain or trunk as and subjectit to the inspection of the Council or its proper offecrs; and in default of compliance with any sucin notice within the period aforesaid, or with the prorisions of this section, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any payment not esceeding fire pounds. And if withim seren days after such conviction such owner or oceupier shall still have fuiled to comply with such notice, or be ctherwise in default as aforesaid, ho shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for every further such offence he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who elnall still have made defnult as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction, shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

I hereby cextify that these By-laws were duly jnssed by this Council.

Municipality of Penrith.
JAS. J. RILAX,
Mayor.

MUNICIPALITIES.
(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF SORTH ILLAWARRA-BY.IAWS.)


Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 104h March, 1872.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRTOT OF NORILH ILLAWARRA.

## Br-lats.

Tun following amonded By-laws, made by the Muncipal Council of North Cllawarra, for the establishment of Tolls, and for the proper collection and management thereof, at certain Toll-bars crected or to be erected on tho main road of the Norlh Illawarra Municipal District, having been confirmed by His Excelfency the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Execative Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

JOHN ROBERISON.

Nortil Imawarra Toll-dars.

## Tolls established.

1. Tolls to the sevoral amounts hereinafter prescribed shall be demanded, paid, and taken at the several toll-gates or tollbars mentioned and described in Schedule A hereto.
2. The Council of said Municipality shall have power to appoint by resolution a collector for said toll-gate or toll-bar, or to lease or let the same by public auction or by private contract, or otherwise to appoint, lease, or let, re-lease, or re-let as abore, and as often as it may be necossary, and for any period not exceeding three years, and to fix the upset price at which the said toll-gate or toll-bur slanll be leased or let; and in case a collector is appointed, he shall be removable by a like resolution.

## Sureties for collector.

3. Tvery such collector or lessee slall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, and to such a sum as the Council shall determine, for the faithful performance of his duty-

## Paynent and recovery of tolls.

4. All such tolls shall be paid to tho respective collectors thercof, to be appointed as aforesaid, in such several amourts for the respective animals or vehicles ns orro specified in Schedule $B$ hereto; and if any person liable to the payment of sach toll, other than those exempted from toll as hercinafter provided, shall, after demand thereof, neglect or refusc to pay any suelh toil, the collector, lessec, or other person lawfully in charge thereof, may prerent such person, or any such horsc, beast, cattle, carringe, or other velicle in respect of which any such toll is puyable, from passing to, through, or by, or from being toin is puyable, from pasing to, through, or by, or from being
ridden, led, or driven through or by such toll-gite or toll-bur.

## Excmption from toll.

5. No toll shall be demanded or taken by virtue of this Bylaw for any horses or carriages belonging to, or conveying or attending, or going to conrey or attend, or returuing from having conreyed or attended the Governor ; or of or from any of IIer Majesty's officers or soldiers, being in proper staff or regimental or military uniform, dress or undress, for any horso ridden or any horse or carriage then employed by such oflicer
or soldier upon or for Her Majosty's scrvice, or returning from such employment; or of or from any member or any Corps of Voluntcers going to or returning from exoroise as such, for any horse ridden by such member ; or for any gun-carriage, waggon, or other velicle belonging to any such Corps, or then boing employed cxclusircly for the purpose of the same, or returning from such employment and not otherwise employed; or for any horses, carriage, or othervelicle of or belonging to the Govornment or to the Comeil of the Municipal District, and then employed in the scrvice of the said Goverament or Council ; or of or from any member of the Police Force being on actual duty, or prisoners under the charge of such member of the Police Force, or for any horse or carriage exclusively cmployed in carrying such nomber of the Police Force or prisoner or their baggage respectivels, or returning from such employment and not otherwise employel; or for or in respect of any horse, beast, carringe, or other vehicle exclusively employed in conveying the Post Office mails, and not othcrwise cmployed; or of or from any person going to or returning from attending at a funeral ; or for or in respect of any horee, beast, carriage, or other or for or carrying any clergyman in the discharge of his duty; velicle carrying any elergymau in the discharge of from their
or any other person or persous going to or returning fromer or any other person or persolus going to or returni, of the person
proper chureh, chapel, or other place of worship, of the or persons riding or driving the same, on Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, for any horse or prirate vehicle ridden or driven by such member or jerson; or for any animal driven or going daily to or from water or fecd; or for any lorse, carriage, or other vehicle which shall only cross the road beyond any of the said toll-gates or toll-bars, or shall not pass on any such road above the distanco of two hundred yards: Provided always that every such member as aforesaid of any Volunteer Corps, or of tha Police Force, slatl bave his dress and accoutrements according to the regulations of such Corps or Force for the time being.

False claim of exemption.
6. If any person shall claim or take the benefit of auy of the exemptions from toll hereinbefore mentioned, not being entitled to the same, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offenco a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

## Evasion of toll:

7. If any perion shall, with any horse, cattle, beast, or carriage, go off or pass from any strect or rond through or over any land or ground near to or adjoining thereto (not being a public highway, and such person not bcing the owner, occupier, or servant, or one of the family of the owner or occupier of such ground), with intent to evade the payment of any toll payable under this part of these By-laws,-or if any orncr or occupier of any such land or ground shall knowingly or wilingly permit or suffer any person (except as a foresaid), with any horse, cattle, beast, or carriage whatsoever, to go or pass though or over such land or ground with intent to crade anty such toll,-or if auy person shall give or receive from any porson other than a collector of such tolls, or shall forge, counterfeit, or alter any note or ticket hereby directed to be giren, with intent to evade the payment of any such toll or any part thereof,--or if any person shall fraudulently or forcibly pass through or by any such toll-gate or toll-bar with any horse, cattle, beast, or carriuge, or shail leave upon such street or road auy horsc, cattle, beast, or carriage whatsocver, by reason whereof the payment of any toll shall be avoided or lessened, or shall take off or cause to be taken off any hore or other beast or cattlo from any carriage, either before or after having passed through, by, or orer any such toll-gate or toll-bar, or having passed through or by the same shall afterwards add or put any horse or other beast to any such carriage, and draw therewith upon any part of such street or road so as to incrense the number of horses or other beasts drawing the said carriage after the same shall have so passed, whereby the payment of all or any part of the toll shall or may be eraded,-or if any persou shall do any other act whaterer in order or with intent to evade the payment of all or any of euch toll and whereby the same shall be evaded, every such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds.

## Toll-board.

8. The By-law Commitlee shall cause to be put up and continued on some conspicuous part of or near each such toll-gate or toll-bar as aforesaid, so that the same shall be risible to public view, a table painted in distinct and legible black letters at least two inches in length and of a breadth in proportion, on a board with a white ground, containing at the top the name of the toll-gate or toll-bar at which tie sume slall be put up, and also containing a list of the tolls payable thercat respectirely, distinguishing the several tolls and the different sorts of animals or velhicles for which they are to be paid; and the said Committee shall also cause to be prorided tickets denoting the payment of the toll, and on such scyeral tickets shall be specified the name of the toll-gate or toll-bar at which the same shall be delivered, and one of such tickets shall, if demnnded, bo delivered gratis by the collector to cvery person paying any toll.

## Collector's board-Offences by Toll-collector.

9. The toll-collector at each such toll-gate or toll-bar as aforesaid shall place or cause to be placed on some conspicuous part of or near such toll-gate or toll-bar, and so that the same shail appear to public view, his christian-name and surname printed in black on a board with an white ground, each of such letters of such name to be at least two inches in length and of a breadth in proportion; and such board shall be and remain at such toll-gate or toll-bar during the whole of the time during which the person whose name shall be expressed thereon shall be on duty thereat; and if any such collector shall not place such board and keep the same there during the time he shall be such collector as aforesaid, or shall demand and take a greater or less toll from any person than he shall be authorized to do by virtue of this Part of these By-lams, or shall demand and take a toll from any parson or persons who shall be exempt from the payment thereof and claim such exemption, or shall
refuse to permit or suffer any person or persons to read, or shall in anywise hinder any person or persons from reading theo inscriptions on any board put up or kept hereunder, or slall refuse to tell his christian-mame and surname to any person or persons who shall demand the same on being paid the said folls or any of them, or shall in answer to such demand give a filss name or names, or shall refusc or when required ounit to give the person paying the toll a ticket denoting the payment the person paying the toll a ticket denoting the payment
thereof and naming and specifying the toil-gate or toll-bar att which the same has been delivered, or upou the legal toll being paid or tendered shall unnecessarily detain or wilfilly obstruct, hinder, or preveut any passenger from passing through or by such toll-gate or toll-bar, or shall make use of any scurrilous or abusive language to any passenger,-every such collector shall on conviction forfeit and pay for crery such offence a penalty not excceding fire pounds.

Collector to keep accounts.
10. Every such collector or lessee of tolls shanl keep and render such accounts of nll his receipts for such tolls as the render such accounts of all his receipts for such tolls as the
Council or the Finance Committec thercof may from time to time direct and require, and slall pay over all such reccipts at sucb times and to such officer of the Council as the said Council may from time to time direct.

## SCHEDULE $A$.

The North Mlawnrra Toll-bars, situate on the Main Road of the North Illawarra Municipal District Council, at the northern boundary, mear Taylor and Walker's Railway, and erected or established at such place in virtuo of a resolation of the North Illawarra Municipal District Council bearing date the 22 nd day of October, 1870.

## B.

Schedule of charges to be made at the North Illawarra Toll-bars.
For ercry shecp, lamb, pig, or goat
For every ox, bead of neat cattle, horsc, gelding, ass, mule, or colt
For every cart, dray, gig, chaise, wain, or other euch vehicle with tro wheels, drawn by one horse or other animal

06
And for every additional horse or other animal drawing such cart, dray, wain, gig, chaise, or other such rehicle

03
For every waggon, coach, chariot, chaise, or other such carringe with four whecle, drawn by one horse or other animal
For every waggon, coach, chariot, chaise, or other such carriage with four wheels, drawn by two horses or other animuls
For every waggon, conch, chariot, chaise, or other such carringe with four wheels, drawn by three horses or other animals.
For every waggon, coach, elariot, chaise, or other such carriage with four wheels, drawn by four horses or other animals

16
And for every additional horse or other mimal drawin such waggon, couch, chariot, chaise, or other such carriage with four wheels.

03

Passed by the Korth Illawarra Mrunicipal District Council, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of January, 1872.

JOHN PaYNE, Mayor.
Eemis Stumbles
Council Clerk.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES. 

(BOROUGII OF WATERLOO-BY-LAWS.)


1
Colonial Sccretary's Office,
Sydney, 21st Marcl, 1872.

## BORODGF OF WATERLOO.

## By-Laws.

Tine following By-laws mate ly the Municipal Council of Waterloo, for regulating their own proceedings, and the duties of officers and servants thereot-for preserving order at mectings of said Comecil-for collecting and enforcing payment of ratesfor preventing aud extinguishing fires-for managing streets and public places-for protecting public liealth and decency and public safoty-for restraining noisome and offensive trades-and generally maintaining the good rule and governinent of the said Borough, -having leen confirmed by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the lixecutive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867 .

JOHN ROBERISON.

## BY-LAWS.

## PART I.

Proonedinas of tha Conncil and Committecs-preservation of orler at Council mectings-duties of officers and servants, \&c.

## Mretinas of time Councit. <br> Ordinary Areetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the lour of half-past seven p.m. on every alternate Wednesday unless such day shall happen to bo a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be beld on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Wlection of Chairman in absence of Mayor.-Aajournment for want of quorum.
2. If at any mecting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of twenty minutes after the time appointed for holding such mocting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to clect, from among themselves, a Chairman for such Mecting: and in the event of a quorum not being present at such meetlug within half an hour after the time appointed for the holding of such meeting, the names of the Aldermen then present shall be entered in the minute-book by the Council Clerk, and the meeting shall stand adjourned.

Order of Business.

## Business of ordinary Mectings. ${ }^{\text {² }}$

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special neetings:-
4. The minutes of the last preceding mecting to be read, corrceted if crroncons, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or otlacr Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are enrrect.
5. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered uрон.
6. Tetitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
7. Reports from Committecs, and minutes from the Mayor and Council Clerk to be prosented and ordered upon.
8. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council, to be put and replicd to ; and statements as to any facts, matters or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers, to be made, or any other special business.
9. Payments to be authorized.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.
Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time, by resolntion, without notice, to entertain any particula motion, or to deal with any partieular matter of business, out of its regular order on the lusiness paper, without any formal suspension of this section; or such particular motion or lusiness may be adjourued to a later bour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.
4. No member shall speak on any motion or amendment longer than five minutes, without the consent of the Council.

Business paper-how prepared.
5. The business paper for every meeting of the Council shall be made made up by the Council Clerk, and delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen, or left at their respective residencos, at least twenty four hours before the time appointed fur such mecting. The Council Clerk shall enter on such business paper a copy, or the substance of every notice of motion proposed to be entertained at such meeting, which he shall have received.
Notices of motion, §e., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of.
f. All notices of motion, \&c., for the consideration of tho Comncil at its next meeting, shall be numbered by the Counci Clerk as they shall be received, and entered on the business
paper according to their number, and each notice shall bo preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall haye been disposed of.

## Motions and Aitendments

7. All notices of motion shall be in writing, dated and sigued by the Alderman proposing the same previous to being handed to the Council Clerk, and shall not be withdrawn from the business paper without the leave of the majority of the Council.
8. No motion thle effect of which if carried would be to rescind any motion which has already passed the Council, shall be entered on the business paper, untess : "Call of the Whole Council' has been duly made and granted for that purpose.
9. A Call of the Council may le ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

## Absence of proposed mover.

10. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given; unless, by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-n:med Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.
11. No motion in Council shall be discussed until it be scconded.

## Amendments may be maved.

12. When a motion in Conncil shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall he at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Motions for adjournment.
13. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council ; and if, upon the question being put on any such motion, the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjou'mment shall be receivalise.

## Obdels of the Day.

Of what orders of the day shall consist.
14. The orders of the day shall ennsist of any matters other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have dirented to be taken into consideration. or whicll the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the busincss paper for consideration.

## Petitione.

Petitions to be respectfully worded.
15. It sthall be iucumbent on every Alderman presenting a pctition to acquaint himself with the contents thercof, and to asecrtail that it dues not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of cevery such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same; and all petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

## How petitions are to be dealt with.

16. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned; or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meetiug: Provided, however, that if any Aldcrman slall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

## Reforta from Committees and Mintites flom the Mayon.

## Form of Report.

17. All repnrts from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, and shall be signed by the Clairman of such Committec, or, in his absence, by some other member of the same.
How reports, fc., are to be dealt with.-Dutics of Chairman, §c., in certain cases.
18. No motion shall be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in refcrance to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may be moved or considered in due coursc.

## Order of Debate

## Mode of addressing the Council, g'c.

19. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion or shall propose or second any ametidment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in auy other way or for any other purpose, address observations to the Conucil sball, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unles be shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a ques tion such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or offiecer to be questioned, and may be replicd to in like manner; but in cvery such case the question so put and the answer thercto shall be such case the question sn put and the answer thercto stiall be
subject to cvery legal objection on the ground of disorder or suthect to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or
irrelevancy. And all members of the Couucil sladl, on all irrelevancy. And all members of the Council sliad, on all
occasions when in such Council, address and spak of cach other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted, if in order.
20. No Alderman shall be interrupted while this speaking unless for the parpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Limitations as to number of speeches, $\sqrt{ } \mathrm{c}$.
21. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of fencral reply to all observations which may have heen made in ruference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereoril, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Wever Alderman, other than the mover of such oricimal motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and on every amendment thercon. No Alderman shall speak oftencr thau once upon any question other than a guestion of order, unless when inisrepresented or misminderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, withont adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.

## Mover and seconder

22. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amondment without any further obscryation than that he seconded the same shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

## Speaker not to digress, \$c.

23. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall makc personal reflections on, nor impruto improper motives to, any other Alderman.

## Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

24. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard

Alderman may require questions to be stated, $\& \mathrm{f} .$, under certain csirictions.
25. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated, for his imformation, or may require the production of any records of the Council hearing upun such question or matter which are readily accessible : Provided however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking or materially to interrupt the discussion.

## Questions of Order.

## Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

26. The Mayor or Chairman slall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practico slanl be final and the Mayor or Charman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing; and cvery member of the Council sha! have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, aunendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-nnmed member may consider out of member which such iirst-nnmed member may consider out of
order. Aud the Mayor nr Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

## Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

27. Any member of the Council, either in Council or Committee, who shall have been called to order by the Mayor or Chairman, and who shall still persist in any line of conduct or argument which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retractation, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, sliall be liable, on conviction for the
first offence, to a peualty of not less than five shillings nor more than one pound; and on a second conviction for the like oflence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds; and on the third conviction, and for every further conviction for the like offence, he slall he liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

## Mone of Voting.

## How questions are to be put.

28. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Comncil all questions on which it shall be neecessary that a vote be taleen, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may he necessary to enstle him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the najority.

Divisions.-Penally for refusing to vote.
29. Any Alderman shall be at lilerty to call for a division: in such case the question shall be put first in ths affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote loy slow of hands, and tho names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall refuse to vote on such division, shall he liable for every such offencs to a penalty of not lees than five shillings nor more than one pound. 'his shall apply also to Committees of the Whole Council.

## Protests.

Mode of protcsting.- Protest to be recorded, but may under certain circumstances be expunged.
30. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council ; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, bo given at the mecting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must bo lianded or sent to the Coumeil Clerk not later than seven days after such notice.

Special powers of Mayor.
31. The Mayor shall exercise a gencral supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of why such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary.

## Catle of the Councle <br> How call may be ordered.

32. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

## Mode of procceding.

33. The call shall be mado immediately before the motion or business for which such call las lecen ordered, shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be mude as follows:--The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his mame as so callen; and if any members are absent a record slinll be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse, and of tho reasons for the same.

## Penalty fur absence without legal excuse.- Further call when

 question adjourned.34. Any member of the Comncil who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall nut answer to his name as aforesaid, or who boing absent shanll not be legally cxensed as aforcsaid, or whe if absent and not so excused shall fail to show thint by rcason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to sond an cxcuse in writing as aforesaid, or who having answered to his mame as aforesaid shall not be present whon a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call hats becn made ns aforesaid shall for every such nffenee bo liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than one pound: Provided that if the consideration of cevery such motion or matter of business le adjoumed to a future day, there shall be a further call on the restomption of such consideration; and the provisions heroin as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call: And if there shall be more than oue adjournment, this proviso shail be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

## Standing and Special Committees. <br> Standing Committecs.

3i. There shall be four Standing Gommittees, namely, n By-law Committec, a Committec for Works, a Finance Committee, and a Sanitary Committec. Thesc Committees shall be re-appointed cvery yoar at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor. Each
of the three Committees first named shall consist of threo members. The Sanitary Committee shall consist of the Chairmen of the three said first-named Committees. The re-appointment of the three first-named Committees may, on resolution of the Council, be made by ballot or open roting.

## By-law Committec.

30. The By-law Committee shall prepare, for the consideration of the Council, drafts of all such By-laws as may bo required for the good government of the Borough. They shall also wateh over the administration of the By-laws, and of nuy statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Borough; and shall take such steps as may bo necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or Statates, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

## Committee for Works.

37. The Committee for Works shall have the gencral direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council: and the gencral inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and natragement of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

## Finance Committec.

38. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch gencrally over tho collection and expenditure of the municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Borough, and as to such matters or subjects of the like mature as they may be directed by resolution of the Conncil to inquire and report upon; and shall have the power to inspect all books of account, $\$$., when they may think fit.

## Sanilary Committee.

39. The Sanitary Committec shall examine into any nuisance injurious to health, and take cognizance of any matter or thing dangerous to life or limb, and report thereon to the Council.

## Special Committees.

40. Special Committees may consist of nuy number of members, and may be appointed for the perfurmance of any members, and may he appouted for the performance of any
duty which may be lawfuly cntrusted to a Committee, and for duty which may be lawfuly catrusted to a Committce, and for
which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committec ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to nuy such Special Committec. The appointment of every sueh Special Conmitteo shall bo made by resolution, after due notice; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committec. The mover of any sucl resolution may name therein such members as, in his opiniom, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propense that such Committec consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot.

## Chairnan of Committee.

41. Every Committee, of which the Mayor shall not be a member, shall elect a permanent Chuirman of sueh Committee, within seven days after their appointment.

## Term of service in Commitlee.

42. Appointments to the By-law Committee, the Committco of Works, and the Finance Committce, shall be for the whole municipal year. The Chairmen of these three Committecs as appointed or removed from the Chairmanstip of the same, shall be thereby and without any further order regarded as having been appointed to or removed from tho Sunitary Committec. The appointment of every Special Committec shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Cummitte have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided however, that nothing horcin contained shall be held to affect in any way tho right of such Committee to remove any Chair man of such Committee or to appoint another such Chairman in his stord.

Committee Meeling-how called.
43. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested ao to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee, or the Chairman thercof may call a meeting if he slaall think fit.

## Records of transactions in Committee.

44, The Chairman of each Standing Committec shall make, or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, momorandr of all the transactions of such Committee which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

How reports are to be dealt with.
45. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the Whole Council shall be recorded in tho minutc-book.

## Expenditure.

Except in cmergent matters, cost of all works to be cstimated before undertaken.
46. With the excention of emergent matters hareinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of tho Borough shall be undertaken until tho probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.
Emergent mathers and necessary current expenses.-Expenses tuthorized to be reported.- Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.
47. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervais which may clapse between tho meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:-

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and tone member of such Committee,-for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor, - for necessary current expenses, to the extent of two pounds.
Provided that in every cose a detailed report in witing of every such outlay shall bo laid before the Council at its next mecting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Worls, or the Mayor, by whom such outlay shall have been authorized. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the furisdiction or functions of the Council; and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorized.

All claims to be cxamined and reported upon by Finance Committee.
48. All necounts and demands of money against or from the 48. All necounts and demands of money against or from the
Council:shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Council;shall be examined and reported on by the Finance
Committec before any order shall be made for payment of such Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such
accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim. - Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order.-Certificates to be attached to report.
49. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardiansbip of such expenditure properly belongs, slowing that the demand is a legitimato one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall he the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled lefore recommending payment: Provided that in cases of special expenditure under section 46 of this Part of thesc By-laws, the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been Iawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate.

## Common Seal and Recoris of the Council.

## Common Seal.

50. The Common Scal shall be in the custody and care of the Council Clerk, and shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In cvery case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any docenment, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

## Records of the Council defined.-Provisions for proper keeping of same.

51. The minute-book, letter-book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statemonts, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls, and other records relating to olections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mrayor, petitions, letters on municipal business addressed to the Conncil or to the Mayor or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reportz, returns, and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agrecments, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of incfficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.
Records not to be removed, fe.-Penalties.-Exceptional circum-stances.-Receipt to be given in every case before document
received. - Protiso as to use of records as matter of evidence.
52. Any person removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid, from the Council Chamber, without leave for such removal baving been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, shall, for every such offence lue liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings. nor more than ten potunds. And nothing lerein containcd shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall lave removed such book or other record as aforesaid to prosccution for stealing such book or record or to an action-at-lav for detention of the same: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Counçil Clerk or the Ercasurer by the Mayor, in order
that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entrics or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should per form; also that the Mayor, or the Chairman of any Committec, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any recurd necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosccution or suit-atlaw, by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all such cases such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand man, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand
for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall
be preserved anong the records until the book or other record be preserved anong the records until the book or other record
to which it refers shall have been retumed, when such receipt shall be destroyed: And provided also that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council, who may he subpenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of Law, shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of olveying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be; and every such person so removing any book or other record of the Counci as aforesaid, shall be legally responsible for the safe kecping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or Restroying record.
53. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council, shall for every such ofience be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than fifty pounds.

## Officers and Servants.

Auditors' Liabilitios. 54. In the months of March and Scptember in each year, the
Mayor shall lay hefore the Council, for its adoptiou, the 'reasurer's account for the previous half-year, duly audited: but should any Auditor not attend for the purpose of auditing the accounts, when required by authority of the Mayor to do so, or refuse to certify to the correctness of the account, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the Comeil that the account is incorrect, ho shall pay a fine of not more than ten pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Tustices of the Peace, the said fine to be carricd to the credit of the municipal funds.

## Notice to candidates in certain cases.

55. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council, to which a salary or allowance of ten pounds or upwards per annum is attached, shall be made until puhlic notice shall have been given, as hercinafter provided, inviting applications from qualificd candidates for tho same. The snlary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

## Mode of appointment.

56. Every such appointment shall be made by such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permaneut office.

Bonds for good conduct.
57. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their dutics, shall be deposited with the Attorney or the Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order ; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.
58. The Council Clerk, in addition to the dutics which by the Mrunicipalities Act of 1867 , or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borongl under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. Tre shall likewis have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may (ns hercinalter provided) be intrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

How complaints against offeers, fic., are to be dealt with.
59. All complaints arainst officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every casc be signed by the person or persons complaining. And no notice whatever slall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, sladl have power to investigate the same, and report thereon at the next mecting ; or he may, if necessary, suspend such officer or servant till the Council shall have dealt with the charge.

## Miscelilaneous.

60. At any clection for this Borongl, where the Returning Officer is not an Alderman. he shall receive $£ 1$ for his scrvices for conducting the nomination and election, and shall be allowed 2s. Gd. in addition for refreshment; and the Deputy Returning Officer and I'oll Clerk shall receive 10s. each for their scrvices for conducting such election, and shall aIso reccive 2s. ©d, cach
for refreshment. But where on Alderman acts as Retuming Oflicer, Deputy Returning Officer, or Poll Clerk, he shall receive no pay, bat shall be allowed 5 s. for refroslunent.

## Leave of absence.

G1. No leave of absence shall he granted to the Maynr or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after dee notice.

## Mode of calling for Tenders.

62. Whenever it is decided that any work slall be executed or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material slaill be called for by public notice.

## Lapsed business.

63. Whencver the consideration of any motion or matter of busincss shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorrm not having been prescnt, the resumption of such consideration shall in such case be rusumed, at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid, at the next fortnightly meeting.

$$
\text { Suits and prosecutions for penalties, } \mathfrak{f c} \text {. }
$$

6t. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penaltics for or in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any lBy-law made thereunder, or of any Statute the opration of which may have been extended to the Borough, as may have been directed by the Council shall bo so commenced or laid by the Solicitor of the Borough or by any officer mamed by the Council for that purpose imposiug the penalty sought to be cnforced, and no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or Anditor or servant, except on an express resolution of the Council

## How notices are to be published.

65. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to bo given by any By-law, such notice slall be given and published by advertising the same in some newspajer circulating in the Borough.

## PART II.

## Collection and enforcement of Rates.

Times and modes of collection.--Rates under sec. 164 of the 31 st Vict. No. 12 to be collected ycarly.

1. All rates levied or inposed by the Council unker the provisions of section 162 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be levied and collected for the year and be duo and payable on and after such days as the Comeil shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

## Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 1960, and 167 of the said Mruicipalities Act of 1867 and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentionod therein, shall he collected in suel mamer, and shanl be heid to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Conacil may by resolution, at the time of uaking or impusing sucle rates or any of them, have appointed.

## Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.

3. All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid shall pay the amonnt thereof, within the time prescribed by the said resolution, into the office of the Council Clerk, during officehesolution, into the office of the Council clerk, during officeafternoon of overy Mionday, Tuesday, Weduesday, Thursday, and Firiday.

## Defaulters.

4. It slaill be tho duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor withat list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the sthue as afurcsaid.

## Mayor to enforce payment.

5. The Mayor shall issue distress warrants against all such persons, aud cause such warrants to be enforced, or cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

## Enforcement by Disiress.

Bailiff.
6. A Bsiliff shall, when fomd necessary, be appointed by the Conncil, and the said Bailif' shall find two surecties to the satisfaction of the Council, to the extent of twenty pounds cach, for the faithful performance of his duty; and it shall be the duty of the Baidiff to make all levies, hy distress, for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

## Warrant of distrces.

7. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule $A$ lereto, under tho hand of the Mayor, or any Allerman who may for the time-being be duly authorized to purform the duties of that office.

## Distress and sale, dce.

8. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall cause to le sold the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof by public aution, cither on the premises or at stach other place within the said Borough as the Bailift may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remuin after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as heroinafter providen, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

## Inventory.

9. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hercto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premiscs, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as afforesaid, then such inventery shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of thic inventory to the ratelayer, on demand, at any time within one month after making such distross.

## Goods may be impounded.

10. The Bailiff, on making a distrcss as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise sucure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or lind socver, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days, as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and securcd as affresaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same, on account of the purchaser thereof.

## Owner to direct crder of sale.

11. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

## Proceeds of distress.

12. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-cight hours after having received the samc.

## Costs.

13. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hercunto anncxed marked C.

## SCHEDULE A.

## Whranit of Distress.

I,
Mayor of the Borough of
do hacreby
authorize you the Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the gonds and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premiscs) of situate at
for lecing the amount of rates dre to the said Borough to the for the said dwelling-house or land or premises, as the case may be) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this day of 18 .
Mayor.

## SCHEDULZ 3.

Inventory.
I haye this day, in virtue of tho warrant mader the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-linuse (or in and upon the land and premises) of within the said Borough, for situate at
being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to tho day of
Dated this day of 18 .

## SCHEDULE C.

Costs.
Fur every warrant of distress ....................... ${ }_{2}^{\text {s. }}$
For serving every warrant and making levy whicre the sum is sot more than $£ 20$.... .......... 2
Above that sum, in addition fur every $£ 1 \ldots \ldots . .01$
For making and furnishing copy of inventory ...... 1 o
For nuan in possession, cach day, or part of a day.. 60
For sale, commission. and delivery of goods, per
pound on proceeds of the sale................... 1

## PART III.

## Pbefentivg and Extingutshing Fires.

## Fire or combustible materials, \&re.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammalle materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger coutigrous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and forfeit and pay a nenalty of not more than five pounds; and
shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustille shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible
or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall
suffer any such fre, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammalle materials, to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after any such nonviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against thus By-law.

## Inflammable fences, \&c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, busbes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other producc, or place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trecs, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or propertics, shall forfeit, on conviction for cyery such offence, a lenalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covcring within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering, within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemod guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

## Firavorks.

3. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, fireworks, or other combustible matter, by gas, candle, or othcr artificial light, shall forfeit a sum not excceding five pounds.

## Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

4. Every persou who wilfully sets or canses to be set on fire any chimuey-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a "chinmey," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds: Provided always that nothing herein contaiucd shall oxempt the person so setting or causing to be set un fire any chimney, from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offence.

## PART IV

Strebts and Publyc Placts.-Public Healiti and
Ducency, \&c.
Streets, \&c.
plans of proposed new road, fe., to be deposited. 1. Whenever any proprictor or proprietors of land within the said Borough shall open any road, street, or way, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such'road, street, or way, he or they shall furnish tho Council with a plan or plans, signed by limself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, strect, or way; and il' the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans so signed as aforesaid shatl be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprictors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating rueh road, way, or other place to public use as may be considered necessary bs the Council, and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council; but the Council shall not, under any circumstances, take charge of, or spend moncy on, or vote money for any strect, road, lane, or thoroughfare that is not twenty-four feet wide, including pathway. This By-law shall not affect any road, strect, or thoronghfare that was proclaimed prior to the passing of these By-laws.
2. It shall not be eligible for this Council to take charge of, or expend money on any road, street, lane, thoroughfare or other place that has not had money voted for it, or that was not proclaimed at the time of passing these By-laws, unless the said road, lane, thoroughfare, or other place is first proclaimed and properly formed, ballasted, and blinded, at the expense of the owner or owners of the land through which the said road, streot, lane, thoroughfare, or other ptace is carried, and in no case must the said road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or other place be less than twenty-four fect in width.

## Ercction of houses, \&c.

3. No person shall be permitted to crect any house, shop, or - other builling in any street, lane, or place in the Municipality, withont first serving notice, in writing, on the Mayor or Council Clerk, on any lawful day, between the hours of six and eight o'clock p.m., stating such intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or crection, and withont having received an authority from the Mayor or Council Clerk, who will give the required leval and alignment, if in a proclaimed street, on payment of a fee of five shillings.
4. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building-line in any street or lane, by the crection of houses, verandahs, door-steps, fences, or any other obstruction whatever.

## Committec for Works to fix street levels, \$c.

5. The Committec for Works, or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committec shall, subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made lyy the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within tbe Borough, and the carriage and foot ways thereof; and it shall be the duty of such Committec, officer, or person to place posts at the corners or intersections of any such public roads and strects, and of the carriage-ways and foot-ways of such roads and streets, wherever the same may bo considered necessary or desirable by the Council: Provided that there shall be no change of level in nny such pullic road, strect, or way, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council, as hereinafter directed.

Change of street levels.
6. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such prblic road, street, or way, as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section stiowing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Chumler for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepaycers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper circnlating in the Borough, that such plan is so npen to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chiniman, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of tho Oouncil.

No private sewers to be made to communicate teith the public sewers without notice.
7. It sball not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council, or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Conncil may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating thercwith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sciver into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offeuding shall for every such offence on conriction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, and shall close such private drain under a further penalty of two pounds per week so long as such private drain remains.
Proprietors of private severs, fe., to repair and cleanse same.
8. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any persou shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Drains for discharge of surfacc-vater from land.
9. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any fooway of such street shall within seven days next after the service of of such street, shall within seven cays next afur and lay from
notice by the Council for that purpose, construct such point upon such land being near to the footway, als shall he specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the channel at the outer edge of the footway to the said channel, and through, minder, and transverscly to the footway, and keep in good condition such covered drain or trunk, as and subject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officers ; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid or with the provisions of this section, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any payment not exceeding five pounds. And if within seven days payment not exceeding five pounds. Accupier. shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or he otherwise in default as failed to comply with such notice, or he otherwise in dean one aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for every further such
offence ho shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every snch owner or occupier tho shall still have made default as afurcsaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction, shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

Houses, fe., to be spouted.
10. All proprictors of houses within the Municipality having a frontage to any main thoroughfare, shali be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with down pipe, to be carricd under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction; and if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty also for every succeeding seven days.
No turf, gravel, fc., to be removed from streets without permission.
11. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sever, or remove or canse to be removed, any turf, clay, sund,
carriage or foot way of any street or other public place within the said Borough, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwisc damage any such carriage or foot way, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for cyery such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

## Holes to be enclosed

12. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or causc to be dur or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole, aljoining or nomr to any strect or public phace within the suid Borough, for the purpose of making any vault or the foundation to any house or other building, or for a well or any other purpose whatsocver, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the sume enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Borough, on conviction shall forfeit and pay for ev
such rofusal or neglect any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Temporary stoppage of trafic for repairs, fe.
13. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, maty at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or suny portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose ; and any porson or persons offending against this IBy-law, either' hy travelling on such street, lame, or thorouglifare, or by removil!g or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, fc.
1.4. Any person who shall haul or draw, or canse to be hauled or drayn, upon any part of any strect or public place within the said Burough, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon whecled vehieles, or to drag or trail upon any part of such strect ur public place, to the injury thercof, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for every such oflence a sum of not more than forty shillings uor less than five shilings over and above the damages occasioned therely.

Driving carriages, $\delta$ c., on footways, and throwing filth, fe.
15. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, ruibish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or amoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or foot-way of any strect or other public place in the said Borough, -or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swinc, calf, shecp, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street or other public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any such carriare or font way,-or shall run, drive, draw, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, driven, or drawn, upon any of the said footways of any such strect or public ploce, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any whecibarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrcl,-or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride auy horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon uny such footway,--shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding fcrty shillings nor less than five shillings, for the seemed offence a sum not excecoling five pounds nor less than ten shilings, and for a third and every mbsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound, for each such ofence.
Placing carriages, goods, \&c., on footvays, \&c.- Not removing
when required.-Replacing the same after removal.-Not to
prevent aronings being erected in front of shops.
16. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of ary kinds whatsoever, in or upon or over any carriage or foot way in any strect or public place within the said Borough, -or shall place, or cause to be placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarow, sledge, truck, or ollec carriage upon any such carriage-way, except for the nccessary time of loading or unloading, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals,-or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or font way any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things whatsoever, -or shali hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, over any part of any such font-way or carriage-way, orover any area of any house or other building or premises,--and shall not immediately and permanently remove all or any such inatters or things, being thercto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council,-shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, for the scoond offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and for a third and overy subsequent offonce a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.
Slop, night-soil, fc., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.
17. Any person or persons who shall drive or canse to bo driven any cart or other curriage with any night-soil therein, through or in any strect or public place within the said Borough, between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night,-wor shall fill any cart or other carriage so
as to turn over or cast any night-soil, slop, mire, or channel dirt, or filth, in or upon any such street or public place,-or shall deposit night-soil or other offiensive matter nearer to any street road, or dwelling-loouse than shall be directed by tho said Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances,-or shall remore night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covercd and watertight carts or other yehicles,-or shall caus any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling house than shall be directed by the said Councilor the said Inspector of Nuisances,shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceed ing five pounds; and in case the person so offending shall not bo known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shail be liable to and forfeit and pay such personty so of aforcsaid.

## Riding on drays, careless driving, fc.

18. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind, shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as afore said, not having some person on foot to guido the same with reins, - or if the driver of any carriage whatsocver shall willully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such strect that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses, or by negligence or misbchaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt tho free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the said thoroughfars,-cvery such driver or person so oftending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Riding or driving furiously, \&c.
19. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Borough so negligently carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person shall or may be cudangered, slaill on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.
20. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenieuce in the said Borongh, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence ray sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings.
21. Any person who shall damage any public building, tollgato, toll-luar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice-bridge culvert, sewer, watercourse, or other public property within the said Borough, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

## Nuisanges.

Dead animals, fic, not to be thrown into any public watercourse, fc. 22. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, or waterhole,-or who shall suffer sleps suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such watercoursc or waterhole,-or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Borough,-or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, chanuels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsocver to flow into any public watercourse, gatter, or waterhole,-or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer, watercourse, or creek, shall on conviction forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Swine not to be kept.
23. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament situate and being in or within one hundred feet of any strect or public place or any dwolling-house in the said l3orough, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Cattle, fc., straying in the streets.
24. Any person who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass. mule, sheep, goat, or other cattle belonging to him or lier, or under his or lier charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethercd or depastured in any such strect or public place, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

## Privies, \&c.

25. Any person who shall dig, form, or make any privy within fifteen feet of any dwelling-house, or within thirty feet of any well used for supplying any dwelling-house with water, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings, and if not removed within forty-eight hours after such conviction it shall be dealt with as a fresh offence.

## As to private arenues, $j^{c}$

26. Any owner or occupier of any house, place, or land, within the said Borough, who shall negleet to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, aud ways, within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, or who shall allow stagnant water to become a nuisance on his land, shall on conviction forfeit and
pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence; and upon the reasonable complaint of any houscholder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the ncighbouring or adjoining premisos are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houscs, \&c.
27. It shall be lawfill for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council, as often as he shall sec occasion, to risit and inspect the hutelers shambles, shaghter-houscs, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering estallishments in the said Borough, atd to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaugbter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall scem needful; and any owner or occupicr of any such slamble, slatarliter-housc, tannory, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings

## Various obstructions and annoyances.

28. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Borougl, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passenrers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more thau two pounds:-

Every person who shall hoist or canse to be hoisted, or lower or canse to be lowered, goods of any description fron any opening in any house, fronting any strect or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufticient and proper ropes and tackling.
Every person who shall crect or allow to be crected any flagstaff, sign-post, or pole of any kind without having it at once attached to some other post or building so as to provent its being llown down when it becomes decayed.
Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any strect, lane or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.
Every person who shall place any flower-pot, box, or other thing in any upper window, near to any strect or pulblic place, withont sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.
Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any part of any house or ather building, any slate, lyick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being crected, pulled down, or repaired).
Every person who shall within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive sabstance, to the amoyance of any inlabitant.
Every person who shall earry goods or any frame to the annnyance of any person upon the footway of any strect or other public footway.
Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have any dog or other animal which shall attack. or cndanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-ofway or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Borocgh.

## Offences against fudhto decency.

## Bathing prohibited within certain limite.

20. Any person who sha?l bathe near to or within view of any imbalited house, or of any bridge, street, rond, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Borough, hetween ilhe hours of six o'elock in the morning and eight in the eveuing, shall on conviction forfcit and pay a sum not excecding onc pound for every such offence.

## PART V.

Noisome and Oprevsife Tbadeb.
No noisome or offensivc trades to be carricd on to injury of any inhabitants.

1. No person shall carry on any manufacture or trade, in the conducting or carrying on of which, or from the premises where the same is carricd on, any cas, vapour, or cofluvia, or any large quantities of smoke sliall bo cvolved or discharged, which shall be ealculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Borough; and upon complaint in writing by any honselolder that any offensive trade is being so conducted or carried on in the vicinity of lis or her residence or property as
to injure his or her hentth, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder,--the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Comecil, slall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thercon to the said Council. And if plaint, and shall report therconn to the said Council. And if
the said Council sladl, on the consideration of such report, or the said Council shall, on the considcration of such renort, or
after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be
of opiuion that the snid complaint is well founded, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, fullowing, on carrying on such trade to ccase and discontinue the same within such reasonable time as the said Council may direct And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not le so conducted as that it shall wholly caase to be offensive within the time nomel in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting or carrying on such trade as atoressid shall for the first offence forfcit and pay a sum of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds, fir a second twenty shinnings nor sum not less than two pounds nor more than offence a sum of not less than two pounds nor more than
twenty pounds, and for the third and every subscquent ofence twenty pounds, and for the third and every subscquent offence
a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than fify pounds.
Mode of proceeding when "noisome and offensivc trade" is about to be commenced.-Penalty
2. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenerer there shall be a complaint as uforesaid that any manufacture trade, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upun which is likely to prove offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, save and cxcept the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commenec or enter upon such manufacture, trade, or operation, and slanl require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming offensive, within the meaning of these By-laws, to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continuc any such manufacture, trade, or operation, so that the same shal be in any way offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for cvery such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

## Service of Notice.-Liabilities.

3. Service of any such notice as aforesnid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land whercin or whereon any such manufacture, trade, or calling is being carricd on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last-kitown place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on tho said premises or land, shall be a good nud sufficient servico of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way directing, or managing, or who shal be in any other way
actually engaged or employed in any such mannfacture, trade, actually engaged or employed in any such manmacture, trade, or operation as aforcsaid, shall be lablic to be regarded and
treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purpases of these By-laws.

Damming up water without consent.
d. Whosocver shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, constrict or place any dam or embankment in or across any creek or natimal watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such convietion, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor mare than fifty pomuds. And if after such second conviction, such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds: and if within a reasonable time after in thite or any further conviction be shall still fail to remove such dum or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

## Pexalty

Fon every offence arainst the provisions of these By-laws, excent as utherwise provided, the offender shall be lindle to, and shall pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, to be recovered in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace; and all other penalties and fines imposed by these By-laws, execpt as otherwise provided, shall also lic recoverable in a summary way before any Justice of tho Peace.

Made and passed by the Municipal Conneil of the Borough of Waterloo, this 26 th day of July, 1871.
T. M. Slattery

Council Clerk.

EBENEZER OILLIVE
Mayor.

# MUNICIPALITIES. 

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WEST BOTANY.-BY-JAWS.)

绝resenteo to 誛ariantent, pursuant to Gtt 3l Jitt. \&o. 12, sec. 158

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydncy, 27 th March, 1872.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WEST BOTANY.

## By-laks.

The following amended By-laws mado by the Mmicipal Conncil of West Botany, for the regulation and licensing of public and other velicles, \&e., amb the ilrivers and conductors of passengerecarrying vehicles, within the Municipality,-having been confirmed by Ifis Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with the adviec of the Exceutive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Amended Br-laws of the Municifality of West Botany.
Wheresas it is desirable that amendments should be made in the By-laws for the regulation and licensing of public and other velicies, omnibuses, cars, hackncy carriages, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles, now in force: Be it therefore enacterl by the Mutricipal Council of West Botany, in pursuance of the powers in them vested in that behalf.

1. No vehicle slall ply or be used for hire within the Municipality of West Botany, muless the same be duly licensed in the manner hereiuafter described. Before any license for plying a vehicle or to drive or conduct the same shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council the party requiring such icense shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule
hereunto annexed marked with the letter A, or to the like hereunto annexed marked with the letter $A$, or to the hike
effect, and duly fill up and sign the same and deliver it to the Comeil Clerk; aud in the case of drivers or conductors, shall also ohtain a certificate from two resprectable householders, to the effect that the applicant is of good character and competent to act as such driver or conductor as the case may be.
2. No license shall be granted it respect of any veliche which in the opinion of the Mayor and two Aldermen who slanll be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the said Municipality, is unsafe, or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommolation and conveyance of passengers therein.
3. Jicenses for proprictors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles shall be in the form contzined in the Schedule hereunto annesed, marked with the letter 3 , or to the like effiect, nud any person plying, ariving, or conducting any vehicle for hire with passengers without such license shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these By-laws.
4. Bvery license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common scal of the Council of the said Municipality, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, upon production of a certificate signed by the Mayor and Aldermen who shall be appointed as aforcsaid, and shall be in forec from the date of nuch liecnse until the 31st day. of December next ensuing, suhject to the comditions in section 19; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where tho licensed veliclo shall be under repair if the proprietor shall so desire he may be permitted to substitute
another for a period to be then specified and indorsed on the license, signed by the Mayor and conntersigned as aforesaid For every such license there shall be paid to the Council of the said Municipality, for the benofit of the town fund, the several rates set forth in the Schedule hurcunto amexed marked with the letter C .
5. No liecnse shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger carrying vehicle who shall be under the are of eighteen years.
6. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk and numbered consecutively.
7. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have heen obtained shail be prima facie decmed to be the owner of the veliele in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.
8. The Mayor and two Aldermen aforesaid shall, as often as they may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to he made: of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the hamess, horse, or horses ; aud if any such vehicles, harness, horice, or horses shall at any time lo found lyy the suid Aldermen to be unfit for use, the Mayor may caneel the liense uf such vehicle.
0 . Whenever the word "velicke" shatl be used in these Bylaws, the same shall be miderstood to apply to either an ommibus. car, hackney carripge, or cal); and an "omnibus" shall he meant to be a velicle unou four wheels drawn by two or more horses: and a "car" a vehicle upon two whecls; aud a "hackney carriage" shall mean a vehicle upon four whects drawn by two or more horses; and a "mab," a rehicle upon two whecls for which a hackner carriage license has heen taken two whects for which a hackney carriage icense hasply to carts. drays, or vans, plying for hire.
9. Ihat all vehicles lieensed to enrry passengers shall be provided with suitable carriage-lannps to burn candles, one to be fixed on each side of the driver's box, and a third one insid of all omniluses and closed conches; and that the same shall be lighted not later than one hour aftor smidow, and kept burning while the vehicles are on the stand or running the strects cither with or without passengers,
10. That when any carriage is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant with $n$ view to obtain a license the Mayor and Aldermen appointed by the Council to that
duty, shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shali be permitted to carry, and give a certificate to thiat effect, such number to be mentioned in the licenso.
11. That the number of passengers the vehicle is licensed to carry, and the legal fare. shall be painted or printed in legible characters, and affixed within and without the vehicle in such places as the Mayor and inspecting Aldermen shall in such
direct.
12. The Municipal Council may from time to time appoint a person as Inspector, during the pleasure of the Municipal Council, of all licensed vehicles plying for hire within the Municipality of West Botany, and such Inspector shall every three months examine all such vehicles, and report to the Mayor, and shall at all times see that as far as possible these By-laws are duly observed.
13. No owner, driver, or conductor of any such vehicle, or any other person, shall obstruct any such Inspector in the execution of his duties.
14. No licensed rehicle shall be drawn through any part of the Municipality of West Botany, whilst plying for hire, at a walking pace, nor at a pace faster than a trot.
15. No driver shall, except whilst standing on his appointed stand, permit his vehicle, with or without horses, to stand in any part of the Municipality longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading, or for taking up or putting down passengers, nor shall cause any obstruction in any part of the Municipality of West Botany.
16. Every vehicle on its arrival at any such public stand, shall be drawn to the ond of, and be the last of the rank of any vehicles that may be then on such stand; and at every public stand all vehicles shall be arranged only in single rank, and shall leave the stand in due rotation within twenty minutes after each other; and if after twenty minutes from the starting of the previous one, the one next in succession occupying the first place in the line be not prepared to start, it shall be drawn to the last place on such stand, and so on with each succeeding vehicle in its order to make way for the one which is then prepared to start ; but should none of the vehicles in the rear start, it shall be compulsory for the first on the rank to proceed on the journey.
17. The owner or driver of any liecnacd vehicle shall not permit the same to stand or ply for hire within the Municipality of West Botany, except at or from an appointcil stand.
18. The Mayor for the timo being shall have power to cancel or suspend the license of any owner, driver, or conductor who shall have been convicted twice within a period of threc months for any offence under these By-laws. No driver or condnctor of a licensed velicle shall lend or part with his license, nor shall the propurietor of any such vehicle employ an unlicensed person as the driver or conductor thereof.
19. All vehicles whilst parsing tbrough any portion of the Municipality of West Botany between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall carry a light in some conspicuous place on the off side of such rehicle.
20. For every offence against the provisions of thesc By-linqs, the offender sliall be liable to, and pay a penalty of not more the offender shall be liable to, and pay a penalty of not more
than five pounds nor less than five shillings, to be recovered in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace.

## SCHEDOLE A.

## A Requisition for License.

To the Municipal Council of
I,, residing at
do hereby request that a license may be granted to me, to , within the limits of the said
Dated at , this day of , A.D. 187 .
Description of

## SCHEDULE B.

Form of License for Driver or Conductor.
This is to certify that
street, (an ommibus, car, hackney carriage, or cab, as the case may be), from the to the 31st December, 187 , inclusive, within the , subject nevertheless to all and erer
the By -laws, rules, and regulations in force relating thereto.
Given under my hand, and under the common scal of the Council of the
, in the Colony of New South Wales, this

Council Clerk.

SCHEDULE C.
A Table of Rates to be paid by the proprietors, drivers, and conductors of Licensed Vohicles:-
For every Driver's Lieenso for a rehicle to carry
passengers .................................................. 50 For every Conductor's License for do. do. ...... 26

Passed by the Municipal Council of West Botany, this 23rd day of Junuary, in the year one thousand cight hundred and serenty-two.

WILLLAM YATES, Mayor.
Frbderick Keene, Council Clerk.

# MUNICIPALITIES. <br> (MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MUSCLEBROOK-BY-LAWS.) 



Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11th April, 1872.

## MUNTCIPAL DISTRICT OF MLSCLEBROOK.

## By-Lats.

The following By-laws made by the Municipal Council of Musclebrook,-to regulate their own proceedings-for the collection of rates-the care and management of public roads and strects-the regulation of public vehicles-the suppression of nuisances -and for the gencral good rule and government of the Municipality,-having been confirmed by His Excellency the Adminis. trator of the Government, with the advice of the Excentive Comencil, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalitics Act of 1867.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

## PART I.

Procerdivas of thie Coungle and Commitytres, Duties of Opficers, Servalits, \&c.
Ordinary Mectings.

1. The Council shall meet for the transaction of business, on every alternate Wednesday, at $7 \cdot 30$ o'clock, p.m., unless such dny shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case, the mecting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Wlection of Chairman in absence of Mayor.
2. If at any mecting of the Council the Mayor be absent, at the expiration of filteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present (being a quorum) shall proceed to elect from themselves a Chairman for such mocting.

## Business of ordinary meetings.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings :-
(1.) The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if crroneous, and signed by the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to foe permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
(2.) Correspondence to be read, and orders mado thereon if expedient.
(3.) Petitions (if any) to be read and dealt with
(4.) Roports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor (if any), to be presented, and orders made thereon.
(5.) Questions as to matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council, to be put and replicd to ; and statements as to any facts, matters. or circumstances requiring attertion by the Councit or any of the Committees or officers, to be made.
(6.) Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
(i.) Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

## Business may be taken out of regular order.

Provided that the Conncil may, by resolution without notice, entertain any particular motion, or deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section, and may in like manner direct that any particular motion or matter of in like mamer direct that any particular motion or
business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at special mectings.
4. At special general meetings of the Council, the businessafter the minutes shall have been read and signed, which shall be done in the same manner ds at an ordinary meeting-shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Aidermen at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, mny have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting.
0. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk not less than one nor more than three days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall cater on such business appointed for such meeting. He shall cater on such business
papor a copy, oy the substance of every notice of motion, and papor a copy, oy the substance of every notice of motion, and
of every requisition or order as to business proposed to bo transacted at such mecting, which he may have received, or shall have heen required or directed so to enter, in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Dvery such entry shald be made (sulject to the provisions of section 3 of this Part of these By-laws) in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

## Business paper for special meeting.

6. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have becn specially ordered to be entered thercon, by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such mecting.

## How business paper to be disposed of.

7. The business paper for each mecting of the Councl shall at such mecting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note mpon such business paper of the mode in shall make a note upon such busincss paper of the mode in
which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with, and such busiucss paper so noted slakll be a record of the Council.

Notices, $\ddagger$ c., to be the property of the Council.
8. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all notiees of motion, requisitions, and directions as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

## Motions-how to be moved.

9. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved, or postponed, shall be struck from such business paper and be considered to have lapsed.

## Absence of Mover.

10. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-mentioned Alderman.

## Motion to be scconded.

11. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

## Amendment may be moved.

12. When a motion or amendment shall have been made or seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thercon; but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

## Motions and amondments to bc in writing.

13. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

## Only one amendment at a time.

14. No second or subsequent anondment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

## Amended question-further amendment may be moved thereon.

15. If an amendment be carricd, the question as amended thercby shall become itself the question before the Council whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

## How zulsequent amendments may be moved.

16. If any amendment either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid, shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

## Motions for adjournment.

17. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be put at once without discussion. If negatived, a similar motion cannot be made until half an hour has clapsed after moving the one that bas been negatived.

## Orders of the day.

18. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters. other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous mecting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor shall bave directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

## How they are to be dealt with.

19. The Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that the Mayor may, as to any order of the day entered by his direction, arrange with and call upon any Alderman to nove the same.

## Petitions to be respectfully worded.

20. It sball be incumbent on cvery $\Delta 1$ derman presenting a petition, to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions-how received.
21. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties sirning the same.

## How Petitions to be dealt with.

22. No motion other than for the reception of a petition shall, unless as hercinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation thercof, except that the same be referred to a Committee,
or that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future mecting: Provided lowever, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to the sulject of any petition, or if the consideration of the subject of any petition shall have heen made an order of the day, and such petition shall bave been presented before such motion or order of the day shall have been called on, such order of the day, or the said motion, if otherwise unobjectionable, shall be considered in order.

## Correspondence.

23. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council, before directing the same to be read as by section 20 of this Part of these By-laws, is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. If not read, to be returned to the writer and reported to the Council. The Matyor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council or any of its officers shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the oficers shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent and shall not have examined any such letters,
or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties
imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

## Section 22 to apply to Letters.

24. Section 22 of this Part of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Council or any of its officers as to petitions.

## Reports from Committees.

25. Every report from a Committee shall be in writing and signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other mennber of the same.

## Mayor's Minutes.

26. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance by a minutc in writing signed by him.

## How Reports, \&c., are to be dealt with.

27. No motion shall, unless as hercinafter provided, be pormissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided that if any Alderthe day for some fature mecting: Provided that if any Areor-
man shall have given due notice in reference to any such report man shall have given due notice in reference to any such report
or minute, or if the consideration of such report or minute or minute, or if the consideration of such report or minate order of the day or such motion, if otherwise unotjectionable, may be moved and considered in due course. And whenevcr any such report or minute embodies any recommendation whicl camot legally be carried out without due notice, and it is desirable that such report or minute should be ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or member of such Committee signing such report, or of the Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforessad as will enable the council clerk to make the
necessary entry on the business paper and to give such due notice.

## Questions and Statements.

28. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 3 of this Part of these By-laws.

## Notice to be given.

29. Sufficient notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents.

## Answer not compulsory.

30. It shall not be compulsory upon the Mayor or upon any Alderman so questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Question to be put without argument.
31. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provision as to statements.
32. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, \$c.; right of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.
93. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such
statement, at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statcment being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after duc notice as hercimbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or rolating to any such question, or reply, or refusal to leply, or aty such statement as aforesaid.

## Mode of addressing the Council.

34. Every Alderman who shall make or stcond any motion, or shall take part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement: or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place, unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some hodily infirmity, and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chamman then presiding: l. Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or Officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner. But in overy such case the question so put and the answer thereto every such case the question so put and the answer thereto
shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of Shat be subject to every legal objection on the ground of
disorler or irrelevancy. And all memhers of the Council shall, disorler or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council staili, each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the caso may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted.
35. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

## Limitation as to number of Speakers.

36. Every mover of an original motion slall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Aldorman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and on every funchdment thercon. No Alderman shall speak oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unfess when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall lo permitted to explain without addiog any case he shal bo permitted to explain without adding any
further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of further observatio
such explanation.

## Mover and Seconder.

37. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment, hall bc considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any snec motion or amendment without any further observations than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, sc.
38. No Alderman sliall digiess from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to any other Alderman

## Adjournment of Debate.

39. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such dehate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-andience on the resumption of the same.

## Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

40. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Mayor to decide points of order.
41. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision upon disputed points of order or practice shall le final.

Mayor may address the Council.
42, The Mayor shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak upon every subject or amendment.

## Mayor may call member to order.

43. The Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order, whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there slall be a necessity for so doing.

## Decision of points of order.

44. The Mayor or Chsirman when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting on the same.

Motions out of order to be rejected.
45. Whencver it shall have been iccided, as aforesaid, that any motion, amonument, or other mattor bofore the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejacted.

## How questions to be put.

46. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be talea, and shall declare the sense of the Council thercon.

Divisions.-Penalty for refusing to wotc.
47. Any Alderman may call for a division, and the vote shall be taken by a show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman present when a division is called for who shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds.

## Rules applicable to business in Committecs.

48. Sections $12,13,14,15,16,34,35,38,40,41,42,43,44$, 45, 46, and 47 of this Part of these By-laws shall be taken to apply to the business in Committce of the Whole Council, except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committec shall be seconded.

How Call of the Council to be made.
49. A Call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which duc notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Such call to be compulsory in certain cases.
50. No motion the effect of which if carried would be tn rescind any resolution, order, or decision of the Council, shall be entered on the business paper, unless a call of the Council has been duly made and granted for such purpose.

## Mode of proceeding.

51. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or busincss for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered. The Council Clerk shall cull the names of all the members in alphobetical order; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence, lout if leave of absence to any such member shall have been previously granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall bave been received by the Mayor or Council Clerk as the majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reason for the samu.

## Penalty for absence.

62. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of the call, shall be absent without having been legally excused as aforesaid, and who shall fail to show that by reason of illness or other sufficient cause he was unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who having answered to his name shall not be present whon a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call was made, slall for every such offence be liable to a pendty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds.

## Standing and Special Committies.

## Standing Committees.

53. Besides such Special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there shall be two Standing Committees of the Council, each consisting of not less than three members, namely, a Finance Committee, and an Improvement Committec.

## Finance Committee.

54. The Finance Committee shall examine and check alt accounts, and shall watch generally ever the collection aud expenditure of the Municipal revenucs. They shall inquire and report from time to time, as to all matters which they may consider to effect the finances of the said Municipal District, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

## Improvement Committce.

55. The Improvement Committee shall have the general dircetion of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Cnuncil, and the general inspection of all streets, ronds, ways, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time, as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and rcport upon.

## Chairman of Committces.

56. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committec, who may direct the Council Clerk to call meetings whenever he shall think it desirable.

## Cost of worlis to be estimated before undertaken.

67 . No works affecting the funds of the Municipality, except as hereinafter is mentioned, shall le undertiken until the probable expense thereof shall have boen first ascertained by the Council.

## Cases of cmergency, and current expenses,

58. For cmergent matters, and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the mectings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred-
59. By' order of the Improrement Committee, or of the Mayor and one inember of such Committee, for repairs or emergeat works,- to the extent of three pounds.
60. By order of the Mayor, for necessary current expenses, to the extent of two pounds.
Provided that in overy case a detailed report in writing of every stich outlay slafill be laid before the Council at its uext meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Improvement Committee, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and a member of the Improvernent Committee, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorized. Also, that sach outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall, on apy pretence, be thus authorized.

Complation of work to be reported by the Improrement
Comnittec.
59. No works undertaken by the Council shall be deemed to have been completed, and no order shall be made for the payment in full of the same, except upon a report or certificate to that effect from the Improvement Committee.

## Common Seal-how secured.

60. The seal shall be secured by a cover or box, which shall he kept at the Council Chambers, in the custody of the Council Clerk. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor and the other by the Council Clerk.

## When and how Common Senl to be used.

61. The scal of the Council shall not be affixed to any document without the express authority of the Conncil; and every impression thereof so authorized shall be verificd by the signature of the Mayor, or in case of the illoess or absence of the Mayor by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clérk.

How books of account, ge., are to be kept
62. All books, deeds, memorials, letters, documents, and otiner records of the Conncil, except as hercioafter mentioned, shall be kept at tho Council Chanbers in the custody and care of the Council Clerk, who shall be responsible for the safe custody of the same; but the Mayor may for any special purpose authorize their removal.

Books, sc., not to be shown or exposed to view without leave.
63. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person not a member of the Council without the writton permission of the Miyor, unless as otherwise providel by law. Auy member or officer who shall commit a breack of this section shall be lisble on conviction to a penalty of not less thau five shillings nor more than two pounds.

## Records not to be removed.

64. Any person removing any such book, paper, or record, from the Conncil Chambers, without leave from the Mayor in writing first had ond ohtained, shalt be subject to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing hercin contained shall be held to affect the further lisbility of any person who shall have removed suchl book, paper, or record, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book, paper, or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

Penalty for defacing or detroying records.
65. Any person destroying, defacing, or wilfully or improperly altaring any books, papers, or record, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Bonds for good conduct.
ifG. All bouls given by officers or servants of the Conncil for the faithful performance of their dutics, shall he deposited in such custody as the Council may order ; and no member, officer, or servant of the Council shall be received as a surety for any officer or servant.

## Duties of Council Clerk.

67. The Council Clerk shall perform all the dutics which, by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws hereunder, he may be required to perform. He shall he the Clerk of all Revision Courts lield in the Municipal District, under the provisions of the Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be neecssary on the part of the Council, and shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Brayor.

## Special powers of Mayor.

68. The Mayor may from time to timo define the duties of all officers ant servants of the Council, and siall exercise a general supervision over all such officers and servants, and may order the preparation of any slech return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information, by any such officer or servant, as he may think necessary; unless the such oncer or servant, as he may think necessary; unless the
Council shall have exprossly forbidden or dispensed with the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the
preparation of sucl return or statement or the giving of such explanation or information.

Drafis of intended By-laws.
69. A draft of any intended By-lnw shatl lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by the Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any rate-payer who may desire to inspect the same.

## Motions for rescission of previous orders.

70. Whenever a motion the effect of which if carricd would be to rescind any order, resolution, or vote of the Council, shall have been ncgatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elcysed from the time of negativing such first-mentioncd motion.

## Suits and prosecutions for penalties.

71. Suits or informations for the enforcement of penaltics for or in respect of breaches of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute the operation of which may haye been extended to the Municipality, shall be commenced or laid as follows, namely:- When against a tuember of the Council or any Auditor, or any officer of the of the Corporation, by such officer as slall be named for that purpose by the Council; when against any other perion, by purpose by the Councli; when against any other perison, by or By-lave imposing the peaalty souglit to be enforced has or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has
been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid. And no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or Auditor except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceediug lo taken against any officer of the Council except on the order of the Council or of tho Mayor. And the conduct or prosecution of any suit or information may, on the order of the Council or of the Mayor, bo entrusted to an attorney.

Power to suspend temporarily certain portions of these By-lates.
72. Any of the foregoing By-laws which relate to or affect the proceedings at mectings of the Comincil may be suspended pro tempore without notice, in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension nucessary.

## PARI' II.

## Comlection asd enfoncement of Rates.

## Rates when due and payable.

1. All rates levied and imposed by the Council shall be held to be duc and payable on and after such day or days as the Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint.

## Time and place of payment.

2. All such rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Conncil for that purpose, being the ordina:y ofice hours of the Council.

## Defaullers.

3. Evely person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid within thirty days after any of the days so appointed for payment therent shall be deumed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to farnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.
4. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce the payment of all rates in defianlt, cither by action at law or by issuing warrants of distraint iplon the goods and chattels of the defaulter.

Bailiff—how appointed.
5. The Bailiff of the Municipal District shall be nppointed by the Council, and may at any time be removed by them.

Bailiff to find suretics.
6. The Bailiff shall find two surcties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of filty pondeds ench, for the faitliful performance of his duty,

Duties of Bailiff.
7. It shall be the duty of the Bailift to make levies by distraint for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter.
provided. provided.

## Warrant of disticss.

8. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant, undor the hand of the Mayor or of any A derman who may for the time being be authorized to perform the duties of that offies; such wirrant to be in the form or to the effeet of the Schedulc hereunto annexed and marked A.

## Inventory.

9. At the time of making a distress, the Bailiff shall make a written inventory in the form or to the effect of the Schedule marked $B$, which inventory shall le delivered to the occupant of the land or premises or the owner of the goods so distressed. or to some person resident in the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted in some conspicuous part of the land inventory shall be posted in some conspicuous part of thif chand or premises on which the distress is made ; and the Batid
deliver a coly of such inventory to the Council Clerk.

## Distress and sale, §c.

10. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy and such assistants as he may take with him, to cuter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property in respect of which such rate or rotes shall have been made as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or theroon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property, in chargc thereof, And if the sum for which any such distress shall he made or And if the sum for which any such distress shall he made or taken together with the costs of such distraint shall not one his deputy may, vetween the hours of eleven in the morning and two in the afternoon on the next day thereafter, cause the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion therenf, to be sold by public auction, cither on the premises or at such other place within the Municipal District as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the ammunt of the sum distrained for, and the costs of such distraint, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand hy such owner.

## Goods may be impounded.

11. The Bailiff on making a distress as aforesaid may impornd or otherwise secure the goods and chattels so distrained, of what niture or kind soever, in such part of the land or premises chargenble with the rate, or in such other place as shall bo most fit and convenient for that pruppose and it shall be lawful for any person whomsocver, alter the expiration of two clear days hereinbefore mentioned to come and go to and frou such part of the said land and premises where such goods or chattels shatl ho impounded and sccured as aforesuid, in order to ries and buy and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof:

## Orcner to direct order of sale.

12. The owner of any goods or chattcls so distrained upon, may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be suceessively sold, and the said goods or chattels shatl in such ense be put up for sale according to such directions.

## Proceeds of distress.

13. The Bailife shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress, within twenty four hours after laving reccived the same.

Deputy.
14. The Bailiff mny, with the sanction in writing of the Mayor, or in his absence with the sauction of any two Aldermen of the Municipal District, authorize hy writing under his hand any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person so authorized shall thave and exercise all the powers of the Bailifí hinself, but the lhniliff and his suretics shall in every such case be held responsible for the acts of such deputy.

## Costs.

10. There shall he payaile to the Bailiff for every Ievy and distress made under these By-laws, the costs and charges in the Schedule horcunto annexed marked $\mathbf{C}$.

## Sohedule A.

## Warrant of distress.

I, , Mayor of the Municipal Jistrict of Musclebrook, do hereby authorize yon, the Bailiff of the sath Mumenal District, or your deputy, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in or upon the land or premises of situate at , for , being the amount of rates duo to the said AInnicipality to the , for the said dwelling-house, land, or mremises (as the case may be), said dwelling-house, land, or premises (as the case may bos,
together with the costs of this distraint, and to proced thereon for the recovery of the said rates and costs necording to lav.
1rated this day of 187 .
Mayor.

## Schedure B.

Inventory.
I mave this day, by virtue of the warmant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of Musclebrook dated 187 , of which a copy is attached hereto, distrained the following goods and chattels, in the dwelling-house, or in or upon the land or premises of , situnte at , within the said Municipal District, for , being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality, to tho
day of
, and also the costs of this levy.
Dated this day of 187 .
(Isist to be appended.)

## Schedole C.

Costs.
For making every entry and inventory ..........
For man in possession for a period longer than two

For man in possession every other day or part of a
For salo ind dulivery of goods one shilling in the pound on the gross proceeds of the sale, in addition to the costs of advertiscments (if myy).

## PART III.

## Preventing and Extinguishing Fines.

## Fire or combustible materials.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises within the said Municipal District, firc, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger any buridings, shall on conviction for many such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder five pounds, and shall formile removo sols and geve such or combustible or intlammabse materials And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder or combustible
or indlatrmable materials to remain as nforesaid for twenty-four or inllatumabe materials to remain as norrsaid or twenty-four
hours after any such coniction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

## Setting fire to matter without notice.

2. Every person who sball wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsocyer in the open air within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building, or boundary or dividing fence, within the said Mutucipal District, without having given potice in writine to the occupiers of the land adjoining to tho noticc in writing to the occupicrs of the land anden which such matter shall he of his intention so to do land upon which such matter shall he of his intention so to do,
or hetween the hours of six in the aiternoon of any day and or between the honrs of six in the aiternoon of any day and
six in the moming of the following day, shall for cvery such six in the morning of the following day, shall
ofience forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Erecting brushwood fences, fe.
3. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material. or staill make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any sucin stack any intammable matcrials, or for the covering of any sucinstack any minammable matcrials,
so as to cnilanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any so as to endanger contiguous buildings or propcrties, or any
trees, shrubs, or otber produce thereof, or any chattels therein,
 moro than five pounds, and shall remove such fence. stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Firc-works.
4. Ercry person who shall discharge any fire-nrms without lawful cause, or who shall light any bonfire, tar-harrel, or firelawful cause, or who shail ight any bonire, tar-harrca, or fre-
works upon or within ten yards of any puhlic or private street works upon or within tell yards of any public or private street
or any public place, or shail scll gunpuwder, squibs, rockets, or other combustible matter, by gas, or candle, or other artificial light, within the said Municijal District, shall forfcit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

## Wilfully setting firc to chimneys.

5. Every person who shall wilfilly set or cause to be set on fire any chimney-Aue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common "chimuey," within the said Municipad District, shall forfcit a sum not exceedine five pounds: Provided always that nothing hercin contained shall excrupt the person so setting or causing to be sct on fire any chimney from lialiility to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offence.

Negligently suffering chimneys to be on fire.
C. If any chimney accidentally catch or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such cbimneys are sitroted shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings:

Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justlees before whom the case be heard that such fire was in nowise owing to the omission, neglect, or carclessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his to cleansing
servants.

## Water-carts to be kept loaded at night.

7. Every owner and driver of a licensed water-cart, shall keep such cart loaded with water during all times after sunset and before sumrise, and shall, if any building, premises, or property shall be on fire within the Mrunicipality, attend at the place of such firc with such cart loaded with water, and shall continue to cart water by full loads to such place, and shall deliver such water in such manner as may be required by the Mayor, or by any Alderman, or officer, or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, and thea present, for extinguishing such fire; and every owner or driver who shall, without reasonable excusc, fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall excrsc, fall to comply with the provision
forfit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.
8. There shall be paid out of the funds of the said Municipal District to the owner of every licensed water-cart who shall District to the owner of every icensed water-cart who sual
have attended with any water at the place of any fire as herein provided, and delivered the same as regnired for extinguishing such firc, such ronsonable compensation as the Council shall by resolution have appointed in that behalf; and also to such owners of such earts as shall have first and second in order attended with loads of water, such further sums, by way of reward, as the Council may by similar resolutions bave fixed.

## PART IV.

## Licensing Public Vehicles.

1. All water carters, carricrs, and owners of vehicles plying or carrying passengers or goods for hire within the said Municipal District, shall be licensed by the Council, and the owners shall have their names painted in legible letters with the word "licensed" on some conspicuous part of such velicles respectively. The license fee sball be at the rate of ten shilings per wheel per annum, and be in forec until the thirtieth day of June in each year; and every ownor who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

## PART V.

## Pobile Exilitrohs.

## Exhibitions, \&c., to be licensed.

1. No exhibition, other than such as may be licensed under the provisions of the Act 14th Victoria number 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinufter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Municipal District, nor shall any bowling alley or other place of public amusement other than a place licensed as nforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such for hire or proft within the said Municipal District, unless and until the same shall be duly registered as hereinafter prescribed.

Temporary license by Mayor.-Penalty for exhibiting, fc, without license.
2. The Mayor may, by writing under his hand, permit any such exhibition as aforesaid, other than any exhibition requiring to be licensed under the said Act, for not more than one week, and in like manner and for a like time may allow any place to be used for purposes of public ammsement, other than place to be used for purposes of pubita ammsement, other than every person holding or keeping any such exhibition, or using any place within the said Municipal District for public amusement as aforessid without such permission of the Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for crery day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept or such place shall be so used for public amusement as aforesaid.

Buildings, \&c. to be registered.
3. Every occtpier of any building or ground in which any exhibition is held or kept, or any public amusement conducted as aforesaid, shall in cach year register at the office of the Ooumcil such building or ground, and a description of the exhibition or public amusement proposed to bo held, kept, or conducted as aforesaid; and the name of such occupier, and every person who causes, and every occupier of any building or land who permits, any snch exhibition or public amusement to be held, kept, or conducted for more than one week, in or upon any such
building or land not registered for the purpose, or without buildiug or land not registered for the purpose, or without mentioned, shall forfeit and pay for every offence a sum not less than one pound not more than ten pounds.

Certificate of registration, $\$ c$.
4. The Council, upon the written application of any such occupier as aforesaid stating the particulars aforosaid, may cause the aforessid promisos to be registered, and grant to the appli-
cant a certificate of such registration, unless upon inspection the lruilding or land shall loe found to be unsuitable for the purpose of the exhibition or amusement, or unless it shall appear to the Council that such exhibition or amusement is likely to entail any violation of public decency, or to cndanger the problic peace, or be a nuisance to any infabitant of the Municipal District.

## Inspection.

5. Any officer or person appointed for that purpose by tho Council, may at all reasonable times enter into or upou and inspect any such registered building or land.

No exhibitions, fc., on Sundays, \&c.
6. No such cxlibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amusements on Sunday, Christmas Diy, or Good Friday and every person offending against this By-law shall ou conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound tor every such offence.

## Registration fee, \&c.

7. For every registration as aforcsaid the occupier of the building or land so registered, shall pay to the Comncil Clerk, for the bencfit of the Mimicipal District, a fee of one pound, and cvery such registration, whenever the same may be made, shall (subject to the power of suspension and cancellition hercin contained) be in force until the thirty-first day of Deceinber thence next ensuing and no longer.

## Suspension or retocation of license.

8. The effect of any such registration as aforesaid may be suspended, or such registration may be caucelled, as the Comucil shall think fit, for any of the following causes, namely :Whencver the occupier of the registered building or land, or the manager of any such exhibition or anusement as aforesaid, held, kept, conducted, or carried on in or upon such building or ground, shall have been twice convicted of offences a gainst these By-laws within a period of twelve months; or whencver it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Council, that the superintendent, director, manager, or other person in charge of any such exhibition or amusement is a confirmed drunkard, or that any such exbibition or amusement is being conducted in such a manner as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to become a nuisance to any inlabitunts of the said Municipal District: Provided that before any such suspension or cancellation as aforesaid, such occupier shall have notice that the Council is about to consider whether there shall be any such suspension or cancellation, and of the causes for this proceeding, and shall be allowed to show cause against the same.

Guming, cruelty to animals, §c., prohilbited.
9. No liconsc shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whereon any games with dice, or other games of chanec for money, or any bull-bsiting, dogfighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibitions or amusements opposed to public morality, or involving cruclty to animals, or likely to cause a breach of the puace, are proposed to be had, held, or carried on. And the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid, who shall permit any such game of chance, or exhibition, or amusement as are in the section before mentioned, to be had, held, or carried on in or upon such building or land, shall for every such offunco foricit and pay a sum of not less thau ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Construction of term "Occupier."-Change of occupancy.
10. Any person who shall superintend, direct, or manage, or shall be otherwise in charge of any such exhibition or public amusement as aforesaid, in or upon any sach building or land as aforesaid, or who shall reside in or upon any such building or land wherein or whereon any suci exhilition or public amusement shall be held, kept, or carried on, or who, whether resident thereon or not, shall use any such building or land for the purposes of any such exhibition or public amusoment. shall be deemed the occupier of such buidding or land for all the purposes of these By-laws ; and the said By-laws shall bo held to be as applicable in every case to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier; and every soch occupier whose name shall havo been so registered as aforesaid, shall be doemed and taken to be, aud continue, such occupier for be doemed and taken to be, and continue, such occupier ar
all the purposes of these By-laws: Provided that in the event all the purposes of these By-laws: Provided that in the event
of any change in the occupancy of any such building or land of any change in the occupancy of any such building or land
as aforcasid, the partics concerncd shall notify the same in writing to the Council Clerk, and if after such inquiry as the Council may deem necessary. there shall appear no valid objection to such change of occupancy, an entry thereof shall be mude in the registry, and a new certificate shall be issued, which (subject as aforesaid) shall be in force until the then next thirty-first of December and no longer ; and for every such certificate a fee of five shillings shall be paid to the Couneil Clerk for the benefit of the Municipal District. And any person who shall make any false statement in any such notice or application as aforesaid as to any of the facts or particulars required by as atoresaid as to any of the sy-laws to be stated in such or application or notice, shall these By-laws to be stated un such application or notice, shall
fur every snch offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ono pouad nor more than tor pounds.

## PART VI.

Streets and Public Prages, Pcblic Health, Decenct, dc. New roads to be reported upon.

1. No new public road, strect, way, or other place, proposed to te dedicated to the public, shali be taken under the charge or management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or place shall have been examined by the Improvement Committec or other Committec appointed for this purpose, and Committec or other Committec appointed for this
reported upon to the Council by such Committec.

Plan of proposed neto road, \&re., to be deposited.
2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the Municipality shall open any road, strect, or way, or lay out any place for pablic use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall bo desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management theroof, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, strect, showing clearly the position and
way, or other place as aforesaid.

## Dedication of new roads.

3. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such rond, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans so signed as aforesaid shall bo preserved as a yecord of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors shall execute such further instrumont, dedienting such road, way, or place to public use or recreation as aforesaid, as may be considered necessary by the Council, which said instrument shall be preserved as a record of the Council.

## Who to mark out roads, fc.

4. The surveyor of the Mrunicipal District, or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, shall bo the proper officer for marking out when and where necessary the roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the care, construction, or management of the Council, and the enrriage or foot ways in each of such roads, streets, lancs, or thoroughfares.

No balcony, fe., to project more than feet.
5. No balcony shall be crected so as that the same or any part thereof shall project or lang over the footway of any struet, rood, or thoroughfare which shall be less than forty feet in witth; and no balcony which shall project or hang over any street, road, or thoruughfare shall be more than five feet wide nor less than ten feet in height from the bottom of the floorjoists to the proper level of the footway; and every person who shall offend against this By-law shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for cevery day that such balcony shall be allowed to poman or cevery day that such

## Footways may be levelled.

6. When any footway shall have been marked out in manner hercin directed, the surveyor or other person as aforesaid may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal beight and breadth and with an equal slope and inclinntion, and may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, thing, or obstruction that may injure or obstruct the said footway or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be erected or placed on the space marked is or may hereafter be ere
out for the said footway.

The Improvement Committes to fix street levels, $f$ c.
7. The Improvement Committec, or any officer of the Council ncting under the surervision of such Committec, shall, sulject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the level of all public roads, streets, and ways vithin the Municipal District, and the carriageways and fiontways thereof: Provided that there shall be no change of levels in any such public road, strect, or way until the same shall have been submitted to and certiffed by the Council as hereinafter directed.

## Change of street levels.

8. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Improvement Committee shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings and fillings to be exhibited at the Council Clambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify by advertisement in somo nowspaper circulating in the Municipal District that such plan is open for inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, tho said plan and scetion shall, if adopted, be signed hy the Mayor or Chairman of such mecting and countersigned by the Council Clerk ; and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

## No turf, gravel, fc., to be removed from streets without permission.

9. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sever, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, gravel, sand, linm, or other material in or from any part of the carriage or fint way of any strect or road, or any reserve or other public place within the said Municipal District, without leave first
had and obtained from the Council or from the Mayor, or who shall wantonly break up or damage any such carriage or fout way, shall on conviction forleit and pay for every such offence a stum not excceding five pounds nor less than one pound.

## Temporary stopping of traffe for repairs, \&c.

10. The Mayor or any offieer or person acting under the authority of the Council may, at any time, cause the traffic of any strect, lane, or thoroughfarc, or any portion thercof, to be stopped, for the parpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose ; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by destroying or removing any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffie, shall forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not excecding five pounds for cvery such offunce.
Cellars or openings beneath the surface of footways prohibited.
11. Any person who shall make any cellar or any opening, door, or window in or beneath the surface of the footway of any strect or public place, unloss the plans thereof have been previously subinitted to and approved ly the Council, and the erections and openings made to the satisfaction of tho Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of five pornds over and above the exprase of filling up, remedying, or removing such cellar, opening, door, or window, so as the same shall not exceed fifty pounds.

## Holes to be enclosed.

12. Any person who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Municipal District, for the purpose of making any vault or vanlts, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever,-or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same cnclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfuction of the Surveyor or other officeror person as aforesaid,-or shall keep up, or cause to bo kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time longer than shall be necessary in the opinion of the Surycyor or other officer or person as aforesaid, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure,-shall forfeit and pay for cevery such rofusal or neglect any sum not less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.
Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed under penalty.
13. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land within the said Muvicipal District having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space adjoining the footway or public place in such Mumicipality, or any quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground, or any premises within six feet of any such footway or public place, shall protect or guard the same by good and sufficient fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and any such owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or Jand having any stepss adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other cnclosures. so as to provent danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof any such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; and every such owner or occupier as aforessid who shall fail to orect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid within one week after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

## Wells to be covercd over.

14. Every person who shall have a well situated between his or her dwelling-house, or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, strcet, or footway, or at the side thercof, or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, within the said Municipal District, shall cause such well to bo securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her last-known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings; and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or nucovered atcer such nothee that such wall shall remain open or nucoverced
contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shat
guilty of a separate offince against this By-law.
Throwing filth on roade, driving carriages, and leading horses on
footvays.
1.5. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lny, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or remain, any doad animal, offal, dung, soil, ashes, rubbish, or any other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the footway or within the said Municipal District,-or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, shecp, lamb, or
other animal, in or so near to any such street or other public place as that any blood shall rim or flow upon or over, or be on any such carriage or foot way,-or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be rum, rolled, draw, place, or cause, permit, or or placed ipon the footway of any strect, road, or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or road, or public place, any waggon, catt, dray, sledge, or
other carriage or any wheclbarrow, wheel, or truck, or any other carringe, or any wheclbarrow, wheel, or truck, of any
hogshead, cask, or barrel,-or shall wilfully lead, drive, ride, or hogshead, cask, or barrel,- or shall wilfully lead, tirive, ride, or
stand any horse, ass, mule, or other beast, upon any such footstand any horse, ass, mule, or other beast, upon any such foot
way, -shall, upon conriction, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, and for the second and every subsequent offence a sum not less than ton shillings nor more than forty shillings.

## Throwing filth into watercourses.

16. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning such animal, into any public watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sower, canal, or watercourse, within the said Municipal District, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and shall, in addition to such penalty, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such watercourse, sever, or canal to its proper channel, so as the same shall not exceed fifty pounds.

## Throwing slops on the carriage and foot ways.

17. Any person who shall cast or throw, or slall cause, suffer, or permit to be cast or thrown upon any carriageway or footway, any soapsuds, slops, or refuse water, or any refuse vegetables, or any other matter or thing, -or shall cause or suffer or permit the same to run or flow from any premises in his or her permit the same to rum or fow from any premises in his or her
occupation over any such footpath or carriagcway within the occupation over any such monticipal District,-shanl, for every such offence, suffer and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than fire shillings.

## Rain not to be carried on to footpaths.

18. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to carry, by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain-water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any strect or public place within the any of the footways of any strect or pubic pace said Municipal District; and any owner or occupier of any such said Municipal District; and any owner or occupier of any such
house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or
remore any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances, when required remore any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances, when required
to do so by any officer of the said Council, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not excecding ten shillings, and a like sum for every day or part of a day that the same shall not be remedied or removed: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such house or premises may convey any such ran-water, by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways, into the gutters adjoining the same: And provided also that all such pipes shall be laid down to the satisfaction and under the superintendence of the Town Surveyor or any other person appointed by the Council.

## Placing carriages, goods, \&c., on footways.-Not removing them

when required. - Rephacing the same after removal.
19. Any person who shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board, basketplaced, any stall-board, chopping-bloch, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whitsoever,warcs, merchandise, casks, or toods or any kind whitsocver,hr who shat hoop. place, wast, or cleanse, or whashed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel in or upon any carriage or foot way in any street, road, or public place within the said Municipal District,-or shall set, lay out, or place, or cause to le set, laid out, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, barrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carringeway, except for the necessary time of loading or umlonding the same, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hircd, or while actually engaged in harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from such coacl, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage,-or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in, upon, or over any such carriageway or footway, any stone, brick, lime, timber, or other materials or things for building (except as bercinbefore provided), or who shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or any other matter or thing whatsocyer, from any house or premises over any part of any sucl footway or carriage-way, or over any arat of any house or other brilding or premises, or any other matter or thing, from and on the outside of the house, or front, or any other part of any house or houses, or other buildings or premises over or next unto any such street. road, or public place. and shall not immediately remove the same upon beine refuired so to do by the Council or any officer thereaf -or if nny person who having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or caused to be remoyed, any such stullboard, show-board, chopping-block, basket-wares, merchandise, barrow, sledge, track, carriage, timber, stonce, bricks, Iime, meat, offal, or nther matter or thing, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expnse, or put out, or cause, procure, permit, or suffier to be set, laid, placed, exposed, or put out, the same or any of them, or any other stall-board, showboard, chopping-block, basket-wares, merchandise, goonds, timbor, stones, lricks, lime, coach, eart, wain, waggon, dray
truck, barrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way, of or next unto any such street road, or public place as aforesaid,-shall, upon conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, and for the second and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shilliugs.

Not to prevent the crection of aronings.
20. Nothing in these By-laws contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing a movable awning in front of his or her shop or house: Prorided that such awning be at least eight feet high above the proper level of the footway, and that the posts be kept close up to the curbstone or onter edge of such footway; and that the said posts and any framework he crected to the satisfaction of the Council, and as may from time to time be dirceted.

## Damage to public buildings.-Extinguishing lamps, \&c,

21. Any person who shall damage any public building, lamp, wall, parapet, sluce, bridge, road, street, sewer, watercourse, or other property of the Council of the said Municipal District, or improperly extinguish any lamp set for public or privatit convenience, sball pay the cost of repairing the same, and, i the same be wiffully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds, in addition to the cost of repairing the same, so as the same shall not exceed fifty pounds.

## Drawing or trailing tinber, $\$ c$.

22. Any person who shall Latul or draw, or shall cause to be bauled or drawn, upon any of the streets, roads or pullic places within the said Municipal District, any timber, stone, or other material or thing, otherwise than upou whecled carriages or barrovs, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other material or thing which shall be carricd principally or in part unon any wheeled carriage or barrow, to drag or trail upon any purt of any such street, road, or public place to the imjury thereof, or to hang over any part of such carringe or harrow so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road, shall, upon conviction, forfcit and pay for every such offenco a sum not excecding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby.

## Riding in drays, careless driving, fe.

23. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind, shall ride upon any such carriage in any strect, road, or thorouglifare within the gaid Municipal District, not having some person on foot to ghide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driven or cuided with reins only excepted),-or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shait negligently be at a distance from such carriare, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, road, or thoroughfare that lie cannot havo the direction and governthoroughfare that he cannot have the direction and govern-
ment of the horse or horscs or cattle drawing the same, -or if ment of the horse or horscs or cattle drawing the same, -or in
the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever, mecting any other carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage on the left or near side of the road, strect, or thorouglifare,-or if any person shall in any manner wiffully prevent any other person or persons from passing him, or any carriage under his carc, upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same--every such driver or person so offending shall, upon conviction, forfcit and pay for every such offence at sum not exceeding forty shillings no less than ten shillings.

## Riding or driving furiously.

24. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street, road, or public place within the said Mumicipal District, so negligently, carclessly, or furiously that the safcty of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

## Breaking horses, sc.

25. It shall net be lawful for any person or persons, in any street, road, or public place within the said Municipal District, to drive any carriage or carriages for the purnose of breaking, excrcising, or trying horses, or to ride, drive, or lead any horse, mare, or gelding, for the purpose of airing, exercising, trying, brenking, or slaquing, or exposing for sale any such horse. mare, or gelding, otherwise than ly passing quictly througl such strects or public places: Provided further that no pergot or persons shall be allowed within the said Municipality in furionsly or carclessly drive any horse, mare, or gelding to or from any public watering-place, creek, or river, or pasturage. or elsewhere; and the person or persons in charge thereo shall be primat facie presumed to be the owner of the said mumal or animals and shall be linble accordingly: und every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for overy such offerce any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than fire shillings.

## Hours for driving cattle.

26. No person shall drive or cause to be driven through any strect or public thoroughfare of the said Municipal District any live stock between the hours of $80^{\circ}$ clock a.m. and 10 0 clock a.m, or between the hours of 12 o'clock a.m. and 2 $0^{\circ}$ clock p.m., or between the hours of 4 o'clock p.m. and 9 o'clock p.in, except enlves and foals mider the nge of one year, quiet milch cows, horses or cattle bruken to suddle or draught, and pigs, sheep, and goats. And any person or persuns who shall drive or cause to be driven any live stock, except those above enumerated, through any street or pullic thoroughfare of the said M.unicipal Distriet, between the hours abovementioned, shall, on conviction before any Justice or Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds for every stch offence.

Swinc, fc., not to wander about streets.
27. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep, any kind of swinc, in any bonse. yard, or enclosure, situate and being in or within forty yarls of any street or public place in the Municipality, or who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, catte, mule, sheep, goat. or any other animal of like nature, belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or to go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, of public place within the said Mnicipal District, shutl finfeit and phy for every such offence a sum nut exceeding forty shilling inor less than five shillings: Provided that if after due inguiry slanll have been made the owner thercof camot be diseoveresd, it shall be lawful for the said Council cammet be diseovered, it shall be lawful for the said Council
to cause to be destroyed any swine or goats so straying or injuring property of any description.

## Inspector may impound.

23. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person duly anthorized by the Council, shall have the power to impound in the Musclebrook Public Pound all animals of every description found straying within the said Municipal District of scription found
Musclebrook.

## Burning shavings, fc., in streets.

29. Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, or auy other matter or thing, in any road, street, lane, or public place within the said Municipal District, or who shall, within ten yords from any dwelling-honse, burn rags, bones, corks, or other offunsive substance, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Placards not to be affixed on walls without consent.
30. It shall not lio lawful fur any person to paste or otherwisc affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house, fence, or other ercetion, nor deface any such wail, house, fence, or erection by chalk or paint or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thercof; and every person who shall be guilty of any sueh offences shall forfeit aud pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillingz nor less than five shillings.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Mfayor, §c.
31. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within fifty yards of any road, strect, public place, or private dwelling, withis the said Municipal District, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Mayor or any two Aldermon, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place and give such directions as he nr they may decto necessary for the publie safety; and if auy persou shall blast or cause to bo blasted any rock witain the limits aforeasid without giving such notice, or slall not conform to the directions given to him by the Mayor or any two Aldermen as aforesaid, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay, for every such offence, any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

## Cleansing private avenues.

32. Auy owner or occupier of any house or place who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to canse a nuisance by offensive smell or otinerwise, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings for every such oftence.

## Placing dead animals on prenises.

33. Any person who shall place or who shall cause or suffer to be placed upon any land or premises within the said Municipal District any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter, so as to become a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof, shall on conviction suffer and pry a ponalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings for every not exceeding
such offence.

Allowng dexd animals to remain on premiscs.
34. Any owner or occupier of any land or promises who shall suffer or permit any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter to remain upon the said land or premises after notice shall have been given to remove the same, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every day that the same shall so remain.

Hog-sties and nuisances not removed on notice, \&c.
3i. In case any privy, bog-sty, or any sink, cesspool, yard or enclosure, or any matter or thing which shall at any time be in any place within tho said Municipal District, shall be or become a nuisnnce, it slall be lawful for the Council, after due investigation, by notice in writing to order the removal of the said nuisunce within seven days after such notice shall have been given to the owner or ocenpier of the premises wherein such nuisance is sitmated, ur shall have been left for such owner or oucupier at his or her last or ustal place of abode or on the said premises ; and every such owner or occupier refusing (rr neglecting to remove or abate such nuisance pursuant to such notice, and to the satisfaction of the Council, shall forfeit and pay a sum not cxceeding ten pounds nor less than forty shillings.

## Hours for renvoving nightsoil, fc.

36. Any person who within the said Municipal District shall remove any nightsoil or ammoniacal liquor, hones, or other offensive matter, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and cleven o'clock at night,-or shall at any time remove any such nightsoil or ammoniacal liquor otherwise than in properly covered and watertight carts or vehicles, or in such a manner as to upset, cast, spill, or strew any of the said nightsoil, ammoniacal liquor, solp, urine, or filth, in, or upme or near to any of the strects. roans, public places, or footways of the Manicipality, -or shall deposit or throw nightsoil, ammoniacal lifuor, bones, or other offensive matter, huarer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall from time to time bo directed by the Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances, -or shall allow rehicles used for this purpose to stand on any premiscs nearer to any road, strect, or dwellisg-house than shall from time to time be directed by the Council or Insjector,-shall upon conviction forfeit and pay fur every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and in case the person or persons so offending cammot be found, then the owner or owners of such carts, carriages, or other vehicles employed in and about emptying or removing such nightsoil, bones, or other offeusive matter, and also the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Penally for not removing offensive matter on notice.-Council may abate nuisances.-Night of entry for such purpose.
37. Any person who shall suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter, to remain in any cellar or place within any dwelling-honse or premises within the said Municipal District for the space of twenty-four hours atter written notice to him from the Inspector of Nuisanecs, or other officer of the Council, to remove the same,or shall allow the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, -shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings; and a further sum of ten shillings for every day during which the offence shall be continued; and the Council may remove or abate, or cause to be removed or abated, every such nuisance, and do what shall be necdful for preventing a continuation or recurrence thereof; and the officers of the said Council shall for such purpose have power from time to time to enter any house or premises, and the expenso incured in carrying out the provisions of the By-law shall to paid to the said Council by the ocenpier or owner of the premises upon which the same exists, in addition to the penalties aforcsaid, so as the same do not exceed in the whole penalties afor
fifty pounds.

## Clcansing butchers' shambles, \&c.

38. For prescribing the cleanliness of the said Municipal District and the health of the iulabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer appointed by the Council, from time to time, and when and as often as he or cither of them shall sec occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shojs, soap and candle manufactories, \&e.., fellmongering establishments, and tanneries, within the said Municipal District, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the same respectively, both within and without, as to him shall shall seem needful. And any butcher or tho owner or occupier of any such butchers' shops, tamery, manufactory, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply factory, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply
with such dircctions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit with such dircctions within it reasonable time, shall forfert
and pay a sum not excecting five pounds nor less than one pound.

## Inspection of premises.

39. Upon the reusonable complaint of any honseholder that the house, premises, yard, closets, or drains of the adjoining or meighbouring premises are $\Omega$ nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the Oticer of the Council shall have fill power, without any other anthority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

## Damaging trees, fcc.

40. Any pelson who shall wifully and without the aulhority of the Council, cut, brcak, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy
or damarge the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any reserve or place under tho management of the Council, shall forfejt and pay a sum the management of the Council, shall forfeit an
not excecding ten pounds nor less than one pound

Extirpation of noxious w eds.
41. Any owner or occupier of land within the said Mnnicipal District who shall permit or suffer to grow or remain on the said lands the weeds known as the, Bathurst birm and Scotch thistle, or other noisome weeds, and who shall fail to extirpate, remove, or destroy the same within ten days after the receipt of a notice in writing by post or atherwise from the Council so to do, shall for cvery such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than twenty shillings.

## Newly slaughtered carcass.

42. Every person who within the said Municipal District shall carry or convcy, or cause to be carived or conveycd, in any public street or place, the carcass or any part of the carcass of any newly slaughtered animal, without a sufficient and proper cloth or other covering to conceal the same from public view, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of any sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence.

Bathing prohihited within certain limits.
43. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view from any inhabited house, or from any nublic bridge, street, road, or other place of pullic resort within the limits of the said Mumicipal District, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and cight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

## Indecent exposure of person.

44. Any person who shall offend against decency by the exposure of his or her person in any street or public placo within the said Municipal District or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds not less than one pound.

## Mouses of ill fume.

45. Upon representation by any respectable ratepayer that the house or neighbouring or adjoining premises is of ill-fame it shall be lawfol for the Mayor and any Alderman to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of the names, ages, six, birthplace, and occupation of all the inmates of the said house or premises; and upon noln-com-
pliance with such request, or if upon consideration the Mayor and any Alderman consider the house to bo one of ill-fame, they shall with the sanction of the Comeil declare the same to be a muisance, and the Mayor shall cause a notice in writing to be misance, and the Mayor shall cause a notiee in writion to be
scrved upon the holder of such housc or premises, or other scrved upon the holder of such house or premises. or other
person residing or being therein and acting as such holder, to discontinue or abate the said nuisance within forty-eight lours after the receipt of such notice, otherwise such holder or other person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shilling nor more than fifty pounds, and on a second convicti-n shall bo liable to a penalty of not more than fifty pominds nor less than five pounds.

## Inspector of Nuisances may take legal proceedings.

46. The Inspector of Nuisanees or other perzon appointed by the Council may take legal proceedings against any person or persons committing any offence or offences against any of the By-laws of the said Municipral District.

## Penaldies to be paid over to Treasurer.

47. All penalties under any of these By-laws shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the said Municipal District, to bo appropriated as the Council may direct.

## Interpretation of Mayor and Municipality.

48. Whenever in any of these By-laws the word "Mayor" is made use of, it shall, unless the context shall indicate a contrary intention, be construed also to signify and include any Alderman lawfully acting for the time-being in the phace or stean of the Mayor; and whenever the word "Municipal District" is male use of in the said By-laws it shall he understood to signify the "Munieipal District of Musclebrook."

As to interference with Offecr of Council in enfurcing By-laws.
49. Any person who shall obstruct or interfere with any officer of the Council or other persou doing or performing any duty or act under any of the By-laws of the said Municipal District, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Passed by the Council of the Municijal District of Muscle brook, this 19th day of July, 1871

WILIIAM BOWMAN, JON.,
Chas, J. Cullef,
Council Clerk

# MUNICIPALITIES. 




Colonial Secretary's Ofice,
Sydncy, 13th March, 1872.
BOROUGH OF VICTORIA.-BY.LAW.
Tre following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Victoria, the better to enable them to regulate, control, and manage the Public Wharf at Bluc's Point, haring been confirmed by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council, is publighed in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

## Borougit of Yictoria.

Bx.radw the better to enable the Minnicipal Council of the Borough of Victoria to regulate, control, and manage the the Public Wharf at Blue's Point.
Whereas it is crpedient to make regulations for the use of the Public Wharf at Blue's Point, for the purpose of preserring order and securing to all porsons a proper use of the said wharf, and for the preventing of obstructions and hindrances to the same, be it thercfore enacted:-

## Division of wharf.

1. The Bluc's Point Wharf shall be divided into two lots, as follows :- Lot No. 1 shall consist of 18 feet frontage from the present end of tho wharf; and Lot No. 2 shall consist of all the residuc of the frontage of the said wharf.

## Uses of such divisions.

2. Lot No. 1 shall be reserved and appropriated to the managers and owners of stcam-ferry bonts, for the purpose of landing or taking off passengers. Lot No. 2 shall be reserved and approprinted for the parposes of loading and uuloading coals, coke, wood, and general merchandise, and for the landing or taking off passengers by boatmen, conveying passengers for hire, or by private passengers in their own boats.

Tessels not to make fast to wharf, \&c.
3. No ship, steambont, or other ressel shall be allowed to make fast to or remain alongside the said wharf, except while actually loading or unloading cargo, or landing or taking of passengers; and no owner or master of any ship, steamboat, or other vessel shall suffer or allow any such vessel to remain alongside the said wharf longer than may be necessary to load or unload cargo or to land or talte off passengors.

Regulations as to carts, \&e.
4. No dray, cart, or other vehicle shall be allowed to remain on the wharf longer than the time actually occupied in loading
or unloading the same ; and no such vehicle shall at any time bo left upon the said wharf or entrance thereto, unless in charge of a person competent to manage the same.

> Goods not to be left on the wharf.
5. No goods or merchandise, produce or live stock, shall be allowed on the wharf for any longer time than may be necessary to ship, store, or cart awny the aame; and during any time they may remain, they ghall be so placed as not to interfore with the general use of the wharf.

Shells, lime, timber, \&c.
6. No shells, lime, timber, stones, bricks, iron, or other building or bulky material shall be allowed to remain on tho wharf for more thau two clear days after being landed.

Against misconduct.
7. No person shall make a riot or disturbance, or bo guilty of cursing or swearing or using any gross or indecent langunge, or offending against common decene5, or being drunts or in any other way misconducting himself.

## Penalties.

8. Ercry person who shall commit any breach of or offend against any section or part of this By-law, shall for every such breach or offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Passed by the Municipal Comncil of the Borough of Fictoria, this third day of May, one thousand eight • hundred aud seventy-one.

MATTHEW CHARLTON, JUn.,
Mayor.
Walter G. Wieminaton
Council Clerk.
$356$

## MUNICIPALITIES.

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## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. PETER'S. <br> By-laws.

The following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of St. Peter's, for regulating their own proceedings, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with the advico of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867 .

JOHN ROBERTSON.

1. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose, address observations to the Conncil, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor, or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner ; but in questioned, and may be repiied to in hike manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto
shall be subject to every legal objection, on the ground of disshall be subject to every legal objection, on the ground of dis-
order or irrelevancy. And all members of the Conncil shall, order or irrelevancy. And all members of the Conncil shall, on all occasions when in such Council, aldress and speak of each other by their official designation, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.
2. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on all disputed points of order or practice shall be final, excopt in so far as the same may be questioned as in the manner hercinafter provided.
3. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of the by-laws of this Municipality, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or atnendment shall move or attempt to move any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to jurisctiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to
raise any gitestion, or khall address or attempt to address the raise any gutestion, or suall address or attempt to address the
Council upon any sulject which the said Comucil has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any other language which, according to the common usage of gentlemen, would he held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, or who shall come to such Council in a state of intoxication, shall be out of order.
4. The Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Ohnirman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.
5. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation, moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order.
6. A member called to order shall withdraw while the question of order is being diseussed and decided upon, unless specially pernitted to offur an explanation, retractation, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or apologize for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retractation, or apology be decmed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member, on being called to order, shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologize, as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission, as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on the question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to In such case it shall be the duty of the Mlayor or Chairman to
take the sense of the Council at once and without discussion, take the sense of the Council at once and without discussion,
as to whether such permission shall bo granted. And when any such explanation, retractation, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or, if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retractation, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retractation, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order slanll be considured and decided before any further lousiness is proceeded with: Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman slall lave decided tho question of order before any member shall have decided tho question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the council to bo taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be re-opened: And
provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held provided lurther, tbat nothing herein contained shal be held
to affect the right of such Mayor or Chaiman to decide finally, to affect the right of such Mayor or Chaiman to decide finally,
as hereinlecfore provided, upon any such point of order, after as heruinlacfore provided, upon any
the same shall have been discussed.
7. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall statc the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, withont discussing or commenting upon the same.
8. Whenever it shall have been decideil, as aforesaid, that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected. And whenever anything said or done in Couucil by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be ont of order, such Adderman shall be called upon ly the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retractation, or apology, as the case may require.
9. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who, after having becn twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument, or of olservations which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retractation, or apology, as aforesaid, when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of aforesaid, when required so to do, or who shati be guity of
any other act of disorder, as defined in section of the byany other act of disorder, as defined in section of the by-
laws of this Municipality, and shall refuse to make such exlaws of this Municipality, and shall refuse to make such ex-
planation, retractation. or apology, as the majority of the Alderplanation, retractation. or apology, as the majority of the Alder-
men then present shall consider siatisfactory, shall be liable, on men then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable, on
conviction, for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds; and on a second conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than oue pound, nor more than ten pounds; atud on a third conviction, and for every further couviction, for the like
offeuce, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds, nor more than twenty pounds, to be recoverable before two Justices of the Peace.
10. Any Alderman who is dissatisficd with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of the Sayor or Chairman on any such questiont of order or of practice, may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, nuvite the Comncil to lay down a different rule or principle for the
determination of any similar question of order or of practice determination of any similar question of order or of practice
which may thereafter arise. And such rule or principle thus which may thereafter arise. And such rule or principle thus
laid down shall be binding upon all partics, unless and nutil it be laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be
rescinded. but shall have no retroactive operation: Provided. rescinded, but shall have no retroactive operation: Provided. however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind
any Mayor or Chairmau to put any motion to the Council any Mayor or Charman to put any motion to the Council which, in his opinion, is contrary to law.
The above clauses shall be applicable to all Committecs.
G. A. 'I'UCKLR.

# MUNICIPALITIES. 

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-BY-LAW.)


Colonial Secretary's Oflice,
Sydney, 25th May, 1872.
BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-BY.LAW.
The following additional By-law made by the Council of the Borough of Neweastle, for the Regulation of the Newenstle Borough Market, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordanco with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

## BY-LAW-MUNICIPALITY OF NEWCASTLLE.

Be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Newenstle, in pursunnec of the power and authority in them vested, that the following bo a By-law for the Regutation of the Borough Market, in addition to those already passed, and stand By-law No. 33 of the By'laws for the Regulation of the Borough Market:-

## Hawking prohibited anless licensed.

No person shall scll or offer for sale in nuy of the streets, lancs, or public passages of the Borough of Newcastle, any meat, poultry, game, egas, or orchard, garden, or dairy produce: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling or offering for sale any of the said arlieles by the written authority of the Clerk, indorsod by the Mayor,-from a handbasket, on payment of one shilling per week; from a wheclbarrow, or rehicle drawn by any animal other than a horse, on payment of two shillings per week; from a cart or other vehicle drawn by one or more horses, on payment of four shillings per weck, respectively, to the Clerk of the Market.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipality of Neweastle, this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand cight hundred and seventy-two.

Municipal Council, 8th April, 1872.
ATKINSON A. P. TIGHE, Mayor.
$360$

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Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25th Muy, 1872.

## MONICIPAL DISTRICT OF NOẆRA.

## Br-LAws.

The following By-lare, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Nowra, for regulating tho proceedings of the said Council and the duties of their officers and aervants, and for preserving order at meetings thercof, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with the adrice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities $\Delta$ ct of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

Bx-Laws for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Nowra Municipal District, and the duties of the oflicers and servants of such Council, and for prescrving order at meetings of the said Council.

1. The Council shall meet at the Council Chamber for the dispatch of business, and shall fix the day and the hour for holding the regular mectings by resolution; and in case such dny shall happen to be a public holiday, the meeting shall be held on such other day as tho Muyor may appoint.
2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be nbsent at the expiration of thirty minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to clect, from among thomselves, a Chairman for such mecting. Whenerer there shall be un adjourament of any such mecting for want of a quorum, the namours of the members present shall for want of a quorum, the names of the members present
be taken down and slall be recorded in the Minute Book.

Order of Business.
3. The following shall be the order of business at all incetings of the Council other than special meetings :-

1. The minutes of the list preecding meeting to be read, corrected if crroneous, and rerificd by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they aro correct.
2. Petitions (if nny) to be prosented and dealt with.
3. Correspondence to be read, and if necossary ordered upon.
4. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.
5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within tho official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances, requiring attention by the Council or uny of its Committees or offcers, to be made.
6. Motions of which notice has been given, to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
7. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper : provided that it shall be competent to the Council, at any time, by resolution, withont notice, to
entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any par ticular matter of basiness out of its regular order on the busivoss paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall hare precedence at a futuro meeting.
8. At special mectings of the Council, the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or the Alderman at whoee instance such speciul meeting shall hare been called, may have directed.
9. The business paper for every meeting of the Council other than a special meeting shall be made up by the Council Clerk, not less than two nor more thun threo days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shail enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion, and of overy requisition or orler as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting, which he shall have received, or shall have been required or' directed so to enter in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry ahall bo made (subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Part of theso By-laws) in the samio order as euch notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.
10. The business papcr for each special meeting shall contain only such matters "ts shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Alderman calling such meeting
11. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shalt bo prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall cmbody the substance of such business papor.
12. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid befors the Moyor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted sholl be a record of the Council.
13. All notices of motion and all requisitions from Aldermen and directions from tho Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its
then next or any future meeting, shall be numbercd by the Council Clerk ns they aro received; and etch such notice requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of and the record in the Minute Book of the manner in which
such matter has beon so disposed of shall have been duly verified, as required by section 3 of this part of these By-laws: Provided however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk, shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the busincss paper.
14. Aftor the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions us to which entries havo been made thereon shail be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended, without leave haring been first obtained from the Conncil for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendiment.

## Mhotions and Amendments.

11. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so mored or postponed shall be struck from sach business paper and be considered to hare lapsed.
12. No motion of which notico shall have been entered on the business paper shall, except as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall hare been giren, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such firstnamed Alderman.
13. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.
14. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.
15. No motion or amouament shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.
16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.
17. If an amendment be carried, the question as amonded therebs shall become itself the question before the Council, whercupon any further amendment upon such question may be mored.
18. If auy amendment-either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid-shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on ; provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thercof shall be before the Council at any one time.
19. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council; and if, upon the question being put on any such motion, tho same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the nest in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.
20. Every requisition by an Alderman that any particular matter of business be brought before the Council, shall be regurded and treated as a notice of motion by sueh Aldcrman that such business be taken into consideration by the Council; and he shall be called upon in due order to more that ench business be so considered, or to make any other motion which he may think fit in reference thereto which shall be consistent with the notice of such business and with good order. Aud if such Alderman be absent, or if being present and so called upon he shall make no such motion, then itslall be open to any other Alderman to wake such motion; and when any such motion shall have been made, it shall be dealt with in precisely the same manncr as if notice thereol had been given, subject, however, to any objection which may exist as to its not being in accordance with the notice actually given of such business or with good order; and if no motion shall be made in roference to such business, the entry relating thereto shall be struck from the business paper.

## Orders of the Day

21. The orders of tho day shall consist of any matters, other than motions of notice, which the Council shall, at a previous mecting thereof, have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entercd on the busincss paper for consideration.
22. Section 20 of this Part of these By-laws shall be considered applicable to orders of the day; and the Alderman who has the usunl charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to, the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that, as to any order of the day entered as aforesaid by direction of the Mayor, such Mayor may arrange with any Alderman to move, and may in such case call upon the Alderman with whom he has so arranged.

## Petitions.

23. It shall be incumbent on overy Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thercof, and to ascertain that it docs not contain language disrespectful to the

Council. The nature and prayor of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presonting the same.
24. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the partics signing the same.
25. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for sorne future mecting: Provided however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in refercuce to any petition, and such petition shall hare been presonted before such Alderman slall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwiee unobjectionuble, be considerod in order.

## Correspondence.

26. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to tho Council before directing the same to be read as by section 23 of this Part of these 13 r -laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitione. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read; and no letter addrossed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor bo absent, and shall not bave examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or hare given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties impoeed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.
27. Section 25 of this Part of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to lettere addressed to the Council as to petitions.
28. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which lare been written and sent by the Mayor, or by any oflicer of the Council, and copies of which may be read to such Council: Provided howerer, that any notice of motion consistent with good order may be entertained with reference to any such letters whether read or not, or with refercuce to any letters addressed to the Council which the Mayor or presiding Alderman may not have ordered to be read as aforesaid.

Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor.
29. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, with a margin of at least one-ixith of the width of such paper, and shall bo signed by the Ohairman of such Conmittee, or, in his absence, by some other nember of the same.
30. Tho Major shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be writien upou paper of the same kind and with the same margin as a report from a Coinmittec, and shall be signed by such Mayor.
31. No motion shall (unless is hereinafter provided) be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future mecting: Provided however, that if any Alderman shall have giver due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considcred in duc course. And whenever ans such report or minute embodies any recommendatiou whicl cannot legally be carried out without due notice, and it is nevertheless desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during tho mecting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chair man or member of such Committce signing such report, or of such Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforesaid as will enable such Council Clerk to make tho necessary entry on the business paper and to give such due notice.

## Questions and statements.

32. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or mado which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of scetion 3 of this Part of these By -laws.
33. Sufficient notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents.
34. It shail not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.
35. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.
36. Every such statement must be made without argument.
37. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusnl to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided
however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or alall prevent the discussion, after due notice as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such qucstion, or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforcsaid.

## Order of debate.

38. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall talke any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any othor purpose address observations to the Council, or for any other purpose address obscrvations to the cound,
shall, while so doing, tand up in his customary place (unless he shall be provented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himgelf to the Mayor or other Chairmay then presiding: Provided that, in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to tho Alderman or offiecr to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thercto shali be subject to every legal objection on the ground of dis. order or irrelevancy; and ali members of the Council shall, order or irrelevancy; and accasions, when in such Council, ndidress and speak of cuch other ly their official desiguations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the chso may be.
39. No Aldorman ahall be jnterrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling lim to order as hereinafter provided.
40. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general roply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amondments moved thercon, as well as a right to speak upon ercry such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon auch motion, and on every amendment thercon. No Aldorman shall epeak oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.
41. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment 4h. An Aderman who has moved any motion or amendment who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment, without any further observation than that ho seconded the same, shall be at liberty to spenk on such motion or amendment.
42. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on nor impute improper molives to any other Alderman.
43. A debate may be adjourned to sny other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pro-sudience on the resumption of the sume.
44. If two or more Aldermen rise to spenk at the same time, the Mayor or Clairman ehall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.
45. Any Aldorman may request the questiou or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Prorided howover, that no such request or requisition shall be Provided howover, that no such request or requisition shall be materially to interrupt the discussion; alfo, that if such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to havo been mado bonca fide, it shall not be complied with.
46. The Mayor or Chairman may move or second any motion or amendment, or put any question, as provided for by section 3 of this Part of theso By-laws; and such. Mayor or Chairman ehall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

## Questions of order.

47. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned as in the manner hereinafter provided.
48. Every Member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any aection of this Part of these By-laws-or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or rmendment embodying any mattor us to which the Council bas no legal jurisdiction,or who shall in any other way raise or attompt to raise any question-or shall address or attempt to nddress the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to ontertain or to discuss-or who shall use any other language which according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly-or who shall say or do anything calculated to hold disordorly-or who shall say or do anything calce.
bring the Counci mo May or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order, whenerer, in tho opinion of such Mryor or Ohnirman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.
49. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation, moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named momber may consider out of order.
51 . A member called to ordcr shall withdraw while tho question of order is being discussed and decided upon, unless specially permitted to offer an explunation, retractation, or specially permitted toing but on obtaining such special permission, such member may explain, rotract, or apologize for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if euch explanation, retractation, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member on being called to order shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologize as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may of his own authority grant or refuse such permission as he may think fit, unlcss any member slall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to tako the sense of the Council at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted.
And when any such explanation, retractation, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or if required so to do shall take the sense of the Council, as to whether such explanation, retractation, or spology is considered sufficient.
If such permission bo refused, or if such explanation, retractation, or apology be considered insufficiont, the question of order shall be considored and decided before any further business is proceeded with.
Prorided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order slall not be reopened.
And provided further, that nothing herein contained shnll be hold to affect the right of such Mayor or Chnirman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order after the same shall have been discussed.
50. The Mayor or Chairman, when callea upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or conmenting upon the same.
51. Whenever it, shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the eame shall bo rejected; and whencver anything said or done in Couucil by any Alderman shall be similurly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shull be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retractation, or apology as the case may require.
52. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so-or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument or of observations which shall have bcen decided as aforesaid to be disorder ly-or who sual refuse to make auch explanation, retractation, or apology as ather act
when required so to do-or who shall be guilty of any othe of disorder, as defincd in section 48 of this Part of these By-laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retractation, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory-shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds; and on a second conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ono pound nor more than ten pounds; and on a lhird conviction, and for every further conviction, for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.
53. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion on notice, respectfall $y$ worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties unless und until it be rescinded, but shall have no retro-active operation: Provided lowever, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which in his opinion is contrary to law.

## Mode of voting.

56. The Mayor or Chairman ehall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary thatit a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may bo necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.
57. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division. In such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative ; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of handa, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such divisionnot being dissbled by law from so voting-shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not loss than ten shillinga every such offence to a penal
nor more than five pounds.

## Protests.

58. Every member of the Council (the Major included) may protest against any resolution or rote by tho Council. Notice of the intention so to protest must however be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seren dars after such notice. The Council Clerk not hater than secren dars after such notice.
shall enter every such protest in the Minuto Book; but if, in shall enter erery such protest in the Minute book: but if, in
the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expungod. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular lino with the pen throngh the entry of suely protest, with a refcrence in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

## Conmiltees of the Whole Council.

59. The following sections of this Part of these By-laws shall (except as is herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of busincss in Committee of the Whole Council, namely :-Sections 14 (except that it shall not be pecessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded), $15,16,17,18,38,39,42,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53$, 54,56 , and 57 .
60. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, bo considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section 54 of this Part of these By-laws, it shall be competent to any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting, and that such matter be reported. And if such motion be carried, such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an ontry of such report shall be made in the Minute Book. And whenever any Alderman shall have failed to rote on any occasion in Committee of the Whole Council, as required by section 57 of this Part of these By-laws, the facts shall bo reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the Minute Book: Provided that, in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special metion that the Conncil resume its sitting shall be necessary; but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proccedings in such Committee, whenerer such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.
61. Whenever a decision upon any quostion of order shall have been given by the Chairman of ac Committec of the Whole Council, under tive provision of section 47 of this Part of these By-lams, any $\Delta$ lderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and, if such motion be carricd, such decision shall be so cmbodied in such report whenerer the same shall be made.
62. Any Aldcrman may, at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the Whole Council, move that the Chairman report "progress" (or "no progress," as the case may be), and that leare be nsked to sit again on any future day; or that no leare be asked to sit ngain. And if any such motion be carricd, the Council shall resume its sittings, and a report shall be made accordingly. But no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion; and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion sball be receivable.
63. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the Whole Council shall be made to the Council, vita voce, by the Chairman of such Committec; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it sholl be found on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case, the sitting of the Council slanll bo resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceclings in Committec shall be considered to have lapsed. Provided that, in the making of any such report as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to report any such proccedings in extenso, butionly to state the result, gencral effect, or substance of such proceedings.
64. All Euch reports of proceedings in Committee of the Whoie Council shall be recorded in the Minute Book; but, except as hereinafter nentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application, as nforesaid, for lenre to sit again, be considered to have been granted by such Council, until a motion shall have been made and passed for such ndoption or for the granting of such lenve. And every such motion for the adoption of a report, or for the granting of leare, as aforesaid, and the order of debate on such motion, shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council, and the order of debate on such other motions. Provided however, that where a report shall have been made Provided however, that where a report shall hare been made
under section 60 of this Part of these By-laws of disorderly under section 60 of this Part of these By-laws of disorderly
conduct in Committec, or under 57 of this Part of these Bylaws of failure to vote on dirision, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such fants, be regarded and recordel as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with mon any pretext whaterer.

## Calls of the Council.

6.5. A call of the Council may be ordered, by any resohtion of which due notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business beforc such Council.
66. There shall, without any special order to that eflect, be a call of the Council for the consideration of every motion which may be made under section 55 of this Part of these By-laws, and of every motion for the rescission of uny resolution, order, or decision of such Council.
67. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has beeu ordered or is requirod to be made by the last preceding section shall be mored or considered. Such call shall be made as follows :-The Comecil Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if lenve of absence to any such member shall inare previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member silail stand excused, and a record shall be mado of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.
68. Any member of the Council who, haring had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his nume as aforessid,or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesaid,-or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that, by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid,-or who, haring answered to his name as aforcsaid, shall not be present when a rote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has becu made as aforesaid,-shall for cyery such offence be liable to a penalty of not less tian ton shillings nor more than five pounds. Provided that, if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions hercin, as to penalties for absence, shall hare reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

## Standing and Special Committees.

69. There shall be three Standing Committees, namely, a By-luw Committee, a Committec for Works, and a Finance Comnittec. These Committees shall be reappointed every year, at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.
70. The By-law Committee shall consist of the whole Council, and the Committee for Works and Finance of three members of the said Council.
71. Tho reappointment of the three said Committees as aforesaid shall be by resolution of the Council.
72. The By-law Comaittec shall prepare, for the consideration of the Council, drafte of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipality. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws, and of any statute of which the operation has becn or may be extended to the Municipality; and shall toke such ateps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such Bylaws or slatutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.
73. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council; and the general inspection of all strects, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report, from time to time, as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necossary, or us they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.
74. The Finance Committee shall examine and cheek all accounts, and shall watch gencrally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report, from time to time, as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like mature as they may be directed, by resolution of the Council, to inquire and report upon.
75. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may bo appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committec, and for which, in the opinion of the Comacil, a Special Committee ought to be appointed; and no Standing Committee shall interfore with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have beon cntrusted to ans such Special Committec. The appointment of every such Special Committec shall be made by resolution, after due notice ; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee.
76. Erery Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committoe within seven days after their appointment
77. Appointments to the By -law Committee, the Committee of Works, and the Finance Committec, ehall be for the whole
mumicipal year. The appointment of every Special Committee shall bo considered to endure until the duties for which such shammitteo have been appointed shall have been fully performed. Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committoe to remore any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chnirman in his stead, or to militate against the gencral prorisions as to Committces in sections 109 and 110 of the Municipalities Act of 1867; and that so much of this By-law as relates to the appointinent, powers, and duties of Committecs shall be read and interpreted in connection with such lastmentioned general provisions.
78. The Council Clerk shall call umeeting of any Committee whenerer requested so to do by the Chairman or any two nembers of such Committee.
79. The Cuairman of each Stauding Committec shall make, or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memorandar of all the transactions of such Committce, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his suceessor.

## Expenditure.

80. With tho exception of omergent matters hercinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be uudertalion uatil the probnble expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.
81. For repairs or emergent works, the Mayor and one momber of the Committec for Works shall have authority to expend to the extent of two pounds, during the intervals which may elapse between the mectings of the Council: Provided that in cvery case a detniled report, in writing, of erery such outlay shall be lnid before the Council at its next neeting, such report to be signed by the Mayor and the member of Committee by whom such outlay shall have been nuthorized; also, that such outhay shall only be permissible in reforence to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of tho Conncil, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or erasion of any order or resolution of such Comecil shall, on any pretence, be thas authorized.
82. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee, before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.
83. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandim from the Committec, from the Mayor, or from the Officor of the Council to whom the direction or guardianslip of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one and has been duly anthorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finanee Committec to see that this requirenent is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulflment, before recommending payment: Provided howerer, that such special roport as last thercin mentioned may be embodied with the report by which payment of the amount in question is recommonded : Provided also that, in casos of special expenditure under scetion 82 of this Part of these By-laws, the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be decmed a sufficient certificate.

## Common seal and records of the Council.

84. The common seal shall be in the custody of the Mayor ; or if found more convenient, it may, by resolution of Council, be placed in charge of the Council Clerk, and shall be kept in such secured form as the Mayor may direct.
85. The common seal shall not be attached to any paper or document unless the same be signed by the Mayor, or in case of his absence or illness by two aldermen duly authorized by resolution of Council.
86. The Treasurer shall keep such books of account, and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time diroct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to imspect all such books of account, records, etatements, and memorands, from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council uny act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discoveror in the kecping of the same; also, to roport to the Council, from time to time, any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.
87. The minute book, letter book, and all rate and ussessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, clectoral rolls and other records relating to electiong, business papers, reports front Comniitecs, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on municipal business addressed to the Council, or to the Mayor, or to any Oflicer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, ant memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and ull other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deomed recorls of the Conncil. All such records other then the minute book and other books, nud other than clectoral rolls and other records relating to elections, shall be numbered and
filed in duc order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to bo kept by him for that purposo. Upon tho face of every document thus registered to which thero is any reference in the minute book, there shall be a note of the page wheroin it is so referred to; and when any order bas heen made by the Council, or a report has been brought up by any Commilitec thereof in reference to any docuncent so registered as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be made upon such document. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect tho records from time to time to ascortain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Coumcil any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they inay discover in the keeping of such records.
88. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a brench of this section shall be lisble on conviction, for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than fire shillings nor more than two pounds; for a second oficnce, to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and cvery subsequent offence, to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.
89. Any pereon removing any such book or other record of the Council as aforessid, from tho Council Chamber, or the place where by direction of the Council such book or other record is usually kept, without leuve for such removal having been first obtained from such Council; or without other lawful cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a ponalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ton pounds. And nothing hercin contained shall be held to affect the further liability of uny person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid, and shall not hare returned the same, to prosccution for stcaling such book or record, or to any action at law for detention of tho same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided that leave for tomporary removal of a book or other record may bo granted to the Council Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entries, prepare returns, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he ahould perform ; also, that the Mayor, or the Chairmani of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remore any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit at law by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all such cases such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for excry document so removed, and every such recoipt shall be carefully preserved amone the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destrojed: And provided also, that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council who may be subpenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of law, shall have the right to remove auch book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summone, but shall return such book or record as speodily as may be, and shall, before removing the same, leave at the Council Chamber a receipt for such book or other record as aforesnid. And every such person so temporarily remoring any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid, shall be legally responsible for the safe leeping and return of the same.
90. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

## Officers and servants.

91. No appointment to any permanent office at tho disposal of the Council shall tuke place until public notice shall have been given as hereinafter prorided, inviting applications from qualified cundidates for the same.
92. All tenders for permauent office shall be opened in public and considered in private, and shall be finally decided by ballot, in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one condidate for such permanent office.
93. All bonds giren by officers or serrants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, shall be deposited with the Mayor, Attorncy, or Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or sersant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.
94. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by tho present or any other By-laws thercunder, he may be required to perform, siall be the Cicre of all Revision Courts held in the Manicipality under the prorisions of the said Municipalities Act. IIe shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence Which may be necessary on the part of the Council. Ho shall likewise have charge of ail the records of such Council, excep such books or docunents as may (as hereinafter provided) bo entrusted to any other oflicer, and shall be responsible for the
safe keeping of such records. He chall generally asgist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of tho Council and the duties Mayor in carryin
of Buch Mayor.
95. The Treasurcr shall hare clarge of auch books of account and other records of the Council as are mentioned in section 87 of this part of these By-laws, and shall be responsible for the safe keaping of the same. Any other officer of the Council may bave any other records thereof committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and in such case shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records.
96. Tho Mayor shall oxercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or serrant as ho may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information, is on record as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall thave expressly forbidden or diapensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be rocorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered viva voce or put into writing as the Mayor may direct.
97. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must bo in writing, and must in cvery case be signed by the person or persons complaining, and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who immediately upon tho receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complnint be made to the Council or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to and investigated by the Mayor before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council. Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or renclered in roference to every such complaint shall be in writing. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigntion, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith. And such complainti, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid in conncection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon which shall bo holden after the Mayor shall have made such atatement, and shall be duly recorded : Provided further that nothing hercin contained shall be held to affect in any way the special powers conferred on the Mayor by section 152 of the Municipalities Act of 1867 , or any other special power which now is or hereafter may be conferred by statute upon such Major.

## Miscellaneous.

98. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to nny Alderman otherwise than by resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.
99. Whencver it is decided that any work shall bo executcd or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of uuch material shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter proxided.
100. A draft of.every intended By-law shall be in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to tho inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given, as hereiuafter provided, that such draft is so lying for inspection.
101. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be pernissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any by-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendunents of the same; or the passage after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.
102. Whenerer the consideration of any motion or matter of business shali haro been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council after due notice; and such consideration sball in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.
103. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penaltios for or in respect of breaches of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute the operation of which may have been extended to the Municipality, as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall bo so commenced or laid as follows, namely:-When against a member of the Council, or an Auditor, or any officer of the Corporation, by the Council Clerk, uuless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other person named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person, by the ollicer to whom the carving out of the statutory prorision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforecd has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such offer, then by such officer or person as shall shall be no such oficer, then by such ollicer or person as shal
bo appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case nny be, on directing such such suit or information as aforesaicl. And no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or Auditor, except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceeding be taken against any offecer of the Council, except on the order of such Comacil or of the Mayor, nor against any other person, execpt upon tho order of the Council or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee; and no such suit shall be directel to bo brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where tho bringing of such suit or the laying of euch information will be adverse to any provious direction by such Council, or where on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information the same shall have been dismissed on the merits. Provided that, in any such case, the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to any attorncy.
104. In all cases where pnblic notico is or shali be required to be given, by any By-law, of any appointinent, resolution, hat, order, or reguation done, made, or pussed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council, or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the sniil Council, such notice ahall be given and published by posting the eame on or near the outer-door of the Council Chambers for the spaee of seven days, and by advertising the same in some nowspaper circulating in the Municipality, if it should be found decirable.
105. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, aud usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.
106. Any eucle section or sections of this Part of these By-laws, or any portion or portions of such sections or section as are not hercinalter excepted, may be suspended by resolution, on notice, at any meeting of the Council. Prorided that there sluall be a distinct statement in crers such resolution, and in tho notice of the motion whercon the same shall lise been adopted, for the purpose for which such suspension is required; and that for every separate matter or business ns to which such suspension is so required, there shall be a separate resolution as aforesaid. And provided also, that the following sections hercof shall never be suspended, nor Elall any one of them, nor any portion of any such section be auspended, on any pretence whatsocver, namely :-Sections $5,6,7,8,9,20,21,22,23,25,26,27,28$ $29,30,31,34,38,39,42,44,47,48,49,50,51,53,54,55,56$, $57,58,59,60,61,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75$, $81,82,83,81,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,95,98,99,100,101$, 104, 106, 107 , and 108.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipnl District of Nowra, this elerenth day of April, in the year of our Lord ono thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

HENRY MOSS,
Mayor.
Charles C. Colfahas,
Council Clerk.

# MUNICIPALITIES. 

(MUNICIPAR DISTRICT OF LEICHHARDT-BF-LAWS.)


Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2914 Msy, 1872.

## MONICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEICHIIARDT.

## Br-mafe.

The following By-faws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Leichhardt, for regulating the proceedings of the said Council nud the duties of the officers and servants thereof-for preserving order at mectings of the said Councilfor determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates-for prerenting and extinguishing fires-for suppressing nuisances and houses of iil-fame-for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit, bowling-nleys, and other places of amusement-compeling residents to keep their premises frec from offensive or unwholesome matters-opening new public roads, ways, and parks-aligning and cleansing roads and streets--regulating the supply and distribution of water, sowerage, and drainage-preserving trees and shrubs-regulnting free librarics-preverting or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare-prescrving public decencyproviding for the heaith of the Municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases-restraining noisome and offensivo trades-and generally maintaining the good rule and government of the said Municipal District,having been confirmed by His Excelloncy the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council, arc published in accordauce with the requirements of the Municipalitics Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAws for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Municipal District of Leichhardt and the duties of the officors and servants of such Council-for preserving order at meetings of the snid Council-for detormining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates; for preventing and extinguishing fires-for suppressing nusisances and houses of ill-fame-for preventing or regnlating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit-bowling-alleys, and other places of amusementcompelling residents to keep their premiscs free from offensive or unwholesome mitters-opening new public roads, ways, and parks-aligning and cleansing roads and strects-regulating the supply and distribution of water, sewerage, and drainage-preserving trees and Elrubssewerage, and drainage-preserving irces and elrubs--
regulating free libraries-prerenting or regulating the regulating free hibraries-prerenting or regulating the
bathing or washing tho person in any public water near a public thoroughfare-preserving pablic decency-providing for the health of the Municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious disenges-restraining noisome and offensive trades-and gencrally maintaining the good rule and govermment of the said Municipal District.

## PARTI.

Procrrdings of the Council and Committees-preserration of order at Council meetings-dutice of officers and servants; \&c.

## Meetings of the Council.

## Ordinary Meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the hour of cight o'clock, p.m., on every alternate Monday, unless such day elaall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in nlsence of Mayor. Adjournment for want of quorum.
2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fiftecu minutes after the time appointed for holding such mecting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to clect, from among themselres, a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever thero shall be an adjournment of any such mecting for want of a quorum, the names of the members prosent shall be taken down, and ehall be recorded in the Minute Book.

## Order of Business.

## Business of Ordinary Meetinge.

3. The following shall be the order of buriness at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings :-
4. The minutes of the last preceding mecting to be read, corrected if erroncous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be per mitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
5. Petitions (if any) to be prosented and dealt with.
6. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered uроп.
7. Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor (if any), to be presented and ordered upon.
8. Questions as to my matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council, to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circurnstances requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers, to be made.
9. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on tho business paper. 7. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.
Provided that it shall be competent to the Council, at any time, by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of busincss, ont of its regular ordor on the business paper, without any formal susponsion of this section; also, and in like mauner, to direct that any particulur motion or matiter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

## Business at spectal mectings.

4. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified-which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting-shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Aldermen at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

## Business puper for ordinary meeting-how prepared.

5. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special mecting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk, not less than two nor more than three days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on euch basiness paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion, and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to cnter, in due course of haw, and as hereinafter provided. Every such cutry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Part of these Bylaws, in the same order as such notico, requisition, or direction shall have been reecived.

Business paper for sprecial meeting.
6. The business paper for each apocial meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

## Summons to members.

7. The summons to members of the Council for overy meeting thereof shail be propared from the business paper for such meeting, and shull embody the substance of auch business paper.

## How business paper is to be disposed of.

8. The business paper for each mecting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who sball make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which cach matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, \&c., to be numbered as receired, and preserved until matter disposed of; nuless withdrawn before business paper made up.
9. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen, and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates slall havo been disposed of, and the record in the Minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by section 3 of this Part of these By-laws: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or dircction to the Council Clerk, shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.
After business paper made up, all notices, \&c., to be the property of the
10. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions, as to which cntries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdramal, alteration, or amendment.

## Motions and amendments.

Motions-how to be moved.
11. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which thes stand on the business paper; and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

## Absence of proposed mover.

12. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall, except as hereinafter provided, be procceded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been giren: unless by some other Alderman producing a written anthority for that purpose from such firstnamed Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.
13. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

## Amendments may be moved.

14. When a motion in Council shall have been made and scconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall bo discussed unless and until it be seconded.

## Motions and amendments to be in writing

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall bave been reduced into writing.

## Ouly one amendment at a time

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until tho previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

## Ameuded question-further amendment may be moved thereon

17. If an amendment be carricd, the question as amended thereby shall become itsclf the question before the Council, wherenpon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

## How exbsequent amendments may be moved.

18. If any amendment, cither upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid, shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the qucstion to which such first-mentioned amendment was mored, and so on ; procided that not more than one question and ono proposed amendment thereof slall be before the Council at any one lime.

## Motione for adjourament.

19. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjourmment of the Council; and if, upon the question being put on any stich motion, the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall bo discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

Requisitions from Aldermen how to be dealt with.
20. Every requisition by an Alderman, that any particular matter of business be brought before the Council, shall be regarded and treated as a notice of motion by such Alderman that such business be taken into consideration by the Council. And he shall be called upon in due order to move that such busincss be so considered, or to make any other motion which he may think fit in reference thereto, which shall be consistent with the notico of such business and with good order. And if such Alderman be absent, or, if being present and so called upon, he shall make no such motion, then it shall be open to any other Alderman to make such motion. And when any such motion shall hare been made, it shall be dealt with in precisely the same manner as if notice thereof had been given, subject, however, to any objection which may exist as to its not being in accordance with the notice actually given of such business or with good order. And if no motion shall be made in referonce to such business, the entry relating thercto shall be struck from the business paper.

## Orders of the day.

## Of what orders of the day shall consist.

21. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters, other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

How they are to be dealt with.
22. Section 20 of this Part of these By-laws shall be considered applicable to orders of the day. And the Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to, the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person cailed upon to move: Provided that as to any order of the day entered as aforesaid, by direction of the Mayor, such Mayor may arrange with any Aldcrman to move, and may in such case call upon the Alderman with whom he has so arranged.

## Petitions.

Petitions to be respectfully worded.
23. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thercof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

## 1'etitions-how received.

24. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

## How politions are to bo dealt with

25. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on tho presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committces hercinafter montioned; or that it bo reccived, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

## Correspondence.

Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.
26. The Mayor shall have the samo duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council, before directing the same to be read, as by section 23 of this Part of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mnyor shnll direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mnyor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Conncil, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the dutios imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

## Soc. 25 to apply to letters.

27. Section 25 of this Part of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Council as to petitions.
Lettere sent not to be discussed, but overy letter many be subject of motion.
28. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written and sent by tho Mayor, or by any officer of the Council, and copies of which may be read to such Council: Prorided, howerer, that auy notice of motion, consistent with good order, may be ontertained with reference to any such letters, whether read or not, or with reference to any letters nddressed to the Council, which the Mayor or presiding Alderman may not havo ordered to be read as aforesaid.

## Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mfayor.

## Form of report.

29. All reports from Committecs shall be written on foolscap paper, with $\Omega$ margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper ; and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by nome other member of tho same.

## Mayor's minute.

30. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the nttention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance, by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of the same kind and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, \&e., are to be dealt with. Duties of Chnirman, \&c., in certnin cascs.
31. No motion shall (unless as hereinafter provided) be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for somo futuro mecting: Provided, however, that if suy Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be mored or considered in due course. And whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which connot legnally bo carried out without any due notice, and it is, neverthcless, desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chairman, or member of such Committec signing such report, or of sucli Mayor, as the casc may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforessid, as will enable such Council Clerk to make the necessary ontry on the business paper, and to give such due notice.

## Questions and statements.

## Limitntious ns to questions and statements.

32. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict necordance with the requirements of section 3 of this Part of these By -laws.

## Notica to be given.

33. Sufficient notice of erery question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other porsons or to documents.

Ancwer not compulsory.
34. It shall not bo compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Question to be put without argument, \&c.
35. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

## Similar provision as to statements.

36. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, \&c. Rights of objection, and of subsequont motion, reserved.
37. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put, or such roply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, howerer, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall present the discussion, after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question, or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforcsaid.

## Order of debate.

Mode of addressing the Councii, \&e.
38. Every Alderman who shall mako or second any motion, or shall propose or second nny amendinent, or shall tako any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall mnke any statement, or shall in any other way, or for any other purpose, address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his castomary place (nnless he shall bo prevented from so doing by reason of somo bodily infirmity) and shall address himself to the Mayor, or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mryor or Chairman, be put directly to the Aldcrman or officer to bo questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in overy such casc the question so put and the answer thereto shali be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions, Then in such Council address and spenk of each other by their oflicial designations, as Mayor, Cbairman, or Alderman, as the cuse may be.

Spanker not to be interrupted, if in order.
39. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Limitations as to number of speeches, \&c
40. Etery mover of an original motion shall have a right of genoral reply to all obscrvations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to spak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upou such motion, and on every amendment thercon. No Alderman shall speak oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he elall be permitted to explain, without adding ony further obscrvations than may be necessary for the purpose of such explanation. And no Alderman shall be allowed to apeak at any one time longer than fifteen minutes.

## Mover and seconder.

41. An Alderman who has moved any notion or amendment shnll bo considered to have spoken thercon; but an Alderman who shall hare seconded any such motion or amendment without any further obserration than that ho seconded the same shall be at liberty to speak ou such motion or amendment.

## Speaker not to digress, \&c.

42. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

## Adjournment of debate.

43. A debate may be adiourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall bo entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same

## Mnyor to decide as to pro-audience.

44. If tiwo or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, \&e., under certain restrictions.
45. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated, for his information, or may require tho production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible : Provided however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made ns to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking; or materially
to interrupt the discussion. Also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to hare been made bond fide it shall not be complied with.
Mayor or Clairman not to move or second motion, \&e., but mny addrefs Council thereon.
46. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any motion or amendment, nor put any question, as provided for by section 3 of this Part of these By-lams, except as is further provided for by section 38 of tho same. But such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so spenking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

## Questions of order.

## Mrayor or Chairmnn to decide points of order.

47. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may bo questioned, as in the manner hercinafter provided.

## Acts of disorder.

48. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this Part of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to more auy motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to ruise nuy question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Coumcil has no legal right to entertain or discuss, or who shall use any other language which according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Courcil into contempt, shall be out of order.

Mayor, \&c., may call Member to order.
49. The Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order, whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.

## Any Member may raise question of order.

50. Erery member of the Council shall bave the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order. .

## Mode of proceeding thereon.

51. A member called to order shall withdraw while the ques. tion of order is being discussed and decided upon, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology ; but on obtaining such special permission such momber may explain, retract, or apologize for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retractation, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member, on being called to order, shail ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologize as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may of his own authority grant or refuse such permission, as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this quastion. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council, nt once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shail be granted. And when any such explanation, retractation, or apology shall have been made-or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter slatll in like manner decide, or, if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council, as to whether such explanation, retractation, or apology in considered sufficient. If such pormission be jefused, or if such explanation, retractation, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order sball be considered and decided before any further busivicss is proceeded with : Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided tho question of order before 'any momber shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be rc-opened. And provided further, that nothing herein contnined sball be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finalls, as hereinbefore proridod, upon any such point of order, after the same shall have been discussed.

## Decision of points of order

52. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practico, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

## Motions out of order to be rejected. Mem

53. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected; and whenever any
thing said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be simuilarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retractation, or apology us the case muy require.

## ramalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

54. Any member of the Council who shall have beon called to order, and who, after haring been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument, or of observations, which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to mako such explanation, retractation, or apology as aforesaid, when required so to do, or who shall bo guilty of any other act of disorder, as defined in section 4 S of this Part of these Bylaws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retractation, or apology as a majority of the Addermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable, on conviction, for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than ton shillings nor more than five pounds; and on a second conviction for the like ofionce ho shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; aud on the third conviction and for every further couriction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Power of Councll as to laying down general rules, \&o.
55. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairmau on any such question of order or of practive may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order or of practico which may thereafter arise. Any ruie or principle thus laid down shall be binding on all parties, unless und until it be rescinded, but shall have no retroactive ojperation: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which, in bis opinion, is contrary to law.

## Mode of roting.

## How questlones are to be put.

56. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Comail thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may bo necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Dlvisions.- $\mathbf{l}$ 'enalty for refusing to vote.
57. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division ; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall rote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Aldermen who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not voto on such division, not * being disabled by law from so voting, shall bo linble for every such offonce to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor moro than five pounds.

## Protests.

Mode of protesting. - 1 rotest to be rocorder, but may, under certain circumstances be expunged.
58. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest agsinst any resolution or rote by the Council ; notice of the intention so to protest mast, howerer, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the Minute-books ; but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth, or diarespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall bo mado by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with a reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

## Committees of the whole Council.

Inles applicable to business in Committee.
59. The following sections of this Part of these By-linws shall (except as is herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in Committee of the whole Council, nauclysections 14 (excopt that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committec shall be seconded), 15, 16, 17, 18, $38,39,42,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,56$, and 57 .

Disorderly conduct in Committec.-Refusal to vote.
60. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the measing of section 541 of this Part of theso By-laws, it shail be competent to any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting, and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carrica such matter shall be reported necordingly, and an ontry ol such report shall be made in the Minute-book; and whenever any Alderman
hall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the whole Council, as required by section 57 of this Part of these By-haws, the facts shenll be reported to the Coumcil, and such report on such facts shail be duly recorded in the Minute-book : Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to roto as uforceaid, no special motion that the Council resume its silting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Commiltee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such frilure to vote as aforesaid, and of the quostion as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committec on points of order may be reported.
61. Whonerer a decision upon any question of order shall have bten given by the Chairmun of it Committee of the whole Comeil, under the provision of scetion 47 of this Part of these By-haws, any Alderman may more that such decision be cabbodied in the report to the Council of the proceedinus in such Committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision ehall be so embodied in such report, whonerer the same shall be mado.

## How progress may be reported, sc

62. Any Alderman may at any timo during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Council more that the Chairman repori progress (or no progress, as the case may be), and that learo bo asked to sit agnin nt a later period of tlae same day, or on any further day; or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any such motion be carrich, tho Council shall resume its siltings, and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shail be perinitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another euch motion shall be receirable.
reports of proceeciings in Committio-Want of quorum in Committee.
63. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council viea voce by the Chairman of such Committeo; and a report of such proceeding shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found, on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committec, that there is not $n$ quorm present. In the latter case, the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion the sitting of the Councis shall be resumed without any motion
for that purpose, and the procedings in Committec shall be for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be
considered to have lapsed: Provided that in the making of any such report is aforesaid, it shail not be necessary to report my such procecdings in extenso, but only to state the result, general eflect, or substance of such proceedings.

## How reports are to be denlt with.

64. All such reports of proccedings in Committee of the whole Council shalt be recorded in the Minute-book; but, excopt as loceinafter mentioned, no euch report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leare to sit again be considered to hase beou granted by such Council, until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption, or for the granting of such leare. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid, and the order of debate on such motion, shall be subject to all the same rulos as other motions in Conncil, and the order of debate of such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall hare been made under section 60 of this Part of these Br-laws, of disorderly couduct in Committee, or under section 57 of this Part of these Br -laws, of failure to vote on dirision, or of anr decision in Conumittee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it rolates to such licels, bo regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manilifest error, be interfered with upon any jrotext whatever.

## Calls of the Councie.

How call may be ordorel.
G5. A c:lll of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

## Such esil compulsory in certain cases.

(if. There shall, without any specinl order to that effect, be a aill of the Council for the consideration of overy motion which may be made under section 55 of this Part of these By-laws, and of every motion for the rescission of any resolution, order, or docision of such Council.

## Mode of proceeding

67. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered, or is required to bo mado by the last preceding section, shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be mate as follows :-The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical urdor; each member present alaall answer to his name as so called; and if any permbers ure absent, a record elatll bo made of sueh absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall hare previously been grantecl, or if such an excuse in
writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk ats a majority of the Council then present shall consider fatisfictory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.
Pesalty for absence without legal excuse. Further call when question adjourned.
68. Any member of the Council who, having had notico of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his nawe as aforesaid, or who, being absent, shall not be legally excused as uforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause, he has been unablo to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not bo present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which suchl call has been mnde as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less tian ten shillings nor more than five pounds. Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration ; and the provisions hercin as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after erery such adjournment.

## Stouding and Special Comnnitiees.

## Standing Committecs.

69. There slall be four Standing Committeces, namely, a $\mathrm{By}_{\mathrm{y}}$ law Committec, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committec, and a Committee for General Purposes. These Committees glall be re-appointed every year at the first mecting of the Council which shall be holden after the clection of the Mayor.

## Constitution of Standing Committecs.

70. Each of the four Committoes named in the last preceding section shall consist of the whole Council.

## By - 13 a Committre.

71. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipal District. They shall nlso watch over the administration of the By-laws, and of any Statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Municipality; and shall take such steps as niay bo necessary for the prevention or puaishment of offences against such By-lams or Statntes, and for the preserration of public health, order, and decency.

## Conmittee for Works.

72. The Committee for Works shall have the gencral direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council; and the general inspection of ail streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care und management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think neeessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

## Finance Committoe.

73. The Finance Committen shall examinc and check all accounts, and shatl watch gencrally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenucs. They shall inquire und report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to alfect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Municipality; and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Committee for Ceneral Purposes.
74. The Committee for Gencral purposes shall take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council not coming withiti the prorince of one or other of the before-mentioned standing Cormmittees, and ahall from time to time inquire into and report upon any such sulject, matter, or question as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Chairman of Committee.
75. Ercry Committee of which the Mayor sinall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, within seron days after their appointment.

## Committee Mecting, how called.

76. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman, or any two members of such Committec.
liecords of transactions in Committec.
77. The Chairman of each Standing Committec shall make, or case to be made, in a book to bo kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

## Expenditure.

Except in emergeat matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.
78. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipal District shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.
Emergent matters and necessary carrent expenses.-Expenses authorized to
be reported.-Outlay to be lu accordance with orders of the Council.
79. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred :-

1. By order of the Committeo for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor and any two Aldcrmen, or without the Mayor, of auy four Aldermen, for any omergent purpose, to the extent of five pounds.
3. By order of the Mayor, for necessary current expenses, to the extent of two pounds.
Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall bo laid before the Council at its next meeting; euch report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committeo of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Alder men without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been nuthorized. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in roferenco to matters coming strictly within the jurisclietion or functions of the Council ; and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorized.
all claims to be examined and reported upon by Finauce Committee.
4. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shail be examined and reported on by the Finance Conmittee before any order slull be mado for payments of such accounts or demands.

Certificate rrauired with each cinim.-Sinaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order.-Certifinates to ice attiachel to report.
81. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificato or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure proporly belonga, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorizod or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finnnce Committec to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfiment, before recommending payment: Provided however, that such special report as last herein mentioned may be embodied with the report by which payment of the amount in question is recomreport by which payment of the nmount in question is recom-
mended : Provided also that, in cases of special expenditure monded: Provided also that, in cases of special expenditure
under section 79 of this Part of these By-laws, the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, bo deomed a sufficient certificate : And provided further, that in regard to saiaries and wages of labour for officerin, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment, by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to any such officer, serrant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient authorization for such payment; and such certificates, memoranda, and authorizations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee on the paymonts or outlays to which such certificates, memoranda, or authorizations have reference.

Common seal and records of the Council.
Common seal and press how secured -Care of fame.
82. The common seal and the press to which the same is attiached shall be secured by a cover or box, which, execpt whon euch seal and press are in uso, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the look of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor and the other by the Council Clerk. Such common seal and press shall be in the custody and the care of the Council Clerk.

When and how common seal to be used.
83. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express ordor of the Council. In cvery case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also bo signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of nccount are to bo kept and inspected.
84. The Treasurer shall kecp such books of account, and such records, stntemente, and memoranda of receipts and expendituro, in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to direct. It shall be the daty of the Finance Committee to
inspect all such books of atecount, records, statements, and memoranda, from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect, or appearunce of inefficiency which they may lave dis-
covered in the keoping of the same; also, to report to the Council, from time to time, any changes which such Committeo may think adrisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Records of the Council defined.-Provisions for proper keeping of fame.
85. The minute book, letter book, and all rate and assessment books, books of acconnt, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, clectoral rolls, and other records relating to clectiona, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, potitions, letters on municipal business addressed to the Council or to the Mayor, or to auy officer or scrvant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers counected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Comncil. All such records other than the minute book and other books, and other than clectoral rolls and other records relating to elections, shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Upon the faco of every document thus registered, to which there is any reference in the Minute-book, there shall be a note of the page whercin it is so referred to. And when any order has been made by the Council, or a report has been brought up by any Committee thereof in reference to any document so registored as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be made upon such docu ment. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect tibe records from time to time, to ascertain that tho same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report: at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Impression of seal not to be taken, \&c., without leave of CouncilPenaltics.
86. No member or officer of the Council shall bo at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to nny person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of $a$ breach of this section shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to n penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds; for a second offence, to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every aubsequent offonce, to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-fire pounds.

Records not to be removed, \&c.-Penalties.-Exceptional circumstances.-
Receipt to be given in every case before document received.-Proviso as
to use of records as matter of evidence.
87. Any person removing any sucl book or other record of the Council as aforesaid, from the Council Cnamber, or the place where by direction of the Council such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cuuse for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing lerein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who ehall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid and shall not have roturned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action-at-law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided that the circumstances of the case may warrant : Provided that
leave temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entries, propare returns, or perform eny other duty whioh it may be necessary that he should perform ; also, that the Mayor, or the Chairman of any Committec, or any Aldorman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit at law, by, against, or nt purposes of any prosecution or suit at law, by, against, or nt the insinnce of the Council; but in all such cases, such Clerk,
Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hund for every docament so removed, and every sueh.receipt shall be carcfully preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed: And provided also, that the Mayor, Council Clork, or other officer of the Council, who may be subponated to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of Law, shall have the right to remove such book or other recond for the purposc of obeying such summons, but, shall return such book or record as speedily as may be, and shall before removing the same leave at the Council Chamber a receipt for such book or other record as aforesaid; and every such person so temporarily removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid, shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

Penally for defacing or destroying record.
88. Any person destroying, deficing, or altering any record of the Council, shall, for every such offence, be liable to o penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

## Officers and servants.

## atice to candidates in certain cases

89. No appointment to any permanent oflice at the digposal of the Council, to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds per amum, or a salary or allowntec exceeding that amount, is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given, as hercinafter provided, inviting applications from qualifed candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

## Mode of appointment.

90. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whencver there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

## Exceptional cases

91. Nothing licrein contuined shall be hold to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourors on the pablic works of the Municipality.

## Bonds for good conducto

92. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their dutics shall be deposited with the Attorney or the Bankers of the Corporation, ns tho Council may order ; and no officer or serrant of the Council shall be rceeired as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.
93. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867 , or by the present or any othor By-luws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality under the provisions of the suid Municipalities Act. He shali also, under the dircetion of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be nceessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewiso have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may (as horeinafter provided) bo entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the sufe leceping of such records. Ho shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

Duties of Treasurer, \&e.
94. The Treasurer shall have charge of such books of account and other records of the Council as are mentioned in section 87 of these By-laws, nud shall be responsible for the safe kecping of the same. Any other officer of the Council may havo any other records thercof committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and in such case shall bo responsible for the safe kecping of such records.

## Duties of other offleers and neryants.

- 95. The duties of all offcers and servants of the Corporation slaall bo defined by such regulations as may from time to time and in accordance with law, bo made as follows, viz. :-As to the duties of the Council Clerk and his assistants (if any)-by the Mayor. As to the Treasurer, and all collectors of rates, Bailiffs, Bailiff' assistants, and other officers and scrvants employed in and about the collection of revenue, whose superintendence is not hereinaftor spocially entrusted to any other Committeo-by the Finance Committec. As to all surveyors, architects, clerks of works, overseers, inspectors of water supply, soweraga, or drainage, or other officers and servants employed in and about the public works of the Municipality, and in the supply of water therofor, or the sewerage or drainage thercof, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committec-by the Committec of Works. As to the Attorney for the Corporation, Inspector of Nuisances, and other officers and sorvants employed in and about the carrying out and enforcement of the general provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and of any other statute of which the operation has been extended to the Municipal District, and of the By-lams for the general good government of such Municipal District, whoso superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee-by the By-law Committec. And as to librarians, managers of public institutions or reserves under the charge of the Council, and all other officers and servants cmployed in or about any matter over which the Council bas control, and whose superintendence is not hercin specially entrusted to nny other Committce, or to the Mayor-by the Committee for General Purposes: Provided that all such regulations shall be in writing, and shall be in all cases laid before tho Comecil at the first mecting thercof which shall be holden after the making of uny such regulations, and shall be in strict accordance with any such orders or directions as may have been at any time given by such Council touching the matters to which any such regulations may have reference.

Special powers of Mayor.
90. The Mayor shall exercise a gencral supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of
any such explanation or information by any sucl officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have bcen already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is on record as hereinbefore prorided ; or unless the Council shall have cxpressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, oxcept as bereinaftor provided, be either rendered viva voce, or put into writing as the Mayor may direct.

How complaints against offecers, \&c., aro to bo dealt with.
97. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every caso be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Council, or to any member or offcer thereof, it shall be referred to and investigated by the Mayor before it slall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint shall be in mriting. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith; and such complaint, with all rcports, explanations, and information as aforesaid, in connection therevith, and the Muyor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have mado such statement, and shall be duly recorded: Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be hold to affect in any way the special power conferred on the 3Inyor by section 152 of the Municipalities Act of 1867 , or any othor special power which now is or horeafter may be conferred by statute upon such Mnyor.

## Miscellaneous.

## Leave of absence.

98. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

## Mode of calling for tenders.

99. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work, or the supply of such material, shall be called for by publio notice, as hercinafter provided.

## Drafts of intended By -lawa.

100. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the oflice of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratcpayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, \&ic
101. Whencever $n$ motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have clapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned notion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendmont of any proposed By -laws which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may hare been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after due notice as hercinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repcal or amendment of any other By-law.

## Lapsed bustness.

102. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business ahall havo been interruptcd by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after due notice ; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point whore it was so interrupted as aforcsaid.

## Suits and prosceutions for penalties, \&c.

103. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penaltios for or in respect of breach of tho Miunicipalitios Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any Statute, the operation of which may have been cxtended to the Municipality, as may have been directed by the Council or by the By-law Committec, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commencod or laid as follows, namely:-When against a member of the Council, or an Anditor, or any officer of the Corporation-by the Council Clerk, unless such Counoil Clers
shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that parpose; when against any other person, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory prorision or By-law, imposing the penalty sought to be enforced, las been intrusted; and if there shall bo no such officer, then by any such officer or person ns shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council or the By-law Committec, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid; and no such suit shall be brought on infornation laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council, or Auditor, exeept by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceding be tuken agninst any officer of the Council, except on the order of such Council, or of the Mayor, nor against any other person, except upon the order of he Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By.law Committee. And $1 n 0$ such suit shall be dirceted to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesnid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit, or the laying of such information, will be adverse to nay previous direction by such Council; or where, on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information, the same shall have been dismissed on the merits : Provided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be intrusted to an attorney.

## How notices are to be published.

104. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, mado, or passod, or proposed to be made, done, or passed, by the Council, or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be giren and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by adrertising the same trice in some newspaper circulating in the Borough.

Mode of proceeding in enses not provided for.
105. In all cascs not herein prorided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usnges of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Porver to suspend, temporarils, certain portions of this By-law.
106. Any such section or sections of this Part of these By -lars, or any portion or portions of such sections or section as are not hereinafter cxcepted, may be suspended by resolution on notice at any meeting of the Council: Prorided that there shall be a distinct statement in every such rcsolution, and in the notice of the motion whereon the same shall hare been adopted, of the purpose for which such suspersion is required, and that for crery separato matter or business as to which auch suspension is so required there shall be a separato resolution as aforessid : And provided also, that the following sections hereof shall never be suspended, nor shall any one of them, nor any portion of any of such sections, be suspended on any pretence whaterer, namely :-Sections $5, G, 7,8,9,20,21,22,23,25,26$, $27,28,29,30,31,34,38,39,42,44,47,48,49,50,51,53,54$, $55,56,57,58,59,60,61,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73$, $74,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,92,95,96,97,98$, $99,100,101,103,104$, and 105.

## PART II.

## Colurotion and enforchinett of Rates

## Times and modes of collection.

Rates under section 104 of the 31 st Vict. No. 12 to be collected half.yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867 , and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by half-yearly instalments. Each such instalnent shall, as to every such rato and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such daye as the Council ehall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special rates,
2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under section 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalitics Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shull be collected in such mauner, and shall be lield to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution, at the timo of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

> Hates to be pald at office of Council Clerk.
3. All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof, within the time prescribed by the said Act, into the office of the Council Clerk, during office hours; that is to say, from fire to seven of tho clock in the afternoon of every Monday and Friday, except during such times as the Council may be actually sitting.

## $D_{\text {cfautters. }}$

4. It shall be the duty of the Cotncil Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of tho names of all persons whose rates aro unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

## Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants agninst all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforcerl, or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Conrt of competent jurisdiction.

Thforement by distress.

## bailif.

C. A Bailiff shall, when found necessary, be nppointed by the Mayor.

Bailif's suretics.
7. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of twenty-five poundseach, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duty of Bailif.
8. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by dietress for the recovery of rates in the munner hercinafter prorided.

## Warrant of distress.

9. All leries and distresses shall be made under marrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor, or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

## Distress and salc, \&ce.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hercinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Municipal District as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; aud shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after dedncting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

## Inventors.

11. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or ler behalf resident at tho place where the distress shall be mede; and in case thero shall be no person at such plare with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then Euch inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

## Goods may be inppounded.

12. The Bailiff, ou making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind socver, in such place or places, or in such part, of the land or premisce chargenble with rutes as slanl be most fit and convenicnt for this parpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsocver, after the expirution of the fire days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premiscs where such goods or clattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to ricw and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

## Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any roods or ohattels so distraned upan may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goody or chattels shall in such case be put up for saic according to such tirection.

## Proceeds of distress.

14. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Conncil Clerk all proceeds of every such distrese, within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.
15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every lery and distress mude under this By-haw, the costs and charges in the Schedule herounto amexed marked C

## Somedule A.

## Warrant of Distress.

I,
authorize you,
and chatiels in the dwellin Mumicipality, and upon the land and premisen) of situge a
for , being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day. of for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed theroon for the recorery of the said rates according to liw.

Dated this day of ,18.
Mayor.

## Schedule B. <br> Inventory.

I hare this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Matyor of tho Municipal District of , dated , distrained the following goods and chuttels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of , situate at within the said Mrunicipal District, for , being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day of

Dated this
day of
, 18 .
Bailiff.

## Solikduie C.

Costs.

## For cvery warrant of distress

For sorving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than $£ 20$...... 2
Above that sum, in addition for every $£ 1 \ldots .$.
For making and furnishing copy of inventory... 20
For man in posscssion, each day or part of a day

50
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale ......... 10

## PART III.

## Pretgnting and extinguisiing Fibes.

## Fire or combustible materials, \&c.

1. Every parson who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay is penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowdor, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflummablo materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of $\Omega$ further offence against this By-law.

## Infiammable fences, \&c.

2. Frery person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or ahall make or place nuy stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, so as to endanger contignous buildings or properties, or any trees, slarubs, or ather produce of such properies, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction for every such offence, a penalty of not more than fire pounds nor less than two pounds, and also shall remore such fence, stack, or covering, within a reasonable timo after such conviction. And any person fuiling to remove such fence, stack, or covering within n reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

## Fireworks.

3. Erery person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or firoworls, upon or within sixty yards of any public or private strect, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, kquibs, rockets, or other combustible matter, by gas, candle, or other artificial light, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fire pounds nor less than one pound.

## Wifully selting fire to caimness.

4. Every person who wilfully sets, or causes to be set on fire, any chimney-flue, smoke-rent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a "chimncy," shall forfcit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound : Prorided always that nothing heroin contained shall exempt the person so sctting or causing to be set on fire any chimney from liability to be informed ngainst or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offence.

## Water-carters to attend at fires.

5. Every owner and driver of a licensed water-cart shall keep such cart loaded with water during all times after sunset and before sunrise; and shall, if uny building, premises, or property shall be on firc within the Municipality, attend at the place of such firc with such cart loaded with water, and shall continue to cart water by full loads to such place, and shall deliver such water in such manner as may bo required by the Mayor, or by any Alderman or officer, or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, and then present, for extinguishing such fire; and every such owner or driver who shall, without reasomable excuse, fail to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

## Compensation for attoodanco at fires.-Rewards

6. There shall be paid out of the funds of the Municipality, to the owner of overy licensed water-cart who shall havo attended with any water at the place of any firc as herein provided, and delivered the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall, by resolution, lave appointed in that behalf, and also to such owners of such carts as shall have first and second in order attended with loads of water, such further sums, by way of reward, as the Council may, by similar resolutions, have fired.

PART IV.
Strbets and Public Places.-Public Healyh and Drcency, \&.

Streets, \&c.

## New roads to be reported upon.

1. No new public road, atrect, lane, way, park, or other place. less than forty feet in width, proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall bo taken under tho charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, lane, way, or parl shall have been examined by the Committee for Works and reported upon to the Council by such Committec.

## Plans of proposed new road, sice, to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprictor or proprietors of land within the said Municipal District shall open any road, street, or way or lay out any park or other place for public uso or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the eare and managenent of such road, strect, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himsolf or themthe Council with a plan or plans, aigned by himsolf or them-
selves, showing clearly tho position and extent of such road, street, way, purk, or other place as aforesaid.

## Dedicntion of new roads, \&cc.

3. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesnid shall cxecute such further instrument dedicating such road, way park, or other placo to public use or recreation as aforessid, is may be considered necessary by the Committee for General may be considered necessary by the Coinmittee for General be preserved as a record of the Council.

Committeo for Works to 'fx strect levels, \&e.
4. The Committec for Works, or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committee, shall, subject to such orders as elall from timo to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Municipality and the carriage and foot ways thereof; and it shall be the duty of such Committee, officer, or person, to place posts at the corners or intersections of any such public roads and streets, and of the carriage-wnys and foot-ways of such roads and streets, wherever the same may be considered necessary or desirable by the Council: Prorided that there shall be mo chango of level in any such public road, strect, or way, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council, as hercinafter directed.

## Thange of street levels.

5. Whenewer it mar be deemed neccsary to alter the lerel of any such public road, strect, or way, as aforessid, the Committee for Works shull cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Clamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rateparers, and shall notify, by adrertisement in some nowspaper circulating in the Municipality, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and scconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

## No turf, gravel, \&ce, to be ren:ared from streets without permission.

6. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other materinl, in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any strect, or other pablic place within the said Manicipality, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwisc damage any such carriage or foot way, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for erery such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

## Holes to be enclosed

7. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole, adjoining or near to any strect or public place within the said Mumicipality, for the pirpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foumlations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith cnclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Municipality, or shall keep up or cause to be lept ap and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall bo absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and almull not place lights upon each side of tho said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sumrise during the continuance of such onclosurc, shall forfoit and pay for erery such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor cxceeding five pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjolning the footways to be enclosed under pennlty.
8. Erery owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land, within the sait Municipality, haring any entrance area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole, or excrvated space, adjoining the footwas of any strect or public place in such Jrunicipality, shall protect and guard the same iby good and sufficient rails, fonces, or otber enclosures, so as to pirevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land, having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persous passing and repassing; and on failure thereof, every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he sinall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforeasid who shall fuil to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid, within seven days after any such conviction as aforesaid, sluall be decmed guility of a further offence against this By-law.

Wells to be covered orer.-Penalty.
9. Every person who shall hare a well situated between his or her dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Municipal District, or at the side of, or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, shall cnusc such well to be securely and perinanently corered over; and if any person uaving such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after nolice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last knomn place of abode, or on the stid premises, shall, on conriction, forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings; aud for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be decuned guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

## Temporary stoppage of traflic for repairs, \&c.

10. The Committec for Works, or any offcer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the truffic of any strect, lane, or thoroughfure, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending arainsi this By-law, either by travelling on such strect, lane, or achansu this By-aw, either by travesting on such strect, hane, or
thoroughare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that
may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traflic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not oxcceding fivc pounds for cvery such offence, and not less than two pounds.

Drawing or trailing timber, \&e.
I1. Aur person who slall haul or dratr, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipal District, any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon whecled rebicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing, which shall be carried principally or in part upon any whecled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upou any part of such strect or public place, to the injury thereot,-or to bang over any part of any such velicle or barrow so as to occupy or obstruct the slreet beyond the breadill of the said rehicle or barrow, skall, upon conriction, forfect and pay for cvery such offence a sum of not more than forty sinillings nor less than fire shillings over and above the damages occasioncd thereby.

Driving carringes, dc., ou footwnys, and throwing fith, sc.
12. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, pormit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoynnce, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carringe way or foot way of ans street or other public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to nny such street or other public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any or either of, any such earriage or foot way,-or shall run, roll, drive, dram place, or canse, permit, or suffor to be run, rolled, driven, drasn, or placed upon any of the said foot ways of any such street or public place, uny waggon, curt, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or nuy wheel, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogsheud, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride, any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such footway, shull, uron conviction, forfoit and pay fur the first oflience a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the sccond offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ono pound, for each such ofience.

Macing carriages, goods, \&c., on footways, \&o.-Not removing when required. - Replacing the sanne
veing crected in front of shops
13. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever; or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon or over any carriago or footway in any strect or public place within the said Municipality, or shall set out, lay, or phace, or shall causc or procure, permit or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheclbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truek, or other carringe, upon any such carriageray, except for the necessary time of loading or unlondiug such cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, -or if any person shall set or plaec, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or foot why, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materinls or things for tumber, stones, bricks,
building whe, or otserer (unless the same shall be cnclosed, as hercin building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed, as hercin
directed), or my other matters or things whatsoerer, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, orer any part of any such footway or carriageway, or over any aren of any house or other building or premises, or any other matter or thing, from and on the outide of the front or any other part of any honse or other building or premises orer or next unto any such strect or public place, and shall not immediately remore all or strect or public place, and shall not immedately remore all or Inspector of Nuisances, or other proper officer of the Council,or if any person who having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, remored or caused to be remored, any such stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stoncs, bricks, lime, meat, offhl, or other matters or things, shail at any time thereafter again selt, lay, or place, expose or put ont, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, exposed, or put out, the same or any of them, or any other stall-board, show-board, choppiug-block, breket, wares, merchandisc, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, curt, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other thing or matters whatsocrer (sare and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over any such carriage or footway of or mext unto any such
strect or public place as aforesuid, shall upon conviction for strect or public place as atoresuid, shall upon conviction for crery such offence forfeit and pay for the first ollence a sum not exceeding forty chillings nor less than five shillings; for the sccond oflence, it sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less thar. one pound Provided that nothing herein contained shall be decmed to
provent any person from placing an anning in front of his or her shop or house in such manner as that such awning shall be at least scren feet above the height of the footwity, and that the poste be placed close to the curbstone or outer edge of such footway.

Slop, night-soil, sce, to be conveyed awny only at certain hours.
14. Any person or persons who ghall drive or cause to be driven any cart or other carringe with any offll, slaughter-house refuse, night-soil, or ammonincal liquor therein, throngh or in any street or public place within the said Municipality, between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any offul, slaughter-house refuse, night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire, or chamel dirt, or filth, in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit offal, sluaghter-house refuse, night-sol, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive mattor, nearer to any strcet, road, or drelling-honse than shall be directed by the said Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances,-or shall remore slanghter-house refuse, night-soil, or other offeusive matter, otherwise than in properly covered and watertight carts or other vehicles,-or shall cause any vehicle used for this parpose to stand on any premises nearor to any road, street, or dwellinghouso than sball be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not excceding fire pounds nor leas than
a and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, sliall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

## Riding on drays, careloss driving, se.

15. If the driver of any waggon, whin, cart, or dray of any cind, sball rido upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide tho same (such carts as are drown by one horse and driver, or guided with reins only, oxceptod); or if the driver of any carringe whosoever shall wilfully be at such $n$ distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such strcet, that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horacs, or catile drawing the eame,-or if tho driver of any waggon, eart, dray, or coach, or other carriage mhatsoever, mocting any other carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the road, strect, or thoroughfare, -or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prerentany other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care upon such street, or by nergligence or misbehariour prerent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of nny carriage or person in or apon the same, overy such driver or porsou so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any anm not exceeding forty shillings nor less than than ten shillings.

## Riding or driving furiously, \&o.

16. Any person who shall ride or drive throngh or upon any treet or public place within the said Municipal District so negligently, carclessly, or furiously that the safcty of any other person shall or mny be endaugered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Driving catile, we.
17. Any person or persons driving cattle, shecp, or swine, excopting milking cows, or horses, on any road, street, or public oxeopting miking cows, or horses, on any road, street, or public
place within the boundaries of the Municipality, unless between the hours of six o'clock at dight and eight o'clock in the morning, on conviction shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shiliings for every such offence.

## Drafting cnttJe, \&c.

18. Any person or persons drafting eattie, sheep, or swine, upon any road, street, or public place within the boundaries of the Municipality, shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not oxcceding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

## Blasting rock.

No rock to be blasted without notico to the Council Clerk.
19. Any person who ehell be desirous of blasting any rock within one luudred yards of any street or public place or dwelling-bouse in the snid Municipal District, shall gire notice in writing twonty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shali appoint a time when the sane may take place, and gire such other directions as he may fleem necessary for the public eafety ; and if any person ehall blate or cause to be blasted, any rock within the limita aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council Clerk, he or she shall on conviction forfeit and pay for crery such ofience any sum not less than fire pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

## Public property.

Injuring or est inguishing lamps.
20. Any person who shall wantonly or mnliciously break or injure any lanp or lamp-post, or exinguish any lamp ect up for public convemience in the said Municipal District, slall, orer and abore the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

## As to damaging buildinge.

21. Any person who shall damage any public building, tollgate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, jarapet, fence, sluice-bridgo, culvert, sewer, watercourse, or other pablic property, within the said Muncipal District, shall pay the costs of repairing the the ame; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall torfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

## Damaring trees.

22. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cat, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any strect or place under the monagement of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

## Nuisances.

Dend animals, \&c., not to be thrown into any puhlic watercourse, \&c.
23. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any auimal with intent of dromning, into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall eufior slops, sude, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or camal, or who shatl permit or suffer any such slops suds, or filth, to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or strects of the Mumicipal District, or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any hind whatsocver to flow into any public watcrcourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal,-or shall obstract or divert from its channel any sewor or watercourse, river, creck, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not excecding five pounds nor loss than one pound.

## Swine not to be kept.

24. Any person who shall breed or keep any kind of swine, in any house, building, yard, garden, or otiler hereditament situate and being within forly yards of any street or public place in the said Municipality, or shall feed the same on any offal or other animal matter, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or other cattle belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence sb sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

## As to private avenues, se.

25. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the said Municipal District who shall neglect to keep ckan all said Mimicipal District who shall neglect to keep chean all premises, so as by such neglect to enuse a muisance by offensive emell or otherwise, shall on conviction forfcit and pay as sum not cxeceding forty slillings nor less than ten shilliugs, for cvery such offence.

## Clearsing butchers' shambles, slaughter-bouses, ©c.

26. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipai District and the health of the inlabitants thercof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisunces, or for anv other oflicer or officers appointed by the Council from time to timet, and when aud as often as he or cither of then shall see occasion, to visit and often as be or eitaer of the butchers' shmbles, slaughter-housee, boiling-down inspect the butchers shamblea, slaughter-housee, boing-down in the said Municipal District, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the suid shombles, slaughter-houses, tamerics, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tamery, or establishment, who shali refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, ahall forfeib and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than fwo pounds.

## Inspection of premisce, \&e.

27. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nusances, or any other person appointed by the Council, slanll make an inspection of the premises complained of ; and the officer of the Council shall have full power, withont nuy other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

## Farious obstructions and annoyances.

23. Every person who in any street or other public place or passage within the said Municipal District, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penally of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings:-

Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowercd, goods of any description, from any opening in any house fronting any strect or public place, and close to the footway ihereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.
Every person who shall carry or couvey, or cause to be carried or coureyed, in any street or public place, the carcass, or any pari of the carcass of any newlyslaughtered animal, without a suficeient and proper cloth covering the same, for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesuid.
Erery person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any strect, lane, or passage, or hang or piace clothes thereon, to the danger or annoyance of any person.
Every person who shall placo any flower-pot in any upper window zear to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.
Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any house or other buildiug, any slate, briek, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being erceted, pulled down, or repaired).
Every blacksmith, whitesmith, auchor-smith, nailmaker, metal-founder, lime-burner, brickmaker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not enclosing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window aud closing such aperture, or placing a screcn before the ame every evening, within one hour after sunset, so as effectually to prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such strect, lane or passage.
Every person who shall, within the distance of onc hundred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, boncs, cork, or other offensive substance, to the annoyance of any inhabitunt.
Every person who shall carry goods or any frame, to the annoyance of any person, upon the footway of any strcet or other public footway.
Every person who shall be the keeper of, or hare any dog or other animal which shall attack or ondanger the iife or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, alleg, street, or any other place within the said Municipal District.

## Premises in state to endanger public health.

## Uouses to be purifici on certiffeste of two medical practitioners.

29. If, upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners, it appear to the Council that any house, or purt thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Municipal District, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whiterashing, cleansing, or puriffing of any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in councection therewith, would end to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thercof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the casc may requirc ; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith, within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be on conviction liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds, or the Council shall have power to enter upon such premises and to cleanse and purify the same as may be deemed requisite, at the expense of the said omner or occupier.

## Offences against public decency.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.
30. Any person who shall bathe near to or within riew of any inhabited house, or of any public wharf, quay, bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Municipal Sistrict, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not excecding one pound nor less than fire shillings for every such offence.

Penalty on indecent exposure of the person.
31. Any indiridual who shall offond against decency by exposure of his or hor person in any street or public place within the said Municipal District, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for ceery such oflence a sum not exceeding ten pounde nor less than fire pounds.

## Houses of ill fane.

32. Upon representation of any respectable ratepaycr, that any house or premises within the Municipality, and near to the residence of such ratepayer, is of ill fame, it shall be laurful for the By-law Committce to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of names, ages, sexes, and occupations of all the inmates of the said house or premises; and upon non-compliance with such request, or if, upon consideration, the said Committee consider the house to be one of ill fame, they shall, with the sanction of the Council, declare the same to be a nuisance, and shall canse a notice in writing to be servord upon the holder of such house or premises, or any person resident or being therein, to discontinue or abate the said muisance within forty-eight hours ufter the recoipt of such notice. And if such nuisance be not so abated, the holder of such honse or premises, or other person residing or being therein und acting as such holder, slanll bo liable to be proceeded against for such nuisance, andl shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And if such nuisance shall not be abated within forty-cightt'hours after such conviction, such holder of such house or such other person residing or being thercin as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for such second oflence a sum of not less thau five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if a further period of forty-eight hours shall clapse after such second conriction: without the abatement of such nuisance, such holder of such house, or other person residing or being therein as aforcsaid, shall for such third offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounde.

## Cemetery or burial-ground.

33. No person or persons shall open any new cemetery or burial-ground, or estend the boundaries of any now existing cemetery or burial-ground within the boundaries of the Municipality, under a penalty of fifty pounds; and every day that such new cemetery or burial-ground or existing cemetery or burialground shall remain open shall be considered an offence against this By-luw.

## PART V.

## Noisome and offensive trades.

No noisome or offensivo trades to be carried on to injury of any inlunbtante.

1. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Mumicipal District, so as to injure or be a nuisauce, as hereinafter stated, to the inhabitants thereof.

## Definition of "noisome and oftensive trades."

2. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of or in connection wherewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, nny gas, yapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke, shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, eflluvia, or swoke, sball be calculated to injure animul or regetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Muncipality, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws.
Complaint.-Inquiry and report.-Order of Council thereon.一Notice to discontinue, ke.-Peanlty:
3. Upon complaint in writing by any houselsolder that any noisome or offensivo trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the ricinity of his or ber residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisamce to such bouscholder, and to his or her fanily, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persous appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be eo conducted, followed, or carricd on as aforesnid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquirc into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thercon to the said Council. And if the said Council slaall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may bo deemed necossary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, culling, or operation, so complained of, and so being conducted, followell, or carried on as aforesaid, is in "noisome or offensive trude" within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to ccase and discontinue the same, within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor nore than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to canduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trude, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid the same shall wholly and permanently coase to be noisome and offensive within the neaning of these By-laws, either to the suid complainant or to any other resident within the said Municipality. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesuid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforcsaid, within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shull for the first offenec forfcit and pay a
sum of not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence, a sum of not less than fire pounds nor more than twenty-diro pounds; and for tho third and every gubsequent offence, a sum of not less than ten poumds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when " noisome and offensive trade" Is nbout to be commenced.-J'enalty.
4. The like proccedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenerer there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trate, calling, or operation, is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove" noisome and offensive" within the menaing of these ly -laws, save and except that the notico to be given as aforesaid shall bo given to tho person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them, not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as bhall elfectually and pormanently provent the same from becoming "noisome or offensire" within the meaning of these By-laws, to any resident within the MIunicipality. And any person who alaall. in any such case conmence, enter upon, or contimuo any such manufncture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way " woisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

## Service of notice.-LJabilities.

5 . Serriec of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier ol owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufucture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted followed, or earried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of theso By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall bo in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, slantl be liablo to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, fullowing, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, colling, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

## PART VI.

## Public Exhibitions, \&c.

Exbibitions, \&e., to be licensed.

1. No exhibition, other than exhibitions licensed by the Coloninl Secrotary under the provisions of the Aet 14th Victoria No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially prosided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Municipal District, nor shall any bowlingalley or other placo of public amusement other than a place licensed as aforesad, or a place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such, for hire or profit, within the said Municipal District, unless and until the same shall be duly registered as hereinafter preseribed.
Temporary lieense by Mayor.-Peanlty for exbibiting, de., without license.
2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, by writing under his hand, and without charge, to pervit any such exhibition, as aforesaid (other than an exhibition requiriug to be licensed by the Colomial Secretary under the said Act), and which shall not bo held or kept for more than one week, nut in like manuer to allow any phace within tho enid Municipality to be used for purposes of public amusement other than entertainments requiring to be licensed as aforesaid for not more than one week: Provided that it shall be incumbent upon such Mayor to inquire strictly as to the nature of such proposed exhibition or amusement, betore granting such permission, and to refuse such permission if it, shall appear that such proposed exhibition or amusement is of such a nature as to require to be licensed by the Colonial Secrelary, as aforesaid, or if there shall be reasonable cause for believing that such exhibition or amusement will be likely to entail any violation of public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to bo a nuisance to any inhabitant of the Muncipality. Frory person holding or keeping any such exhibition, or using any place within the said Muncipality for public amusementas aforesaid, or causing or permitling such placo to be so used, without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfcit and pay a sitm of not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every uny that such exlibition shall be so held or kept, or such pluce shall be so used for public amusement as aforesaid.

Public buildings, \&e., to be registered.
3. Every occupier of any building or ground in which any cxhibition is hold or kept, or any public amusement conducted as aforesaid, shall in each year register at tho office of the Council auch building or ground, together with the situntion and description thorcof, and of the exhibition proposed to be held or lept, or the public amuscment proposed to be conducted as aforesaid, in or upon such building or ground, and the name of such occupier. And every persoa who enuses, and every occupier of any such building or land who pormits any
such exhibition to be held or kept, or any public amusement to be conducted for a longer period than one weck, in or on any such building or land not being registered for the purpose, or without sucl certificate of registration as hereinafter mentionod having been obtained for the same, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

## Cortificates of registralion, \&c.

4. The Council, upon the written application of any such occupier as aforesaid, stating tho particulars atoresaid, and if apon inspection, by the propor oflicer, the building or land shall hare been found to be secure nud proper for the purpose stated, and if the proposed exlibition or amnsement shall not be such as to require a license from the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, and blall not be thought likely to entail any violation of public decency, or to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inbrbitants of the said Municipality, the said Council shall cause the aforesaid premises to be registered in a registry book to be kept for that purpose, and shall thereupon grant to the applicant th certificato of such registration of such premises. And the said Council may at any time and for any of the causes hereafter mentioned, suspend for a stated period the effect of or cancel any such registration, und shall forthwith gire notice of such suspension or cancellation to the occupier of the regietered building or land; and during such suspension, or after such cancellation, such premises shall be deemed to be unregistered in respect of the purpose mentioned in the certificate of registration, and such certificate shall be of no force or virtue.

Inspection.
5. The proper officer of the Council may at all reasonable times enter into or upon and inspect any such registered building or land.

No exhibitions, \&ce., on Sundays, sce.
6. No such exbibition or place of public amusement as aforo said shall be held or kept open or used for the purposes of such publir: amusements on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or proclaimed Thanksgiving Day ; and cvery person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds pay a sum not exceedi
for crery such offence.

## Registration fee.-Time for which registration shall be in force.

7. For every such registration as aforosaid, the occupier of the building or land so registered shall pay to the Council Clerk, for the benefit of the araid Municipality, a fee of one pound; and erery such registration, whenever the same may be made, shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December then next eusuing, and no longer.

Certificnte of registration to operate an license for exhibition, Nc., named therein, and no other.
8. The certificate of registration aforesaid shall be regarded as a license from the Council for the holding or keeping of the exhibition, or for carrying on of the pablic amusements thercin mentioned, but for none other. Any occupier of such building or land who shall hold or keep thercin or thereon any cxhibition, or shall use such building or land for any public amusements other than such exhibition or amusements mentioned in such certificate or liconse, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillinge nor more than ten pounds.

## Untawful games and exhibitions.

9. No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whereon any games with dice, or other games of chance for money, or any bull-baiting, dogfighting, cockfighting, or other exlaibitions or amusements opposed to public morality or involving eruelty to animals, or likely to cause any breach of the peace, are proposed to bo had or carried on; and the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid, who shall permit any such game of chance or exhibition or amusement as are in the section beforementioned, to be lad, held, or carried on in or upon such building, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less thau ton shillings nor more than ten pounds.
Suspension or revecation of license.-Notice to be given and licensec to be allowed to show cause.
10. The effect of any such registration as aforesaid mat be suspended, or such registration may be cancolled, as the Council Shall think fit, for Bny of the following causes, namely :Whenever the occupier of the registered building or land, or the manager of any such exhibition or amusement as aforosaid, held, kept, conducted, or carried on in or upon such building or ground, shall have been twice convieted of offences agrainst these ground, shall have been twice convieted of offences against theso By-laws within a period of tweive months, or whenever it shall
be shown to the satisfaction of the said Council that the superintendent, director, or manager, or other person in charge of any such exbibition or asnusement is a confirmed drunkard, or thati such exhibition or amusement is being conducted in such a manoer as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to become a nuisance to any inhabitants of the eaid Municipality: Provided that before any such suspension
or cancellation as aforesaid, the occupier of such registered building or land shall have notice of the fact that the said Council is nbout to consider whether there shali be any such suspension or caucellation and of the causes for this proceeding, and shall be allowed to show cause against such suspension or cancellation before the same shall be ordered.

Construction of term "occupier."-Change in occupancy.-False statement.
11. Any person who shall superintend, direct, or manage, or shall be otherwiec in charge of any such eshibition or public amusement as aforesaid, in or upon any such buildings or land as aforesaid,-or who shall reside in or upon any such building or land wherein or whereon any such exhibition or public amusement shall be held, kept, or carricd on,-or wio, being the owner, lessec, or teuant of any such building or land, shall permit the same to be used for the purposes of any such exhipermit the same to be nsed for the purposes of any such exhi-
bition or public amusement, -atall be decmed the occupier of bition or public amusement, thall be deomed the occupier of
such buidding or land for all the purposes of these By-laws. And the said By-laws shall be held to be as applieable in every case to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier. And every such occupier whose name shali have been so registerod as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be, and contimue to be, such occupicr for all the purposes of these By-laws: Provided that in the event of any change in the occupancy of any such building or ground as aforesaid, it shall be competent for the partics concerned to notify the same, by writing under their hands, to the said Council Clerk, who shall lay such notifcation beforc the Council at its next meeting; and if after such inquiry as such Council may deem necessary, therc shail seem to be no valid objection to such change of occupancy, a corresponding entry shall be made in the registry aforcsaid, and a new ecrtificate ehall be issued, which slall be in force until tho then next onsuing 31st day of December and no longer. And for erery such new certificate a fee of five shillings shall be paid to the said Council Clerk for the benefit of the said Municipality. And any person who shall make any false statement in any such application or notice as aforesaid as to any of the facts or particulars required by these By-laws to be stated in such application or notice, slaall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

## PART VII.

## Water Supply.

## Polluting water, reservoirs, \&c.

1. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, rescreoir, conduit, nqueduct, or other watcrworbs belonging to or under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein, any animal, whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, stuff, or thing of any hind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit to suffer to run, or to bo brought thercin, the water of any sink, eower, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or inproper water, or siall wash any clothes at any publio fountiun or pump, or in or at any such stream, rescrvoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoerer whereby any water or watertrorks belouging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shull for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fire pounds; for a second offence, any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds; and for the third and every subsequent offence, any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

## Filful waste of water

2. Whosoever being supplied with water by the Council from any waterworks, fountain, or rescrroir, of or belonging to, or under the control or management of the said Council, or having access to any such waterworks, fountain, or resorvoir, for the taking of water therofrom, shall wilfully or negligently suffer any water to run to waste from any pipe, pump, or conduit, from or by which he or she shall be so supplied, or' to which he or she shnll have such access, shall forfeit and puy for the first offence any sum not exceeding fire pounds; for a second offence, any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds; and for' a third and every subscquent offence, any sum not less than five pounds nor more than forty pounds.

## Damining up water without consent.

3. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, coustruct or place any dan or embankment in or arross any river, creek, or natural watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum uot less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shail remore such dam or ombankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sam not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after such second conriction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall
forfeit and pay a suma of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction, he shall still fail to remove such dam or embankneat, be shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

Diverting water from reservoies of Conncil in certain cases.
4. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclusive right of collecting for the supply of any roservoir or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, the storn-water having fallen on any gathering ground,-whosoever shall, by any means whatsocver, divert anj such water from the course of its natural fow, so that the same shall tend to flow elsewhere than to such reservoir or waterworks, or some watercourse leading thereto, or shall flow to tho same respectively in a foul state, shall forfeit and pay for the firet offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds; for a second offence, any sum not less than two pounds nor more than forty pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, any eum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

## PABT VIII.

## Sewerage and drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with tho pablic sewers without notice.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council, or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and gire, to make or branch any private drain or sewor into any of the public drains or sewors, or into any drain or sower commmicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or serrer into any of the eaid public draina or sewers, or into ayy drain or sewer communicating or to commumicate therewith, withont such notice, or otherwise then as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every zuch offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.
l'roprictors of privato semers, \&e., to repair and clennse same.
2. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houscs, buildinge, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewcr to be repaired and cleansed, necording to the direction of the said Council, ho shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than oue pound.

Drains for dieclurge of surface-water from laud.
3. Every orrner or occupier of innd in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situnted that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall orerflow, or shall tend water from or apon the same shall orernow, or and footway
naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to orerflow any of such street, shall within seven days next after the serrice of notice by the Council for that purpose, construct, and lay from such point upon such land being near to the footway, as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and lugher in level than the bottom of the chamel at the outer edge of the footway to the said channel, and through, under, and transversoly to the footwny, and keep in good condition, such covered drain or trunk as andl subject to the inspection of the covered drain or trumk as and subject to the inspection of the
Council or its proper oflicers; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesuid, or with the provisions of this section, such owner or occupier shutl forfoit any payment not excecding five pounds. A.und if within seven days after such conviction such owser or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or be otherwise in default as aforesaid, he shall forfit and pay auy sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; mid for cvery further such offence, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. Ancl every such owner or occupier who shall still hure made default ase aforesaid for more than seren dass after such sccond or any future conriction, shanll be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

## PART IX

## Public Libraries and Museums, §c.

 Hours.1. Every public library or museum belonging to or under the control or mamagement of the Council shall be open to the public on cvery lawful day, from six of the clock, p.m., to nime of the clock, p.m.

Visitors' bonk to be signeed.
2. Every person who shall enter any such public library or museum shnil immediatcly on entering the same write his or her name and address in a book to be kept for such parpose at each such library and muscum, and to be called the "Tisitors" Book"; and if such person shall be unable to write, then such name and address may be so written by any other person, or
shall, be so written by the proper officer of the Council at such library or museum, at the request of auch person; and no person who shall refuse to comply with this regulation shall be permitted to cuter or remain in such museum; and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Conncil in charge of such library or museum to enforce this By-lam.

## Misconduct, \&c., in library or muscum.

3. Evers person who slall, being intoxicater, enter or remain in any such public library or muscum, or who shall use therein any abusive, improper, or unbeconing language, or who shall by unnecessary loud talking, or any unnccessary noise or otherwise, disturb or annoy the persons using or resorting to such library or muscum, or who shall without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous intent, remore any property from such library or museum, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten slillings nor more than ten pounds; and every such person may be forthwith remored by any oflicer of the Council iu charge of such library or museun.
Applicants for books, \&c, to be served in due order--Special permizsion
4. Erery person who at any such library shall desire to read or to refer to any book or other publication placed or deposited in such library for public use, shall have the same hander to him in his turn by the oflicer in charge of such library, or his asgistant, and shall hare the exclusire use in such library of such book or other publication for such time as by regulation made by the said Council in that behalf, as lereinafter stated, may have been prescribed. But no person slall remove any such book or other publication from such library without the permission, in writing, of the Mayor, or of two Aldermen of the said Municipality ; and every such permission shall specify the book or other publication to which it has refercnce, and the time for which the same is to be permitted to be remover from the said library. And no such permission shall be of any force, or shanl be attended to, which shanl in any way conflict with or be opposed to any regulation made by the said Council as aforesaid. And every such permission shall be recorded by the officer in chargo of such library, and the Mayor or Aldermen granting the same shall be responsible for the return, in proper time and in good order, of the said book or other publication; and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of such library or museum to carry out and eaforee this By-law in every respect.

## Bules as to use of apparatur, \&c.

5. The like rule shall in every respect apply to the use of any apparatus, model, or specimen belonging to any such library or museum as aforesaid, except that in such case such apparatus, model, or specimen shall only be removed on the written permision of the Mayor and two Aldermen, or of four Aldcrmen withont the Mayor, and then only for the purpose of preparing withone lecture to be given in the said Municipality, and for so long a time only as may be necessary for the preparation of such lecture.

Applications for uso of books, \&c., to be made to offecr in charge.
6. Any person who may, at any such library or museum, desire to read or to refor to, or to use or examine any such book, publication, apparatus, model, or specirnen ns aforesaid, shall apply for the samo to the officer of the Council in charge of such library or museam, and shall return the same to such oflicer after having read, referred to, used, or casamined the same : and it shall be the duty of such officer to carry out and enforce this By-law in every reapect.

Lonn or deposit of books or apparatus, \&e., on special conaitions.
7. It shall be lawful for any person, with the consent of the Council, to lend to or deposit at any such library or musenm any book or other publication, or any apparatus, model, or apecimen for public use or inspection, subject to such special restrictions as to such use or inspection as such person may prescribe; and the officer of the Council in charge of such library or mascum shall in snch case hold cevery such book, publication, apparatus, model, or specimen in trust for the person so lending apparatus, moded, or epeciunen in trust for the person so lending
or depositing the same, and shall carry out and onforce such or depositing the same, and shall carry out and onforee such
restrictions as such person may have so prescribed as aforesaid.

Use of library, \&c., by Society for mutial improvement, sec.
8. Auy socicty or class for mutual improvement or instruction, or for study or cxperiments, may, with the consent of the Council, be formed in comection with, or may hold ita meetings or carry on its studies or experiments at any such library or muscam : Prorided that the general free access to and use of the said library or museum by persons who are not members of such society or class be not thereby interfered with : Provided, hoverer, that no rule made by the members of any such societry or class for the management of the same shall be of any society or class for the inangement of the
force uatil the same shall have been submitted to and sanctioned force uatil the same shall have been submitted to and sanction by the said Council, nor in any case if the same shall conflict
in any was with this Part of these By-laws, or with any in any was with this Part of these By-law
regulation made by the said Council hercunder.

## Tecord of donations

9. A record shall be made of every donation to each such library or muscum, which book shall be opened to the inspection of all persons visiting such library or museum.

## Further regulations.

10. The Council shall from time to time make such regulations as may be required for ans of the following purposes:For determining the order in which any book or other publication, or any apparatus, model, or specimen, ehall be handed to persons desiring to read or refer to, or to use or cxamine any such apparatus, model, or specimen; and the time during which each such persou shall be allowed to retain the exclasive use as aforesaid of any such book or other publication, a apparatus, model or specimen; for defining the conditions on which any apccial permission mary be civen as nforestaid for the removal of any book or other publication, or of any apparatus, model, or any book or other publication, or from any such public libry or museum, and for prospecimen from any such public library or museum, aud for pro-
hibiting the remoral of uny such book, publication, apparatus, hibiting the remoral of uny such book, publication, apparatus, model, or apecimen; for defining the conditions on which the Council will consent to the lonn on deposit as aforesaid of any book or other publication, apparatus, model, or specimen, with special restrictions relative to the use or inspection of the same as aforesaid, and the carrying out or enforcement of such restrictions; for defining the conditions on which any such public library or muscum mny be used as aforesaid by any publicty or class for mutual improvensent or instruction, or for society or class for mutual improvenuent or instruction, or for
study or experiments ; for regulating the marking of books or study or experiments; for regulating the marking of books or
other publications; for defining the mode in which the books other publications; for defining the mode in which the books and records of any such library or muscum shall be kept, and
in which the duties of any officer in charge thereof, or any in which the duties of any officer in caurge thercof, or ing any additional precautions which may be considered necessary for the safe kecping and care of any such booke, publications, apporatue, models, or specimens os aforesaid. It shall be the apparatus, Doodes, or the Council in charge of every such public library or muscum to carry out and enforce this By-law and the regulations so made thereunder.

Cony of By-aws to be kept at Library, \&c., for reference.
11. A copy of this Part of these By-laws, and copies of all regulations mado thereunder as aforesaid, shall be kept at every such public library or museum ; and it shall be the duty of the oflicer of the Couucil in charge of such library or museum to allore visitors to the same, who may desire so to do, to refer to any such copy.

Penalty for damaging Visitors' Book, \&c.
12. Any person who shall wilfuily damage any Visitor' Book, Catalogue, copy of By-laws, or other book or record kept at any such library or maseum, for the generul uscs thereof, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay nay sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Leichhardt, this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and serenty-two.

FRINK BEAMES,
Mayor.
By order of the Council,
Wx. J. Howe, Council Clerk

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382
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# MUNICIPALITIES. 

(BOROUGII OF PETERSHAM-BY-LAWE.)


## BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM.

Br-lats.
Tar following By-lams, nade by the Municipal Council of Petersham for regulating the proceedings thereof, and the duties of its officers and servante,-for preserving order at meetings of the said Council-for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates-for preventing and extinguishing fires-for suppressing nuisances and houses of ill-fame-compelling residents to keop their promises free from offensive or unwholesome matters-opening new public ronds, wars, and parks pelling residents to keop their promises free from offensive or unwholesome matters-opening new public roads, ways, and parks -aligning and creansing roads and streets-regulating sewerage nud drainage-providing for the regulation of public vehicles plying for hire-preserving public decency-providing for the health of the Municipality-restraining noisome and offensive trades Governor, with the adrice of the Erecutive Council, nre published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalitics Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

## Pheamble.

By-laws for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Borough of Petersham and the duties of the officers and serrants of such Council-for preserving order at meetings of the eaid Council-for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates-for preventing and extinguishing fires-for suppressing nuisances and houses of ill-fame-compelling residents to kecp their prenises frec from offensive or unwholesome kecp their prenises frec from offensive or unwholesome
matters-opening new public roads, ways, and parksaligning and clcansing roads and streets-regulating sewerago and drainage-providing for tho regulation of public vehicles plying for hire-preserving public decency -providing for the health of the Municipality-restraining noisome and offensive trades-and generally maintaining the good role and government of the said Borough

## BY-LAWS.-PART I.

## Regulation of proceedings.

 Days of ordinary Mecting.1. The Council shall meet evcry alternate Monday at the hour of half-past seven in the evening, or on such other day and at such hour as may by resolution of the Council be from time to time appointed.

Course of procedure.
2. The following shall be the course of procedure at such meetings, viz,:-
(1) The reading and confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting.
(2) The rending of official correspondence.
(3) The presentation of petitions.
(4) Reports brought up from Committees.
(5) Motions of which notice has been given.
(6) Orders of the day.
(7) Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council.

## Petitions.

3. All petitions shall be reccived as the petitions of the persons signing the eame only; and it siall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

How Petitions aro to be dealt with.
4. No motion stall, unless as hercinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be reccived, or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committecs hereinafter mentioned, or that it be roccived and that its consideration stnud an order of the day for some future meeting: Prorided howerer, that if any Alderman shall have giren due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have becu presented bofore such Alderman shall hare been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise noobjectionable, be considered in order.

Major to preserve order.
5. The Mayor slall preserve order and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be outi of order.

Calls to order.
6. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order or to any other point of order.

Mayor's decision on points of order final.
7. Jivery point of order shall be taken into cousideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor thereon shall be conclusive.

Mayor may take part in proceedinge.
8. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the Council.

## Questions put by Mayor.

9. The Mayor shall put all questions first, in the aflirmative and then in the negative, and may do so as often as may be necessary to cuable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon; and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final.

## Mayor to deciale as to pre-audience

10. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of sach Aldermen shall be first heard.
No Alderman to speak trice on the same Question or amendment, except in Commttlee.
11. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question unless in Committec, or in explanation where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may spenk once on very amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have the right of final reply.

Spesker not to digress, de.
12. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on nor impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

No Alderman to speak for more than fifteen minutes.
13. No Alderman to speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than fifteen minutes without the consent of the Council.

Acts of disorder.
14. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this part of these By-laws,-or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amondment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction,-or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to eutertain or diseuss, -or who shall use any language which according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly,-or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt,-shall be out of order.

## Debute may be adjourned.

15. A debate may be adjourned to a latel hour of the same day or to anothor day.

Alderman adjourming debate entitled to precedence on resumption.
16. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate chall be ndjoumed shall be entitler to precedence on the resumption of the debate.
17. The Conncil shall vote by show of hands, but any Alderman may divide the Council on any question, both in full Council or in Committee of Whole, in which case erery Aldermsn there prosent shall be compelled to vote; and all divisions shall be entered in the minute-book.
18. Any member may require the question under discussion to be read for his information at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt any other member whilst speaking.

## How amendments to be put.

19. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to movoan amendment thercon; but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall luave been reduced into writing. If an amendment be carricd, the guestion as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whercupon any further amendment upon such quastion may be moved. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforessid, shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on, provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thercof shall be before the Council at any one time.

## Adjournments.

20. Auy motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but if such notion be negatived, it shall not be cormpetent for uny member to make a similar motion, unless by the consent of the Council, until thirty minutes ehall have clapsed from the period of moving the motion which shall have been so negatived.

## Motions must be seconded.

21. No notice shall-be taken by the Mayor or presiding Alderman of any motion unless it be seconded.
22. All notices of motion shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the same previous to being handed to the Council Clerk, and shall not be withdrawn from the business paper without the leare of the majority of the Council.

Council Clerk to give notice of Committee Meetings.
23. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two nembers of such Committee.

## Duration of Special Committee.

24. The appointment of Special Committers shall continue until the epecific duty for which they shall have been appointed shall have been discharged: Provided that such Committees may at any time be dissolved by vote of the Council.

Rules obscrved in Committee of the Whole, exccpt, $\ddagger \mathrm{f}$.
25. The Rules of tho Council alall be observed in a Committee of the Whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Report of Committee to be signed by Chairman.
26. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

Proceedings.-By-laws may be fuspended on emergency.
27. Any of those By -laws relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended pro tempore in cases of emergency, by motion without notice, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

## Bonds for good conduct.

28. No officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

## Tressurer's aucounts to be laid before Council.

29. The Treasurer's accounts shall be laid before the Council once in each month, or oftener if required by the Council.
30. No work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense be first ascertained by the Council ; and all accounts to be paid by the Coumcil shall be examined by the Finance Committee, and reported on by them, before uny order sball be issued for the payment thereof: Provided that, in cases of emergeney, the Mayor, with the assent of any three Aldermen of different Wards, may authorize the expenditure of any sum not exceeding live pounds, and such expenditure shall be reported to the Conncil at its next sitting.

Records, \&e., to be kept private.
31. Excepting as otherwise provided by luw, if any person shall, without the permission of the Council first had and obtained, show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person not being a member of the Council, the person so showing, lnying open, or exposing the said books, papers, or records, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not Iess than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and on erery subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than are pouncls.

Custody of records, seal, \&c.
32. The common seal, and all charters, deeds, muniments, papers, and records of the Council, shall be kept in the Council Chambers or Office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall othersisc order for any purpose; and the common seal shall not be used without the express authority of the Conncil, and every impression thereof so authorized shall be rerified by the signature of the Mayor ond Comeil Clerk.

Records, \&c, not to be defaced or altered.
33. Any person who shall fraudulently deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to fraudulently deface, alter, or destroy, any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, paper, or record, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than fire pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than ten pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

## Nor removed.

34. Any person who shall remove or attempt to remove any such seal, charter, deed, numiment, paper, or record from the Council Chamber, withont leave from the Council first had and obtained, shall, on conviction thercof, forfeit and pay a peaalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than tro pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not loss than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

## PART II.

## Collbotion and haforcempyt of Rathes.

## Times and modes of collection.

Hates under the 3lst Vict. No. 12 to be collected half-yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the pro. visions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said Act, shall be collceted by half-yearly instalinents. Each such instalment shall, as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payand every such mstament thereof, bo hed to be due and pay-
able on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

## Ratos to be paid at office of Compeil CMerk.

2. All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid shall pay the asoount thereof, within the time appointed by the said Act or these By-laws, into the Office of the Council Clerk, during office hours, that is to say, from thres to five o'elock every Wedncsday and Saturday.

Defaulters.
3. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to fiumish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates aro unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaicl.

## Mayor to enforce payment.

4. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to lay such list before the Council ; and the Council may cause such defaulters to be sucd for the amount of such rates in a Couxt of competent jurisdiction, or cause distress warrants to issuc aguinst all such persons, and cause such warrants to be enforced.
5. The Bailiff shall be appointed by the Council, and shall give such security as the Council shall approve for the faithful performance of the duties of such office.

Duty of Bailiff,
6. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.
All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant, in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor.

## Distress and sale, \&cc.

7. If the sum for which any such distross shall have been made shall not be paid with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days from the date of such distress, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thercof, hy public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Borough as the Bailif' may think proper to remore them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

## Inventory.

8. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out $\AA$ written inventory in the form of Schedule B hercto, which inventory ehall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to eome person on his or her belialf resident at the place where the distress sball be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspichous part of the land or premises on which the distress is mate; and the Bailifl shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer, on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

## Goods may be impounded.

9. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates, as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose ; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforessid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereos?

## Owner to direct order of sale.

10. The owner of any goods or chattele so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they ghall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale aecording to such direction.

## Proceenls of distress.

11. The Bailiff stall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after haping recciped the same.

## Costs.

12. There shall be payable to the Bailif, for the use of tho Council, for every levy and distress mado under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Sclicdule horeunto annexed marked C.

## Schedtule A.

## Warrant of Distress.

I,

## , Mayor of the Borough of

the Bailiff of the said Municipareby anthorize you, , the Bniliff of the said Municipality, o distrain the goods and chatels in the dweling-ho for , being the amount of mates due to the said Borough
to the fay of for the said dwelling house (or
land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for land or premises, as the case may be), and to pro
the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this day of, 187 .
Mayor.

Schedure B .
Inventory.
I have this day, in virtue of the warrant inder the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of , dated , diatrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of, situate at within the snid Borough, for of rates due to the said Borough to the , being tho amount

Dated this
day of
187.

Bailiff.

## Schedule C.

Costs.
For every warrant of distress .................... $\boldsymbol{i}_{2}^{8}$

For serving every warrant and making levy, where the sum is not more than 520 ...... 2 | Above that sum, in addition, for every \&l ....... |
| :--- |
| For making and furnishing copr of |

For making and furnishing copy of inventory...
an in possession, each day
sale, commission, and delivery of roods, per pound on proceeds of the sale ........

## PART III.

## Preventiva and extingutshing Fires

Firo or combustible materials, \&d.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction of every auch offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remore such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who thall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforcsuid for forty-cight hours after any such conriction shall be deemed gnilty of a furthen offence against this By-Iaw.

## Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

2. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds: Provided always, that nothing hercin contained shall exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chinney frotn liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offence.

## PART IV.

Srrefta and Pubuic Places.-Pubich Heaich and Decency, \&

## Streets, \&o.

New rosds to be reported upon.

1. No new road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been examined by the Committee for Works and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

## Plans of nroposed new road, \&c., to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Borough shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforcsaid.

Dedication of nev roads, \&c.
3. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the council, and the proprietor or proprictors afoxesaid shail
execute such further instrument dedicating such roat, way,
park, or othor place to public use or recreation as aforessid as may be considered neccssary by the Committee for General Purposes; and such further instrument of dedication shall also he preserved as a record of the Council.

## Committee for Worts to ix strect levels. \&c.

4. The Committeo for Works, or any officer or person acting ander the superrision of such Committee, shall, subject to such orders ns shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Borough and the carriage and foot ways hhereof; and it shall be the duty of such Committee, officer, or person to place or cause to be placed posts at the corners or intersections of any such poblio ronds and streets, and of the carringo-ways and foot-wrys of such roads and streets, wherever the same may be considered necessary or desirable by the Council: Provided that there shall be no change of level in auy such public road, sirect, or way, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council, as heremafter directed.

Change of strect lerels.
5. Whenever it may be deomed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, atrect, or way, as aforesajd, the Committee for Works shall canse a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be cxhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countereigned by the Council Clerk, and such plan and section so sigued and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

## No turf, gravel, see., to be removed from strects without permission.

6. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any strect or other public place within the said Borough, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shail wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such curriage or foot way, shall, on conviction, forfeil and pay for every such offence any sum not excecding five pounds nor loss than one pound.

Ifoles to be enclosed.
7. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leare or cause to be left any hole, adjoining or near to any street or public 'place within the said Borough, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults or the foundation or foundations to any house or othcr building, or for any other purpose whatsoever,-or shall erect or pull down any building, and slall not forthwith enclose the same and beep the same cuclosed in a good and sufficient manner to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Borough,or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights upon each sido of the said enclosure, and kcep the eane constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, -shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any eum not being less than forly shillings nor exceeding five pounds.
fien spaces and steps ndjoiniug the footways to be enclosed under penaity.
8. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or lnnd within the said Borough, having any entrance area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole, or excavated space, adjoining the footway of any strect or public placo in such Borough, shall protect and guard the same by good and sulficiont rails, fences, or other enclosures, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and cerery such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or lund, having any steps adjoining the footway of any such stroet or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the sume by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and ou failure thereof, every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupior us aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforessid within seren days after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

## Wells to be covered ofer.-Penalty

9. Every person who shall have a well situated between his or her dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof and any roid, street, or footway within the limita of the said Borough, or at the side of or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, strect, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently corered over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover orer and secure
the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall hare been given to him or her by any officer of the said council, or shall hare been left for such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode or on the said premises, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings; and for cvery day afier such notice that such well shall remain open or mocovered contrary to the provisions hercof, such person shall be decened guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

## Temporary atoppage of traffic for repairs, \&c.

10. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committce, may at any time causs the traflic of any strect, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose ; and any person or persons offending agninst this lBy-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purnose of euspending the trafic. shall forfeit and pay a peunlty of uny sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

## Drawing or trailing timber, \& 0

11. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any strect or public place within the said Borough, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon whiceled vechicles or barrows,-or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing, which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled velicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof,-shall, upon conriction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less than fire shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, \&c., on foot-ways, and throwing filth, \&c.
12. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any asles, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the car-ringe-way or foot-way of any street or other public place in the said Borough-or alaall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swime, calf, shecp, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such atreet or other public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any or either of any such carringe or foot way,--or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or canse, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said foot-ways of any such strect or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or auy wheel, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel,-or ahall wilfully lead, drive, or ride, any horso, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such footway, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound, for each such offence.

Slop, night-soil, sc., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.
13. Any person or persons who shall drive or cause to be driven any cart or other carriage with any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any street or public place within the said Borongh, between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night,-or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mirc, or chamuel dirt, or filth, in or upon any such strect or public place,-or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniucal liquor, or other offensive matter, nearer to any ammoniacal liquor, or other ofrchsire malter, dircted by tive said Courtil or by the Inspector of Nuisanees,--or shall remove night-soil or other offeusive matter otherwise than in properly covered and watertight earts or other vchicles,-or shall cause any velicle usod for tivis purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the suid Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances,-shall for every such offonce forfoit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the orner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or plaecd, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforessid.

## Rlding on drays, careless driving, se.

14. If the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same,--or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whateocser, meeting any other carriage, shall not teep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the road, strect, or thorough fare,-or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care, mpon fuch atrect, or by negligence or
misbehaviour provent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same,-every such driver or person so offonding shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.
ziding or driving furiously, \&c.
15. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any strect or public place within the said Borough so negligently, carelessly, or furiousiy that the safoty of any other person shat or may be cndangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not oxceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

## Blasting rock.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk
16. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred vards of any street or public place or dwelling-houec in the said Borough, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours prepiously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such oiner directions as he may docm necessary for the public cafety ; and if any person shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions giren to him by the said Council Clerk, ho or she shall on conviction forfoit and pay for every such oftenco any sum not less than one pound nor more han five pounds.
17. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or other wise affix any placards or other paper upon any wall, house, building, fence, or other erections, nor to deface any such wall, house, building, fence, or crection by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the omer theroof; and any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forleit and pay any sum nof exceeding ten shillings.

Trespasses, Depredations, and Removal of Nuisances.
18. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, arapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, ecwer, watercourse, lamp, lamp-post, or other public proporty, shall pay for the cost of repairing the same, and if the rame be wiltully done shall forfeit and pay a further sum not exceeding five pounds.
19. Any person who shall cast any filth or rubbish into any public watercourse, sewer, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any such sewer, canal, or watercourse, shall forfeit a sumn not exceeding two pounds nor less than one pound, and shall pay for the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such watercourse or canal to its proper channel, sny sum not exceeding ten pounds.
20. Any person who shall ride upon a bicycle, tricycle, or velocipedo through any road or street, from sunset to sunrise, shall be compelled to carry a light in front of such bicyele, tricycle, or velocipede, under a penalty of five shillings for the first offence, for the second offence a sum not cxceeding dive pounds nor less than ten shillinge, and for a third and cvery subsequent offence a sum not excceding ten pounds nor less than one pound for each such offence.
21. Any owner or occupicr of any housc or place who shall neglect to keop clean all private arenues, paseages, privies, or closets, hog-styes, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisanco by offensive smell or otherwise, shali forfcit and pay a sum not exceeding forty flillings nor less than ten chillings for every such offence.

## swine not to be kept.

22. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of wine, in any house, building, yard, garden, or other premises, aituate and being in or within forty feet of any street or public place, or any dwelling-houso in the said Borough, except the dwelling-house of the owner of the said swine,-or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or any kind of swine, or any horsc, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place,-shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than two shillings and six-pence.

## Houses of ill-fame.

23. Upon reprosentation of nny respectable rateparyer, that any house or premises within tho Borough, and near to tho residence of such ratepsyer, is of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the By-law Committee to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of names, ages, sexes, and occupations of all the inmatcs of the said houso or premises; and upon non-compliance with such request, or if, upon consideration, the said Committec consider the house to be onc of ill-fame, they shall, with the sanction of the Council, declare the same to be a nuisance; and shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the holder of such house or premises, or any person residenti or being theroin, to discontinue or abste the peid nuisanco mithin forty-sight hours after the recsipt of puch said nuisanco mithin forty-elght hours after the receiption such notice. And if such nuisance be not so abated, the holder of such house or premises, or other person residing or being therein and acting as such holdor, shall be liable to be proceeded against for such nuisance, and shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit snd pay any sum not less than two pounds nor moro than twenty pounds. And if such nuisance shall not be abated
within forty-eight, hours after such conviction, such holder of such house or such other person rosiding or being therein sis aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for such second offerice a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if a further period of forty-eight hours ehall elspse after such second conviction without the abatoment of such nuisance, such holder of such house, or other person residing or being therein a foresaid, shall for such third oflence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

## Penaity on indecent exposure of the person.

24. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her porson in any strect or public place within the said Borough, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.
25. Unless where hercinbefore otherwise directed, all complaints of offences against these By-laws shall be heard and determined within three months from the committal of the offence complnined of, and no such complaint shall be sitertained by the Council unless within one month from the timo when such shall have been committed.
26. Whenever under these By-laws the word "Mayor" is made use of, it shall, unless the context shall indicate a contrary intention, be construed to signify and include any Alder. man lawfully acting for the time being in the place or stead of the Mayor.
27. Any person obstructing or interferoing with any oflicer of the Council or other person doing or performing any duty or act under these By-laws, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.nor less than twonty shillings.

## Penalty.

28. For every offence against the provisions of these Bylaws, except as otherwise provided, the offender shall be liable to, and shall pay a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings, to be recovered in a summary way bofore any Justice of the Pace.

## PART V.

By-Law for imposing and enforcing a fired Charge upon Public Vehicles plying or carrying Passengers for hire within the Borough of Petersham.

1. The proprietor or driver of every omnibus, car, or other public conveyance plying for passengers vithin the Borough of Petcrsham, shall, when required by resolution of the Council pas to the Treasurer or Council Clerk thereof for the uses of said Borough an nanual charge not exceeding four pounde.
2. Every holder of a license as such proprietor or driver from the Sylney Corporation or from the Mayor of this Borough, shall be entitled to ply with his vehicle on the production of such license and payment of the aforcsaid charge.
3. The eaid charge shall be payable in advance, on the first day of Jamuary, first day of April, first day of July, and the firet day of October in each year ; and every such payment to the Council shall cover the ensuing quarter ; but any such proprietor or driver shall be at liberty at any of the said periods to pay one, two, or three quarters, or for the ensuing twelve monthe: Provided however, that the payment of such charge in reference to any such public vehicle shall free it from any further charge by the Council of this Borough, for the current quarter, halfyear, or year, as the case may be, even although there may be a chenge of the propriotorship or of the driver of such vehicle.
4. Every such proprietor or driver shall, on the making of every such payment, receive a document in the form given in Schedule A heroto; and the driver of the omnibus, car, or other public conveyance in reference to which such charge has been imposod, shall produce the said document to the officer appointed by the Council of this Borough whenever required so to do by the said officer
5. The driver of crery such omnibus, car, or other public conveyance who shall ply for passengers within this Borough, or who shall traverse any of its roads, streets, or public thoroughfares, or any part thereof, for tho purpose of taking up or setting down passengers, without having first paid the said quarterly, half-ycarly, or annual charge, as the case may be, shall for every such offence forfcit and pay a sum of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds, and for every time that he shall so ply or shall so trayerse any of such roads, atreets, or public ply, or shall so traverse any of sach roads, streets, or public thoroughfares within this Borough, he
ceeded against as for a separnte offence.
6. Every such omnibus, car, or other public conveyance being driven from or to any stand for public vehicles appointed or that may be appointed as such within this Borough, shall upon the production of evillence of that fact be taken and deomed to be sufficient prind facie evidence of plying for passengers.
7. Erery vebiclo carrying passengers for hire, excepting hackney carriares, cabu or ouner conveyances hired for an ospecial occasion by any individual or party and not taking any ospecial occasion by any individual or party and not pabsenger or passengers, shall be deomed a public convey. other passenger or passengers, shall be de
ance within the meaning of this By-law.
8. Every offence against any of the provisions of this By.lan shall be onforced in a summary way, and all fines and penalties recovered shall bo paid over to the Treasurer for the use of this Borough.
9. No driver or conductor of any such vehicles shall be permitted to call unnecessarily loud for passengers, or drive at a pace faster than a walk through any part of the Borough, on Sunday, when passing places of public worship during divine service.

SCHEDULE A.

## Borough of Petersiam.

 Certificate of Payment.Council Chambers,
Petersham,
I, , Mayor of the Borough of Petersham, do hercby certify that , proprietor or driver of the omnibus, car, or other public conveyance called " "licensed by
the Council [of the City of Sydney, or by tho Council of this Borough, and numbered , has paid the sum of $\dot{x}^{\prime}$
being the charge made by this Council, and referred to in this being the charge made by this Council, and referred to in this
By-larr to be puid for permission for such public con-By-law to be puid for permission for such $\begin{aligned} & \text { public con- } \\ & \text { veyanco to ply for passongers within this Borough, for the }\end{aligned}$ period of ; and that such public conveyance is ontitled so to ply until the day of 18

## Entered-

Mayor.
Council Clerk.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Petersham, this twenty-serenth day of May, in the ycar of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and serenty-two.
W. K. PIGOAT',
C. F. Wirsor Council Clerk.

# MUNICIPALITIES. 

(BOROUGF OF ASHFIELD-BX-LAWS.)

## 

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Syduey, 12th August, 1872.

## BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD.-BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Ashfield, for regulating Council and Committee proceedings, preservation of order at Council Meetings-regulating the duties of the officers and scrvants of the Council-for the collection and enforcement of rates-for preventing and extinguishing fires-for the management of strcets and public places-for the preservation of public health and decency, \&c.-for the suppression of nuisances-and for restraining moisomo and offensive trades-having been confirmed by His Excellency the Govemor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requiremonts of the Mumicipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARIKES.

## BY-LAWS.

## PART 1.

Prooerdivas of the Council and Committees-preservation of order at Council meetiogs-duties of officers and servants,

## Meetivgs of the Council. Ordinary Meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the hour of half-past seven p.m. on every alternate Monday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mryor may appoint.
Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.-Adjournmient for want of quorum.
2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor he absent at the expiration of twenty minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect, from among themselves, a Chairman for such Meeting; and in the event of a quorum not being present at such meeting within half an hour after the time appointed for the holding of such meeting, the names of the Aldermen then present slall be entered in the minute-book by the Council Clerk, and the meeting slall stand adjourned.

## Onder of Besiness.

## Business of ordinary Meetings.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:-
4. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneons, and verified by the signature of corrected if erroneous, nind verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be per-
mitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are mitted
correct.
5. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered upon.
6. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
7. Reports from Committecs, and minutes from the Mayor and Council Clerk, to be presented and ordered upon.
8. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council, to be put and replied to ; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers, to bo made, or any other special business.
9. Payments to be authorized.

## Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time, by resolution; without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section ; or such particular motion. or business may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; aud the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.
4. No member shall speak on any motion or amendment longer than five minutes, without tho consent of the Council.

## Business paper-how prepared.

5. The business paper for every meeting of the Council shall be made up by the Council Clerk, and delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen, or left at their respective residences, at least twenty-four hotrs before the time appointed for such meeting. The Council Clerk shall enter on such business paper a copy, or the substance of every notice of motion proposed to be entertained at such mecting, which he shall bave received.

Notices of motion, gc., to be numbered as rectived, and preserved until matter disposed of.
6. All notices of motion, \&c., for the consideration of the Council at its next meeting, shalls be numbered by the Council Clork as they shall be received, and entercd on the business paper according to their number, and each notice shall bo preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been diposed of.

## Motions and Amfndments.

7. All notices of motion shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the same, previous to being handed to the Council Clerk, and shall not be withdrawn from the business paper without the leave of the majority of the Council.
8. No motion the effect of which if carricd would be to rescind any motion which has already passed the Council, shall be entered on the business paper, unless a "Call of the Whole Council" has been duly made and granted for that purpose.
9. A Call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

## $\Delta$ bsence of proposed mover.

10. No motion of which notice shall bave been entered on the business paper shall be proceeded with in the absence of the business paper shall be proceeded with in the absence of
the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given; the Alderman by whom such uotice shall have been given;
unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority unless by some other Alderman producing a writt
for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

## Motion to be seconded.

11. No motion in Council shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Amendments may be moved.
12. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to nove an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it be seconded.

## Motions for adjournment.

13. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council; and if, upon the question being put on any such motion, the same be negatived, the subject then under considcration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall bo discussed lofore any subsequient motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

## Ordirs of the Day.

Of what orders of the day shall consist.
14. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which the Council shall, at a previous meeting thereof, have directed to be taken intn consideration, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

## Pepitions.

Petitions to be respectfully voorded.
15. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition, to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same; be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same;
aud all petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the aud all petitions shall be r
parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.
16. No motion shall, unless as hercinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be reccived and referred to one of the permanent Committees hercinafter mentioned; or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of at motion in refercuce to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before sucb Alderman shall haye been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

Rrports from Comoupters and Mintetes from tee Mayor.

## Form of report.

17. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committce, or, in his alsence, by some other momber of the same.
How reports, \&e., are to be dealt with.--Duties of Chairman, \$c., in certain cases.
18. No motion shall be permissible on the prosentation of a report from a Committee. or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its oonsideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided however, that if any Alderman shall have given due Provided however, that if any Alderman shall have given due
notice in reference to any sueh report or minute, or if an order
for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may be moved or considered in due course.

## Order of Debate

Mode of addressing the Council, fe.
19. Frery Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any part in any debate or discussion, or shall shat in any other way, question, or shall make any statement, or shath in any other way,
or for any other purpose, address noservations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his enstomary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), und shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may by permission of such Mayor or Chairman be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrclevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all oecasions when in sucl Council, address and speak of each oecasions when in such Council, adarcss and speak of each
other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or other by their official designat
Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted, if in order.
20. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hercinafter provided.

Limitations as to number of speeches, \&e.
21. Every mover of an origisal motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may hare been made in reference to such motion, and to any ameudments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendthereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amennmont. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original
motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion motion, shall have a right to spenk once upon such motion,
and on every amendment thereon, No Alderman shall speak oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observations thau may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.

## Mover and seconder.

22. An Alderman who has moved any motion or ancudment shall be considercd to have spolken thereon; but an Alderman who shall bave seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

## Speaker not to digress, \&o.

23. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reffections on, nor impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.
24. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen the Mayor or hard.
stall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, fe., under certain restrictions.
25. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discrission to be read or stated, for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible. Provided however. that no such request or requisition shall he so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking or materially to interrupt the discussion.

## Questions of Order

## Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

26. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final ; and the Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call nny Alderman to order, whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing; and cevery member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or nbscrvation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named nember may consider out of order. And the Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide order. And the may of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or points of order or practice, shall state the provisine, without practice which he shall deem applicalile
discussing or commenting upon the same.

Penalies for persisting in disorderly conduct.
27. Any member of the Council, cither in Council or Committee, who shall have been called to order by the Mayor or Chairman, and who shall still persist in any line of conduct or argument which shall have been decided as aforesain to be disorderly, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retracta-
tion, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable, on conviction for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than fivo sbillings nor more than one pound; and on a second conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds; and on the third conviction. and for every further conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penulty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

## MLOD of Voring.

## How questions are to be put.

28. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a voto be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable bim to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.-Penalty for refusing to vote.
29. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division: in sucl case the question shall be pric first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of this Aldermen present ahall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall refuse to vote on such division, shall be liable for cuery such offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than one pound. This shall apply also to Committees of the Whole Council.

## Proteste.

Mode of protesting.- Protest to be recorded, but muty under certain circumstances be expunged.
30. Every member of the Council (tho Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council ; notice of the intentions so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such rote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice.

## Special powers of Mrayor.

31. The Mayor shall excrcise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the jreparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary.

Calls of the Council.
Horv call may be ordered.
32. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

## Mode of proceeding.

33. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall he moved or considered. Snch call shall be made as follows :- The Conncil Clerk shall cull the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record sthall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been formarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse, and of the reasons and a record

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.-Furthér call when gucstion adjournea.
31. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his nome as aforesaid, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesaid,or who if absent and not so excused shall fail to show that by reason of extreme ilness or any other sufficicut cause he bas been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who having abswered to his name as aforesaid shall not be or who having abswercd to his name as aforesaid shall not be
present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to
which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than one pound : Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration: and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further enll: And if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after cvery such adjournment.

## Special Committec.

9i. Special Committecs may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of nny duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for
which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committes ought to be sppointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committce. The appointment of every ${ }^{\text {spoch }}$ Special Committoe shall be made by resolution, after due notice ; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the dutics proposed to be ontrusted to such Special Committec. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot.

## Chairman of Committee.

36. Every Committce of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committe日, within seven days after their appointment.

## Term of service in Committee.

37. The appointment of every Specinl Committee shall bo considered to endure untif the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall we held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of such Committee or to appoint another such Ohairman in his stead.

Committce Meeting-how called.
38. The Conncil Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committes when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee, or the Chairman thereof may call a meeting if he shall think fit.

## Records of transactions in Committec.

39. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand ovor to bis successor.

## How reports are to be dealt with.

40. All reports of proceedings in Oommittoc of the Whole Council shall be recorded in the minute-book.

## Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all works to be estimated before undertaken.
4]. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially providod for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.-Expenses authorized to be reported. - Oullay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.
42. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, ontlays to the following cxtent may be incurred:-

1. By order of the Committec for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee,-for repairs or cmer: gent works, to the cxtent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor,-for necossary current expenses, to the extent of two pounds.
Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committec of Works, or the Mayor, by whom such outlay shall lave been authorized. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in refurence to matters coming strictly within the Surisdiction or functions of the Council; and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorized.

## All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance

Committec.
43. All accounts and demands of money against or from tho Council shall be examined and reported on by the Special Committec for that purpose, before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.
Certificate requircd with each elaim.-Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order. - Certificates to be attached to report.
44. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the or inquired ints. It shan be the imperative duty of the
Special Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled Special Committee to see that this requirement is fulflled
befors recommending payment: Provided that in cases of befors recommending payment: Provided that in cascs of
special expenditure umder section 41 of this Part of these special expenditure under section 41 of this Part of these
By-laws, tle report directed by that section to be laid before the Counoil shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemen a sufficient cerlificate.

Common Seal and Recobis of the Council.

## Common Scal.

45. The Common Seal shall be in the ellstody and eare of the Council Clerk, and shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attuched to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.
Records of the Council defined.-Provisions for proper keeping of same.
46. The minute-book, letter-book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expeuditure, electoral rolls, and other records relating to elections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on municipal business addressed to the Council or to the Mayor or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.
Records not to be removed, ge.-Penalties.-Exceptional circum
stances.-Reccipt to be given in every case before document
received.- Proviso as to use of retords as matter of evidence.
47. Any person removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid, from the Council Chamber, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforessid to have removed such book or other record as atoresaidionprosecution for steaing such detention of the same: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Comeil Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk or 'Treasurex may post up entries or perform any other duty which it may be nocessary that he should porform; also that the Mayor, or the Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minuto or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit-at law by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all such cases such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand or every document so removed, and every such reccipt shall be preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed: And provided also that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council, who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of Law, shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be; and every such person so removing any hook or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keoping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.
48. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than fifty pounds.

## Officers and Servants.

## Auditors' Liabilities.

49. In the months of March and September in each year, the Mayor shall lay before the Council, for its adoption, the Treasurcr's account for the previous half-year, duly audited: but should any Auditor not attend for the purpose or auditing the accounts, when required by authority of the Mayor to do so, or refuse to certify to the correctness of the account, unless so, or refuse to certify to the correctuess of the ach the account he can prove to the satisfaction of the Counci that the account
is incorrect, he shall pay a fine of not more than ten pounds, is incorrect, he shall pay a fine of not more than ten pounds, to be rocovered in a summary way before any two justices of
the Peace, the said fine to be carried to the credit of the municipal funds.

## Notice to candidates in certain cases.

50. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council, to which a salary or allowance of ten pounds or upwards per annum is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given, as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such potice is given, and shall be stated in such notice,

## Mode of appointment.

51. Every such appointment shall be made by such mode as may at the time be determined on, whencver there is more than one cendidate for such permanent office.

## Bonds for good conduct.

52. All honds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, shall be deposited with the Attorney or the Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

## Dutics of Council Clerk.

63. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867 , or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may (as hereinatter provided) bo intrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

Hovo complaints against officers, \&c., are to be dealt with.
54. All complaints against officers or scrvants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaiut, and without laying the same before the Counoil, shall have power to investigate the same, and report thereon st the next mectine; or he may, if necessary, suspend such officer or servant till the Council shall bave dealt with the chargo.

## Miscellaneous.

55. At any election for this Borough, where the Returning Officer is not an Alderman, he shall receive $f 1$ for his services for conducting the nomination and election, and shall be allowed 2s. 6d. in addition for refresbment; and the Deputy Returning Officer and Poll Clerk shall receive 10s. each for their हervices for conducting such clection, and shall also receive 2 s .6 d . each for refreshment, But where an Alderman acts as Returning Officer, Deputy Returning Officer, or Poll Clerk, he sball receive no pay, but shall be allowed 5 s , for refreshment.

## Leave of absence.

56. No leave of absence shall he granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Counci adopted after due notice.

## Mode of calling for tenders.

67. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material sball be called for by public notice.

## Lapsed business.

58. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not baving been present, the resumption of such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid, at the next fortuightly meeting.

## Suits and prosecutions for penalties, ge.

59. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any Statute the operation of which may have been extended to the Borough, as may have been directed by the Council, shall be so comas may have boen airected by the Councul,
menced or laid by the Solicitor of the Borough or by any officer named by the Council for that purposo imposing the penalty sought to be enforced, and no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforessid agninst any member of the Council or Auditor or servant, except on an express resolution of the Council.

How notices are to be published.
60. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, such notice shall be given and published by advertising the same in some newspayer circulating in the Borough.

## PART II.

Collfction and enforcement of Ratrs.
Times and modes of collection.-Rates under sec. 164 of the 31 st Vict. No. 12 to be collected yearly.

1. All rates Jevied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, snd for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be levied
and collected for the year and be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

## Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165. 166, and 167 of tho said Municipalitics Act of 1867 and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shail be held to be due and payabie on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution, at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them, bave appointed.

Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.
3. All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof, within the time prescribed by the said rosolution, into the office of the Council Clerk, during officehours, that is to say, from three to six of the clock in the afternoor of every Saturday.

## Defaulters.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.
6. The Mayor shall issue distress warrants against all such persons, and cause such warrants to be enforced, or cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competont jurisdiction.

## Enforcement by Distress.

Bailiff.
6. A Bailiff shall, when found necesssry, be appointed by the Council, and tho said Bailiff shall find two suretics to the satisfaction of the Council, to the extent of twenty pounds each, for the faithful performanco of his duty; and it shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies, by distress, for the recovery of rates, in the manner hercinafter provided.

## Warrant of distress.

7. All lcvies and distresses shall he mado under warrant in the form of Schedulo A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time-being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, \&c.
8. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs, as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall cause to be sold the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other placo within the said Borough as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owaer of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplas by such owner.

## Inventory.

9. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; nnd in case thero shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the of the land or premises on which ine give a copy of the inventory to tho ratepayer, on Bailift shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer, on
demand, at any time within one month after making such demand,
distress.

## Goods may be impounded.

10. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soover, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any porson whomsoover, after the expiration of the five days, as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such from such place or part of the said and or premises where such goods or chattels shall he impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry
the same, on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.
11. The owner of any goods or cbattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be suecessively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such casc be put up for sale according to such direction.

## Proceds of distress.

12. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of cvery such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.
13. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annoxed marked C.

## SCHEDULE A.

## Warbant of Distress.

## I,

authorizo you
Mayor of the Borough of
the Bailiff , do hereby to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of , situate at
for , bcing the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of for the said dwelling-house or land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this day of, 18 .
Mayor.

## SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.
I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under tho hand of the Mayor of the Borough of dated
distrained the , dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and tpon the land and premises) of , situate at
within the said Borough, for
due to the said Borough to the
being the amount of rates
Dated this
day of
day of
, 18
Bailiff.

## SOHEDULE C.

Costs.
For every warrant of distress...................... $2_{0}^{\text {s. }} \frac{\text { d. }}{0}$
For serving every warrant and making levy, where
the sum is not more than $£ 20$.
0
Above that sum, in addition, for every $£ 1$......... 01 For making and furnisting copy of inventory .... 10 For mau in possession, each day, or part of a day.. 50 For salc, commission. and delivery of goods, por pound on proceeds of the salc.................. 10

## PART III.

## Pretemitiva and Extinguishing Fines

Fire or combustible materials, $\wp$ o.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to bo placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premiges, firc, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable premiscs, irc, gunpowder, or a manner as to endanger conmaterials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger con-
tiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials, to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, \&c.
2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood. bushes, or other inflammable matcrial, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buidings or properties, shall forioit.
on conviction for every such offince, a penalty of not more than on conviction for every such offence, a penalty of not more than
five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering
within a roasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a furthor offence against this By-law.

## Firetoorks.

3. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or fireworl upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, fireworks or other combustiblo matter, by gas, candle, or other artificial light, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

## Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

4. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not excceding five
pounds: Provided always that nothing hercin contaiued shall exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney from liability to be informed againat or prosecuterl before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offonce.

## PART IV.

Streets and Public Places,-Public Healtil and

## Decency, \&c.

## Streets, dc.

## Plans of proposed new road, \&c., to be deposited.

1. Whencver any proprictor or proprietors of land within the said Borough shall open any road, strect, or way through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, strest, or way, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, or way; and if the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans so signed as aforesaid shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute steh further instrument dedicating such road, way, or other place to public usc as may be considered necessury by the Council, and sueb further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council; but the Council shall not, under any circumstances, take charge of, or spend money on, or vote circumstances, take charge of, or spend money on, or vote money for any strect, road, lanc, or thoroughfare that is not, thirty-three feet wide, meluding pathway. This By-law shall prior to the passing of these By-laws.
2. It shall not be cligible for this Council to take charge of, or expend money on any road, strect, lane, thoroughfare, or other place that has not had money voted for it, or that was not proclaimed at the time of passing these By-laws, unless the said road, lane, thoronghfare, or other place is first proclaimed aud properly formed, ballasted, and blinded, at the expense of the owner or owners of the land thourg which the said road, street. lane, thoroughfare, or other place is carried, and in no case must the said road, strect, lane, inoroughfare, or other place be less than thirty-three foet in width.

## Erection of houses, \&c.

3. No person shall be permitted to crect any house, shop, or other building in any strect, lane, or place in the Municipality, without first serving notice, in writing, on the Mayor or Council Clerk, on any lawful day, between the hours of six and eight o'clock p.m., stating-such intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and without having received an authority from the Mayor or Council Clerk, who will give the required level and alignment, if in a proclaimed street, on payment of a fee of five shillings.
4. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building-line in any street or lane, by the erection of houses, verandahs, door-steps, fences, or any other obstruction whatever.

## Committee for Works to fix street levels, fc.

5. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committee shall, subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that bohalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Borough, and the carriage and font ways thereof; and it.slall be the duty of such Committee, officer, or person to place posts at the corners or intersections of any such public roads and streets, and of the carriage-ways and foot-ways of such roads and streets, wherever the same may be considered necessary or desirable by the Council: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, or way, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council, as hereinafter directed.

## Change of street levels.

6. Whenever it may be decmed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way, as aforesaid, the Committec for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Uhamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify, by advertisemont in some newspaper circulating in the Borongh, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent mecting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopterl, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, section shal, if adopterd, be signed hy the Mayor or Chairman, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and
scetion so signed and countersigued shall be a record of the scetion so
Council.

No private setwers to be made to communicate with the public severs toilhout notice.
7. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council, or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or
sewers, or into any drain*or sewer communicating or to com-
municate therewith, without such notice, or otherwige than as munieate therewith, without such notice, or otherwise than as
aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, and shall close such private drain under a further penalty of two pounds per week so long as such privato drain remains.
Proprietors of private stwers, ge., to repair and cleanse same.
8. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong : and in casc any person shall neglect to repair und cleanse, or caise any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not excceding five pounds.

Drains for discharge of surface-vcater from land.
3. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any strect, if such land shall be so situated that surface or -storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any foorway of such strcet, shall within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council for that purpose, construct and lay from such point upon such land being near to the footway, as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in lovel than the bottom of the channel at the outeredge of the footway to the said channel, and through, under, and transversely to the footway, and keep in good condition such covered drain or trank, as and sulbject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officers; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid or with the provisions of this section, such owner or occupior shall forfeit any payment not excecding five pounds. And if within seven days after such conviction such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or be otherwise in default as aforesaid, lie shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one yound nor more than ten pounds; and for every further such offence he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who shall still bavo made default as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction, slaall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

Honses, $\boldsymbol{\phi} c$, to be spouted.
10. All proprictors of houses within the Municipality having a frontage to any main thoroughfare, shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with down pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction; and if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty also for every succeeding seven days.
No turf, gravel, \&'c., to be removed from strects without permission.
11. Any person who shatl form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any strect or other public place within the said Borough, without leave first had and obtained from the Council. or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot way, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

## Holes to be enclosed.

12. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or caluse to be left any hole, adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Borough, for the purpose of making any vault or the foundation to any house or other building, or for a well or any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Borough, on conviction shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, \&c.
13. The Committec for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committec, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either hy travelling on such strcet, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, 9 c.
14. Any person who shall haul or draw. or canse to be hauled or drawn. upon any part of any strect or public place within the said Borough, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehielos, or to drag or trail upou any part of
such street or public place, to the injury thereof, slanll, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damages ocarsioned thereby.

## Driving carriages, \&c., on footways, and throwing filth, §c.

15. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blook, or otleer filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or foot-way of any street or other public place in the said Bornugh,-or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up auy beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such strect or other public place as that any blond or fith shall ruat or flow upon or over or be on any such carriaye or foot way,-or shall run, drive, draw, or cause, pormit, or suffer to be run, driven, or drawn, upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place, any waggon, cart, dray sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelharrow, haudbarrow, or truck, or any hogsbead, cask, or barrel,--or shall wilfully lead. drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such footway,-shall, upon conviction, forfcit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exccoding ten pounds nor less than one pound, for each such offence.

Placing carriages, goods, \&e., on footioays, \&fe.-Not removing uthen required.- Replacing the same after removal.- Not to
prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.
16. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, easks, or goods of any kinds whatsecver, in or upon or over any carriage or fuot way in any street or public place within the said Borought,-or shall place, or cause to be placed, any coach, cart wain, waggon, dray, wheclbarow, handharrow, sledge, truck, or other carringe ipon any suel carriage-way, except for the necessary time of loadiug or unlonding, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hived, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals,or if any person shall net or plinee, or cause to be placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or font way any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materinds or things whatsoever,-or shall lang out or oxpose, or shall cause or permit to le hung out or exposed, any meat or offin, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, over any part of any such foot-way or carriage-way, orover any area of any house or other luilding or premises,-and shall not immediately anil permanently remove all or any such mattess or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council,-shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not excceding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five poumds nor less thau ten shillings, and for a third and every sulsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.
Slop, night-soil, ye., to be conveyed avay only at certain hours.
17. Any person or persons who shall drive or cause to be driven any cart or other carriage with any night-soil therein, through or in any stroet or pulbic place within the said Borough, between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night,-or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, slop, mire, or channeldirt, or filth, in or apon any such street orpublic place,-or shall deposit night-soil or other offensive matter nearer to any street. road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or by the Inspector of Nuisnnecs, -or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and watertight carts or other vehicles,-or shall cause any vebicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises any vehicle insed for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any rada, strcet, or well Ing irected bye said Conncilor the said Inspector of Nuisances,directed by the said Conncilor the said Inspector of Nuisances,--
slall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceedshall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceed-
ing five pounds ; and in ense the person so offerding shall not be known to the snid Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, aud also the employer of the person so offending, slall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Riding on drays, careless iriving, fe.
18. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind, shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same with reins,-or if the driver of any earriage whatsocver shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street that he cannot have the direction and government of the lhorse or herses, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the said thoroughfare,--cvery such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

## Riding or driving furiously, \&c.

19. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Borough so negligently carclessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person sbal or may be endangerci, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten poruds nor less than ten shillings.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.
20. Any person wha shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lanp or lamp-post, or cxtinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borongh, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

## As to dusnaging buildings.

21. Any person who shall damage any public building, tollgate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fenco, sluice, bridge culvert, sewer, watercourse, or other public property within the said Borough, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

## Nuisances.

Deadanimals, fc., not to be thrown into any public watercourse, fec
22. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, nr waterhole,-or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into suds, or ch watercourse or waterhole,-or who shall permit or any such watercourse or waterhole,-or who shal perm or her
suffer any such slops, suds, or fith to flow from his or suffer ally such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her
premises over any of the footways or streets of the Borough, premises over any of the footways or strects of the Borough,
or shall permit or causc, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or slall permit or causc, by means of pipes, shoots, chammens,
or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into or other contrivances, filth of any lind whatsoever to flowstruct or divert from its channel any sewer, watercourse, or creck,shall on conviction forfeit any sum not excecding five pounds.

Swine not to be kept.
23. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in iny house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditaswine in any house, building, yard, garden, or mer shy street ment situate and heing in or within fifty fect of any street
or public place or any dwelling-house in the said Borough, or public place or any dwelling-house in the said Borough,
shall on conviction forfeit and pay for cevery such offence a sum shall on conviction forfeit and pay for cvery such offence
not excecding forty shillings uor less than five shillings.

Oatle, $f \mathrm{c} .$, straying in the strects.
24. Any person who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or other cattle belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public placo, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Privies, 8 c .
25. Any person who shall dig, form, or make any privy within fifteen feet of any dwelling-house, or within thirty feet of any woll used for supplying any dwelling-house with water, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not excecding two pounds nor less than five shillings, and if not removed within forty-eight hours after such conviction it shall be dealt with as a fresh offerte.

## As to private avenues, \&c.

26. Any owner or occupier of any house, place, or land within the said Borough, who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages. yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, or who shall allow stagnant water to become a nuisance on his land, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence. pud upon the reasonable complaint of any houscholder that the honsc premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring honsc, premises, yards, closers, or ceans offensive, the Inspector or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the no npector of Nuisances, or any other person appionted by the shall make an ingpection of the promises complained of and shall make nn inspection of the premises complained of ; and
the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any
other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

Clcansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, §c.
27. It stall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council, as often as he shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers shnmbles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments in the said Borough, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanueries, and establishments, both within and without, as to lim ghall seem needful; and any owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, any owner or occupier of any such shamble, res or neglect to tannery, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a rensonable time, shal
forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounda nor less than forfeit and pay
five shillings.

## Varions obstructions and annoyances.

28. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Borough, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and every such offence, forteit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds :-

Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or lower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house, fronting any strect or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tacklints.
Every person who shall erect or allow to be erected any flagstaff, sign-post, or pole of any kind without having it at once attached to some other post or building so as to prevent its being blown down when it becomes decayed.
Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.
Every person who shall place any flower-pot, box, or other thing in any upper window, near to any street or pubtic place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.
Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hourd or enclosure when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired).
Every person who shall within the distance of one humdred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance, to the annoyance of any inhabitant.
Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the amoyance of any person upon the footway of any street or other public footway.
Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-ofway or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Borocigh.

## Offences aganset purlic decency.

Bathing prohibited woithin certain limits.
29. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inbabited house, or of any bridge, street, road, or other alace of public resort within the limits of the said Borough, place of public resort within the limits of the said Borough,
between the hours of six oclock in the mornilag and eight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not excceding one pound for cerery such offence.

## PART V.

Nolsome and Offensive Trades.
No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to injury of any inhabitants.

1. No person shall carry on any manufacture or trade, in the conducting or carrying on of which, or from the premises where the same is carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Borough; and upon complaint in writing by any of the said Borough; and upon complaint in writing by any
householder that any offensive trade is being so condncted or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder,--the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such comphaint, and shall report thereou to the said Council. And if the said Councit shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such furthor inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be after any such furthor inquiry as may he deemed necessary, be
of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, notice shall of opinion that the ssid complaint is well founded, notice shall
be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease nud discontinue the same
within such reasonable time as the said Council may direct And if such trade shall not lee discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to bo offensive within the time named in such notice as atoresaid any person conducting or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds, for a second offence a sum of not less than two pounds nor more than offence a sum of not less than two pounds nor more than
twenty pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence as sum of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.
Mode of proceeding when "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced.--Penalty.
2. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, or operation is about to bo commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, or operation, and shal require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon tho same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming offensive, within the menning of these By-laws, to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

## Service of Notice.-Liabilities.

3. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whercon any such manufacture, trade, or calling is being carricd on or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last-known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient scrvice of such notice for all tho purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall bo actually engared in superintending, directing, or manaring, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such treated as a person conducting, ollowing, or carrying on such
manufacture, trade, or operation, within the meaning and for manufacture, trade, or operation,
all the purposes of these By-laws.

Damming up water without consent.
4. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Coumcil, construct or place any dam or embankment in or across any creek or natural watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after
such second conviction, such person shall fail to remove such such second conviction, such person shal farmil to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shal
forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction be shall still fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

## Penalty.

Fon every offence agninst the provisions of these By-laws, except as otherwise provided, the offender shall be liable to, and shall pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, to be recovered in a summary way before nny Justice of the Peace; and all other penalties and fines imposed by these By-laws, except as otherwise provided, shall also be recoverable in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough
of Ashfield, this 10th day of June, 1872.
JOHN POPE,
F. Undeawood,

Council Clerk.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF TENTERFIELD-BY-LAWS.)



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The following By-lnws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Tenterfield, for regulating their own proceedings-for er enabling them to collect rates-and for the core and manogement of the roads and public streets and public thoroughfares in the Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellincy the Governor, with the advice of the Executivo Council, are pubinthe Muncipality, having been confirmed in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

By-maws ndopted at a Meeting of the Council of the Municipal District of leaterfield, held on the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and screnty-two, for the regulation of their own proceedings.

1. The Council shall hold their mectings on every alternate Monday, and such meeting shall commence at half-past seren o'clock in the evening, and the Bfayor or Presiding Alderman may adjourn any ruch meeting, or any special mecting, to any such other day mon hour as the majority of the Council then present may determine upon.
2. At uny monthly or special meeting, questiona may be considered at such meeting or any adjournment thereof, without any previous nolice.
3. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman, as the case may be, shall prescrve order, and prevent interruption at any meeting of the Council or of any Committec, and may, of his own authority, call to order any member of the Council or Com mittee-may regulate the order and precedence in which each speaker is to nddress the Council, when two or more riso to speak; at tho samo time his decision upon any disputed point of order shall be fimal.
4. No pereon whomsoever, except a member of the Council, shall, by words, sound, or otherwise howsoever, interrapt the business of the mecting of the Council or of any Committec, or at tho sitting of any Court held under the Municipalitics Act of 1867 for the revision of tho Municipal list or roll, or cause a distarbance thereat; any person, exccpt as nforcsaid, interrupting the bueiness of any such meeting or sitting, or causing any disturbance thercat, shall forfeit any sum not less than two pounds and not more than fivo pounds, to bo recovered in a summary. way before any two Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, according to the provisions of tho Act 14 Victoria No. 43.
5. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman shail have equal rights with the other members of the Council, in spenking to the merits of all questions brought before the Council.
6. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman shall, on every motion made and seconded, put the question first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and then declare the result to the meeting ; and if any dispute or misunderstanding shall arise as to the declared result, the Mayor or Presiding Alderman shall be entitled to put the question again, and so often as may be
necessary, in order to enable him to declare definitely by the show of hands whether the motion has been carried or negatived.
7. At every mecting of the Council the minutes of the procoedings of the previous meeting shall be read by the Council Clerk, and after confirination by the rote of the majority of the Council present shall be signed by the Mayor or Presiding Alderman.
8. Then reports from Committees shall be received ; but these shall not be taken into consideration or adopted, unless after due notice has been given at a previous meeting or to the Council Clork not less than four duys bofore the meeting.
9. Every momber shall stand when speaking, and ehall alduress the Mayor or Presiding Alderman; and in course of a debate if any question or order sball arise, it shall immediately be taken into consideration, and be disposed of by the Mayor or Presiding Alderman.
10. Except in Committee, no member shall speak twice on the same question; if he has been misrepresented or misunder. stood, he may, if he thinks proper, brietly make such explanations as may bo necessary : Provided that the mover shall be allowed to reply, and that every merober elall have the liberty of speaking once on every amendment as well as on the original motion.
11. No member shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than fifteen minutes, without the consent of a majority at least of the members prosent at the time; and he shall not digress from the matter under discussion, or make pereonal reflections on members, or impute improper motives.
12. If any member shall make use of any expression, or so conduct himself that his words or actions shall be taken, construcd, or held by a majority of tho members present to be offensive to the Council or to any member thereof, he shall be called to order by the Mayor or Presiding Alderman, and by him required to withdraw the objectionable expression, and him required to withe for having used the same or for having sonducted himself in such manner as to give cause of offence; conducted himself in such maluer as to give cease of offence;
any member neglecting or refusing to withdraw any objectionany member neglecting or refusing to withdraw any objection-
able expression or antisfactorily apologize when called upon so able expression or sntisfactorily apologize when called upon so
to do by the Mayor or Presiding Aldermun, Bhall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shilliuge and not more than one pound.
13. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day or to another specified day, and the member upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on the resumption of the debate.
14. It shall be competent for any member to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in Conmittecs of the Whole Council; and upon auch division those who are in the affirmatire shall pass on the right hand of the Mayor or Presiding Alderman, and those who are in the negative shall pass on to his left hand; and no member after dividing shall leave his place till the names of all the members shall be taken down by the Council Clerk or some person officiating for him.
15. Any member may require the question or subject under discussion to be read, or the substance thereof explained to him, at any time during the debate, but not in such a way as to interrupt any member while spouking or to unduly protract the proceedings.
16. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman, otherwise than by a resolution of the Council after due notice.
17. Any momber of the Council who, haring had notice of a Call of the Council who being absent shall not be legally excused, or who if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illncss or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing, shall for every such offence bo liable to a penalty of ten shillings.
18. Whencver it is decided that any work shall be executed or any material supplied by contract, other than provided by Bylaw 34, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided.
19. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made, or passed by any Committoe thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the Council, or of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seren days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the district.
20. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of 30 minutes after the time appointed for holding such mecting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever thare shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorom, the names of the members present shall be taken down and shall be recorded in the Minute Book.

## Motions.

21. After the reading of correspondence and the presentation of reports and petitions, euch motions as may be in the Motion Book shall take precedence of all other business of the day, and shall be taken up in the order in which they are in the Motion Book.
22. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a motion before the Council; and when more than one amendment is moved and seconded, the last smendment shall be first; put to the meeting, or in the reverse order in which they were moved, until the the whole are disposed of, when the original motion shall be put to the meeting and the result declared by the Mayor or Presiding Alderman.
23. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without any discussion; and if negatived it shall not be competent to put a similar motion until five minutes at least shall have elapsed from the tince of moving the one which had been negatived; but no notice shall be taken by the Mayor or Presiding Aldorman of any motion unless it has been
seconded.
24. Notico of motion shall be given to the Council Clerk at any meeting of the Council, or not less than four days before the meeting of the Council at which the motion is intended to be made: Provided that no motion of which notice shall have been given as aforesaid shall be made, except at an adjourned mecting, unless notice thereof setting forth in general terms the purport of such motion shall have been given by the Council Clerk to each member of the Council in the summons issued by him for the meeting of the Council.
25. The Council Clerk shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, and to be called the "Motion Book," all notices of motion, in the order in which they are received.

## Petitions.

26. No discussion shall take place on the presentation of any petition without notice of motion given after its reception.

## Committees.

27. No Committee of the Council shall consist of less than three members, and the Chairman or a majority of every Committee shall summon the Committee, and may direct the Council Clerk to call meetings whenever they may corsider it necessary or expedient.
28. The appointment of Special Committees ahall continue wntil the specific duty for which they were appointed aball hare been discharged, provided that such Committee may at any time be dissolved by vote of the Council.
29. The rules affecting the Council shall be observed and be in force in any Connmittee, with the excoption of the rule limiting the number of times of speaking; and every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

## Offeers.

30. No officer shall be appointed until a general outline of his duties and the amount of salary shall be approved of by the Council ; and no appointment of any kind shall take place until one weok's notice at least shall have been given in one or more of the local papers, inviting applications for the same.
31. Every officer or serrant of the Council, who, by reason of his office or cmployment under the Council, shall be entrusted with the custody or control of any moners, shall give security, to the satisfaction of the Council, in the sum of not less than $£ 50$, for faithfully and duly accountiang for tho samo.
32. Any officer or servant of the Council who shall be entrusted with the receipts of nny moneys for the Council shall not hare or retain in his hands any sum at any one time exceeding ten pounds of any such moners. Any such officer or servant offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds and not more than twenty pounds.
33. In cases where security shall be required by the Municipalities Act of 1867, the sureties offered slaall be approved of by the Council before they arc accepted as surety-any of its members, or any porson holding ollice under the Council; and in all cases in which sceurity for the due and faithful performance of any duty or contract is required, the expense of preparing such security shall be borne by the person or persons giving the same. 34. No work affecting the funds of the Corporation shall be undertaken until the probable expense shall be first ascertained and authorized to be executed by the Council; and before any motion shall be made for the payment of any such works, the accounts slall bo examined and passed by the Finance Committee: Provided that in the event of any day labourer being discharged by a majority of the Improvement Committee, such majority shall have power to authorize the Mayor to pay the amount actually due to such labourers, or any of them, by cheques drawn in the usual way on the Bank account ; and any such payment shall be confirmed at the ensuing meeting of the Council: Provided further that, in cnses of emergency, the Tmprovement Committee may nuthorize the expenditure of any sum not exceeding three pounds, and such expenditure shall be reported to the Council at its next mecting, and the reasons given why the authority so to expond became necessary.
34. The 'Treasurer's account shall be laid before the Council by the Mayor or Presiding Alderman at every alternate meeting of the Council, or oftener if required.
35. No officer appointed by the Council shall be at liberty to show, lay open, expose, or give any information of any of the books, papers, records, or any other documents or vouchors bolonging to the Council, to any ono not a member of the Council, without permission from the Council, except always as may be otherwise provided by law.
36. Any alterations proposed to be made in the By-laws, or any new By-law proposed to be added, shall requiro the same notice to be given and proceedings taken thereon as in the case of motions.
37. No clection to any paid office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until after seven clear days notice shall be given in oue or more newspapere, inviting applications for the same.
38. The Council Clerk shall have, under the supervision of the Mayor at the Council Chambers, control and charge of all charters, deeds, mumiments, and records of the Corporation or relating to the property thereof.
39. The common seal shall be kept at the Council Chambers, and the Mayor shall have the custody of the eame and shall aflix it to all documents creating obligations on the Corporation, in the presence of the Council Clerk; but for the purpose of offcially authenticating documents the Mayor may alone allix the seal.
40. Any one or more of the standing orders of Council may be suspended at any meeting of the Council (for that mecting only), in case of emergency : Provided that a majority of members present consider it necessary.
41. The order of the day shall include all business of which due notice has been given and all matters arising out of former meetings of the Council; any motion entered on the motion book; and the Aldcrman haring given notice of the same boing absent, and no othor Alderman deputed to bring forward such motion when the business is called in order, such motion shall be struck out.

I hereby certify that the foregoing By-laws consisting of forty-two clauses, were duly passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Tenterfield, on tite 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and soventy-two.

THOMAS WELBURN, Mayor.
M. O'Biren, Council Clerk.

By-raws for the better enabling of the Council of the Municipal District of Tonterficld to collect Rates.

1. Tho rates shall be levied and collected half-yearly, and shall be held to be due and payable on such days as the Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint.
2. All persons liable to pay any rates or assessments shall pay the amount, within any such period that the Council have directed by a resolution, into the office of Council Clerk, during the office hours, that is to sary, between the hours of 10 a.m. and p.m. on Mondays.
3. It ghall be the duty of the Council Olerk to furnish the Mayor of the Municipality, from time to time, with a list of the names of all persons who are in default within the meaning of section 176 of the Municipalities Act of 1867.
4. It shall be the duty of the Mayor of the Municipality to issue distress warrants against defaulters, after such default shail in manner aforessid have been reported to him, and to cause such warrants to be enforced: Provided that this By. law ehall not prevent such othor procecdings being taken for the recovery of overdue rates or assessments as a majority of the Council shall from time to time decm necessary.
5. The Briliff of the Municipality shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council, and may at any tine be removed in a similar way.
6. The Bailiff shall find security to the Mayor--himself in $\mathbf{e f s}^{5}$, and two sufficient surcties in $£ 25$ each-for the faithful performance of his duty.
7. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter prorided.
8. Any person whosoerer who shall interrupt, interfere with, or obstruct the Bailiff of the Council, or his deputy, or any of bis nessistants, in the execution of any warrant to distrain, or in the execution of his or their duty under such warrant, or under any of the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or under any of these By-laws, or in the performance of any matter or thing which he or they are authorized by law to do, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty-five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.
9. All lovies and distresses shall be made under warrant, in the form or the effect of the Schedule hereunto annexed and marked with the letter $A$, under the hand of the Mayor and seal of the Municipality.
10. It shnll be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy, and such assistants as he may take with him, to enter into any part of the building, texements, or other property, in respect of which such bute or rntos shall have been levied as aforessid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in or upon such building, tenement, or other property, in charge thoreof, until payment; and if the sum for which such distress shall have been mado or taken, shall not have been paid on or before the expiration of five days from the date of making such distress, it shall be lawful for such Bailiff or his depaty to causo the goods or other proporty so distrained on, or a suisicient portion thereof to be sold by public auction, on the premises, or at some public place within the Municipality, to be appointed for that purpose by the Council ; and the surplus (if any) that may rensin, after deducting the amount distrained for, together with expenses, over on demand to the owner of the goods so sold.
11. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforessid, may impound or otherwise secure the distress so made, of what nature and rind soever it may be, in such part of the land or premiscs chargeable with the rate, or in such other place as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose ; and it shall be lawful for any person whatsoever, nfter the expiration of the five dayb hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such part of the said land and premises where any distress shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.
12. The Bailiff ehall hand orer to the Council Clerk all proceeds of such distresses, within forty-eight hours after having reccived the same.
13. If the Bailiff shall neglect or refuse faithfully to perform any of his duties, or slall make any bad use of the powers entrusted to him, or shall neglect to pay over the moneys reccived by him as such Bailiff, within the time hereinbefore mentioned, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound not more than ten pounds.
14. The Bailiff may, with the sanction in writing of the Mayor of the Mfunicipality, authorize, by writing under his hand, any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person thas authorized shall hare and exercise all the powers of the Bailiff imoelf but the Boiliff and his suretics shall in every case be held responsible by the Council for the acts of such deputy.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Tenterfield, on the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thowsand eight hundred and seventy-two.

THOMAS WELBURN,
M. O'Brien,

Council Clerk.

Warrant of distress against Tenant actually rated and occupant

## To and his Absistants:

Wherras the person whose name appears in the Schedule hercunder written has been rated by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Tenterfield in respect of the property also appearing in the said Schednle, at the sum and for tho purpose set down opposite his or her name: And whereas the said sum was and still is due and payable on account of suoh rate, and default haring beon made in the payment thereof to the Treasurer, although demand has been made as is required by law' : 'These are therefore to authorize you forthwith to make distress of the goods and chattcls in the first place upon those of the person nanied in the Schedule, if he or she be then resident in the said premises and have any goods and chattels there, and in case of a change of posscssion, then upon the goods and chattels of any person who shall then be the occupier thereof, or upon the goods and clattels of the porson in posscesion of the said premises so appearing in the said Schedule at the time of executing the warrant: And if within the space of fivo days after the mating of such distress the said sum of money days after the making of such which the person was so rated ns set opposite to his or her name at which the person was so rated as
aforesaid ahall not be paid together with costs, that then you do sell the said goods and chattels of the person so by you distrained, and out of the money arising by such sale you retain the sum so due and owing for the premises in the same Schedule mentioned, and occupied by the party whose goods you shall havo sold, together with costs, reudering to him or her the overplus, and that you certify to me, on or before the day of , what you shall have done by virtue of this Warrant.

Schrouler A.


Given under my hand, and under the common seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the Town of Tenterfield, at the Council Cbambers, this day of , A.D. 187

Mayor.
Schedule of Costs.
Schedule of Costs.
For every marrant of distress .............................................................
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Council Olerk.

Bx-laws for the care and management of the Roads and Public Strects and Public Thoroughfares of the Municipality of T'enterfield.

1. The Council shall, within the Municipality, hare the care, construction, and management of all roads and public streets and public thoroughfares within the Municipality, which may have been or may horeafter be duly proclaimed or marked out or in actual public use as such.
2. In any strcet or road, where it may be deemed necessary to cut or fill up to a greater dopth than 3 feet, the Council shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed cuttinge and filiings, to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for seven days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and notify the same in one or more of the local newspapers; and no objection thoreto shall be eutertained by the Council, unless made within twenty-one dnys after such notice shall have unless made.
3. No person shall encroach beyond the building-line in any street or lane, by the erection of houses, verandalis, door-steps, streces, or any other obstructions whatsoever, without consent of the Council.
4. No driver, earter, or other person shall wilfully or negligently do or suffor, or cause to be done any damage or injury to the culverte, curbstones, gutters, or pathway of any street or roadway.
5. Any pereon whosoever who shall wilfully drive, lend, or ride any horse or cattle or any other animal along any pathwry (except in crossing such pathway to or from any premises adjoining the same), or shall permitany horse or catitle to stand upon any pathway or any part thereof within the Munieinality, ehall forfeit and pay a peralty of not loss than fire shillings nor more than five pounds.
6. No person shall be allowed to alter, cut up, or destroy the pathways or ronds, or to remove stone, loam, sand, gravel, or any other substanco whatsoever from any of the roads or streets of the Municipality, without tho authority of the Council.
7. No person shall be allowed to obstruct any road, street, or public thorougbfare within the Municipality, by building materials, drays, carts, or anything calculated to obstruct or hinder free passage, without the sanction of the Council in writing ; and no person shall be allowed to leave waterholes or excavations for cellars or other purposes unfenced or in such a manner as to be dangerous to passors-by; and at all places where buildings are being carried on, or where any obstruction to the danger of passers-by exists, the person causing such obstructions shall be required to provide lights on either side and beep the same lighted from sunset to sunrise.
8. If any person or persons shall dripe or cause to be driven any cart or other vehicle with any night-soil, or shall take away or remore any noisome matter in any cart or other vehicle, through or in any of the streets, roads, or public places within the said Municipality, between tho hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 10 at night, or shall fill any cart or other carringe so as wilfully to turn orer or cast any night-soil or other caffensive matter in or upon or near any of the said strcets or public places, or shall deposit or cast out the night-soil hercinbefore described from such carts as aforesaid nearer to any street, rond, or dwelling-place than shall be directed by the said Council, or shnll allow any such carts to stand nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-place than shall be directed by the said Council, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound and not more than ten pounds; and in case the person so offending cannot be apprehended, then the owner of such cart or other vehicle in which such night-soil or offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person offending, shall bo liable to pay and forfoit such penalty as aforesaid.
9. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer in any part of the lanes, ronds, streets, or thoroughfares within the Manicipality, or shall move or cause to be moved any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, without leave first had been obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such lanes, roads, streets, or thoroughfares respectively, or who shall wantonly breale up or otherwise damage any part of the said lanes, roads, streets, or thoroughfares, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty of not less than than one pound nor more than five pounds.
10. The Council or any officer appointed by them may, after one month from the date of the publication of these By-laws in the Government Gazette, upon due notice, direct the removal of any fenco or other obstruction or encroachnent in and upou any lane, rond, street or thoroughfare under the management of the Council; and such notice shall be serred personally, or at the usual or last-known placo of nbode of the person who made or caused to be made such obstruction or encroachment, or any party who may be in charge of the same or to whom tho same may belong.
11. In any case whore service of notice for the removal of any obstruction as aforesaid, the same shall not be removed within such reasonable time ns the Council shall appoint, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct tho remoral of tho same, at the cost of the person by or to whom the eame shall have been made, or any party who may be in charge or to whom the same may belong: Prorided that the expenses thereby incurred shali not exceed the sum of twenty pounds; and in any case where the obstructions or encroachments can not be recroved unless at a greater cost than twonty pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such remoral and to pay all costs thereof abore twenty pounds from the Municipal funds, or to proceed by action of trespass against the person who shall make or cruse to be made such obstructions or encroachments, or who may be in charge thercof.
12. Any person who shall ride or drive through any lane, road, street, or public place, negligently, carelessly, or furiously, to the common danger of the public, shall forfeit and pay a eum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.
13. Upon representation by any two'respectable householders, that the house, premises, yard, closet, or drains of the adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Mayor and any two Aldermen shall cause an inspection to be made of the promises complained of; and if any such premises shall be found to be a nuisance or otherwise offensive, notice in writing shall be given to the proprictor or resident of such premises, that if within seven days after such notice the nuisance shall not be removed, tho proprietor or tenant of the aforcsaid premises shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.
14. Upon representation by any tro respectable householders that the house or premises adjoining is onc of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the Mayor and any two Aldermen to cause the resident of such houso to furnish to the Council a list of the names, sex, birth-place, and occupation of all the inmates of the said house; and upon non-compliance with the request, or if upon consideration the Mayor and any two Aldermen still consider the house to be one of ill-fame, the Mayor shisll cause a notice in writing to be serred on such householder or resident, to discontinue and abate the said house of ill-fame within fortyeight hours after the receipt of such notice, othorwise to bo liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound for every day or part of a day which such house of ill-famo shall remain unabated within the Municipality.
15. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any aninal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, zewer, water-hole, or river, or creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or direct from its channel any such sewer, canal, or watercourse, shall forfcit and pay a sum of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds, and shall pay the costs of removing such fith or obstructions, or of restoring such watercourse or canal to its proper chamel, not exceediug fifty pounds in the whole.
16. Any person who sball wash or cause to be washed any wool, hides shins, or otherwise, in any creek or watercourse within the Municipality, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.
17. It shall not be lawful for uny person whomsoever to suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sbeop, goat, or cattle belonging to him or under his or her clarge, to stray or go about, or be tethered or depastured in any lane, road, or street within the said Municipality ; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay, in respect of every such animal, a sum not less than five sbillings nor more than two pounds: Providing that after due inquiry shall have been made, and the owner thereof cannot be discovered, it shall be lawful for the said Council, or any officer belonging to tho said Council, to destroy any swine or gonts so straying and injuring property of any description: Provided further, that the Council, or any officer or officers appointed by them, may impound any swine, horse, ass, mule, shcep, goat, or cattle found straying, or going about, or depasturing in any lane, road, or strect within the Municipality.
18. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of the streets, roads, or public places, any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon wheeled carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part, upon wheeled carringes, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place, to the injury thercof, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than five shillings and not more than two pounds, orer and above the damages occasioned thereby; and it shall be lawful for any constable or any other person to lay an information against any person whom he shall find in the act of committing any such offence.
19. If any person shall in any strect or road, throw, cast, or lay, or shall permit or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dang, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filtu or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or foot-way of any such street or road, or shall kill, slanghter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lainb, or other cattle, in or so near to any of the eaid streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or to be on any such earriage or foot way, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shiillings.
20. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under any of thesc By-laws may be recorered in a summary way beforo any two Justices in Petty Sessions, according to the provisions of the Act 14th Victoria No. 43 and the Acts therein adopted.
21. That it shall and may be lawful for nuy ratepayer residing within the Municipality to give such information as may bo necessary for the conviction of any party or parties who may ride or drive any horse, cattle, or vehicle upon the footpath of this Municipality.
22. In any By-lsms of this Municipality, any words in the singular number shall be taken to import the plural number, and any words in the plural number shall also be taken to import the singular number, and nuy words in the masculino gendor shall be taken to include the feminine gender, unless the same shall be repugnant to the construction thereof.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Tenterficld, on the 15th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

THOMAS WELBURN,
M. O'Brier, Council Clerk.

# MUNICIPALITIES. 

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RYDE-BY-LAWS.)


Colonial Scerotary's Office,
Sydney, 18th July, 1872.

## MUNIOIPAL DISTRICT OF RYDE.-BY-LAWS.

The following By-lams made by the Council of the Municipal District of Ryde, for regulating their omn proceedings and the duties the supprescion and ofacers thereof-for the collection and enforcement of rates-for the preventing and extinguishing fires-for confirmed by His Exisellency the for the regulation and management of fthe public wharfs within the Municipality-haring been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Exccutive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 1.
General duties of the Mayor or presiding Alderman.

1. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman shall preserve order, and his decision on all disputed points of order shall be final ; but he is to state his decision without argument or comment.
2. The Mayor or presiding alderman may take part in all the proeeedings of the Council.
3. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman shall put all questions and declare the sense of the Council thereon.
4. If two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Presiding Alderman shall decide which member is entitlect to pre-audiencc.
5. The Mayor or presiding Alderman may, without waiting for the interposition of any member of the Council, call to order any momber proceeding to speak a second time on the same question (except in explanation, and without introducing any now matter). The member introducing a motion to have the right of reply; and avery member shall have the liberty of speaking once on every amendment, as well as on the original motion.
6. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman shall, on every motion made aud seconded, put the question first in the affirmatirc and then in the negative; and lie may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion from the show of hands as to which party has the majority.
7. Evory member shall stand when speaking, and shall address the Chair.

## Mertings.

8. The Council shall mect for the dispatch of business at the hour of half-past seven, p.m., on every alternate Friday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the mecting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.
9. If the Mayor be not present within fifteen minutes after the time nppointed for the meeting of the Council, an Alderman shall be elected Chairman for the time being.
10. In the months of March and Scptomber in each year, the Mayor shall lay. before the Council for its adoption the Ireasurcr's account for the previous half-year duly audited; but should any Auditor not attend for the purpose of auditing the nccounte when required by the autitiority of the Mayor to do so, or refuse to certify to the correctness of the account, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the Council that the account is incorrect, he shall pay a fine of $\mathcal{E} 5$, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Pence the aid fine to carried to the credit of the municipal funds.
11. The first business at cvery regular meeting of Council shall be the reading, confirmation, and signing the minutes of the proceedings of the last preceding meeting.
12. After the minutes of the last preceding meeting are sigued, reports from Committees shall take precedence of any other business, but shall not be considered or adopted without
due notice thereof due notice thereof.
13. The presentation of petitions and reading of correspondence shall be next in order of business after the consideration of reports.
14. Whenever any matter of order nrises, it ahall be taken into immediate consideration.
15. No momber shall deviate from the subject under debate, or make personal reflections upon any other mamber.
16. No member shall speak on any motion or amendment longor than ten minutes, withont the consent of the Council.
17. No member shall make use of any expression capable of being applied offensively to any other member.
18. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the eame day, or to another day specified.
19. The member upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debato.
20. The Council shall vote by show of hunds, but any Alderman may divide the Council on any question both in fuli Conncil or in Committee of the Wholo, in which cnse every Alderman then present shall vote, and any such Alderman who slall refuse or wilfully fail to vote shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $£^{5}$, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justice of the Peace; and all dirisions shall be entcred in the Minute Book.
21. Any member may require the question under discussiox to be read for his information at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt any other member whilgt speaking.
22. After the presentation of reports and pctitions, the reading of correspondence and the reception of notices of motions shail take precelence of all other business of the day.
23. Any number of amendments may bo proposed on motion boforo the Council, and if seconded the question shall first be put on the last amendment and then on the next preceding amendment, and so on in the inverse order in which they are moved, except when such motions or amendments shall relate to financial matters, in which case the lowest sum shall be put first and so on to the highest.
24. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion, but if such motion be negatived it shall not be competent for any member to muke a like motion until the lapse of a quarter of an hour.
25. It shall be incompetent to gire notice of motion for the rescinding of any resolution on the same day on which such resolution shall have been passed by the Council.
26. No notice shall be taken by the Mayor or Presiding Alderman of any motion unless it be seconded.
27. All notices of motion shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the eame, previous to being handed to tho Council Clerk, and shall not be withdrawn from the buiness paper without the leave of the mujority of the Council
28. No motion the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any motion which has already passed the Council shall be entered on the business paper, unless a Call of the Whole Council has been duly made and granted for that purpose.
29. A Call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall hare been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

## Petitions.

30. On the presentation of a petition, no debate shall take place until notice has been given in the usual manner, and the only question that can be entertained by the Council on the day of its presentation shall be that the petition be received, or that it be referred to a Committec.
31. It shall be incumbent on any Alderman presenting a petition to aequaint himself with the language thercof, and to report to the Council that he considers it unobjectionable.
32. All petitions shall be reccived only as the petition of the parties signing the same.

## Committees.

33. Besides such Special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there khall be two Standing Committees, namely, a Fiuance and an Improrement Committee. The Standing Committees shall be appointed by resolution of the Council, within thirty days after the election of the Mayor for the municipal year.
34. The By-laws as to the proceedings of mectings of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole Council, except the rule limiting the times of spanking.
35. Every Committee of which the Mayor alall not be a member shall elect a perwavent Chairman of such Committec, and such Chairman may direct the Council Clork to call meetings whenerer he shall think it expedient.
36. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.
37. No work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense be first asccrtained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee and reported on by them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof: Provided that, in cases of emergency, the Mayor, with the assent of any three Aldermen of different Wards, may authorize the cxpenditure of any sum not exceeding £20; and such expenditure shall be reported to the Council at its next eitting.
38. In cases where security is required by the Municipalities Act of 1867, no security shall be acsepted otherwise than by a vote of the Council.
39. No oflicer or servant appointed by the Council shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person not a member of the Council, without leave from the said Council, except us prorided by law.
40. The common seal shall not be aflixed to any document without the express authority of the Council, and every impression thereof shall be verified by the signatures of the Mayor and Council Clers.
41. The seal of the Municipality, and all charters, deeds, and records of the Council, shall be kept in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order.

## No. 2.

Collection and enforcement of Rates.

1. All rates made and authorized by the Council shall be paid within the time prescribed by the Act, at the Office of the Council Clerk, Ryde, during office hours, on Mondnys, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m.
2. The Council Clerk shall prepare, at such times as may be ordered by resolution of the Council, a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the time fised for payment of the same, and the Mayor shall take immediate proceedings, either by summons or by tho issuc of distress warrants, against all defaulters.
3. The Bailif' shall be appointed by resolution of the Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution, and shall give such security as the Council shull approve of for the faithful performance of the duties of such office.
4. The Bailiff shall make all levies and distresses for the recosery of rates under the warrant of tie Mayor, such warrant to be made in accordance with the form in the Schedule hereto annesed marked A.
5. The Bailiff shall be paid for entry and lery made under these By-laws, according to the annesed Schedule marked B.
6. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall forthwith make out a written inventory, in the form or to the effect of the Schedule annexed narked C, which inventory, sball be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the ownor of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf, resident in the place where the distress has been made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted in some conspicnous part of the land or premises on which the distress has becn made, and the Bailiff shall deliver a copy of such inventory to the Council Clerk for the information of all parties concerned.
7. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff, and such assistants as he may require, to enter into any part of the land, building, tencment, or other property in respect of which a warrant has been issued for the recovery of any rate or rates as aforesaid, and to distrnin the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof; and if the sum for which distress shall have been made or taken shall not be paid on or before the expiration of five days, it shall be lawful to sell the goods so distrained or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within this Municipal District as the said Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the sumn distrained for, together with the expenses attendant upon such distress, shall be paid over on demand to the orner of the goods so sold: Provided always that nothing hercin contained as to the time of sale shall apply to any crop of cercals, fruit, or regetables which may be growing at the time when such distress shall be made.
8. The Bniliff when making a distress as aforesaid may impound or otherwise secure the dislicess so made, of what nature porlind oerer it mar be in such places or in such part of the or kind soever it may be, in such places or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with the rate as shall be most fit and convenient for such purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whatsoever, after the expiration of the five days hercinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the snid land and premises where any distress ahall bo innpounded and recured as aforesaid, in order to riew and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the samo on account of the purchaser thereof.
9. The owner of any goods so distrained upon may by writing direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods and clatelels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.
10. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all procecds of such distresses as soon as possible after such sale, also the cony of every inventory and account of every such sale or sales. 11. The Bailiff with the sanction of the Mayor may authorize any person to act temporarily as his deputy, and the person thus uuthorized shail have and excrcise for the time being all the powers of the Bailiff himself; but the Bailiff and his sureties ginall in every case be held responsible for the act of such deputy.

## SCHEDULE A.

## Warrant of Distress.

I , Mayor of the Municipal District of Ryde, do hereby authorize you

Bailiff of the said Muni. do cipal District, to distrain the goods and chattels of the dwelling.
house, or in and upon the land und premises of , situate at house, or in and upon the land und premises of, , situate at
, for the sum of Municipal Rates due to the said Muricipal District, to the day of , for the eaid dwelling-house, land, or premises, as the case may be; and to proceed thereon for the recorery of the said Rates according to law.
Dated this day of
, 187 .
Mayor.
CHEDULE $B$.

## Fees of Bailif:

s. d.

1. For making every entry and.inventory in the exccution of the warmant...............

30
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 2. If in possession more than five hours .......... } & 5 & 0 \\ \text { 3. For every other day or part of a day } & \text {........ } & 5 & 0\end{array}$
3. For every other day or part of a day .........
And 5 per cent. on net amount of sale.

## SCHEDULE C.

Inventory.
I have this day, in virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of Ryde, dated
which a copy is attached hereto, distrained the following goods
and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of situate at within the said Municipal District, for the sum of being the amount of Rates due to tho said Municipal District to the of
Dated this duy of $\quad 187$.

## Bailiff.

## (List to be appended.)

No. 3.
Preventing and extinguishing Fires.

1. No householder shall place or tuowingly permit to bo placed in any honse, yard, workshop, out-office, or other premises, fire, powder, or combustible materinls of any kind, in such a manner or in such quantities as to endanger contiguous buildings, crops, or other property.
2. The Inspector of Nuisances, upon the representation of any person that fire is being used to the danger of contiguous buildinge or other property, shall cause the same to be renored immedintely.

## No. 4.

Suppression of nuisances.

1. No householder or resident in the eaid Municipal District shall be nllowed to permit his or her premises, yards, elosets, or drains to be offensive or a muisance to the adjoining householders or residenta.
2. No noisome or offensive trade shall be permitted to be carried on in any premises to the inconvenience of the residents of adjoining or other houses.
3. Upon complaiat being lodged at the Council Chambers that the yard, closets, or drains of any premises is or are a nuisance or offensive, and after inspection such shall be found to be the case, notice shall be given in writing to the proprietor or tenunt of such premises to remore or abate such nuisance within twent $y$-four hours after such notice; and if, after such notice, the nuisance shinll not be removed or abated, the proprictor or tenant of the said premises shall be linble to a penalty not excecding forty siilings nor less than fire shillings.
4. Upon complaint being lodged at the Council Chambers, the Inspector of Nuismees may at all reasomable hours, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any building, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of butchers' meat, and oxamine any carcass, meat, flesh, or fish which may be thercin; and in case any of euch articles shall appear to him to be intended for human food but uufit, the same may be seized by him; nnd if it shall appear to a Justice of the Peace, upon compctent evidence, to be unwholesome, he shall order it to bo destroyed; and the owner thereof, or person in whose custody it was found, shall be liable to a penalty not excecding forty shillings nor less than ten slillings.
5. The Council, or any person or officer acting under the authority of such Council, may at any lime cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or nny portiou thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same.
6. No person slaall be allowed to throw rubbish, sweepings, broken glass, dend animal, or other offensive matter or thing, or deposit of any kind whatever, on the strects, pathways, or chanuels, or in any public place within this Municipal District.
7. No driver, carter, or other person, shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer, or cause to be done, any damage or injury to the curbstones, gutters, or pathways of any strcet or roudway; and no person slall be at liberty to ride on horseback or to drive a whecled rehicle of any kind on the footways, or to lead or drive suy horses or cattle on the pathways.
8. It shall not be lawful for any person whonsocver to suffer any cattle, horses, mules, swine, or groats, belonging to him or under his charge, to stray in any public road or thoroughfare within the said Municipal District.
9. No person shall ride or drive through or upon any street or publie place so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safely of any other person shall or may be ondangered.
10. No person shall be allowed to alter, cut up, or destroy the pathways or ronds, or to remove loan, sand, or grarel from any of the streets or roads of the Municipality, without
the authority of the Council; and for such authority a fee of the authority of the Counci
one shilling shall be paid.
11. No person shull be allowed to place on the streets or pathways building materials, otherwise than is absolutely necessary, and by the sanction in writing of the Mayor or Council Clerk; and no person shall be allowed to have waterholes or ercavations for cellars or other purposes, in or adjoining any public phace, unfenced or in such a manner as to bc dangerous to passersby; and all places where buildings are being carried on, or where any obstruction to the danger of passers.by exists, the porson causing such obstruction shall be required to proride lights on oither side, and keep the eame lighted fron sunset to sunrise.
12. No person shall destroy or damage any shrub or tree growing on any street or thoroughfare, or other public place within this Municipality, or injure any hedge, fence, gate, or building in such street, thoroughfare, or other public place, or to set fire to any shrtubs or trees, or to cut or remove any to set fire to any shrtibs or trees, or to cut or remove ony
timber from any such strect, thoroughare, or public placo aforcsaid, or to destroy, tenr, deface, or othersise injure any notice, proclamation, or other document, purporting to be under the authority of the Council or of any officer of the eaid Council, which shall be aflixed in any public place.
13. No person shall bathe within two hundred yards of any public roud, place, or wharf, unless in some enclosed place, or otherwise in such manner as not to offend against common decency.
14. No person shall place or expose for eale on the pathways or streets, carts, goods, parcels, or produce of any kind whatever, to the obstruction of the public.

## Penalty.

For every offence against the provisions of the By-laws of this Municipal District, except as otherwise provided, the offender shall be liable to, and shall pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five shilinge, to be recovered in a eummary way before any Justice of the Peace; and all other penalties and fines imposed by such By-laws, except as otherwise provided, shall be recorerable in a summary way before any Justice of the Peaco.

No. 5.

## Regulation and management of the Public Wharfs.

1. The wharfs at Ryde and Gladesville are Public Wharfs situate within and belonging to the Municipal District of Ryde, at which rates and dues may be collected under the Municipalities Act of 1867.
2. The MInnicipal Council for the time being of the said Municipal District, shall, on providing a Wharfinger to anttend upon the steamers, be entitiod to and may charge, demand, and receive, either by their wharfinger or lessee, at the said wharfs reccive, either by their wharfinger or lessee, at the said wharfs
respectively ; aleo, at any other wharf or wharfs which may respectively; aleo, at any other wharf or wharfs which may
hereafter become public wharfs within the said Municipal District of Ryde, tho rates and dues following :-
3. For ench steamer ombarking or landing passengers or cargo at either of the said wharfs, a sum not exceeding ten shillings per week, or two shillings and sixpence for each trip, for any term less than one week; every licensed waterman plying for hire, one shilling per weelr; wood or fruit boats not plying for hire, one toling a sum not exceeding threo shillings per week, or one shinling for each trip for any term less than a per week, or one shilling for each trip for any term less than a
week, and for vessels exceeding trelre tons, two shillings and sixpence for cach trip.
4. No vessel, other than such as slall have a right to ply, embark, or land cargo or passengers at any of the public wharfs, will be allowed to malle fust any warp to the same or any of them.
5. All rates and dues collected shall not be expended otherwise than for the purpose of keeping in repair the said wharfs, the passengers' waiting-rooms and sheds, the salary of the wharfinger, or for making such improvements to the wharfs or buildings thereon as may be deemed necessary.
6. Gunpowder or other explosive materials shall not be landed or stored, unless a plain superacription ehowing what the case or package contains and the quantity therein be appended thercto.
7. The Council may, from time to time, appointa Wharfinger or Wharfingers, not being the lessee or lessees, and the same, from time to time, suspend or remove, and such wharfinger or wharfingers shall have power to, and are hereby authorized and required to keep good order upon the said wharfs and every part thorcof, and to remove all disorderly persons therefrom; the said Wharfingers will also be required to keep the wharfs free from all rubbish, and to keep the passengers' waiting. rooms and sheds clean, also to take charge of all light parcels.
8. The front of the said wharfs shall be reserved for the use of stenm-vessels alons: Provider, howaver, that sailing-vessels and boats may bo loaded or unloaded at the stone portion of front of the Ryde Wharf, but shall not in any instance obstruct the free access of stcam-vessels.
9 . Sailingy vessels or boats elhall not be allowed to load or unlond tiuber, fircerood, manure, goods, or produce of any description upon those portions of the wharfs constructed of timber, where other accommodation for that purposo is provided.
9. The castern side of the Ryde Wharf ahall be reserved exclusively for the loading or unloaling of merchandise, fruit, or other produce; and the western side of the said wharf shall be roserred exclusircly for loading or unloading timber, firewood, or manure.
10. A clear passage of twentr-five fect in width on the contro of the Ryde Wharf shall be reserved for free access to the front thercof: Provided that at the eatern end of the shed a rectangle of the width of seven feet eix inches westerly, and of
the length of thirteen feet northerly, shall be reserved and bc available for perishable and light goods only; provided further that hay, tallow, hides, potatoes, horns, sheepskins, empty cases or caske, guano, and all manures, shall not for the purposes of this By-law be deemed perishable or light goods.
11. A clear space of seven feet six inches in width shall be kept through the sheds at the said wharfs for tho convenience of passengers passing to and from the steamers, in which said space no goods of any kind whateoever shall be placed.
12. No person slall be allowed to bring to or pat in any wharf, house, or other buildings erected for public use or convenience, any horse or other animal, or to uso such wharf, convenience, any horse or other animal, or to use auch wharf,
house, or or other buildings for any purpose other than that house, or or other buildings for
for which the same was crected.
13. No timber, frewood, or any other description of goods whatsoever shall be allowed to remain on the wharfs more than forty-eight hours.
14. No rubbish, cinders, ballast, shells, animal or regetable matter, shall be landed on the said wharfs cxcept in bags, baskets, or casks, and such articlos shall be taken away within twenty-four bours after landing the same.

## Penalty.

Any person offending against any of these By-luws for the regulation of the public wharfs aforessid shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounde, to be recovered in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Ryde, this fifteenth day of September, 1871.

EDWD. TERRY, Mayor.

# GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS. 

(REPORT FROM BOARD, RELATIVE TO EXPENDITURE FOR 1871.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 July, 1872.

The Secretary to the Government Asthums for the Infiray and Destitute to The Principal Under Secretary.

Board of Government Asylums,<br>Sydney, 28 June, 1872.

Sir,
I am directed by the Board of Management of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Returns of the expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1871, and a comparative Return of the expenditure of those Institutions for the years 1863 to 1871 , imelusive, and to request that (as has been customary) they may, with this Report, be laid before Parliament. The Board desire me to call attention to the following facts connected with the management of the Asylums, as brought out in these Returns:-

1. The average number in the three Asylums during the year 1871 was,-

| Males... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 858 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Females | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 207 |
|  |  | Total | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,065 |

The increase in the daily average over the numbers in the three Institutions during the previous year was 68 persons, and the accommodation at the disposal of the Board is altogether inadequate to mect the increasing demands for admission.
2. The Asylum at Hyde Park is confined to fomales, and has now 220 inmates, being 20 in excess of the number the building is fairly entitled to hold. The old Volunteer Quarters, which were handed over to the Board in November, 1870, are atill in the same uninhabitable condition in which they were vacated nineteen months ago. If these premises were putinto propor condition, and a portion of them converted into a residence for the Matron, the probable requirements for female accommodation would be satisfied for some time to come.
3. The Parramatta Asylum for old men has, at this time, 274 inmates, being 44 in excess of its 274. 44. proper number; and the premises are incapable of affording any increased accommodation.
4. The Siverpool Asylum, including the separate hospital (a rented building, accommodating 80 inmates), is, at this time, much over-crowded, having no less than 670 inmates. A temporary wooden building, to hold about 80 old men, has been applied for to relieve the main building until the new wing, for which $£ 5,000$ has been placed on the Estimates for 1872 , is erected.
5. The total expenditure was $£ 11,96098$. , that is at the rate of $£ 114 \mathrm{~s}$. 7 . d . per head per annum; this is lower than the expenditure of the preceding year by $1 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per head, and less than the average of the last 8 years by $£ 26 \mathrm{ss}$. $6 \frac{3}{4}$ d. per head.
6. The Board trust that in view of the increasing demands for shelter, which through the hardships attending the occupation the development of our mining industry is sure to bring with it, the enlarged accommodation, to which they have adverted, may be proceeded with with as little delay as possible.

I have, \&c.,
FREDERIC KING, Secretary.

Comparstive Rexurn of the Expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Deatitute, for the years 1863 to 1871.

| Year. | Average No. of Inmates. | Salaries. |  | Ratione. |  | Clotbing. |  | Contingencies. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Per head. |  | Per head. |  | Per head. |  | Per bead. |  | Pcr head. |
| 1863 | 624 |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { f } & \text { s. } \\ 3 & \text { d. } \\ \mathbf{3} & 2 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \boldsymbol{f} & \text { B. } & \text { d. } \\ 4,463 & 5 & \text { 10 } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { E } & 8 . & \text { d. } \\ 988 \\ 16 & 8 \\ 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { E A. } & \text { d. } \\ \text { I II } & 8 . \\ \text { l }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { f } & \text { A. } \\ \text { 1,584 } & 15 & 0\end{array}$ | $f$ 8  <br> 2 10 $d$. <br> 1   | $\boldsymbol{L}$ ¢.  <br> d.   <br> 8,905 18  |  |
| 1864..... | 673 | 2,013 15 10 | 21910 | 4,944 17 o | 76 II | 1,047 <br> 18 | 1 II I | T,2III 146 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 10 & 92 \\ 1 & 16 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}14 & 8 & 3 \\ 13 \\ 13 & 13 & 10\end{array}$ |
| 1865...... | 721 | $\begin{array}{llll}2,125 & 2 & 2\end{array}$ | 21815 | 4,90507 | 616 of | 2,107 1010 | 2185 | 1,48370 | 2 I 2 | 10,6z1 0 | 14 14 7 <br> 14   |
| ${ }^{1866}$...... | 856 | z.299 15 | 2 I 38 | $\begin{array}{lllll}5988 & 14 & 2\end{array}$ | 6199 | 1,745 7 II | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 9 \\ 2\end{array}$ | 1,870 120 | 3 3 8 | 11,899 96 |  |
| 1867...... | 951 900 | 2,742 2,608 10 10 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 18 \\ 2 & 15 & 10 \\ 1\end{array}$ | 3,961 <br> 6,638 <br> 88 <br> 8 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 8 & 0 \\ 617 & 0 \\ 17\end{array}$ | 2,467 1,974 18 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 13 & 0 \\ 1\end{array}$ | 2,008108 | 2 5 0 <br> 1   <br> 1   | $\begin{array}{llll}13,270 & 9 & 9\end{array}$ | 1450 |
| 1869....... | 970 | $\begin{array}{ll}2,1881 \\ 2,571 & 6 \\ \\ 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 15 & 1 \\ 2 & 13 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}6,638 & 38 \\ 6,324 & 7 \\ 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}617 & 0 \\ 610 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1,914 \\ 1,943 & 11 \\ \text { 10 }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 19 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1\end{array}$ | 1,727 19 <br> 1,602 4 |  | 12,950 5 | 13 7 36 <br> 15   |
| 1870....... |  | 2,781 <br> 1,781 | 1158 | 6,085 19 | 6 6 | 1,943 <br> 2,033 <br> 18 <br> 18 | 2 0 0 <br> 2 0 9 <br> 2   | $\begin{array}{llll}1,002 & 4 & 1 \\ 1,343 & 16 & 10\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}12,441 & 10 & 10 \\ 11,245 & 5 & 6\end{array}$ | 12 16 68 <br> II 5 9 |
| 1871......... | 1,065 | 1,819 0 | 1142 | 6,380165 | 519 10 | 2,148 10 | 204 | $1,653 \quad 2$ | 1 10 $3{ }^{1}$ | II,g60 90 | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { II } & 5 & 9 \\ \text { If } & 4 & 9 \\ 71\end{array}$ |
|  | 867 | 2,219 19 9í\| |  | 5,743 2000 | 512 㢮 | 1,822 00 | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 2 & 01\end{array}$ | 1,605 0 | 1173 | $11,400 \quad 4$ | 13218 |

Sydney, June, 1872.
FREDERIC $\underset{\text { Secretar }}{\text { KING, }}$ Secretary.

Risiofn of the Expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, for the year 1871.

| Asylum. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avernge } \\ & \text { A No. of } \\ & \text { Inmates } \end{aligned}$ | Salaries. |  | Rations, Ec . |  | Clothiug. |  | Contingencies. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Per head. |  | Per head. |  | Per head. |  | Fer head. |  | Per head. |
| Sydncy $\qquad$ Parramatta.. Liverpool | 207 257 603 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} \boldsymbol{E} & \text { n. } & \text { a. } \\ 1,2223 & 12 & 6 \\ 1,552 & 4 & 10 \\ 3.564 & 19 & 1 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}s & 9 . & d . \\ 304 & 12 & 10 \\ 10\end{array}$758 2 2 <br> 1,085 15 $n$ 1,005 15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total...... | 1,065 | 1,819 05 | $1{ }^{14} 2$ | $\|$$6,380 \times 6$ | 51910 | 2,148 In | 。 | 1,612 | I 1034 | 11,960 9 | ${ }^{19} 487$ |

Syduey, June, 1872.
FREDERIC KING
Scerctary.
Detailam Statement for 1871.

|  | Hydi Jark. |  | l'arramatta. |  | Liverpool. |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm$ s. d. | $\pm 8 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{d}$. | £ s. d . | $\mathfrak{E}$ £. d. | f. s. d. | \& ¢. d. | £ в. d. |
| Salarief....................................................................... |  | 488 <br> 4. <br> $\cdots$ | ..... | 4961 I |  | 83451 | ,879 ${ }^{1}$ |
| Food Medical comot...... | 951 18\% 10 | …............ | 1,274 II 7 |  | \%,980 0.8 | ……......... | …….......... |
| Vegetnbles ....... |  |  | 20812 808 808 13 |  | 245 115 12510 |  | .............. |
| Gratuities. | 34 <br> 1 II |  |  |  | 147 <br> 141 | ... |  |
| Milk | 3444 |  | 5463 |  | $7{ }^{6} \mathrm{x} 2$ |  |  |
| clothing, ...... Contingencies. |  | 1,22312 3041210 | ............. | $\begin{array}{ll} 1,692 & 4 \\ 758 & 10 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | ……....... | $\begin{array}{lll} 3,564 \\ 1,085 & 19 & 1 \\ 15 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 6,380 & \text { IG } & 5 \\ 2,148 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| Travelling expense | 220 | …............ | 158 | ……........... | 10589 | …….......... | …….......... |
| Advortisements .... |  | ............. | $\bigcirc 76$ | .... | $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ} 46$ |  |  |
| Mredicibes ... |  | ..... |  | ... | 79 II | ...... | .............. |
| Water... |  |  | 710 - | ............... | 6915 | …............ | ................. |
| Burinig | 7050 | .... | 7730 | -.. |  | ........ | ............. |
| Light ... | 3 3 <br> 9 1 |  | 1316. | ……........ | ${ }_{2}^{8} 8$ | ............. | …........ |
| Soap | 30 I | ... | $2510 \times$ |  | 5016 | ...... | ….............. |
| Rent. | 7 |  | 10 10 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}21 & 5 \\ 80 \\ 80 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ | ……....... | .............. |
| Fostage.. |  | ............... | )......... | ..... |  | .... | ……... |
| Ironmongery ............................................................. | 47 <br> 43 <br> 27 <br> 26 |  | 53111 | .... | ${ }^{164} \mathrm{I4}$ I 10 |  | ……....... |
|  |  | 2855 |  |  |  | 0024 | 1,612 |
|  |  | 2,302 47 |  | 3,271 |  | 6,387 | 11,96\% 90 |

Sydney, June, 1872.
FREDERIC KTNG,
Secretary.
1872.

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

(RETURNS OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 June, 1872.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21 December, 1871, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-
"A Return of the whole amount of money paid from the Colonial Treasury " for, and in support of, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools, " from the lst January, 1844, to 31st December, 1870, such Return to " particularize the following, viz.:-
" (1.) The cost of buildings and repairs.
" (2.) The amount paid for officers and scrvants separately.
" (3.) The value of supplies and clothing,-the accounts of each
" School to be annual and separate."
(Mr. Farnell, on behalf of Mr. Tunks.)

## ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

A RETURN showing the annual amount of money paid from the Colonial Treasury for Salaries of the Offeers and Servants separately of the Male and Female Orphan Schools, from 1 January, 1844, to 31 December, 1849.


Nors.- The information for the above period cannot be supplied in detail, accounts nothaving been kert under separate heads until 2850.
C. ROLLESTON.

Audit Office, Sydney,
19th April, 1872.

A RETURN showing the amounts expended annually for cost of Buildings and Repairs, and Supplies and Clothing, on account of the Protestant and İoman Catholic Orphan Schools, from 1st January, 1844, to 31st December, 1849.

|  | Cost of Buildings and Repairs. | Supplies and Clothing. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathcal{L}$ e. d. | \& s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1844 | $12312 \quad 7$ | 1,823 16 7 | $1.952 \quad 9 \quad 2$ |
| 1845 | $\begin{array}{lll}155 & 0 & 2\end{array}$ | 1,642 1111 | 1,797 12 1 |
| 1846 | ............ | 1,982 5 5 2 | 1,98252 |
| 1847 |  | 2,055 $10 \quad 4$ | 2,055 10 4 |
| 1848 | $347 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 1,301 111 | 2,248 111 |
| 1849 | ................ | 1,878 1110 | 1,878 1110 |
| $\pm$ | 625129 | 11,2S9 611 | 11,914 198 |
| Roman Catiout Orpitan Saroor-' | . |  |  |
| 1844 . |  | 1,232 011 | 1,232 011 |
| 1845 | 148511 | 1,952 $13 \quad 6$ | 1,100 $19 \quad 5$ |
| 1846 | .............. | 1,156 18 б | 1,156 18 5 |
| 1847 1848 | . | 1,153 198 | 1,153 198 |
| 1848 1849 |  | 1,277 78 | 1,277 78 |
| 1849 | ............... | 1,439 1210 | 1,439 1210 |
| $£$ | 148511 | 7,212 130 | 7,360 1811 |

Audit Office, Sydney,
C. ROLLESTON. 17th June, 1872.

RIENURN showing the whole amount of money paid from the Colonial Treasury, for, and in support of, the Protestant Orphan School, from 1st January, 1850, to the 31st December, 1870, inclusive, particulariziug the following, viz. :-(1.) The cost of Buildings and Repairs. (2.) The amount paid for Officers and Servants. (3.) The value of Supplies and Clothing.


The information to 1864 , inclusive, has been furnishod by the Auditor General.
FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
The Treasury, New South Wales,
Accountant. 29th April, 1872.

RETURN showing the whole amount of money paid from the Colonial Treasury, for, and in support of, the Roman Catholic Orphan School, from the lst January, 1850, to the 31st December, 1870, inclusive, particularizing the following, viz.:-(1.) The cost of Buildings and Repairs. (2.) The amount paid for Officers and Servants. (3.) The value of Supplies and Clothing.

| Year. | Cost of Buildings nud Repairs. | Payments to |  | Talue of Supplics and Clothing. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Officers. | Serrants. |  |  |
|  | $\mathcal{E}$ s. d. | 2 s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1850.. |  | 1.3500 | 2000 | 755113 | 9101113 |
| 1851 | 1,200 00 | 27000 | 50 | $1,528 \quad 2 \quad 1$ | 3.34822 |
| 1852 | 5370 | 269310 | 750 | ],456 179 | 1.853 $12 \quad 7$ |
| 1833 | 470 | 440140 | 71150 | 2,130 $17 \begin{array}{ll}17\end{array}$ | 3,113 G 3 |
| 1854 |  | 140140 | 120 | 2,731 97 | $3,292 \quad 3 \quad 7$ |
| 1855 | $\begin{array}{llll}382 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | 440 14. 0 | 120 | 3,210 $15 \quad 7$ | 4,153 111 |
| 1856 | 15.7 96 | 140140 | $\begin{array}{llll}163 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ | 3,096 193 | $3,852 \quad 9 \quad 5$ |
| 1857 | 196150 | $43918 \quad 4$ | 180 | 2,550 28 | 3,366 160 |
| 1808 |  | 53014.0 | 241 | $2,818 \quad 5 \quad 6$ | $3,590 \quad 210$ |
| 1859 |  | 5301414 | 2750 | 2,321 1010 | 3,127 410 |
| 1860 | 1.00000 | 6231784 | 301168 | 2,328 165 | 4,257 10 б |
| 1861 | 1,100....... | 694140 | 319 | 2,260 00 | 3,273 14, 9 |
| 1862 | $1,100 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 71408 | 34900. | 3,127 192 | 5,290 1910 |
| 1863 | ................. | 72014.0 | 34816 | 3,245 1910 | $4,315 \quad 910$ |
| 1864 | ................. | 720140 | $359 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 2,585 410 | 3,664 180 |
| 1865 | . ............. | 7201140 | 34900 | $4,209 \quad 5 \quad 1$. | 6,278191 |
| 1860 |  | 720146 | 386118 | 1,830 176 | 5,938 312 |
| 1867 | 1,002 111 | 720140 | 390 | 4,342 64 | 6,455 15 |
| 1868 | $197 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 720140 | $40718 \quad 7$ | 3,214 88 | 4,540 1 3 |
| 1869 | 125130 | 720140 | 42500 | 3,323 188 | 4,595 58 |
| 1870 | 88176 | 63412 | 450811 | 3,13200 | 5,097 17 7 |
| Totals............f | $7,05915 \quad 1$ | 11,649 17 4 | 5,405 1610 | 99,200 $12 \quad 2$ | 83,316 15 |

The information to 1864, inclusive, has been furnished by the Auditor General.
FRANCIS KURKPATRICK,
The Treasury, Now South Walcs,
Accountant. 29th April, 1872.

$$
410
$$

1872. 

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA. (Apprenticeship of boy pilbean.)

Ordered by the Legislative Asscmbly to be printed, 18 June, 1872.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 11 June, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-
"A Return, containing a copy of the Correspondence, indenture, or the " usual indenture of apprenticeship, and other papers, minutes, or orders "in connection with the discharge of a boy named Pilbean from the "Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta."

> (Mr. Tunks.)

# PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA. 

The Matron of tee Protestayt Orphan School, Parramatta, to The Principal Under Secretary.
Protestant Orphan School,
Parramatta, 14 June, 1872.
Sir,
7onry In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, requesting me to furnish certain information which has been called for by the Legislative Assembly, in connection with the discharge of a boy named Pilbean from this Institution, I have now the honor to forward :-

1. Copy of letter from W. Tunks, Esq., dated 18th January, 1872.
2. Copy of reply of the Master to Mr. Tunks's letter, dated 20th January, 1872.
3. Copy of Matron's letter of 13th February to the Principal Under Secretary, recommending discharge of lad named Pilbean.
4. Copy of Mr. E. Suttle's application for an Orphan School apprentice.
5. Copy of Principal Under Secretary's letter of the 16 th February, 1872, approving of Frederick Pilbean being apprenticed to Mr. E. Suttle.
6. Copy of undertaking by Mr. Suttle, dated 9th March, 1872, to execute Frederick Pilbean's indentures when called upon.
7. Copy of Frederick Pilbean's indentures.

I may explain, with reference to paper No. 6, that when this lad was assigned to Mr. Suttle, I had expended all the indenture forms for male apprenticcs in my possession, and on application to the Government Printer, female apprentice forms were sent, the others not being in stock. As Mr. Suttle required the boy urgently, and I did not wish to retain him here while fresh forms were being printed, I took an undertaking from him to sign the usual indentures when called upon; and before they were finally completed by Mr. Suttle, the lad was accidentally killed.

I have, \&c.<br>M. BETTS, Matron.

(1.)
W. Tunks, Esq., M.L.A., to The Master of the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.

St. Leonards,
18 January, 1872.
Dear Sir,
Mr. Elijah Suttle, carrying on an extensive business here, is desirous of obtaining a boy from your Institution as an apprentice for five years, to learn his trade of bread baker. Mr. Suttle is willing to board and lodge the boy, and to pay him, in lieu of clothing, during the first year, the sum of four shillings per week, and for the second year six shillings and six pence per week, and so on, increasing two shillings and sixpence per week each year, being fourteen shillings per week for the fifth year. I shall feel obliged by your informing me whether you have a strong and willing lad fit to be apprenticed to learn a trade on the above (in my opinion) excellent terms?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I am, \&e., } \\
& \text { WILLIAM TUNKS. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Consulted Mr. Byrnes, and he cannot allow Pilbean to go, except on usual terms.-E.M.B., 13 February, '72.

Wrote to Mr. Tunks to say I had selected Pilbean, and would send papers on at once; meantime Mr. Suttle can see Pilbeau if he wishes.-E.M.B., $9 / 2 / 72$.
(2.)

The Master of the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, to W. Tunks, Esq., M.L.A.
Protestant Orphan School,
Parramatta, 20 January, 1872.
Dear Sir,
In reply to your note of the 18th instant, I beg to enclose a form of application for Mr. Elijah Suttle to fill up and return. His offer is a very liberal one, and I will endeavour to find him a suitable lad.

The indentures, under which the children are bound, provide that the masters should clothe them, but I believe an arrangement so obviously favourable to the apprentice as the one proposed in your letter could be entered into. On receipt of Mr. Suttle's application, I will again communicate with you on the subject, and in the meantime I can lay your letter before the Trustees.

> I am, \&c.,
> E. M. BETMS.
(3.)

The Matron of the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, to The Principal Under Secretary. Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 13 February, 1872.
Sir,
I am directed by the Trustees of this Institution to recommend that the Honorable the Colonial Secretary will be pleased to approve of the lad named in the margin being apprenticed to Mr. Frodercek Elijah Suttle, of North Shore (whose application is enclosed), as a baker, for the term of five years. ${ }_{142} 14$ yeanra

I have, \&c.<br>E. M. BETTS,<br>For the Matron.

## (4.)

## Application for an Obphan School Apprentice.

Dated 24th January, 1872.
I request that you will have the goodness to submit to His Excellency the Governor my application for an apprentice from the Institution under your charge. For this purpose, I subjoin the particulars required by the Government notice of 28th July, 1834, and am willing to enter into the bond prescribed by the Act of Council 5 William IV, No. 3, whenever called on to do so.
$\stackrel{I}{\mathrm{I}} \underset{\text { Your most obedient Servant, }}{ }$
ELIJAH SUUTILE.


## To tife Trustees of the

Protegtant Orphan School at Parramatta.

## Certificate.

We hereby certify that we have known the applicant for several years, and believe him to be capable of maintaining and instructing an apprentice; and, in point of character, a proper person to be ' allowed to receive one.

We therefore recommend a compliance with this application.

> (1st Clergyman or Magistrate) WILLIAM TUNKS, J.P.
> (2nd Clergyman or Magistrate) W. C. CAVE BRO WNE CAVE, M.A.,

Incumbent, St. Thomas's, North Shore.
(5.)

The Principal Under Secretary to The Matron of the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta. Madam,

Sydney, 16 February, 1872. .
In reply to your letter of the 13 th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Sccretary approves of the undermentioned boy being apprenticed from the Protestant Orphan School, as recommended.

Frederick Pilbcan, $14 \frac{1}{2}$ ycars old, to Mr. Elijah Suttle, of North Shore, as a baker, for the term of five years.

I have, \&e.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

## (6.)

Iv consideration of Mrs. M. Betts allowing Frederick Pilbean to enter my service as an apprentice from the Protestant Orphan School, as a baker, for the term of five years, I undertake to execute the usual indentures under which Orphan School apprentices are bound, on being called upon to do so.

North Shore, 9 March, 1872.
F. SUTTLE.
(7.)

## (7.)

Male Apprentice.
Thrs Indenture, made the 9 th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between the Honorable James Byrnes, Esquire, and Mrs. Martha Betts, Trustees duly authorized and empowered by His Excellency the Governor of the one part, and Mr. Elijah Suttle of the other part: Whereas by a certain Act of the Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, with the advice of the Legislative Council, passed in the fifth year of the Reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled "An Act for apprenticing the Children of the Ifale and Female Orphan Schools, and other poor Children in the Colony of New South Wales," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may
be lawful for the Governor of the said Colony, from time to time, by any writing duly aigned by him, to authorize and empower any two or more fit and proper persons to bind any of the male or female children admitted into the said Orphan Schools, and all such other poor children as shall from time to time be sent out from any part of the Enited Kingdom to this Colony, at the expense of Her Majesty's Government, or of Parishes or Charitable Institutions, to be established and provided for, as in the said Act is stated, when they shall have respectively arrived at fit and proper ages to be apprentices to such masters or mistresses, and such trades, as shall be approved of by His Excellency the Governor: And whercas the said James Byrnes and Martha Betts have been authorized and empowered by His Excellency the Governor, in the manner required by the said in part recited Act, to bind such male children as aforesaid apprentices: And whereas His Excellency the Governor has approved of Frederick Pilbcan, aged fourteen and a-half years, who is one of such male children, being bound apprentice to Mr. Elijah Suttle, of St. Leonards, to learn the trade or business of a baker: Now this indenture witnesseth, that the said James Byrnes and Martha Betts, in pursuance of the said in part recited Act, have put, placed, and bound, and by these presents do put, place, and bind, the said Frederick Pilbean to be an apprentice with the said Eijijah Suttle, and as an apprentice with the said Elijah Suttle, to dwell, unto the full end and term of five years, from thence next following, to be complete and ended, during which term the said apprentice his said master well and faithfully shall serve in all his lawful business to the best of his power and ability, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere gladly do, and honestly, orderly, and obediently in all things behave himself towards the said Elijah Suttle, and towards all other persons having lawful charge of said apprentice, during the said term ; and in all things as a faithful apprentice he shall behave himself towards his said master, and all his family during the said term; and the said Elijab Suttle, for and in consideration of the faithful service of the said apprentice, as aforesaid, doth hereby, for himself, his executors, and administrators, promise and covenent to the said James Byrnes and Martha Betts, Trustees aforesaid, and each of them, their and each of their executors and administrators, and their and each of their successors as Trustecs for the time-being, and to the said apprentice, that he the said Elijah Suttle, in the craft, art, or business of a baker the said Frederick Pilbean shall and will teach, instruct, and inform, or cause to be taught, instructed, and informed, in the best way and manner that he can; and that he the said Elijah Suttle shall find, allow, and provide the said Frederick Pilbean with sufficient, competent, and suitable meat, drink, clothing, washing, lodging, bedding, and all other things needful and meet for an apprentice during the said term; and also that the said apprentice shall attend Divine Service-when practicablc-at least once on every Sunday during his said apprenticeship ; and the said Elijah Suttle shall and will pay and have particular attention paid to the morals of the said Frederick Pilbean; and also that the said Eljak Suttle shall and will pay unto the Savings' Bank of the said. Colony, in the name of the said apprentice, the yearly sum of two pounds for each and every year during the last three years of the said term; and for the true performance of all and every the said covenants and agreements the said Trustees bind the said apprentice, and the said Elijah Suttle bindeth himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators firmly by these presents.

In witness thereof, the parties aforesaid to these indentures have interchangeably set their hands and seals at Parramatta, in Her Majesty's territory of New South Walcs, the ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

1st Trustec--JAMES BYRNES.
2nd Trustee-MARTHA BETTS.
Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of,-
E. M. Berts.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S SOCIETY. 

(LIST OF DIRECTORS FOR 1872.)


Patron-His Exchlizncy the Right Honorabie the EaRL of belmore.
President-The Hon. E. deas thomson, c.b., m.L.c.
Vioe-Presidentz-Tife Hon. George allen, m.L.C. Rev. CANON STEPHEN, M.A.
Honorary Treasurbr-George moore, Esq.
Honorary Secretary-GEORGE F. WISE, Esq.
Diregtors:-

| ALDERSON, WILLIAM M. | HEZLETT, WILLIAM. |
| :--- | :--- |
| BIRRELL, J. | JOSEPHSON, I. K. |
| CLARKE, HENRY. | KING, REv. GEORGE, M.A. |
| DAWSON, JOHN. | KING, REV. HUITON, M.A. |
| DWYER, REv. JOHN. | LANG, REF. Dr. |
| FRASER, JOHN. | PEARCE, S. I. |
| FRIEND, W. S. | POWELL, JAMES. |
| GARRAVEL, REv. Z. | PENFOLD, E. T. |
| HILLS, ROBERT. | RAPHAEL, J. G. |
| HUMPHREY, OHARLES H. | SHERJDAN, REv. J. F. |
| HOLDSWORTH, J. B. | THOMPSON, JOSEPH. |

WILSON, Rev. THOMAS, B.A.
I certify the above to be a correct list of Directors of the Destitute Children's Asylum for the year 1872

GEO. F. WISE,
Sydney, 3 February, 1872.
Hon. Sec. for Destitute Children's Society.

# LaND ADJOINING NEW SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY. 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 June, 1872.
(See Answer to Question No, 6, in Totes and Proceedings No. 15, of Wednesday, 19th June, 1872.)
To His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, and the Honorable the Executive Council of
New South Walcs.
The Petition of tho undersigned Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney,--

1. That in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven an acre of land, on the eastern side of Her Mnjesty Gaol at Darlinghurst, was, at the solicitation of your Petitioner, granted by Governor Sir Richard Bourke to certain gentlemen, in trust, for the erection thereon of a house to be used as a refuge for Destitute Females, and that the said land within the last four weeks has been resumed by Government as a forfeiture, because a condition, requiring the erection of a house within two ycars from the date of grant, had not been fulfilled.
2. That although a house was not built on the said land within the required two years, yet a house, such as was possible to us, and sufficient for a time, was built there twelve years ago, and has ever since been 1859 . in full operation, supplying, under direction of a Matron, a temporary home to servant women out of place.
3. That Government approved the dedication of the charity to the kind of relief and to the class of person for whose protection it has been exercised. In verification of this assertion, your Petitioner desires to reffr to the correspondence with which he was honored by Government on the subject in the year one thousand cight hundred and fifty-seven.
4. That to resume the land without a word of notice or warning in past years, after it had been so long in possession of the Trustees, and after it had been, if not from the stipulated moment, yet at any rate for the last twelve years, actually occupied, as it was designed to be occupied, must appear to all a procedure scarcely in accord with the usually benignant consideration and forbearance of our Government in dealing with the promotion of public charities.
5. That if it be alleged the said "Servants' Home" was not intended for Roman Catholic servants exclusively, your Petitioner has to answer that others bave on no occasion been excluded. It has been under the manarement of Catholics simply because they alone have undertaken the task, and as a natural consequence of the fact that your Petitioner originally solicited the grant, and that the majority of the Trustees were Roman Catholics.
6. That your Petitioner therefore is not officiously assuming a needlcss prominence when he ventures to submit to your Ficellency and Honorable Council, as he now does, the consideration that the Roman Catholics of the Colony have not descrved ill of the Governuent and 1heir fellow-colonists in excrtion and sacrifice to take a good share in the buildings and public charities that adorn and benefit the City of Sydney. Your Petitioner asks to be allowed to point out, that in St. Vincent's Hospital, open to all classes, and on the Convent, from which it is served, a sum of not less than fifteen thousand pounds has been expended, and again, on the "House of The Good Shepherd," also open to all, there lias been laid out, from the beginning to the recent handsome addition, upwards of eight thousand pounds; again, on this very land in question Roman Catholics alone have, on the fencing and the existing building, spent during the last twelve years more than six hundred pounds.
7. Your Petitioner does not presume to question in any way the right of forfeiture, which has been in this case so unexpectedly and summarily excrcised, but he very respectfully and anxiously submits the premises as not unworthy of some indulgent consideration, and thereupon he prays your Excellency and Honorable Council,-..

That the instant proccedings of ejectment and demolition may be stayed, and that a fresh grant of the said land may be accorded, either on the original terms, or with such reasonable modifications of tenure and application as under the circumstances may to your wisdom and indulgence seem most fitting.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, \&c.,
$\dagger$ J. B. POLDING, Sydniensis.
Sydney, May 23rd, 1872.
$418$

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE. <br> (REPORT FOR THE YEAR 18i1.) 



The Mentcal Suphrumendent of the Hospital for tue Insane, Gtadestidee, to The Cotontat. Sebretary.

Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville,
1 Mareh, 1872.
$S_{\text {IR }}$,
I have the honor to present, for your information, a Report on the condition of the Hospital under my superintendenco during the yoar 1871, with an Appendix of Statistical Tables.

As shown in my Report dated January 30th, 1871 , thenumber of patients in Hospital on December stattstive. 31st, 1870 , was 500 , of whom 254 were males and 246 were females.

The admissions during the year have numbered $277-172$ males and 105 females. Of this total number, 222 were admitted for the first time, and the remaining 55 had been at some time previously in Hospital.

The total number under care during the year was $777-426$ males and 351 females, and the average daily number resident was 513.

The number discharged during the year was 257 , of whom 93 had recovered, 13 were relieved, and 151 were discharged to other Institutions for the Insane as not inproved.

The deaths were $35-27$ males and 8 females,--and these make up a total of 292 patients discharged and died during the year.

On Decembor 31st, 1871, the number of patients in Hospital was 485-of whom 229 were males and 256 were females.

Thesc figires are set forth in a tabular form in the Appendix (Table I).
The number of admissions (277) is 50 in excess of that for the year 1870 , and upwards of 50 in admlssions. excess of the number admitted during any previous year in the history of the Institution,

The main cause of the increase is, I belicve, due to the rapid increase of population, bringing with it its given ratio of insane persons; but a special cause which has helped greatly to swell the number is the general monetary and commercial depression from which the whole Colony has suffered. This cause has acted in a threefold manner:-
1.st. As a directi producer of insanity.

2 nd . By excluding from employment the partially insaue and weak-minded who, in times of prosperity, find work, but in timos of depression and struggle, fail to obtain it, and fall into the hands of the police as vagrants, or else seek shelter in Benevolent Asylums, and are, in either case, sent on to the Hospital as soon as their mental peculiarity is discovered.
3rd. By obliging persons who, in prosperous circumstances, maintain the idiotic, harmlessly insane, and imbecile members of their families at home, to cast them upon the Governnent for support.
It is in the latter modes that the action of adverse times has been most apparent. A large proportion of the admissions have been imbecile children, or chronic and more or less harmless lunatics-both classes serving to swell the great and increasing number of incurable cases.

Of the 55 cases readmitted during the year, 12 had been only temporarily absent from the Hospital, having been transferred to other Institutions for the Insane, owing to want of room, and readmitted when additional accommodation had been afforded; and 4 lad been previnusly discharged to the care of friends, still insane, but more or less quiet and harmless. The relapsed cases werc therefore 39, and the average time of absence from Hospital was 3 years- the longest being 20 years, the shortext 14 days.

The relapses and consequent re-admissions are sometimes regarded as an opprobrium to Asylum management and treatment, but there is $n o$ reason to think that relapse is more freguent after discase of the brain than after disense of the lungs, heart, liver, \&c. The daily experience of all of us, whether medical men or not, shows that an organ which has been weakened by disease is loss able to withstand untoward influences, and more liable too diseased action than one which has hitherto been healthy; and is especially subject to distrobance from the same canses which set up the original mischief.

After every care that can be exercised in placing the patients, when discharged, in favourable circumstances, after caution and advice abundantly reiterated, it large number return to circumstances and surroundings, to habits and influences, which have been in many cases the direct cause of, and in others, have had a large share in predisposing to the original attack. Not a few are, on discharge, friendless, penniless, and alone, and have to commence again the battlc of life with heavy odds against them. The difficulties attending the discharge of patients, and the fear of relapse, are from this causo alone much greater here than in Great Britain, and it is not surprising that a number return to Hospital.

One of the relapsed cases was admitted for the seventh time, and, as the type of a class, besidos being the instance in which the relapse has been most frequent, is here particularly noted.
M. E., aged 70, a lively old Irishman, much given to drink, has served his Country in the Army for some years, and has now a pension of a shilling per day. He was first admitted in July 1858, and the present is his seventh attack of mental excitement-all being due, more or less, to intemperate habits. The total time spent in Hospital during the last 13 years and 8 months has been 2 years and 5 months-the total time away from Hospital has been 11 years and 3 months: so that even in this extreme case of relapse the Hospital has been of service, inasmuch as it has been the means of restoring to the individual his reason, and the possibility of obtaining a livelihood, for more than threo-fourths of the total period siuce he first came under treatment.

The general bodily condition of the patients on admission has again been very satisfactory-they have as a rule been clean and free from marks of violence--a condition which is highly creditable to the officers of the Police, of the Grols, and especially to the staff of the Lunatic Reception House at Darlinghurst, through which a very large number of the cases now pass on their way to Hospital. (Vide Return, Appendix A.)

After much correspondence, I now receive, in almost all cases, either copies of the medical certificates, or depositions, or "Statement of Particulars"; but in many cases the history thus afforded is scanty in the extreme, and is not unfrequently confined to a fev social particulars, such as age, number of children, residence, \&c. By a reading of the sections 1 and 2 of the Act 7 Victoria, No. 14, the correctness of which I venture to question, a large number of patients are transmitted to Hospital without any prior signature of medical certificates. A deposition containing merely an cxpression of opinion on the part of two medical practitioners that the patient is a dangerous lunatic, without any reason being given, is considered sufficient. The corroborative evidence is, in many instances, of the vaguest description, and not unfrequently has reference to times long antecedent. The grounds, therefore, upon which patients are considered of unsound mind, are not stated at the time, and there are no means of ascertaining them subsequently. Such a record, of what are in many cases the earlier symptoms, as would be afforded by medical certificates, setting forth the facts indicating insanity, would be of the greatest service, because these symptoms have, in many cases (owing to the length of time which has elapsed) subsided or totally changed when the patients are admitted. I have no hesitation in saying that under the present system patients have been sent to me who should not have been, and to whom justice has been scantily done by as speedy a discharge as possible, and attention to purely physical ailments in the interim.

I should be glad to see such an alteration of law or practice as would necessitate the production of a medical certifcate setting forth the facts upon which the opinion as to unsoundness of mind is formed, in every case, before the patient is sent to Hospital.

The recoveries during the year have been 93, a percentage on the admissions of $33 \cdot 57$. This percentage of recoreries, which is about equal to that obtained in England* during the year 1870 (the latest return which has reached me), is less than the percentage during the two preceding years, and is not so satisfactory as I either expeeted or desired. The falling off is to some extent accounted for by the hopeless character of a large number of the cases admitted. The exigencies of statistics have required the calculation among the admissions of twelve cases of a chronic character, which were only temporarily absent from the Hospital, haring been transferred to other Institutions for the Insane, and readmitted when additional buildings were erected. The proportion of recoverics, calculated on the admissions, is thus lowered by 2 per cent., and it should be remarked also that the milder cases of insanity do not now reach the Hospital, but are discharged from the Receiving House.

One of the events of the year was the recovery and discharge of a Chinaman,-the first instance for some years, and I believe the second or third since the establishment of the Institution. I have now had 28 natives of China under my care, 17 were in Hospital prior to my taking charge as Medical Superintendent, and 11 have been admitted since. Though, as a rule, treacherous and suicidal patients, they present every variety of unsoundness of mind, but seem all alike unamenable to treatment. They, as a rule, speak but little English; communication with them is difficult, and the impression so often made by reasoning and persuasion, and by the association with those of sound mind, is altogether lost to them. Even in case of apparent recovery the reality of the event is doultfful, owing to the means of examination being wanting, and the discharge is a matter of anxicty and care. I have not failed to avail myself of the assistance of a Chinese Interpreter, I have specially encouraged the visits of Chinese friends whenever they have appeared, but I must confess to a want of success which is far from cheering.
Pationts
relieved.
The number of patients relieved, and so far restored to sanity as to be able to return to the care of friends, was 13. Under a law allowing a more prompt and ready discharge to the care of friends, or a discharge on trial, this number might have been considerably increased, with advantage to the patient and with perfect safety both to the patient and to the public.

The amended Regulations for the discharge of patients, issued July 18, 1869, have been virtually useless, owing to a bond (a formidable legal document) being required from the friends, and to the absence of any provision for a speedy return to Hospital in case of an exacerbation of the mental disease.

The impossibility, under the present lunacy law, of discharging patients on trial, has in some instances a very prejudicial effect. A certain class of patients, by means of the quiet and order of the Hospital, and the care bestowed upon them, recover from the acute symptoms of their malady and progress far on the road towards sanity, but make no improvement beyond a certain point. At this stage the restraints of
H.ospital

[^12]Hospital kecp up an irritation and worry, in some temperaments, which is directly antagonistic to complete recovery. The stimulus of out-door life and congenial occupation, which would lift the patient into sanity, or the soothing influences of home life, which would smooth the path thither, are wanting, and the patient too often sinks into what has somewhat unjustly been termed an "Asylum-made lunatic."

To bring the statistics of this Institution in accord with those of similar Institutions in Great Patiente dibBritain, all the cases of discharge by transfer are placed under the heading of "not improved," and the charged cho large number of 151 thus appear in the statistical tables. Of these, 126 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 12 to the Licensed House for Lunatics at Cook's River, and 13 to the Asylum for Imbeciles, \&c., at Newcastle. As a matter of fact, ar large number of those transferred could not have been sent from this Hospital unless very considerable improvement had taken place in their mental condition. Many who when admitted were noisy, destructive and violent, left the Hospital quiet, comparatively harmless, and fit to occupy the associated dormitories which form the almost entire accommodation at Parramatta, Cook's River, and Newcastle.

The donths during the year were 35 , and gave a percentage of 6.82 on the average number resident. Deaths. The mortality among the females, as in 1869 and 1870 , was much less than among the males, -the former being only 3222 per cent., whilst the latter was 10.18 per cent. The small mortality speaks highly for the general sanitary condition of the Institution.*

The causes of death are set forth in the Appendix, Table อ. In 7 cases, death was due to maniacal or melancholic exhaustion; in 5 , to epilepsy; in 4, to general paralysis ; in 5 , to dysentery and diarrhea; and in 2 , to the very rare form of disease-cancer of the brain; whilst pulmonary consumption, so fatal in English Asylums as to generally cause about 10 per cent. of the mortality, reckoned only a single victima fact I beg to commend to the attention of those who are studying the at present vexed question of the climate of Australia in relation to phthisis.

No case of suicide or of fatal accident has occurred during the year-a result mainly due to the vigilanco and care of the staff under my direction, and for which I am deeply thankful. The minor accidents have been few and trivial.

The general healtin of the inmates has been very satisfactory-much more so indeed than could Gencrat health have been expected, consideriug that the number has been greatly in excess of the accommodation, and that an average number of 513 patients have been maintained in rooms calculated to hold at the utmost 400. A low form of purpura has at times been troublesome, and a few cases of idiopathic erysipelas have appeared in the female division.

In Table X will be found such a tabulation of the probable causes of insanity, apparent or causation of assigned, in the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year, as the very imperfect information at my command will allow me to make. This tabular statementi I do not intend to analyze, far less can I enter at length into the vast and difficult question of the causation of insanity, but some few notes may neither be out of place or unacceptable.

The expcrience of another year has strengthened the opinions $I$ hare before cxpressed in reference to drunkenness as a cause of insanity. My own returns show it as a direct cause in 14 out of 277 admissions, - $a$ number doubtless below the truth. The Victoria Returns for the year $1870 \dagger$ give the proportion of 19 per cent., and these Mr. Paley analyzes, in his masterly Report for the year, and shows the proportion stated to be probably in excess of the reality.
"It is singular," writes Mr. Paley, "that among the whole of the male admissions during the year, only two persons were to be found connected with the sale of intoxicating liquors."
"Among the female admissions, intemperance was, without doubt, a very small cause, and the number assigned to it is probably slightly in excess."
"Intemperance is a cause so readily seized, so casily packed into one word, it comes so easily under the notice of a patient's family, his friends, or the public, that a few striking instances cugross the mind, and unconsciously, count for more than a dozen others who, without any obrious cause, enter unnoticed into the Asylum."
" Upon the great majority of the male patients, and upon all the females, with few exceptions, loss of reason has fallen as a calamity from natural causes, and not as a result of any personal indulgence."

I an not anxious to bolster up my opinion on this subject by a citation of the views of English writers, but the following from the Lancet $\ddagger$ written within the year, is so apposite and so telling, and leads ime so naturally to what I have to say on another head, that I cannot omit it. "For our own part we have no wish most assuredly to speak lightly of the curse of alcoholic intemperance, but this particular charge against alcohol we are by no means prepared to accept. Let us take, for example, that very County, Wiltshire, where the total population of lumatics to population, and also the increase of recorded lunacy during recent ycars, are most distinct. The wages of the miserable agricultural labourers of Wilts are, to our personal knowledge, less than ten shillings a week on the average. Can much beer be drunk out of tlis? Scarcely."
"Now, in looking backwards over the last twenty or thirty years, and asking ourselves what is the probable cause of the large and increasing amount of lunacy among the Wiltshire poor, it seems to us that there is far greater probability that insufficient food than that excessive drink was the main cause, and though lunacy has also much increased in many other districts where the excessively low diet cannot bo supposed to have bcen the cause of the mischief, yet other causes than that of intemperance could be easily named, as, e.g., the gencral increase of rapidity both of thought and of action in recent times, the keen compotitive strife for existence which must sorely try the nerves of the artisans in manufacturing districts. Heaven knows that alcohol has enough to answer for, but it will take much more stringent proof than anything we have yet seen to convince us that it ought to bear this special blame, nay, we even sincerely lament the fact that attention has been so much concentrated on this hypothesis of the cansation of insanity, since it has probably been diverted from other matters, and especially that of insufficient food, which ought to havo been more generally studied."

Even

* Tho proportion of deaths to the average number resident has during the last three years areraged $7 \cdot 3$ per cont.; whilat the English average for the last twolvo years has been 10.33 per cent.
+ Report of the Inspector of Asylums on Hospitals for Insane for the year 1870: Victoria. Presented to both Houscs of Parliament, by command.
$\ddagger$ The Larcet.-Reriew of Insanity and its treatment, by G. Ficlding Blandiord, M.D. February 18tin, 1871.

Even in this land of general abundance there are not unferyent cases of absolute destitution, and insufficient or improper food is a frequent cause of insauity. Fourtcen cases among the admissions during the year were attributed to "fever, ill heallh and want," and theso by no menns represent the total number of cases in which general debility, and the physical or physiological want due to scanty or improper food were active, if not sole causes. Insanity is in a large number of cases a disease of debility many of the patients, on admission, are wan and miserable, from continued over-work, over-anxiety, and undue or improper sustenance, and, in some cases, wholesome and nutritious food is the main if not the sole agent in their recovery. The pernicious habit of constant and repeated tea-drinking lans much to answer for ; it is not only in itself directly injurious, but it prevents more solid and wholesome food being taken, and so both directly and indirecily does harm. The histiory of several cases which hare come under my care during the year have been a simple story of rea-drinking without milk or sugar, and with the most scanty accompaniment of food, morning, noon, night, and "between whiles." Young women living up country and nursing their children take tea repeatedly during the day, to still the craving and want which their labour and their condition cause; they do not trouble to cook or eat during their husband's absence from home, and on his return at night are too worn and too enervated to share his evening meal. Body and mind fail under such a regimen. If tea is taken more than once a day, it should be accompanied with a liberal allowance of milk, sugar, and some solid food. Tea at all times of the day, and alone, is only one degree less pernicious than dram-drinking. Dr. Willis, one of the foremost of the physicians of the last generation, who had a large practice in this speciality, stated what he owed half his practice in cases of insanity to the effects of tea, and lis opinions have been shared by others.* A bountiful and nutritious dict is in many cases of service in warding off threatened attacks of insanity, or arresting it in its early stages.

The cause of insanity in no fewer than fifteen of the admissions during the year was stated to bo "sunstroke," and there can be no doubt that extreme heat, either alone or in connection with other influences, is a frequent couse of insanity in this climate, and that to its effects ou the cerebral circulation are duc many slighter attacks of illness which are usually assigned to other causes. The population of the Colony generally do not seem aware of the risk they run from this cause, or further precautions would be adopted to avert the ill effects of extreme heat and glare. The wearing of a black hat, without covering or the use of an umbrella, in the summer in this climate, is in itself little less than suicidal, whilst the exposure of the uncoverod had to the sun might be fairly reckoned as an cridence of insanity itself

Injury to the head bas been assigned as a direct cause of insanity in nine of the cases admitted during the year, and recent inquiries have proved that it is, especially indirectly, a frequent causc of mental aberration. It is in cases predisposed by injury, that sunstroke, intemperance, excitement, and other causes, light the fire that is already laid. I have found marks of injury to the head more or less severe in thirty per cent. of the cases admitted during the year.

Isolation is credited with the causation of thirtecn cases during the year, and the number is possibly below the reality. Under this term is included the isolation of the shepherd in remote districts, the loncliness of the wife whose husband is often for days, weeks, or months together away from home, and the isolation and limited range of sympathy which individuals, especially new comers, expericnce even in our towns. It is sad to find the number of instances in which patients are absolutely friendless, or have no friends or aquaintances nearer than the Mother Country, and the number of cases in which wife or husband deserted by the partmer of thcir lives (for the marriage tie seems singularly easy) are completely alone. A system which encourages individual instend of family emigration has something to answer for in this respect. The cause is a special and peculiar one in young Colonies.

Hereditary predisposition is given in Table 10 as the canse of insinity in 17 of the cases admitted, but this number by no means represents the full operation of this cause. The 17 cases tabulated under: this heading are those only in which no other moral or physical cause was apparent or assigued. J. have been able to establish an undoubted hereditary predisposition to iusanity in 34 of the cases (a proportion of 12 per cent.) admitted during the year. In these cases there was absolute insanity in the ancestors of the patients. In a further number I ascertained the existence of a lindred neurosis, evidenced by neuralgia hysteria, epilepsy, \&c., aud in not a few cases in which I could ascertain no history or hereditary predisposition, I was able to recognize the insane neurosis or nervous degeneration in the immediate relatives who cane to visit the patients. In a very large majority of the cases, as might hare been expected where the peculiar social circumstances of the Colony are cousidered, nothing whaterer of the antecedents of the patients themselves, much less of their family history, could be ascertained. In some cases husbands knew nothiug whatever of the families of their wives, many were unable to state even the nationality of their grandparents, and in ouly 25 cases, ont of the 277 admitted, could a direct negative of hereditary predisposition, so far back as the grandparents, be definitely given. With these facts in view, the statement that hereditary predisposition was ascertained to have existed in 1.2 per cent. of the admissions has a large significance ; and one is almost tenpted, with $\dagger$ Dr. Maudsley, "to think that no person gocs mad, save fron palpable physical causes, who does not show more or less, by gait, manner, gestures, habits of thought, feeling and action, that he is predestined to go mad," and to be "more and more convinced, with tho increase of experience, of the inportant part which hereditary predisposition plays in the causation of insanity."
for the Towards the closc of the year some of the dormitories of the new wing of the Hospital were opened for the accommodation of the patients, and a temporary relief for the overcrowding was thus obtained. The rest of the buildings, which have been fit for occupation for some months, remain unused until the privacy which will admit of their occupation is secured by the purchase of an adjoining property and the crection of the necessary fences. Three small dornitories have been erected for the accommodation of the nurses, and a substantial and commodious cottage has been built for the gardener. The kitchen, laundry, and storerooms are in the same unsatisfactory condition as when I took charge of the Hospital, three years ago. I know of no public Institution of this size in any part of the World in which the kitchen arrangements are so defective. Yarious minor improvenents have been effected in the garden and grounds, and in the wards of the Hospital. The Institution througlout has a brighter, more checrful, and more homely appearance. The whole of the repairs to tho wood-work of the Hospital during the year have been crccuted by
patients,

* Lancet, May 14, 1870.-Oration by'Francis Mraon, at Medical Society, Loudon.
† The President's Address at the Annual Meeting of the Psychological Ássociation, 1871.
paticuts, under the supervision, and with the help of the carpenter attached to the linstitutiou; and a large amount of new fittings and furniture, besides ilterations and additions of some maguitude, have been executed in the same manner.

The amusement of the patjents has not been neglected, and to this end many kind friends hare con- amusements. tributed their aid. To Mrs. Isler I. am again indebted for the use of a cricket-paddock, at a nominal rent. Mrs. Darvall, of Ryde, has on several occasions sent presents of fruit, ind has always displayed a most kindly interest in the welfare of the Institution. The Australian Christy Minstrels have again volunteered their services, and have given an excellent evening's amusement. Early in February, Mrs. Cordner, Miss James, Messrs. Andrew Fairfax, Hall, Ackland, Hare, and Packer, gave a concert which was cordially appreciated and is pleasantly remembered; and in May a concert was given by amateurs living in the neighbourhood, who in this ewd many other ways have shown a most lind interest in the welfare and success of the patients and the Institution. Mr. James M‘Donald exhibited the magic lantern, Messrs. Lees and Webster, at a great sacrifice of time and trouble, gave an entertainment, consisting of sleight of hand and ventriloquism, interspersed with comic and character songs. Weston's troupe and the Phillips family also performed at the Hospital. Since the beginning of September, a dance, at which a number of the patients have always been present, has been held every fortnight. Ithe annual pic-nic in October was not held, owing to the daugerous illness of the Assistant Medical Officer at that time.

The proprietors of the following newspapers,-the Burrangong Argus, Bathursti Free Press, Bathurst Donations. Times, Cumberland Times, Clarence and Richmond Examiner, Dubbo Dispateh, Deniliquin Chronicle, Goulburn Herald and Chronicle, Grafton Observer, Illawarra Mercury, Kiama Independent, Mudgeo Advertiser, Moruya Telegraph, Kiama Pilot, Monaro Mercury, Maitiand Mercury, Macleay Herald, Nowcastle Chronicle, Queanbeyan Age, Southern Argus (Goulburn), Wagga Wagga Express, Wagga Wagga Advertiser, Western Examiner (Orange), and Tass Courier,-have forwarded a copy of every issuc during the year ; and the proprietor of the Abstainer has sent a copy of each issue during the last four months. These newspapers, so liberally given, and so punctually scut, bave been of the greatest service to the pationts; they are always most gratefully received, they have brightened many a face, and have lightened many a weary hour. I owe many thanks to the gentlemen who have sent them, for the privilege of being the almoner of their bounty.

The Director of the Botanic Gardens, Mr. C. Moore, has supplied a large number of young trecs, shrubs, plants, \&c., for the gardens and grounds of the Institution, and has also kindly given me a pair of silver pheasants, a pair of wild ducks, and a New Zcaland pheasant, for the aviary.

The Agricultural Society presented me with six transferable tickets for the Society's Exhibition, held in August, and I. was thus enabled to send several of the patients to the Exhibition at a small cost. The Manager of the Parramatta Steam-boat Company kindly placed a weamer at my disposal for the return of performers to Sydney, on the oceasion of a concert given at the Hospital ; and Messrs. Moss and Co . sent six bottles of schiedam schnapps, which were used for medicinal purposes.

I have very thankfully received during the year the following special donations:-Mrs. $0, \ldots 10$ (to be expended at my discretion) ; Capt. McLerie, 1 pair black swans; Jas. Barnet, Esq., 1 swan, 2 pairs of bantams; Mr. Alfred Roberts, 3 wallabies and several plants; Mr. T. Small, 4 young swans; Mr. J. HazeJand, 5 magpies; Mrs. M'George, Goulburn, 1 pair of swans; Mrs. Barton, 1 native bear, 3 pigeons, Senior Constable Samuels, 2 mallabies, opossum, and sparrow-hamk; Mr. Carter, 2 pair ring-doves; Lady Manning, box of plants, \&c.; Mrs. Darvall, Ryde, 3 loads of fruit-oranges, pears, \&c.; Miss West, dolls, toys, illustrated books, \&c. \&c. ; Mr. Leigh, 7 lithographs of the Exhibition Building; Union Club, illustrated and other papers (monthly donation) ; Mr. Thomas Salter, illustrated and other papers, several donations, Mrs. Docker, Blackwood's Macrazine, five years complete : Mrs. Edye Manning, Illustrated London News; Mr. Wm. Maddock, illustrated papers; Mr. J.. Devlin, the Australian Advocate (twenty-four numbers); Mrs. Gibson, Pitt-street, Mlustrated Jondon News; Mr. Wigzell, illustrated paperb; Mr. B3. P. Rodd, magazines, \&c. ; Mrs. B. Buchauan, books; Mrs. Templeton, illustrated papers; Mrs. Lenehan, illustrated papers ; Messrs. Greenhill and Broadhurst, illustrated papers; Mr. John Clark, illustrated and other papers; besides anonymous donations of the Sydncy Mail, two copies weekly; the Australasian; packets of the London Journal, Revnolds' Miscellany, \&c., dc.

The general principles on which I have striven to conduct the Institution are, thatits chicf function should bo that of a curative Hospital for a special class of nervous disenses, and its secondary purpose, tho care of such chronic cases of mental disense as cannot be sct at liberty; that the utmost degree of liberty consistent with their own and the public safety should be given to the inmates, and the freest communcation compatible with their welfare permitted between then and their friends; that, as a public establishment, the linstitution should be at all times open to the inspection of those who take an interest in the care of the insane generally or individually; and that, as a medical establishment, the lullest liberty granted to the members of the nedical profession to examine special cases, or to study tho general subject of discases of the nervous system. In carrying out these views, and in the general management of the Institution, I bave to acknowledge a liberal and kindly assistance at; your hauds, but I have still much to wish for to render the Trstitution thoroughly efficient and satisfactory.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance given mo by Dr. T. Morgan Joseph in the preparation of this Report and the accompanying Statistical Lables.

I have, dc.,
F. NORTON MANNING, M.D.,

Mcdical Superintendent.

| In Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville |  |  | M. | F. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 229 | 256 | 485 |
| Lunatic Asylums, Parramatta* $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Free } \\ \text { Convi } \\ \text { Crimin }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 481 | 195 | 676 |
|  |  |  | 37 | 6 | $43+$ |
|  |  |  | 43 | 2 | $45_{+}^{+}$ |
| Asylum for Imbeciles, \&c., Newcastle* |  |  | 83 | 18 | 101 |
| Licensed House for Lunatics, Cook's River |  | $\ldots$ | 6 | 31 | 37 § |
| Total number under official cognizance on December 31st, 1870 |  |  | 879 | 508 | 1,387 |
|  |  |  | 811 | 478 | 1,289 |
| Increase during the year |  |  | 68 | 30 | 98 |

Besides the number coming under official cognizance there are a few supported in private houses and from private resources, but of the number of these no estimate approaching to accuracy can be given.

The estimated population of the Colony on December 31st, 1871, was 519,163 ; and as the Census was taken on the 2nd of April in this year, this estimate may be taken as more than usually accurate. The number of insane persons in the Colony at the same date was, as above stated, 1,387 , and the proportion to population therefore, 1 in cvery 374 .

The enormous increase of 98 patients during the year has raised the proportion of insanc to population, from 1 in 389 at the close of the year 1870, to 1 in 374 at the close of the year 1871, but it is well to remark that this proportion is still lower than that in the Mother Country. By the latest returns to which I have been able to attain access, the proportion of insane to population in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on December 31st, 1870 , was 1 in every 354 , the proportion being 1 in 400 in Fngland and Wales, 1 in 350 in Scotland, and 1 in 314 in Ireland. These returns confessedly represent only an approximation to the truth, as it has been found almost impossible to make any accurate calculation of the number of insane and idiotic persons maintained by friends in private honses. The larger proportion given in the Irish statistics represents only the exact information as to the number in private houses which has been obtained by means of the Irish Constabulary. It is probable that inquiries conducted in the same accurate and painstaking manner as those undertaken by Dr. Jarvis, for the State of Massachusetts, in the yenr 1855, would give results in any civilized communty not markedly differing from those obtained by him, and show that the proportion of insane to population is about 1 in every 300 .

The Institutions for the Insane at Gladesville and Parramaita have for a long time been grently orersubmitted for the conversion of the buildings originally erected for Barracks, and lately occupied as an Industrial School for Girls, at Newcastle, into an Asylum for Imbeciles and Idiots. This proposal met with your approval, and carly in October, some minor repairs and alterations having been authorized, 100 patients, consisting chiefly of feeble-minded children and aged imbecile men, were transfcrred from the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta. 13 others were subsequently transferred from this Institution, and the number at the close of the year was 113. The staff was mainly drawn from Gladcsville, Parramatta, and the "Vernon," and was supplemented by such additional assistance as seemed necessary.

The buildings have been found well adapted for the accommodation of the class of inmates selected, and are capable of holding with comfort 150 patients and the staff necessary for their care. The Institution, in spite of some difficulties at starting, has been, on the whole, a success, and the relief afforded to this Institution and the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, by its establishment, has been most important. It should, however, be borne in mind that this relief is a very temporary one, and that the lapse of a ycar and a half, with the present rate of increase, will serve to obliterate it entirely, and to render the Establishments for the Insane as overcrowded as beforc. A. full consideration of the best method of providing for the increasing number of insane in the Colony is important, both in a social and financial aspect, and will scarcely admit of longer delay.
Lawa relating to
I would beg to call your attention to the necessity for a large amendment, if not a complete alteration of the Laws relating to the Insane. The present laws regulating admission prosent difficulties in some cases and permit irregularities in others. The practice of treating an insane patient as a prisoner, and technically regarding lunacy as an offence against the Law, is a cruelty and a wrong. The delay in the transmission of patients to Hospital is frequently excessive and unneccessary, and their discharge is surrounded by difficulties which are prejudicial to the patients themselves, and which not unfrequently entail a cost on the Goverument which would be borne by private individuals under a better system.

The present difficulty of dealing with the estates of insane persons, and the great loss which results therefrom, is in itself a great reason for some alteration of the law. Under present circumstances, no provision exists for dealing with the estates of insane persons, except when they are of sufficient value to warrant the expenses incident to a Commission in Lunacy; and the consequence is, the waste and ruin of many small properties which might be collected by the Goverument, and in many cases would pay for the maintenance of the patient and leave a handsome residue in case of death. Under the Victorian Lunacy Statute, $£ 2,000$ a year is in this way collected by the Master-in-Equity, and applied to the maintenance of patients, whilst in New South Wales valuable properties are left for neighbours to quarrel over or appropriate, pensions due from the Imperial Government are left uncollected, sums due for wages and debts remain unpaid; whilst the owners, pensioners, and creditors, are maintained at a considerable cost to the Goverument.

The

* At the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 9 "inralids" ( 2 of whom are convicts), and st the Newcastle Asylam, 12 "invalids," are maintained in addition to the numbers here given.
$\dagger$ British couvicts, still at the charge of the Imporial Treasury.
$\ddagger$ Confined under Criminal Lunacy Acli, 24 Victoris, No. 19, NiS.W.
$\S 25$ of these are maintained at the public expense.

The Board of Management of the Government Asylums have, in their Reports for the year 1870 and previous years, expressed an opimion that a necessity exists for some enactment similar to that in force in the Colony of Victoria, by which lunatic, idiotic, deaf, dumb, blind, or infirm persons arriving by ship, who are likely to become a charge on the public, are prohibited from landing at any port, unless under bond to Her Majesty for the repayment of expenses which shall or may be incurred within the space of five years for the maintenance or support of such persons. I hare already intimated my concurrence in this opinion. Several patients admitted within the year and maintained at the public expense were insane when they arrived in the Colony. One was taken from a Lunatic Asylum in Queensland, where he had been upwards of three yenrs, and brought direct here, although he had become insane and was domiciled in Queensland. Another was sent from New Caledonia as a lunatic by the authorities of that Settlement, because be was said to be a British subject, though he has undoubtedly resided in New Caledonia for some years. The Colony of New South Wales was no doubt chosen because prohibitory statutes exist in the neighbouring Colonies. In both these instances the patients are young, and likely to be a burden upon the Colony for years. Theckoning the average duration of life in iusane persons, and the average annual cost for maintenance, these two patients will in all probability cost the Colony not less than $£ 700$. The enactment here recommended having reference to other dependent classes beside the pauper insane, would more fitly find place as an Amendment to the Passenger or Navigation than to the Lunacy Statutes.
F. NORTON MANNING, M.D.,
Inspector of the Insane.

## APPENDIX.

The Tables in this Appendix consist of,-(1st) those recommended by the Medien-Psychological Association for general use in Institutions for the Insane, and approved by the English Commissioners in Lunacy; (2nd) those having a domestic character, or a more immedintely local interest. The rerised series of statistical tables, recommended by the Medico-Pyschological Association, and which have been already adopted in most of the English and Scottish, and in some Colonial Institutions, are ten in number. They are confined to medical statistics, and include the main and more important facts required for statistical comparison.

Table I gives the number of admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, with the arenge numbers resident during the year, the sexes being distinguished under each head

Table II gives the same results for the entiro period the Asylum las been in operation.
Table III furnishes a history of the yearly results of treatment since the opening of the Asylum.
The table also embraces a column for the mean population or arerage numbers resident in each year. In other columns are shown, for each year, the proportion of recoveries calculated on the admissions, and the menn ammal mortality, or the proportion of denths, calculated on the average numbers resident. It is of the first importance that these two principal results under Asylum treatment, when given, slould be calculated on a uniform plan, and according to the methods here pointed out.

Thable IV gives a history of each year's admissions: how many, for example, of the patients admitted, say in 1855, have been discharged as cured, how many have dicd, and how many remnined in tho Asylum in 1865.

The value of this table, in regard to the vexed question of the increase of insanity, is evident. The table is adopted from the Somerset Asylum Reports.
lablo $\nabla$ shows the causes of deaths, classified under appropriate heads. This form is adopted from the Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, with some addition and modification. It appears sufficiently detailed for etatistical purposes.

Lable VI gives the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged recovered, and of those who died, during the cear.

Table VII shows the duration of the disorder on admission, in the admissions, discharges, and deaths of each year, according to the four classes recommended by Dr. Thurnam in his work on the Slatistics of Insanity.

Thble VIII shows the ages of the admissions, discharges, and deaths of each year, in quinguemuial periods.
Iable IX shows the condition, in reference to marriage, of the admissions, discharges, and denths of the year
Table X shows the causes, apparent or assigned, of the disorder, in the admissions, discharges, and deaths of the year.
As statod in my Report for the year 1869, in which the first six of the tables were giren, it has been found impossible, owing to the form in which the records of this Institution have been kept, to make the returns retrospective, without an amonnt of labour allogether out of proportion to the value of the result ; the statistics therefore commence with the year 1869

Table I. Showing the admissions, discharges, and deaths, during the year 1871.


+ Table II.-Showing the admissions, readmissions, and discharges, from 1st January, 1869,* to Ist December, 1871.


Table MII.-

* The readmissions for the year 1811 fnclude 12 patients- 2 males and 10 femaies-who were temporarily absent from the Iastitution, having been transferred to other Institutions for the Insane, and 1 eadmititel when sddltiousi buildings were erected. sylum hats been in nperation. The recoris of this Instit ation, extending over upwards of thirty years, nre of patients for tue entire perior the ntormation in question.

Table III,-Showing the admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality, and proportions of recoveries per ceut., since 1st Junuary, 1860.


Tabre IV,-Showing the history of the annuul admissions, from 1st January, 1869 , with the discharges and deaths, and the numbers of each yoar remaining on tho 31st December, 1871.


* 12 of these casos were readmitted, but not relapsed. Sce note to Tables 1 and 2.

Table V.-Showing the Causes of Death during the year 1871.


Tanle VI.-Showing the length of residence in those discharged recorered, and in those who have died, during the year 1871.

| Iength of Resldence. | Recoverd. |  |  | Died. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | yale. | Female. | Total. | male. | Female. | Total. |
| Under 1 month | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 |  | 6 |
| From 1 to 3 months. | 14 | 15 | 29 | 4. | 2 | 6 |
| , 3 to 6 " | 16 | 16 | 32 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| " 6 to 9 " | 9 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| " 9 to 12 " | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 |  | 2 |
| " 1 to 2 years | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
|  | $\ldots$ | ... | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| " 5 to 7 " | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ....... | $\ldots$ | ….. |
| " 7 to 10 to | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| ", 10 to 12 to 15 | ..... | ...... | .... | ..... | ...... | ...... |
|  | ..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
|  | $\cdots$ | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... |
|  | 53 | 40 | 93 | 27 | 8 | 35 |

Tabts VII--Showing the duration of the disorder on admission, in the ndmissions, discharges, and deaths, during the year 1871.

| Class. | Duration of disease on adruission, in four classes. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Admissions. |  |  | Recavered. |  |  | Removed, relieved, or otherwise. |  |  | Died. |  |  |
|  | Male | Female, | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female | Total. | Male. | Female | Total, |
| Firat Class- <br> First attack, and within 3 months on admission. | 41 | 24 | 65 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 |
| Second Class- <br> First attack, abore 3 and within 12 months on admission ...... | 19 | 11 | 30 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Third Class- <br> Not first attack, and within 12 months on admission $\qquad$ | 41 | 28 | 69 | 24 | 16 | 40 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Fourth Class- <br> First attack or not, but of more than 12 monthe on admission | 31 | 30 | 61 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 26 | 10 | 36 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Fifth Class- <br> Not ascertained | 40 | 12 | 52 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 50 | 15 | 65 | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Total . | 172 | 105 | 277 | 53 | 40 | 93 | 117 | 47 | 164 | 27 | 8 | 35 |

Table VII.-Showing the ages of the admissions, discharges, and deaths, during the year $18 \% 1$.


Table IX.

Table IX.-Condition as to marriage, in the admissions, dischargos, and deaths, during the jear 1871.

| Condltion in reference to Marriage. | Admissions. |  |  | The Discharges. |  |  |  |  |  | Deaths |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Recovered. |  |  | Removed, relfered, or otherwise. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M . | V. | Total | M. | F. | Total. |
| Single | 102 | 40 | 142 | 31 | 8 | 39 | 68 | 21 | 89 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Married | 58 | 51 | 109 | 20 | 26 | 46 | 37 | 24, | 64 | 16 | 5 | 21 |
| Widowed ...... | 4. | 14 | 18 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Unascertained | 8 | $\ldots$ | 8 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 |
|  | 172 | 105 | 277 | 53 | 40 | 93 | 117 | 47 | 164 | 27 | 8 | 35 |

Table X.-Showing the probable causes, apparent or assigned, of the disorder, in the admissions, discharges, and deaths, for the year 1871.

| Causes. | The Admissions. |  |  | The Discharges. |  |  |  |  |  | The Deaths. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Recovered. |  |  | Romoved, relieved, or otherwise. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Femate. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Femalc. | Tots!, |
| Moral- <br> E.g. Mental anxiety * $\qquad$ <br> Donestic troubles $\qquad$ <br> Religious excitement. $\qquad$ <br> Disappointment in love <br> Isolation $\qquad$ <br> Tright $\qquad$ <br> Nostalgia <br> Grief at loss of sight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16 | 10 | 26 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 4. | ... | 4 |
|  | 7 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | $\because$ | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 1 | 3 | 4 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | 9 | 4 | 13 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 6 | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 |
|  | 2 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Physical- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| e.c. Hereditary taint $\dagger$.............. | 11 | 6 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | $\because$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Congonital ....................... | 7 | 6 | 13 | $\because$ | . | $\cdots$ | 8 | 5 | 13 | . | ... | $\because$ |
| Intempersnce ................ | 8 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| Onanism......................... | 5 | ... | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | ... | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Sunstroke ...................... | 12 | 3 | 15 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Injury to head | 7 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Puerperal $\ddagger$................... | .. | 13 | 13 | ... | 7 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Climacteric...................... | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | " | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Phthisis ......................... | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | I |
| Tpilcpsy ..................... | 6 | 7 | 13 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Cancer and other discases of | 12 | 1 | 13 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| Fever, ill health, and wnt ... | 6 | 8 | 14: | 3 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Syphilis ......................... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Excess of opium ............. | 1 | , | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Old age ........................ | 8 | 1 | 9 |  |  |  | 8 | 2 | 10 | 4 | ... | 4 |
| Unascertaived .......................... | 46 | 20 | 66 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 50 | 12 | 62 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Totals | 172 | 105 | 277 | 53 | 40 | 93 | 117 | 47 | 164 | 27 | 8 | 35 |

* Inciuding mental excitement in gold-digging, gpeculation, \&c., t Only given as a separnte eause in cases where the immediate exciting
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { cause was not known. } & \ddagger \text { Includiag orer-factation, \&c, }\end{array}$

The difficultics still experienced in obtaining trustworthy information concorning patients on flecir admission have prevented any increase in the number of the statistical tables having as social or domestic interest.

The three following-XI, XII, XIII-are a continuation of those in the Report for the year 1870:-
Table XI.-Showing nativities of patients remaining on 31st of December, 1868, and admitted since that date.


Table XII.

Tabre XII.-Showing the previous oceupation of those admitted during the yenr 1871.


TABLE XIII.-Showing the religious profession of those admitted during the year 1871.

| Religious Profersion. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Protestant | 96 | 58 | 154 |
| Roman Catholic | 64 | 43 | 107 |
| Pagan | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Hebrew. | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 |
| Not ascertained . | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Total ..... | 172 | 104 | 276 |

APPENDIX A.
Retern of all Patiente received at the Lumatic Reception Honso, during the year 1871, and showing how they wore disposed of.

| Whence received. | Males. | Fcmales. | Totals. | Disposod of. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | To Glades Hospital. | To Parramatta Asylum | Dlscharged <br> Wy E. Ethe <br> Governer | To frieuds. |  |
| Sydney | 64 | 38 | 102 | 93 |  | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Goulburn | 9 | 8 | 17 | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Maitland | 13 | 2 | 15 | 14 | 1. | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Neweastle | 8 | 5 | 13 | 11 | 1 | I | ... | ... |
| Mudgee .... | 8 | 3 | 11 | 11 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| Parramatta | 7 | 3 | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Armidale.. | 6 |  | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Kiama ... |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ..' | $\ldots$ |
| Braidwood |  | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grafton | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muswellibrook | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sloalhaven ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Deniliquin | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Wollongong | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Totals | 126 | 64 | 190 | 174 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 6 |

3rd January, 1872.

## NEW SOUTIH WALES.

# NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON." 

(REPORT FOR YEAR GNDING 30 JUNE, 1872.)



## The Superintendent to The Petncipat, Under Sfecretart.

N.S.S. " Vernon,"

16 July, 1872.
Sir,
1 have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, a Report of this Institution for the past year, ending 30th June.

The general health of the boys has been most satisfactory. The last few weeks several unaccountable cases of itch appeared, but prompt and energetic measures were taken to stamp it out, which proved effective, so that at the present moment all are clean and in excellent health. Very many of the boys, when received on board, were crawling with vermin, clad in rags, covered in filth, and altogether in a deplorable woe-begone state, with a vicious, furtive, distrustful expression of countenance. What with a plentiful use of soap and watcr, clean clothing, regular and wholesome diet, kind but firm treatment, and regular work, in a short time their appearance so changed and improved that they could scarcely be recognized as the same lads.

One poor boy, when received on board, was so far emaciated and constitutionally broken, that with all the care and attention we could give him, together with the skill of the medical staff of the Sydney Infirmary and nurses, he could not be restored to health, but passed away. This was the only death during the year.

Dr. Erans is now raccinating all those boys who have not yet been done, to secure them as far as possible from small-pox.

When the weather permitted, on Sunday, all the boys not under punishment were landed and marched to their respective Churches, under the charge of officers; but when detained on board through boisterous and wet weather the Church of England Service was read by Mr. Waller, or myself, to the Protestant boys.

They were also visited during the week by clergymen of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian persuasions, for imparting religious instruction; the latter denomination only prior to the removal of the ship from her former anchorage, (table 11) contains a record of their visits.

The educational return attached (table 1.2) gives a general riew of their attainments; they have been attentive in school, and made fair progress.

In pulling in boats, trades, and work with the pick and shovel on the Island of Cockatoo, they have all made good progress; but in gun-drill they have done little, and in seamanship they know little or nothing; since the removal of the ship to this anchorage, as the work required to be done on the Island of Cockatoo has been heavy, and fully occupied all our time (with the exception of keeping the ship clean and in order) -in fact some of the labour performed by these small boys on the island has been worthy of record, such as taking out stone, some of which had to be quarried with iron wedges, putting in earth to plant trees, digging the garden over three times before it could be cropped, it previously having been permitted to go to wreck and lay idle-the ground had become so hard that it required to be broken with a pick; all this work was done as expeditiously and as well as it would have been by a gang of ordinary labourers; now, that it is all finished, we will be able to resume the ordinary routine of the Institution.

Table 9 will show a list of the articles made on board, and their estimated value.
Admissions during the year bave been 60 ; discharged and apprenticed, 53 ; discharged to relatives, or otherwise, since the inauguration, 68 ; to Lunatic Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles, 2 ; died, 3 ; deserted and not caught, 1 ; apprenticed, 168 ; number remaining on board, 30th June, 1872, 101 ; total passed through the books to 30 th June, 1872, 343.

Table 10 shows a statement of their conduct, as far as I can obtain a report and trace the career of the boys; some, who were apprenticed, absconded, and got re-committed to this Institution, have been apprenticed again to other masters, and are now doing well.

The master of one of them reports:-" C . W. has conducted himself to my satisfaction during the time he has been with me."

A lady, who had two boys, reports :-"M. C.'s time expired with me in April last; he is now in respectable service in this neighbourhood, with good wages, and is considered a useful lad ; J. S. is now becoming useful in the farm, and conducts himself well ; he seems quite happy and contented."
341.-A.

Another

Another person reports of his apprentice:--"C. L. conducts himself in a very proper manner indeed."

Another master says:-" My apprentice has not conducted himself in the most highly satisfactory manner, but would be unwilling to part with him."

A master in Sydney reports:-"W. J., my apprentice, I can certify that he has conducted himself, as long as he has been in my service, in a highly respectable manner; he still is at school in the evenings, and I have cerery reason to believe that when his time has expired that he will be both a credit to me and himself."

Another writes about his apprentice:-"Ho bas done very, well, and is getting quite useful and strong, and I think he will be of great use to me after another year."

Another says:--"The boy has conducted himself to my entire satisfaction."
A gentleman near Sydney reports:-"I have much pleasure in being able to make a favourable report of the conduct of the apprentice from the N.S.S. 'Vernon.'"
A. gentleman in the Hunter River District writes:-"I think you will be pleased to hear that J. M. has become a valuable serrant; it is evidence of the value of the Institution of which you have charge; doubtless, many of the boys sent to the 'Vernon,' like him, only require to be removed from evil influences to become, as he bas done, a respectable lad and a valuable servant. I believe the reason many fail with the 'Vernon' boys is, their want of tact in their management."

Another writes from the Clarence:-"It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to inform you that the boy has behaved himself admirably since he came; he appears to be a very willing and obedient boy."
$\Lambda$ gentleman, who has the name of being a very strict and hard master, writes :-"My apprentice has conducted himself, with few exceptions, as well as I could wish, and promises to be a good boy, being both attentive to his Church, as also his learning worldly matters in general."

Another gentleman from another district says:-"My apprentice, J. W., has conducted himself very satisfactorily, and made himself very useful."

Another writes:-"The lad has conducted himself in a proper manner; is willing and obliging. I am much pleased with him, and should be sorry to have to part with him."

Another gentleman in Sydney writes:-"My apprentice, M. O'B., has conducted himself entirely to my satisfaction, and, I must say, his previous training deserves the highest encomium."

These are a few of the characters given out of a number of the same tenor. Some are dissatisfied that they did not get a stronger lad than was sent; but it was impossible to give everyone a full grown lad when the greater number on board were small children.

At present we have fifty applications for apprentices, but it will be quite impossible to supply that number for a long time to come; if we could turn out two hundred per annum I believe situations could be readily procured for them.

Some time back several gentlemen made an effort to find employment for the idle boys about Sydney in a Porter and Shoeblack Brigade; however, after losing a great deal of time and moncy, it was abandoned, and proved a failure, not from the unwillingness of the boys to take employment, but it was found impossible to deal with the boys, on account of the evil and pernicious influence of their parents. For example: If a boy was placed on a station, and earned any money, which they all did, the mother (it was mostly the mothers) came round at regular intervals, and got the money from the boy, telling him to give in a shilling or two at night and say that was all he had earned; and if the parent was attempted to be reasoned with she would tell us that she was not going to have her children degraded by being so low as shoeblacks.

I know that many of these parents sent their children to steal in preference to their permitting them to take a situation, or obtain steady work. Two of these same boys have since come to this Institution: One has been apprenticed away, and is doing well; another we have on board at present, and he is one of the most orderly and well conducted boys in the ship.

These remarks, I think, will not be quite out of place in a report of the working of this Institution, for I wish to point out that an Institution of this description is the most successful way of permanently reclaiming the vagrant youths of this Colony, and experience teaches me that the farther they are removed from the influence of their relatives and former companions the better it is for the lads, and the greater the probability of a certain reformation and reclamation to society.

Many of the boys who have been discharged to their friends and relatives I have frequently met, and in sereral instances they have fallen back into their former disreputable habits and filthy appearance; in some cases the parents have come to me and deplored their action in obtaining the boy's release.

The parents of a boy who was discharged some short time back regretted that the lad had not been apprenticed from this ship instead of given up to them. This boy was walking and lounging about the wharves of Sydney, until a gentleman was good enough to give him a berth in one of his vessels, at my request, and much to the lad's delight. One boy, who was discharged to his mother, upon the understanding that they were going to quit the Colony, after an interval of fourteen months was committed under another name.

If all the persons who obtained apprentices from this Institution took into consideration, and made some allowance for the previous habits of the lads, taking a little trouble themselves in looking after their welfare, treating them as human beings, and not entirely handing them over to the tender mercies of their servants, or taunting them with being "Vernonites," we should hear of fewer absconders.

The cost per head is less than it was last year, although the daily average number of boys has been less. Since the ship has been at her present anchorage we have not purchased any vegetables, but grown all that we required on the Island of Cockatoo. A copy of the last half-year's report from the gardener is appended.

Everything that is worn by the boys is made on board; by giving credit for the estimated value of articles made the cost per bead will be under £30.

Notwithstanding the up-hill work we have had to contend against in ondeavouring to conquer tho prejudice entertained by a large and influential section of the community against this Institution, I think the facts as shown in the tables appended, together with a reference to my prior reports, will bear out my statement that it has proved a success and one of the most useful Institutions in the Colony.

I am still of opinion that if the suggestions thrown out in my reports of the 3rd May, 1869, and 29th July, 1870, were permitted to be carried out, the success and usefulness of this Institution would be increased largely.

I have, \&c.,
J. S. V. MEIN.

## (1.)

Return of the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," slowing the Admissions and Discharges, for the year euding 30th June, 1872.

(2.)

Retorn showing the Ages of Boys admitted on board the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," for the year ending 30th Junc, 1872.

| Admitted during the year. | From 7 to 8. | From 8 to 9. | From 9 to 10. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Front } \\ 10 \text { to } 11 . \end{gathered}\right.$ | From 11 to 12 | From 12 to 13. | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ 13 \text { to } 14 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { From } \\ & 14 \text { to } 15 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ 15 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { From } \\ & 10 \text { to } 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ 17 \text { to } 18 . \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60. | 2 | - | 4 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 60 |

(3.)

Return ehowing the Religion of Boys admitted on board the "Vernon," during the year ending 30th June, 1872.

| Cburch of England. | Roman catholic. | Presbyterian. | Wesloyan. | Congregational. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | 25 | 6 |  | 3 |  |

(4.)

Table showing particulars relative to the Parentage of the Children admitted into the "Vernon," during the year ending 30th

| Number of Boys admitted. | One Parent llving. | Both Pareats living. | Neither Parents living. | Unknown. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 | 17 | 35 | 6 | 2 |  |
| Chnocmstances as stated in Record Sheet. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parents dead |  | 6 Father un | Father unknown, mother bad ropute |  | 1 |
| Parents unable to contr |  | Father unable to control, mother a lumatic................. |  |  | 1 |
| Parents unable to support. |  | 11 Father in | mother unable to sup |  | 2 |
| Parents drunkards ......... | Parents unknown | 1 Father de | Father dead, mother unable to support or control...... |  | 3 <br> 3 |
| Fathor dead, mother a protitute. |  | Father dead, mother married again....................... |  |  | 3 4 4 |
| Father dead, mother weak intellect. |  | Father deserted, mother unable to support................ |  |  | 1 |
| Nather invalid, mother unable to support ................. |  | 1 Father de | Father dead, mother deserted ............................. |  | 1 |
| Father unknown, mother a prostitute...................Father unable to control, mother dead; illegitimate ... |  | 1 l Mother a | ituto, in gnol ; illogiti |  | 1 |

(5.)

Comatiting Benches.

(6.)

Table showing the Number, Professions, and Trades of the Boys on board the "Vernon," on the 30th June, 1872.

| Sailors. | Tailors. | Shoemakers. | Carpenters. | Sailmakers. | Too young for choice. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 39 | 17 | 34 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 101 |

(7.)

Tabie alowing the number of Boys apprenticed from the "Vernou," during the year ending 30th June, $18 \% 2$.

| Mariners. | Tailors. | Mason. | Blacksmith. | Agriculturlsts. | General Servants. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Nil. | 1 | 1 | 15 | 18 | 37 |

(8.)

Tabrie shoring the Number and Ages of the Boys remaining on board the "Vernon," on the 30 ll June, 1872.

| Number of Doys on board. | From <br> 6 to <br> 1. | $\underset{\substack{\text { From } \\ i \\ \text { to } \\ \hline}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { From } \\ & 5 \text { to } 9 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { From } \\ & 9 \text { to } 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ 10 \text { to } 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hrom } \\ & 11 \text { the } \end{aligned}$ | From 12 to 13. | From 13 to 14. | From | From 15 to 16. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { From } \\ & 16 \text { to } 17 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { From } \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 101 | 3 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 11 | 14 | 24 | 13 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 101 |

(9.)

LIst of Articles manufactured on board the "Vernon," during the year euding 30th June, 1872, and the estimated labour employed in their manufacture


Table showing the number of Boys apprenticed from the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," and particulars of their conduct.

(11.)

Table showing the visits of Clergymen to the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," for Religious Service, during the year ending 30th June, 1872.

| Church of England. | Roman Catholic. | Presbyterian. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 48 | 32 | 5 | 85 |

(12.)

Tables showing the Educational state of the Boys on board the Nautieal School Ship "Vernon," to 30th Juno, 1872.

| Particulars. | He:ul, |  |  |  | Write. |  |  |  | Cipher. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Well | Indifferently. | Not. | Total. | Well. | Indifferently | Not. | Total. | Well. | Indir. crently | Not. | Total. |
| Remaining on 3014 June, 1871 | 41 | 46 | 7 | 94 | 28 | 31 | 35 | 94 | 14 | 61 | 19 | 94 |
| Admitted during year to 30th June, 1872 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 60 | 13 | 14 | 33 | 60 | c | 20 | 34 | 60 |
| Total | 57 | 66 | 31 | 154 | 41 | 45 | 68 | 154 | 20 | 81 | 53 | 154 |
| Discharged during year to 30th June, 1872 | 18 | 33 | 2 | 53 | 12 | 31 | 10 | 53 | 12 | 27 | 14 | 53 |
| Remaining 30th June, 1872 ....................... | 31 | 68 | 2 | 101 | 16 | 29 | 56 | 101 | 17 | 28 | 56 | 101 |

(13.)

Tabla showing the Revenue collected from the undermentioned sources during the year ending 30th June, 1872.

(14.)

Tasle showing the cost per head of the Boys on board the "Vernon," during the year ending 30th June, 1872.

| Daily averago strength, 98. | Amount expended out of Vote. | Cost per head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm$ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Provisions .......................................................................................... | $7501611 \frac{1}{2}$ | 81.5 |
| Clothing and bedding ................................................................................. | 40966 | 480 |
| Fuel and light ....................................................................................... | 13160 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 5\end{array}$ |
| Stores ........... | 278210 | 219 948 |
| Saluries ................................................................................................. | $\begin{array}{llll}1,575 & 8 & 1\end{array}$ | 1618 18 |
| Stationery .... | 111010 | 02253 |
| Suadries and incidental expenses, including medicines | $135 \quad 2 \quad 6$ | $190 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gross cost | $3,2041387 \frac{1}{2}$ | 348884 |
| Deduct maintenance. | 2256 | 0491 |
| Sale and repairs of boots | $\begin{array}{rrl}3,181 & 18 & 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 52 & 14 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}34 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 11 & 4\end{array}$ |
| Not cost. | 3,129 $\quad 3 \quad 7 \frac{1}{3}$ | 33123 |

Cockatoo Island,
26 June, 1872.
Sir,
Sinco my report in Decenber last, I hare been enabled to maintain a steady supply of useful vegetables for the ship. The whole of the gardens are in good order, cither fully cropped, or in course of rotation, affording a good supply of the most useful regetables.

The piece of ground formerly held by Mr. Johnston having been handed orer to me, I have had it thoroughly cleared and cropped, and from its sheltercd position is a valuable addition to tho grounds.

The gardens reforred to by me in my last report as the Magistrate's gardens, after haring been thoroughly cleaned and cropped were handed over to the Magistrate, since which period they have not been under my control.

The peach trees, occupying the ground mentioned as No. 2, or peach orchard, being found uscless, have been taken from the centre, giving an additional piece of excellent ground.

At interrals during the past six months a portion of the boys have been engnged preparing holes, round the Island, for planting trees; this work they have accomplished in a praise worthy manner. I have much pleasure in stating that the boys generally are rery tractable, oboying my instructions, and working as well as I can expect; they are now understanding the use of the tools, and some of them can use them in a workmanike mamer. I feel much plensure in teaching them, and sparo no pains in my endeavours to make them assiduous; and, I need scarcely add, no effort of mine shall be wanting to carry out your orders and wishes.

## I have, \&c., <br> JAMES DUNCAN

Gardener.
Preeent supply of vegetabies :--Carrots, onions, turnips, celery, parsley, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, parsnips, and pumpkins.-च.D.

## Legislative Assembly.

# INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BILOELA.  

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 June, 1872.

The Supmintendent, Binoela, to Tie Principal Under Secretary.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's minute of the 19th instant, 17,120, I do myself the honor to forward herewith a return showing the number of girls admitted and discharged from this institution, since its formation in 1867 to the 25 th April, 1872.

207 girls have been admitted into tho institution, of which 187 were received at Newcastle, and twenty at Biloela; of these, forty-one have been discharged to their parents and friends, and four for special reasons-two as being over eighteen years of age, one to the Benevolent Asylum as being under age, and one to the Lrunatic Asylum. Eighty-four have been apprenticed, one of whom has been sent to the Roformatory, for stealing, and twelve have beon re-admitted. Of this twelve, eight have been re-apprenticed, two discharged to the care of their parents, and two remain in the school.

Only one death has taken place in the institution.
The preseut number is seventy-seven.
Of the girls apprenticed, with tivo or three exceptions the accounts are very satisfactory, but the police report unfavourably of a great proportion of those taken out by their parents.

GEORGE LUCAS, Superintendent.

NUMBER of Girls admitted and discharged to the Industrial School for Girls, from the year 1867 to 1872, Biloela and Neweastle.


Industrial School for Girls,
Biloela, 25 April, 1872.
GEORGE LUCAS,
Superintendent.
$438$

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. <br> (RELATIVE STATISTICS OF ESTABLISHMENTS AT NEWCASTLE AND BILOELA.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Asscmbly to be printed, 7 August, 1872.

## RETURNS showing:-

1. The whole number of girls received into the Industrial School at Newcastle, during its existence.
2. The number of such girls that were transferred to the Biloela Industrial School, distinguishing their ages.
3. The number of girls that, during the existence of the Newcastle School, went into private service.
4. The number of such girls that were returned from any such private scrvice for misconduct, or were otherwise punished for misconduct, after inquiry by any competent Court, distinguishing each of the last-mentioned two classes of cases.
5. The poriod that the School existed at Newcastle.
6. The whole number of girls received into the Biloela Industrial School, up to the 1st July last.
7. The number of girls in that School on the lst July last, distinguishing their ages.
8. The number of girls that have, since the establishment of the School, gone into private service.
9. The number of such girls that have been returned from any such private service for misconduct, or have been otherwise punished for misconduct, after inquiry by any competent Court; distinguishing each of the last-mentioned two classes of cases.
10. The period that the School at Biloela had existed up to 1st July last.
1.-Nemcastle Industrias School.

*Childron must be twelve years of age, and must be a year in an Induatrial School before thry ean be apprentieed. See section 11 of Induatrial Sclools Act of 1 sfit.
2.-Biloela Industrial School.


* Inciuding 105 brought from Neweastle.


# UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY. <br> (REPOTVT FOR 1871.) 



REPORT of the Senate of the University of Sydney, for the Feav 1871.

1. The Senate of the University, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, have the honor to transmit to the Honorablo the Colonial Secretary the Report of their procecdings during the year 1871, for the purpose of being laid before the Governor and Executive Council.
2. In Leent Therm sixteen strudents who passed the statutory examination were admitted to Matriculation.
3. During the year the following degrees were conferred, after examination of the candidates,

IJ工.B.
Archibald Gilchrist.
Thomas Roseby.
Joseph David Sly.
M.A.

David Cooper.
H. Montague Faithfull.

Joseph ITector Garrick.
Daniel Placid Quirk.
James White.
Allan Ycomans.
M.B.

James Barrett.
William Irench Clay.
4. The following students passed the examination for B.A. in Michaelmas Term, and qualified themsclyes for that degree, viz. :-


The honors obtaiued at the B.A. examination were as follows :-

| Classics:- | Mathematios:-- |
| :--- | :--- |
| lst Class. | 1st Class. |
| C. Coghlan.* | T.T. Plomley.* |
| F. T. Plomley. | C. Coghlan. |
| 2nd Class. | 2nd Class. |
| T. Sloman. | T. Sloman. |

Physics:-
Gold Medal-F. D. Kent.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Professor Pell's Prize for Mathematics:- } \\
\text { F. T. Plomley. }
\end{gathered}
$$

5. The Scholirships were awarded as under :-
"Deas Thomson" (Physics)-F. D. Kent.
"Barker" (Mathematics)-F. T. Plomley.
"Cooper" (Classics)-C. Coghlan.
"Lithgow" (for a second-year man)-A. Backhouse.
"Levey" (for a first-year man)-T. Robertson.
General University Scholarships:-
Third year-F. T. Plomley.

| Second year- | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { S. Kclly. } \\ \text { D. A. Hynes. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| First year- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { G. Hurst. } \\ \text { E. Butler. }\end{array}\right.$ |  |

6. The prizes were awarded to the following students, viz. :-

> Hon. George Allen's Medal-(Greek Iambics):-
R. M. Sly.

Professor Smith's Prizes for Physics, at the Annual Examinations:-
S. Kelly.
E. Butler.
7. The Honorable Edward Dcas Thomson's term of office as Chancellor having expired in Lent Term, that gentleman was unanimously re-elected. At the same time the Rev. Canon Allwood and Professor Pell were re-elected neverally Vice-Chancellor and Dean of the Taculty of Arts.
S. An application having been made at the close of the year 1870 , by the promoters of the Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital, for a grant of land, a resolution was passed by the Senate declaring its approval of the appropriation of 12 acres of the land reserved for a Wesleyan College, provided that it should be ascertained on inquiry that the Wesleyan Body had abandoned the idea of establishing a College within the University. Certain conditions as to the nature of the hospital and buildings, and the establishment of a medical school, were attached to the proposed grant. On the assumption that the Wesleyans did not intend to take up their land, application was made at the commencement of the present yenr, by the Council of St. Andrew's College, for a part of the land in question. In a communication from the Colonial Secretary, requesting to be favoured with the views of the Senate on the subject, it was stated that it was his opinion "that the question of the ultimate disposal of the land should not be dealt with otherwise than on the supposition that the Wosleyan Body would not go on with the erection of their College." On the 4th May a letter was addressed by the Seuate to the Chairman of the Wesleyan Conference in Sydney, pointing out that fifteen years had elapsed since the issue of the deed of grant, by the terms of which it was prorided that, failing the incorporation and establishment of any College within five years, the land should revert to the University, and that the whole or any part of it should be subgranted for any College or Colleges to be established in connection with the University, only with the consent of the Governor and Executive Council. The Senate further requested that it might, be favoured with defimite information as to the intentions of the Wesleyans with regard to the establishment of a College within the meaning and intent of the Affiliated Colleges Act, in order that the applications of Saint Audrew's College and of the Prince Alfred Hospital Trust might be at once dealt with. A reply was received from the Chairman on the 12th May, to the effect that, "though anxious to avail themselves at the earliest period possible of the advantages which the erection of a College would confer, the Wesleyans found insuperable difficulties in the way of giving practical effect to their wishes, and it did not appear likely that, if they could build immediatoly, they would find such a number of students for matriculation as would warrant the expense to the Country which such a College would occasion; that for the present, therefore, they proposed to make the institution at Newington as efficient as possible, in order to meet their educational wants." Finally, "the dedication of the land to any other purpose was deprecated," in the hope that before many years a sufficient number of students would be forthcoming. $\Delta$ copy of this letter was sent to the Government, with an expression of opinion on the part of the Senate, that, inasmuch as the Chairman's letter did not indicate a sufficiently definite prospect of the erection of a Wesleyan College, it did not feel justified in recommending that the land originally set apart for that purpose should be any longer withheld from other uses in accordance with the object for which the University was founded. A partition of the land for the Hospital and St. Andrew's College was at a later period proposed by the Senate for the consideration of the Govermment, according to which eleven acres were allotted for the former, and seven for the latter, in substitution for the eighteen acres - originally intended for li, fourteen of which it was decided to appropriate for any other College or Colleges which might hereafter bo founded, and four for a general cricket ground. It was subsequently suggested by the Hospital Authorities that for hygienic reasons a modification of the scheme of partition would be desirable, and as it appeared that the views of the parties intercsted would be best ascertained if a conference were held, a meeting was, on the invitation of the Colonial Secretary, held at his office, at which the leading members of the Wesleyan and Presbyterian bodies, and of the promoters of the Hospital were present. After discussion, a new partition was proposed by the Colonial Secretary, and met with the approval of the majority of the meeting. Under it ten acres were appropriated for the Presbyterians, ten for the Wesleyans (as soon as their Council should have become qualified under the Act to claim it), and eleven for the Prince Alfired Hospital and the Medical School in connection with the University. A plan showing the several divisions was forwarded to the Senate on the 25 th September, and elicited the following resolution:-"The Senate approves of the arrangement proposed by the Colonial Secretary, on the 25th September, 1871, as to the distribution of the land available for Colleges within the University; provided that the parties interested in the Presbytcrian and Wesleyan Colleges, within three years comply with the conditions contained in the second section of the Affiliated Colloges Act, 18 Victoria, No. 37, and that the Committee of the Prince Alfred Hospital commence building within three years, and that not less than the sum of $£ 15,000$ shall be devoted exclusively to the erection of Hospital buildings, and upon auch further conditions as are contained in the Registrar's letter of the 14th November, 1870, to the Colonial Secretary."
9.
9. Leave of absence of one year was granted to Professor Smith. Apart from the consideration of his health, which necessitated a change of climate, he was desirous of visiting America and Furope, with a view to making himself acquainted with the discoveries in physical science which had been made since he last left the Colony. The duties of the Chair are being performed by Mr. Charles Watt, to whom was confided the same task on the occasion of Professor Smith's previous absence on leave.
10. It is with deep regret that the Senate announces the death of Alexander Morrison Thomson, Esq., Dr. Sc. and Professor of Geology in the University, and it desires to record its deep sense of the loss which the Institution has experienced, and its appreciation of the value of his services, which gained him promotion from the office of Reader to that of Professor. Immediately after his decease, a notification of the fact was made by telegram to Sir Charles Nicholson, in London, with a request that, in association with Mr. Merewcther and Professor Smith, he would at once arrange for procuring a qualified person to fill the office of Reader in Geology and Mineralogy, and Assistant in the Laboratory. The presence of Professor Smith on the spot will facilitate the task, and be a guarantee of the fitness of the person to be appointed.
11. A change has been made in the By-laws for regulating the Faculty of Medicine. At the close of the year 1875, the power to dispense with the degree of B.A. or equivalent examination in the case of candidates for the degree of M.B. who have been in bona fide practice for ten years, will be abrogated. In the case of the degree of M.D., in addition to the "thesis" hitherto cxacted, the following will be the requirements:-The candidate must produce evidence of having spent two years in hospital practice, or one year in practice, either private or in the Public Service. He must further produce a cortificate from the Superintendent of a public Lunatic Asylum, of diligent attendance at such Asylum for three months, such attendance being either before or after his obtaining the degree of M.B. He must also pass an examination in psychological medicine, provided he has not previously passed suth an examination in proceeding to the lower degree of M.B. A copy of this By-law is appended (A).
12. Considerable changes have been made in the regulations for conducting the Public Examinations. Owing to representations made by the Council of Education, as to the disadvantage under which pupils of the Public Schools laboured, in being required to take up History in order to pass in the English section, when that branch of study could not be pursued in school, from the want of a text book which would be accepted by all portions of the community, that subject has been placed in a Section by itself. A similar rulc has been followed in the case of Geography, and a new distribution made of the Classical and Mathematical subjects. Various other changes in the details of the examinations, which past experienco showed to be required, have been made. A copy of the Regulations is appended to the Report (B). Following the practice of the British Universities, the Senato determined to throw open the Public Examinations to female candidates. The result may be deemed satisfactory, inasmuch as eighteen names were entered in November. As au inducement to them, prizes of $£ 20$ and $£ 10$ wero given by John Fairfax, Esquire, for the greatest proficient in the Semior and Jumior Examinations. The total number of candidates entered for the late Public Examinations was 179 , of whom ninety-seven passed, viz., twenty-two senior, sixty-four junior, and cleven preliminary. Ihe Government laving accepted the offer made by the Senate to render these examinations available for persons seeking clerical employment in the Public Service, twenty-eight candidates presented themselves, of whom thirteen passed-their cxamination being restricted to Section I (i.e. the preliminary). The residents in the country districts have on this occasion extensively availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them of testing the qualifications of their children. Out of the total number of 179 , fifty-one competed at the following centres, viz. :-Yass, Goulburn, Kiama, Wollongong, Maitland, Bathurst, and Armidale. From information received, it is known that schools in several of the more remote districts intend to participate in the Examinations of 1872. With a view to supply information in the minutest detail, a Manual has been published by authority of the Senate, containing the Regulations, examination papers, list of candidates, \&e. The Report of the Examiners is also published therein; but as many of the opinions expressed in that Report are now under the consideration of the Senate, it must merely be considered as embodying the Examiners' views.
13. A sum of $£ 300$ was prescnted by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore to found an annual Gold Modal to be given to Graduates or Undergraduates of the University for proficiency in Geology or Chemistry, with special reference to Agriculture. This amount has been invested in Government Debentures, and the interest thereon will be applied to the purposes in question.
14. A return of the Roceipts and Expenditure of the Uuiversity during the year, duly audited, is appended hereto (C).

This Report was adopted at a duly convened meeting of the Senate held on the

Registrar.

## APPBNDDX A.

## BY.LAW-CAP. XV.

## Facelty of Medicings

Clabses 3 and 10 of chapter 15 of the By-laws are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following are substituted, viz. :-
III. "Such candidates must lodge with the Registrar of the University satisfactory certificates of having taken the degree of B.A., or some cquiralent degree, in this or any of the Universities hereinbefore mentioned as those from which Under Graduates will be admitted ad enadem statum. Candidates who have not takell such degree must pass un examination similar to that preseribed for the B.A. Degree in this University: Provided nlways that it shall be in the power of the Scuate nif their discretion at any time before the end ol' the year 1875, to dispense with this examination, in the case of candidates who have beon in bona fide medical or surgical practice for not less than ten years.
X. "The candidate must produce eridence that after haring obtained the Degree of M.B. he has spent two years in hospital practice, or one year in hospital and one year in practice, either private or in the PublicService, or three years ${ }^{2}$ practice cither private or in the Public Service. He shall also be required to produce a certificate from the Superintendent of $a$ public Lunatic Asylum, of diligent attendance at such Asylum for three months, such altendance being eifher hefore or ofter his obtaining the degree of M.B. Further, ho shall be required to prepare and defend a thesis on some ancdical subject to be selected by himself. Such thesis shall be in the Latin or English language, and if approved by the Senate, on the report of the Board of Examiners, may be printed; and he slall be required to pass an examination in Psychological Medicine, provided he has not preriously passed such an examination in proceeding to the Degrec of Mr.B."

## APPENDLX 3.

Mantal of Public Examinations, containing Report of Examiners, names of successful Candidates, amended Regulations for future Examinations, Examintation Papers of Norember, 1871, in English, French, Latin, Greek, Geometry, Algebra and Itigonometry, Geography, Mistory, \&c., \&c.

## PREFACI:

The special attention of Teachers and Students is directed to the following important changes in the Regulations, as set forth in this Manual :-

1. The Sections hate been differently arranged, and their number increased. Thus, History and Geography no longer form a part of Section II, but each of these is placed in a Section by itself. In the same way, Greek has been scparated from Latin, and German from French. The new distribution of the Mathematicnl subjects will be scon by referenee to Sectiona IV and $V$ of the Junior Examination, and IV, V, IX, of the Senior, as contained in the present: Regulations.
2. Not any two Sections, in addition to Section I, will be held sufficient for the Cerlfifuale; but of these two one must belong to the groups mentioned at the end of paragraphs 13 and 14 of these Regulations.
3. Another great change has been introduced as reygrds. Eng itsh History.-Hithento, caudidates desiring to pass in this Scction have been required to know the events of four reigns named for that purpose at the beginning of the sear. Henceforth no portion will be indicated; but a knowledge of the whole, from the Norman Conquest to the Accossion of Queen Victoria, will be expected of all who present themselves for examination in this branch
4. The History and the Geography of Seniors will differ in charantor from the IIistory and the Geography of Juniors.The differenco will be zeen on reference to Sections VI and VII of the Serior Examinations.
5. In the Languages, no other books can be brought wp by any candidate in place of those giren out in the Regulations; nor will any quantity less than that specified in them be deemed sufficient. -The concession made last year with regard to anthors aroso from the difficulty of procuring books. It was not intended to last, and is now finally withdrawn.
6. The portions of Greck, Latin, French, and German Authors mentioned in the Regulations as subjects of examination in those languages, are not intended only for the current year, bit for all future years.

The Report of the Examiners of the year 1871 is publiehed by the authority of the Sonate; but as there has not been sufficent time for discussing all the opinions contained therein, it mast be considered for the present as merely embodying the riews of the Examiners.

## UNIVERSIIY OF SYDNEY-BY-LAWS.

## Peblic kinamisatoxs.

1. Two Public Examinations shall be held every year; the one to be called the Junior Public lixamination shall be open to all candidntes under the age of sixteen ycars*; the other, to bo called the Senior Public Examination, shall be open to all candidates who may present themselves.
2. The Public Examinations shall be held at fuch times and at such places as the Scnate may from time to time appoint
3. The subjects of the Junior Public Exumination shall be tho English Language and Jiteruture, History, Goography, the Tatin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Arithmetic, Aigebra, Geometry, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time deternine.
4. The subjects of tho Senior Public Examination shall be those mentioned in Section III, together with Trigononsetry, Conic Sections, Natural Philosoply, Chenistry, Experimental Physies, and Geology and Paleontology
5. Every candidate who shall pass either of these Examinations, or such portions of cither of them as may be sequircl by the Regulations of the Senate in forco for the time being, shall recoive a certificate to that effeet, specifying the subjects in which he shall have passed, and signed by the Dean of the Facults of Arts and by the Registrar.
6. No person fhall be admitted to cither of the Public ixmminations until he sholl have paid auch fees as may be required by the hegulations of the Senate in force for the time being
7. The Professors and Assistant Professors not engaged in tuition, execpt publicly within the Universitr, together with such other persons as the Semate may from time to time appoint, shall form a 3 oard for conducting the Public Examinations: and of such other persons as he semate may from time to time appoint, shall form a Board for conducting the Publie Exam
this Boare the Dean of the Faculcy of Arts, or in his absence the Professor next in reniority, shall be Chairnan.
8. At the conclusion of each Examination, the Board shall transmit to the Sconte a Report of the restut, signed by the Chairman and at least one other Member.
9. Subject to these Br-laws, the Public Examinations shall bo couducted accorting to such Regulations as the Senato may from time to time chact.

Geverar Regthations.

1. The Public Examinations shall be held anmually at the University in the month of November, commeucing ou the first Monday in that month.
2. The fee for admission to the Junior Public Examinations shall be \&2, and to the Senior Public Examinations, e3. Candidates holding cortificates of having passed the Jumior Public Examination shall be adnitted to the Senior Public Examination upon parment of an additional fee of $£ 1$.
3. Candidates who shali hare failed to pass the Senior Examination may, if they display suficient merit, obtain a certificate of haring passed the Junior Examination.
4. A candidute holding a eerlificate of having passed the Jumior Wxamination shall be admitted to any subsequent Junior Examiution in any of the Sortions in which he has not alrendy passed, without the payment of any additional fee ; mad in case of his passing in any such Sections he shatl receive a certificate to that cffect. The samo rulo shall apply to candidatos holding certificatos of having passed the Senior Examination; but no such eandidate will be allowed to competo for honora in any Scetion in which he has alreedy passed. These exemptions slanl extencl to one additional Fxamination only.
-. Candidates who shall have failed to pass the Examination may be admitted to any subsequent Examination without the payment of any additional fee, but this exemption shail not extend to wore than two Examinations.
5. In addition to the regular Examination in November, the Boarl of Examiners are authorized, at their discretion, to hold Junior Public Examinations in Sychey at such other times as they may consider dosirable, provided that not more than one such Examination shall be beld in the same Term.
6. No candidate shall be admitted to cither of the Pablic Examinations unless he shall have notified to the Registrar his intention to become a candidate, specifying the subjects in which he elects to be examined, aud shall have paid to the Registrar the required fee, fourten days before the commencenent of the Examinution.
7. Illo Examimations shall bo conducted by means of writem or printed papers and wiza roce at the discretion of the Examiners.
8. Public Examinations may be held at a:ar phac) within tho Colony where a person, approved by tho Senate, can be found to conduct the Examination; provided always that the aggregatc anount of fees paid by candidates at any such place shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of such Examination
9. Local Ixaminations, as prorided for in elauec 5 , sla!l be held at the same time as those at the University, and shall be conducted as follows:-
(a) Copics of the paperg to be set at the Public Examinations at the University, together with such additional papers as tho absence of viva voce Examination may renter necessary, shall be transmitted under seal to the person appointed by the Senato to conduct the Local Examination.
(b) Candidates shall write out:answers to the questions set, in the presence of the person appointed to conduct the Examination, or of some person deputed by liim, and in accordauce with stch detailed instructious as may be furnished by the Chairman of the Board of Examiners.
(c) The written answers shall be transmitterl to the Board of Examiners, who slall examine them, and report thereon to the Senate.
(d) The person conducting the Local Examination shall receive such remanemation for his services as the Senate may in cach case determine.
10. The Senate may at their discretion send an Examiner or Examiners to conduct the Toceal Examinations at any place within the Colony.
11. Any candidate, although above the age of sixteen years, may be admitted to the Jumior Public Examination.

Junior Examention.
13. The subjects for the Juwior Public Examinations shall be those comprised in the following sections :-

Writing from dictation.
spcition $I$.
The rudiments of English Grammar.
The first font rules of Arithmetic--simple and compound, and the Rale of Three.
Geography.
The outlincs of English Ifistory since the Conquest ; that is, the succession of Sorcreigns, and the chief erents, of cach rign.
All candidntes will be required to pass in this section.
SFCTION 11.
English.-Language, Grammar, and Composition.
SECTHON III.
Latin.-Passages for translation from Casar's Commentaries, B. I.
Lasy passage for translation from some other Latin author.
short sentences for tramslation into Latin.
Questions on Historical and other allusions, and Parsing.
section iv.
Mathematics.-Arithmetic, Euclid B.I, Algebm to simple equations withont, surds. section $r$.
Mathematies.-Enclicl, B. IF, cxapting Props. 8, 9, 10, and B. MI. Algebrib to proportion, ineluding quadratic equations of one or two unknown quantitios and surds. SECTION VI.
English Jİstory.-From the Norman Conquest to the accession of Quecn Victoria. An acquaintonce with Dr. Smith's smaller History of Jingland, or any similar work, will be sufficient to enable a candidate to pass in this Scetion. SECTION VII.
Geography.-Physical features and politicel divisions. SECTION VIIL.
French.-Pussages for thanslation from Yoltaire's Iife of Clarles XII, B. I and IL, with a further examination similar to that in Latin.
shCHON x.
German-Pressages for transhation from Lessing's Fables, with a furtler examination similar to thatio in hatin.
sectios x.
Greek.-Yassnges for translation from Senophon, Amabasis, B. X, with a further examimation similar to that in Latin. Jivery candidate, in addion to section J, will be requied to pass in wo at least of the remaining sections, of which one at lenst musti be 1I., III, IY, or V .

Semor Examintion.
1:! ' 'lhe subjects for the Senior Public Examination shall be those comprised in the following sections:-
section I .
The same as for the Junior Examination. All candidntes will be required to pass this Section, exeept those who hold cortificates of having passed the Junior Exnmination.

SECTIO: II.
English.-Grammar, Analysis, and Composition.
section ir.
Latin.-Passages for tramalion from Liry, B. XXI, and ILorace, Odes, B. MI.
Questions on Historical and other allitsions, and Grammar.
Passages for translation from othor Latin works.
A passage of English for translation into Latin prose.

Arithmetic and Algebra, inciuding logarithms.
A satisfactory knowledge of Arithmetic and of Algebra to the Binomial Theorem inclusive, shall entitle a candidate to pass in this Section.
section t .
Geometry.-Euc., B. I, B. II, Props. 1-7, 11-14; B. III, B. IV, Props. 1-9, 15; B. V, Definitions; B. VI, Props. 1-3, 4-16, 19-21, 23, 33 ; B. X1, Props. 1-21
A satisfactory knowledge of the portions required of Books I-TV shall entitle a candidate to pass in this Section.

SEOTION YI.
IITiory.-Political and Constitutional IFistory of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Accossion of Quecn Victoria.

SECTION YII.
Geography.-Political, Physical, and Commercial.
SECTION VIII.
French.-Passages for trinslation from Guizot's Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterro, and Racinc's Athalic, with a further examination similar to that in Latin.

SECTION $1 X$
German-l'assages for translation from Schiller's Thirty Years' War, B. II and III, with a further examination similar to that in Latin

SECTION X
Greek.-Passages for translation from the Ion of Euripides, with a further oxamination similur to that in Intin.

## SECTION XI

Gathematics.-Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Elementary Mechanics
A satisfactory lmowledge of either of these three subjects shall entitle a candidate to pass in this Section.
Books recommended :-Prigonometry, Todhunter's larger work; Analyticib Geometry, Todhunter's; Mechanics, Parkinson's.
gECTION EII
Chemistry.-Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry.
A satiafactory knowledge of Inorganic Chemistry shall entitle a candidate to pass in this Section.
SECTION XIII.
Geology.-Aeneral description and classification of rocks. Distribution of organic remains.
Every senior candidate, in addition to Section $I_{\text {, will }}$ be required to pass in two at lenst of the remaining Sections, of which one at least slall be II, III, IV, X, or XI, but no candidate will bo examined in more than six Sections in addition to the first.
15. The names of those candidates who shall pass the Junior Examination shall be arranged alphabetically.
16. The names of those candidates who pass the Senior Examination shall be arranged in classes, the names in cach class being arranged alphabetically. Separate lists shall be made of those who nay specially distinguish themselves in either of the following dirisions:-English Language and History and Geography; Classics; Mathematics, including Mechanics; Modern Languages; Experimental Physics and Geology; and in these lists the names shall be arranged in classes and in order of merit.
17. After the name of cach candidate in the above lists shall be added tho school or other educational establislment (if any) from which he comes to attend the Examination, and the name of his schoolmaster or tutor.

CIVII SERYICE EXAMINATION.
Colonial Secretary's Office,

- Sydney, 6th October, 1871.

Jis Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in accordnnce with an Address of the Legisiative Assembly of the 17 th February last, directs it to be notified for genemal information, that from and after the lst proximo, all persons secking appointment to a clerical office in the Public Service of the Colony, must produce a certificate sigued by the Dern of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar of the Sydney University, showing that they have passed a satisfactory examination in Section I of the subjects appointed by the University of Sydney for the Public Examinations held by the University, viz.:-

Reading nloud a passage from some standard English author.
Writing from dictation.
The rudiments of Euglish Grammar.
The first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and the Rule of Three.
Geography.
The outlines of English History since the Conquest ; that is, the succession of Sovereigns, and the chiof cvents of each reign.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

## DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Candidates are requested to read these rules carefully and to olserve them strictly.
No books or manuscripts allowed to be brought into the exanination room, or into the building where the examination is hold.

No communication, by worl or otinerwise, between cendidatee, or with any one except the person presiding, is allowed during the examination.

No candidate to leaze his place during the examination without permission; but if he wishes to leave the room, or to communicate with the person presiding for any purpose, he moy stand up.

Any candidate riolating any of the above regulations is liable to be imenediately expelled from the examination room.
Each candidate is directed ${ }^{*}$
To write upon half-shects of foolseap paper, and upon one side only.
To place his distinclive number (which will be privately communicated to oach candidate before the examination) at the head of every paper which he sends up.
To attach to cach answer the letter corresponding with the question, and nothing else.
To write on the outside of his papers, when folded up, his number, the name of the subject, and the letter S ., J., or P., according as he is a candidate for the Senior, the Junior, or the Preliminary Esamination.

No candidate to write upon his papers his name or initials, or anything clse whatever, except the answers to the quastions and what is directed by these Regulations.

Candidates aro forbidden to communicate to any one the numbers by which they ure distinguished, until the result of the examination has been pablicly dectared.

In answer to the muthematical questions, the whole of the work must be sent up. No marks will be given for anewers only.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS APPOINTED TO CONDUCT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN COUNTRY Places.

The person conducting the examination, or some responsible person nppointed by him, to remain in the room with the candidates during the wholo time of the examination.

Arrangoments to be made so that in case a candidate is allowed to leave the room for any necessary purpose, thero may be security that ho remain under sufficient supervision during his absence.

The seal of the envelope containing the examination paper for the day to be broken at the appointed hour, and in the presence of the candidates.

At the conclusion of cach day's examination, the answers sent in by the candidates to be transmitted by post, as a book parcel, to the Chairman of the Board of Examiners, University, Sydney

Foolscap paper and other necessary stationery to be provided.
All expenses for postage, stationery, de., to he charged to the University.
Clergymen of any denomination to be allowed access to the examination room during the examination, subject to the condition of their observing the regulations and any reasonable requirements of the person conducting the examination.

A copy of this paper to be posted up in the examination room.

## RRSULI OF EXAMINATIONS.

Seniors,-Genfral Proficienoy.
(The names in the Classes are in alphabetical order.)

$1 s t$ Clans.
Bolton, Ame Jane (private stady), passed in E., M., F., L.
Jacobs, Josoph (Sydncy Grammar School)-E., M., F., L., G., Phs., Chy. Oliver, James (Sydney Grammar School)-E., M., L., G.

2nd Class.
Forster, Charlos Edward (Sydney Grammar School)--E., F., L., G.
Joncs, Grifith E. R. (Sydney Grammar School)-E., M., L.
Kendall, Charles L. (Newington College)-E., M., L
Springthorpe, John W. (Sydney Grammar School)-E., M., It.

## 3nd Class.

Allen, James (Fort-street Public Sohool)-E., M
Arnhoim, Edward H. (Goulburn Public School)-E., M.
Barton, Henry Francis (Sydney Grammar School)--E., L.
Beckett, Alfred (Nowington College)-E., M.
Carruthers, Joseph Hector (Mr. Metcalfe's School, Goulburn)--E., M.
Carter, Edmin Arthur (Goulburn Public School)-E., M.
$D_{\text {ay }}$, George John (Fort-street Public School)-E., M.
Garrett, Thomas William (Newington College)-E., M.
King, Joshua (Goulburn Public School)-E., M.
Lyons, Claude H. (Sydney Grammar School)-E.E Phs., Chy.
Mac Cabe, Henry Oiborne (Goulburn Public School)-E., M.
Micares, Fanny Augusta (Mr. Montagu, Quecn's College)-E., F
M'Intyre, Augustus T.' (Goulburn Public School)-E., Mr.
Rushforth, William Joseph (Goulburn Public School)-EE., M.
Watts, Ebonezer John (Goulburn Public School)-E., M.

Distingutiened in-
(The names are in order of merit in the Classes.)
ENGLISH.

Tacobs, Joseph
Bolton, Anne Jane
Arnhoim, Edward Henry
Oliver, Janes
Forster, Charles Ëdward
Tones, Griflith F. R.
Kendall, Charles L.
M'Cabe, Jicnry 0.
M'Cabe, IKenry O.
Rushforth, William J.


FRIENCH.
Bolton, Anno Jane ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1st Class.

## Mathemathes

| Jacobs, Josoph | ... | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | 19t Class, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arnheim, E. H. .. |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cartor, Edwin A. |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |  |  |  |
| M'Cabe, Henry 0. |  | , | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | \%q. |  |
| Springthorpe, John W. |  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |  | 2nd Class. |
| Allon, James |  | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |  |  |  |  |
| Diy, George J. | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | mq. |  |
| King, Joshuit ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |

classics.
$\left.\begin{array}{lccccccccc}\text { Jacobs, Joseph } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & . . \\ \text { Oliver, James } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}\right\}$ 1st Class.

## Cividi Seryice Exantination.

Badham, Charies.
Clayton, Joscpl.
Corkhill, Sycuey.
Whphinstone, William 13 .
Lrams, Herbert Lemor
Fwing, Robort Campeil (Wollongong).
Ewing, Thomas Thompson (Wollongong).
Tordan, William John.
Phillips, F. H.
Primrose, Herman.
Smith, TIenry Arkhill.

## Jumiors.

(Abbreviations :-E., Fıglish; M., Mathenatics ; L., Latin ; G., Greek; F., French.)
Alexander, S. Wright (Goulburn Pubiic School)-TE, M.
Arnheim, Charles T: (Goulburn Public School)-T., 7.
Arnheim, Trederick S. (Goulburn Public School)-1., M.
Barft' Henry T. (Camden College)-M., I., G.
Beal, Charles W. (Sydney Grammar School)-E., L:, Ti.
Blacket, Cyril (Kev. J. Pendrill)-L., G.
Booth, Charles (Fort-stroet Public School)-E., MI.
Bowman, Alister Sturart (Camden Colloge)--J., M.
Brown, Snmuel (Fort-street Public Sehool)-E., MI.
Busby, Frederick (Mr. F. H. Hole, Windsor)-M., T.
Carter, Charles H. (Fort-street Public School)-E., M.
Clayton, John H. (Sydney Grammar School)-E., J.
Colley, Alcxander John (IVima Public School)-E., I.
Craies, Walter Himnilton (Kev. J. Pendrill)-E., M., I., F.
Croaker, Emma Mary (Miss FIowor's Ladies' College)-E., T.
Devey, Willinm E. (Fort-street Public School) - Li., M.
Davies, Arthur Edward (Mr. Metcalfe, Goulburn)-E., L.
De Boos, Francis G. (Srdney Grammar School)-m., L., G.
Dodds, James A. (Mr. Frazer, West Maitland)-Fa., M.
Fowings, Roberid J. (Sydney Grammar School)-E., Mf., I., G.
Garvin, John 1. A. (MIr. Ord, Parramatta)-E., ML., L.
Garvin, John 1P. A. (Mr. Ord, Parramatta)-E., ML,
Gracic, Wilham (Fort-street Public School)-E., M.
Gracic, William (Fort-street Public School)-E., M.
Graham, Kate Ann (Fort-strcet Public School)-E., F
Grerille, William R. (Collcginte School, Bathnost)-M., I.
Hall, William II. (Fort-strect Publie School)-F., M.
Harper, Richard (Newington College) - E., M., J.
Hellman, John (Rev. J. Pendrill)-E., M., I., F.
Hinder, Robert J. (Sydney Grammar School)—M., E.
Holloway, Syduey J. (Sydney Grammar School)-E., M.
Jenkins, Edward J. (Kiug's School, I'arrmatta)-M., L., M.

Keating, Joh 'L. (Eort-street Pablic School)-E., M.
Kelly, IIn
Kendall, Theodore M. (Newington College)-E., I.
Kilminster, George (Fiolt-street Public School) -E., M.
Landers, Edwin Fort-street Public School)-E., M.
Leathes, John A.S. (King's School)-N., M., I.
Loxton, Charles Cumeron (Mr. Sly, Redfern)-E., M.
Mackenzic, Frank (Groulbum Public School)-TD., M
. Miner, Darid (Fort-strect Public School)-W., M.
Mitcheil, Edrrard (Chureh of Enghand School, Goulburn) -F., M
Mitcheil, Edrrard (Church of England Schoo
Mossman, George (Rer. J. Pendrill)--E., F.
Mossman, George (Rer. J. Pendrill)--M., F.
Mullens, Constance Adelaide (Miss H. De Lissu)-E., F.
Mullens, Edith Holena (Miss D. De Lissa)-E., F.
Nethan, Edward A.. (Collegiate School, Bathurst) -M., I.
Newland, Florence (Sydney Grammar School)--E., M.
O'Connor Charles Jolin (Sydney Grammar School)-E., I., G.
Yinn, Henry P. S. (Goulburn Public School)-E., M
Rennie, Amelia Ouinmins Fort-street Public School)-TE, T
Renwick, Georgo Jannes (Sydney Grammar School)-E., M., I.
Rnssell, Edmard (Sydney Graminar School)-E., J., Gr.
Russell, Willium (Sydney Crummar School)-E., L., G
Scarr, John Percy (Sythey Grammar School)-E. E., I.

- Sbadler, Pauline Johanna (Fort-strect Public School)-E., Fi., German.
'Solomon, Esther (Mr. Montagu, Qucen's College)-A., F.
Steel, Thomas Robert (Paddington Public School)-E., M.
Strahorn, Andrew (Mr. Sly, Redfern)-L. M. M.
Taylor, Hugh Waller (King's School, Parranatta) - E. M
Thomas, Willian Maken (Peterborough Public School) - E., M.
Thumer, Wolter Honry (Bev. J. Pendrill)-E., M.: L.
Vickery, J oseph (Newington College)-T., M.
Ward, Gcorge (Goulbum Public School)-DI., M.
Whitfeld, Lewis (Syduey Grammar School)-G., M., L.
Wilkins, Alfred (Newington College)-E., M.
Wilkinsom, William (Svelney Gmomar School)-E. M., In., G.

The successful candidates came from the following Educational Establishments, viz. :-
N.B.-This does not inelude canulidates for the Civil Service.


## EXAMINERS' REPORT

To the Ohancollor, Vice-Chancellor, and Senate of the University of Sydney.

## Gentlemen,

We have the honor to report that the Public Examinations commenced on the 6th and terminated on the 14th of November.

The names of 179 candidntes were entered, of whom 176 presented themselves for cxamination. Of these, forty-two were Soniors-thirty-five male and seven female; 137 were Juniors- 1.26 male and 11 female. 128 candidates were oxamined at the University, and fifty-one at rarious places in the country. The examinations were conducted according to the printed rules, of which copies are appended to this Report.

Full particulars concerning the candidates who passed the examinations are given in a tabular form in an Appendix. Mr. Fairfax sprize of $£ 20$ to the best proficient amongst the Senior female candidntes is awarded to Miss Anne Jane Bolton. The prize of $£ 10$ given by the same gentleman to the best proficient amongst the Junior female candidates is awarded to Miss Amelia Cummins Rennie.

The number of candidates haring been large euough to enable us to form an opinion as to the state of education in the Colony gencrally, we have thought it desirable upon this occasion to report more in detail than usual, and to explain our views as to the manner in which these examinations should be conducted, in order that they may exercise a bencficial influence, nad may afford to parents a real test of the value of the education which their children are receiring.

Whenerer an examination is instituted for any purpose, cundidates and their teachers unxiously demand that text books should be named, and that a knowledge of their contents should entitle a candidate to pass. It happens generaily that this demand is complied with, and everybling thus made casy to all concerned. The examinations yield results very brilliant in appearance, whilst in reality they afford no proof that a candidate possesses any true knowledge, or that he has been so far educated; but merely test his power of retaining in his momory, up to a given time, a large quantity of printed matter; or illustrate the skill with which perhaps he has been trained during a few weeks for a particular purpose.

The best possible examination would be one for which no preparation would serve, cxeept the continuous everyday intelligent system of instruction which would be most to the adrantage of the pupil if no cxamination were contemplated.

Our object has been to ascertain the real knowledge of the candidntes, and we lave endeavoured so to frame the questions as to give every admantage to knowledge of this kind over the remembrance of words or facts committed to memory without a full consciousness of their import. We have therefore aroided the too common practice of setting questions in such a form that they snggesti the recollection of a particular book, and may be answered by rote without any exercise of judgment or reflection.

## Fingish Canguage.

In the examination in English, a proper allowance was made for an exact, acquaintance with the parts of epeceh, as commonly divided, and for other brancies of parsing; but we endearoured likewise to ascertain how far the candidates were acquainted with the meuning of ordinary words, and the connection of various words belonging to a common root. It was also our ain to test their aptness in discerniug vulgar errors in the use of words, and faulty arrangements of sentences, such as are to be met with in the writings of unelucated persons.

We regret to eay that the results of this part of the cxamination were upon the whole far from satisfactory, and that the candidates generally showed muell more aptness in naming the parts of epeech and their granmatical connection in sentences given for that purpose, than in their knowledge of the English language; and it is our opinion that this deficiency arises from a too exclusive attention to the technicalitics of granmar, and the comparative neglect of eound English rending, necompanicd by suitable explanations aud exercises thereon. It is to the same canse that we attribute the many instances of very defective apelling which we have met with in the papers of many candidates, some of whom conld not eren spell correctils the technieal terms of grammar which they had been taught to employ.

## Histoley and Geograpity.

A great proportion of the answers both in History and Geography were far too scanty, and a great many of the candidntos committed gross errors in one or both of these branches, so that it was impossible to resist the impression that in many eases they lad beon got up as things to meet a particular occasion, rather than ns being worthy to be known for their own sakes. It cannot be doubted that many of the candidates would have shown much more proficieney in fistory if it had been studied in the Public Schools of the Colony, and we hope that the day is not far distant when so necessiry a branch of English education will be insisted upon by the Council. We beliere that there is no real impediment to this measure arising from the difference of religious belicf; for the ovents of history, and cren the characters of the actors in it, may be commented on to good purpose, and yet lave those questions open upon which men of different persunsions entertain different opinions. A text book prepared in this spirit would in our opinion receire the sanction of the heads of our screral religious bodies, so that it could be introduced into the Public School system without complaint or remonstrance of any hind. If such a book were adopted, not only would our public cducation be delivered from the reproach of omitting Mistory, but Geography also, which is now in comparatively lifoless and repulsive stady, would become interesting, und would therefore be more ensily learnt

## Mathematics.

A large proportion of the male candidntes elected to be examined in this section, and wo are glad to say that the results of this part of the examination are upon the whole satisfactorg. In Arithmetic especially the candidates generally acquitted themselves with credit. Tho majority even of the younger candidates acem well nequainted with tho ordinary arithmetical processos, which nineteen ycars ago the Profegsor of Mathematies was obliged to teach in his class-room to candidntes for academic honors. A considerable number of those who otherwiso failed to pass the examination displayed a competent kuowledge of this subject.

With the result of the examination in Algebra we are on the whole satisfied. The lenowledge of the younger candidntes of a subject so difficult to beginners is of course very small; but as far as it goes, it appears to be real knowledge, and affords eridence of judicious teaching.

With respect to Geometry, we cannot report so favourably. A great number of the candidates appear to have no knowledge of the subject beyond the bare text as usually studied. In conducting this part of the examination we felt considcrablo difficulty. It has been the usual practice to set a number of propositione, in the cxact words of the text, and candidates able to write out the demonstrations have been held entitled to pass, although it is obvious that they may, in reality, have no knowledge whatever of Geometry. We are quite aware that to require cvery candidate to solve the simplest of deductions would be to set up a standard which could not be gonerally attained. There are many students who can perfectly understand and remember the proofs of geometrical propoeitions which are set before thom, and derive much advantage from the study, through the illustrations which it affords of the dofinite use of words and of exact processes of reasoning, and are yet incapable of originating a proof of the simplest proposition which could be stated. We wish to encourage these, and to rccognize their knowledge, when it is a real knowledge of Geomotry, and not of Euclid's text only. In distinguishing between these cases the diffculty lies. It will hurdly, we think, be considered too screve, if we hold that a candidate has no real knowledge who cannot rccognize a well-known proposition when thinly disguised by a verbal alteration in the statement.

## Languages.

In the Classics and Modern Languages we have to make the same observations which we have often made before, both in these and other examinations. The belief seems to be still prevalont amongst many students, and perhaps teachers, that a candidate who can translate with tolerable correctncss one or two short extracts from a book given out a twelvemonth before, has a right to be considered as having some knowledge of the language; but these cfforts of memory cannot deceive any one Who has been in the habit of reading almost faultlesg versions, written by candidates who are innorant of the inflections of the commonest verbs, and cannot turn the simplest English phrase into the language required, without the grossest blunders. We have, therefore, steadily refusid to let any Senior or Junior pass in French, or Germun, or Latin, or Greck, unless he was tolerably accurate in his inflections, and could turn English phrases, suited to the Junior and Senior classes, into something intelligible and tolorably accurate.

Among those candidates who have acquitted themselves with credit, there are several whom we would recommend to the Senate as ontitled to matriculation, without any further trial. Thore are others whom we would also have recommonded for the same exemption, but for the absence of Greek from the list of the subjects in which they elected to be examined; and we would respectfully urge it upon your serious considerution, whether this is not an additional reuson for making the stady of that language, under certain conditions aud restrictions, optional. If the Public Schools of the Colony, which have becn brought into contact with the Univorsily, by theso examinations, are ever to send students to it in uny considerable numbers, it must be through this concession; and even in the case of private schools, or those among them where Classics aro usually taught, many who aro now deterred from procceding to the Univorsity by an consciousness of the groat diflicully of mastering Greek, would matriculate, aud do credit to themsel ves and to this place as good Latin scholars and mathematicians. We beg to point out that this suggestion is not, as it may seem, forciga to the mattor of our Report, but arises from the exporienco which the Public Examinations have given us of the extremoly low state of this study in the Colony. We have observed with much pain that the answers of candidates in this soction show that a great deal of time and labour have been expended to little or no purpose.

You are aware that the Government has given notice that candidates for elerical employment in the Civil Service will in futuro be required to pass the Preliminary Examination, and that in consequence twenty-one candidates entered for that Section only. Of these, eleven passed, and will receive certificates to that effect. You will obsorve, however, that the ordinary cunlidates who pass the Preliminary Section, but who otherwise fail, are not entitled, under the existing regulations, to any certificate, and no list of their names is published or reported to you. With your approval, we intend to adhere to this practice. Of the unsuccessful candidstes, a considersble momber failed in Section I, and we do not wish to subjoct them to the additional unpleasantness of secing their names omitted from the list of those who passed the Proliminary Examination.

Tho same examination is now used for two different purposes, and there are obvious reasons for keeping them as distinct as possible. We intend, therefore, subject of course to any instructions which we may receive from you, to refusc the Special Certificate for tho Civil Service, except to those who enter expressly for it. It will be understood, of course, that the usual certificate of haring passed the Junior or the Senior Examination includes what is required by the Government, and is a qualification for cmployment in the Civil Service.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { M. B. PELL, } \\ \text { CHARLES BADHAM, } \\ \text { HUGH KENNEDY, }\end{array}\right\}$ Eraminers.

## PUBLIC EXAMINATION PAPERS.

## Preliminary (for Dionamon). Monday, 6 th November.

We must take care to distinguish dissembling from feigning, though they are not always separate in fact. The former is a suppression of the truth, the latter a suggestion of the opposite. While one leares you in your own orror, the other beguiles you, by deceitful practices, into a false beclief, from which you were previously exempt. The effects of both are very mischicvous; for the welfare of many familics is brought into jeopardy and peril, and sometimes to irrctrievable ruin, by want of candour and straightforwardness. It is, thercfore, not marrellous that the shafts of satire have often been levelled at these offences.

## Preliminary Englisif.-Skitois and Juniors.

Monday, 6 th November. 930 to 11 A.M.
(a) Parse the following sentence, giving to each word its name, as a part of speech, and writing down the infinitive of cach verb :-

Although time and suffering had wrought grievous changes on his once rigorous frame, he forebore from complaining, and went through all his dutiea manfully."
(b) Write down the past tense and past participle of the following verbs :- to sit, to flec, to strive, to wring, to weave, to smite, to forego. Exclasion is the noun denoting the act expressed by the vorb to exclude. In like manner, write down the substantives denoting the acts expressed by the verbs-to compound, to dissolve, to hinder, to postpone, to impose, to infringe, to restrain, to compel.
(c) Write down the meaning of tho following words:-abate, bewray, collusion, campaign, detract, forecast, derision, deprecotas depreciate, malign, identity, lax, compensation, refrain, refuto, purpose, purport, maunal, verbal, scdentary, and sapple.
(d) Correct the following :-

Tho man whom you promised would call upon me, together with his two sons, have just left me.
His services could not be availed of, though I should have been glad to have been able to have done so, if it hadn't have beon for objections as I pointed out to yon, and will be repeated the first time as ever wo meet.

Preliminary

## Preliminary abithictio.-Seniors and Juniors.

Monday, 6th November. 11 A.м. to $12 \cdot 30$ Р.м.
(a) Muitiply one hundred and fifteen millions threa thousand and forty-seven by one thousand seven hundrod and three.
(b) Multiply f478. 6d. by 9 and also by 129.
(c) Divide the last product by $\mathbf{1 7 5}$.
(d) If 7 articles cost $£ 1$ 11s. Gd., how much will 29 articles of the same kind cost?
(c) If a man can walk 352 yards in four minutes, how many miles can he walk in four and a holf houre ?
(f) A certain sample of gold is worth $£ 315 \mathrm{se}$. per oz. Find the value of 3 dwts .8 grs . of the same.

## Preliminary History and Gbograpitx.-Semiors and Juniors. <br> Monday, 6th November. 2 to 5 P.m.

(a) Name in order the threc kings who succeeded Henry II.
(b) Give a very short account of $a$ few of the principal events in the reign of Elizabeth.
(e) What kings, since the Conquest, died riolent deaths, or were expelled from the throne?
(d) State briefly the circumstances under which Charles II became King of England.
(e) Name some (not more than five) of the important battlos which occurred during the reign of Goorge III, stating where and against whom they were fought.
( $f$ ) In what reigns did the following events occur?
The murder of A'Bockett.
The Reformation.
The union of the Crowns of England and Scotiand.
The loss of the last of the English possessions in France.
The conquest of Wales.
The Reform Bill.
(g) Give the names of the principal independent States in Europo, and of the Capitals of each.
(h) Name in order the countries upon the Mediterranean, or as many of them as you remember.
(i) Give the names of the Presidencies and of a few of the towns in British India.
(j) Explain as particularly as you can the positions of the following places :--Liverpool (in Europo), Belfast, Aberdeen, I3oston, Jamaica, the Gulf of Guinca, Cape Town, Carpentaria, Mauritius, Jupan.
(k) Name five of the great rivers in the World, and the countries through which they flow.

## Latin.-Seniors.

Thesday, 7 th November. $9.30 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. to $12 \cdot 30$ P.M.
A. Tranglate into Latin-
(a) Being asked who had written the book, he answered that he did not know; and that if any one had told him that it was about to be writton he would have prevented it.
(1) Ye will remember my counsel when your folly has borne its fruits.
(b) Ye wili remember my counsel when your folly has borne its fruits.
(c) Although I pity the man, I cannot nse his labour in the works which I have undertaken to perform.
(e) There is nothing which he hears more gladly than the praises of his son, in cducating whom he took such great pains.
(f) Ho survived many thousand dangers in war, to perish in an obscure place by an unknown hand.
B. Give the genders of apex, crux, fax, margo, nix, plebs, turris, pallis.
C. Write down the perfects and supines of aufero, abscindo, dometo, divido, faveo, precaveo, projicio, rosilio.

Tranglate into English-
X.

My. Tam ubiubi erit inventum tibi curabo, ot mecum adductum
trum Pamphilum : tu modo, anime mi, noli te macerare.
PA. Mysis. Mrx. Quis est? Ehem Pamphile, opportune to mihi offers.
PA. Quid est?
My. Orare iussit, si se ames hera, iam ut ad se renias:
videre nit te cupere. Pa. Fah, perii : hoc malum integrascit.
Siccine mo atque illam opera tua nunc miseros sollicitari?
Nan idcirco adcersor, muptias quod mi adparari sensit.
CII. Quibus quidem quam facilc potnorat quiesci, si hic quiesset.

DA. Age, si hic non insanit satis sur sponte instiga. Mr. Atque edepol
en ros est : proptereaque nunc misera in moerore est. Pa. Mysis,
per onnes tibi adiuro deos, numquam eam me deserturum;
non, si capiundos mihi sciam esse inimicos omnes homines.
IInnc mi expetivi, contigit : convoniunt mores : valeant,
qui inter nos discidium volunt: hanc, nisi mors, mi adimet nemo.
My. Resipisco. Pa. Non Apollinis magis verum, atque hoc responsum est.
Si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me stctisso credat,
quo minus hee fierent nuptiae, volo. Scd si id non poterit,
id faciam, in proclivi quod est, per me stetisse ut credat.
Quis videor ? Cf. Miser aeque, atque cgo.
Y.

Hoc illud est, quod Pisistrato tyrano a Solone respousum est, cum illi quaerenti, qua tandem ro fretus sibi tam nuflaciter obsisterct, respondisse dicitur 'senectute.' sed vivendi est finis optimus, cam integra mento certisque sensibus opus jpsan suum eadem quae congmentavit natura dissolvit. ut navem, ut aediffium idem destruit facillime qui construxit, sic lominem eaden optime quac conglutinavit natura dissolvit. iam omnis conglutinatio recens acgre, inveterata facilc divellitur: itar fit ut illud breve vitac reliquum nec avide adpetendum senibus nee sine causa deserendum eit; velatque Pyilhgoras iniussu imperatoris, id est dei, do pracsidio ct statione vitae decedere. Solonis quidem satpientis est elegium, quo so negat velle suam mortem dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare. volt, credo, se esse carum suis, sed haud scio an melins Ennius:
neme me lacrumis decorct, neque funera fletu
faxit. cur? volito vixos per ora virum.
non conset lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur.
Z.

Atque ego no utilem quidem arbitror esse nobis futurarum rerum scientiam. Quae enim vita fuissct Priamo, si ab adolescentia scisset quos crentus sonectatis esset habiturus? abcanus f fabulis, propiora videamus, clarissimorum hominum usstrao civitatis gravissimos exitus in Consolatione conlegimus. quid igitur? ne omittmus anucriores, Marcone Crasso putas utile fuisse, tum cum maxumis opibus fortminque florebati, scire sibi jnterfecto Publio filio excrcituque deloto trans Euphratem cum ignominia et dedccoro csse percundum? an Cn. Pompeium conses tribus suis consulatibus, tribus triumphis, maximarum rerum glorit lizetaturum fusse, si scirot ec in solitudine Aegyptiorum trucidatum iri amisso exereita, post mortem vero ea consecutura, quae sine hecrimis nou possumus dicere?
$N . B$ - Candidates are not expected to translate more than one of the two extracts $X$ and $Y$, but all, whatover author they bring $u p$, are expected to do their best mith evtract $Z$.

## Lidty.--Jterrors

Tusday, 7 th November. 930 A.s. to $12: 30$ P.m.

## A. Translate into Latin-

(a) If he had been at Rome we should have receired a letter from him
(b) They say that he will come into the camp.
(c) There is no doubt but that he has read many books.
(d) The scholur obcyed his master that he might plesse his father.
(e) The way was so long that the soldiers were unt seen before night:
$\left(f^{\prime}\right)$ Having left the ship, the sailors wandered into the fursts which they had seen from the shore.
B. Write down the accusatives, singular and plural, of cardo, crus, grus, limen, mare, sensus, tus, fas.
C. Write down the perfect and supine of colo, findo, gero, pungo, tero, vincio.

Translate into English-

## X .

Cr. Quid istic? Si ita istuc nimum induxti esse utile,
nolo tibi ullum commodum in me claudier.
Sr. Merito te semper maxumi feci, Chreme.
CII. Sed quid ais? SI. Quid? Ch. Qui scis eos munc discordare inter so?

Si. Ipsus mihi Daros, qui intimust eorum consilis, dixit:
et is mihi suadet, nuptias quantum queam ut maturem.
Num censes faceret, filium nisi sciret eadem haec velle?
Tute adeo iam eins rerba nudics. Weth, evocate hue Darom.
Atque cccum : video ipsum foras exire.
Y.

Quid igitur timeam, si aut non miser post mortem aut bentus etian futurus sum? quamqunm quis est tam stultus, quamris sit adulescens, cui sit exploratum se ad vesperum esse victurum? quin ctiam aetas illa multo plures quam nostra casus mortis habct: facilius in morbos incidunt adulescentes, gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur. itaque pauci veniant ad senectutem; quod ni ita accideret, melius et prudentius viverctur : mens enim ct ratio et consilium in senibus est; qui si mulli fuissent, nullae omnino civitates fuissent.

## 2.

Atque ego no utilem quidem arbitror esse nobis futurarum rerum scientian, Quac enim vita fuisset Priamo, si ab adolescentia scisset quos eventus sencetutis csset hubiturus? abeamus a fabulis, propiora vidennus. clarissimornm hominum nostrac civitatis gravissimos exitus in Consolatione conlegimus. quid igitur? ul, omitlamus superiorcs, Marcone Crasso putas utile fuisse, tum cum maxumis opibus fortunisque florebat, scire sibi interfecto Publio filio exercitugue deleto trans Euphratem cum ignominia et dedecore esse pereundum? an Cn. Pompeium censes tribus suis consulatibus, tribus triumphis, maximarum rerum gloria laetaturum fuisse, si sciret se in solitudine Aegyptiorum trucidatum iri amisso exercitu, post mortem vero ca consecutura, quae sine lacrimis non possumus dicere?
N.B.-Candidates are not expected to translate more than one of the two extracts $X$ and $Y$, but all, whatever author they bring up, are expected to do their best vith extract 2 .

## Trenchi-meniors

Tuesday, 7th November. 2 to $4.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.

A. Translate into French-
(a) Have no fear. I will remember it.
(b) As for my honore, it is he who gave them to me; I do not think he wishes to take them from me.
(a) There is no better fable of La Fontaine than that of the animuls with the magie lautern.
(d) Have you any ideas to gire me on the suhject of which I am about to treat?
(e) However grent may be his success, be owes some part of it to fortunc and not all to foresight.
(f) Would you beliove that the author of that book was a commorcial traveller?
(g) The affeir seems to be much nore scrious than we beliered it to be at the beginning.
(h) Buy me some pastry such as I bought last year.
B. Write down the first person singular, past tensc, of écrire, coudre, lire, vendré, craindre, naitre, plaire.
C. Write domn the first person, present tense, of acherer, jeter, concevoir, sortir, finir, cmployer, fatiguer.
D. Translate--

## $X$

Qu'est-il besoin, Nabal, qu'i tes yeux je rappelle
De Joad et de moi la fameuse querelle,
Quand j'osai contre lui disputer l'encensoir
Mes brigues, mes combats, mos pleurs, mon désespoir?
Vaincu par lui, j'entrai dans une autre carrière,
Et mon ûme à la cour s'attacha tout entière.
J'approchai par degrés de loreille des rois;
Et bientôt en oracle on śrigea ma voir.
T'étudini leur cour, je flattai leur caprices,
Jo leur scmai de fleurs lo bord des précipices
Près de leur passions rien ne me fut sacré ;
De mesure et de poids je chaugeois a leur gre.

## $Y$.

## mascarille.

Il est vai qu'il est hontcux de n'avoir pas des premiers tont ce qui se fait; mais ne vous mettez pas cu peine ; je veux établir chor vons une académie de beaux esprits, et je vous promets qu'il no se fera pas in bout de vers dans l’aris, que vous ne suchiez par cour arant tous les autres. Pour moi, tel que vous mo royez, jo m'eu cacrime un pen quand je veux ; ct rous rerrez courir de ma façon dans les belles ruelles de Paris, denx cents chonsons, autant do somets, quatre cents épigrammes et plus de mille madrigaus, sans compter les énigmes et les portraits.
madelos.
Jo vous aroue que je suis furieusement pour les portraits : je ne rois rien de si galant que cela.

## mascarilis.

Les portraits sont difficiles, et demundent un esprit profond: vous en verrez de ma manière qui ne vous déplairont pas. Candidates bringing up other authors are expected to attempt cne of these axtracts in addition.

Firench.-Junions.

$$
\text { Tuesday, } 7 \text { th November. } 2 \text { to } 4,30 \text { P.M. }
$$

A. Translate into French-
(a) The generals will not come.
(b) This water is very cool.
(c) The cleplant is a big beast:
(d) Follow him, but do not speak to him.
(e) I have given him nothing, he has not told you the truth.
(f) The presents which you have received, and the beautiful things which you lave seen, ought not to make you forget past times.
B. Write down the first parson of present and past tease, and the past participle of amener, boire, courir, teindre, mourir, resoncer, tenir, vouloir.
C. Translate-
$x$.
Qu'est-il besoin, Nabal, qu'a tes yeux je rappello
De Joad et de moi la fameuse querelle,
Quand j'osai contre hui disputer l'encensoir ;
Mes brigues, mes combats, mes pleurs, non desespoir?
Vaincu par lui, j'entrai dans une autre carrière,
Et mon àme à la cour s'attacha tout entière.
J'approchai par degrés de l'orcille des rois ;
Et bientôt ell oracle on érigea ma voix.
J'étudiai leur comr, je flattai leur caprices,
Te leur semai de fleurs le bord des précipices:
Près de leur passions rien ne me fut sacré;
De mesurc et de poids jo clangeois ì leur gré.
Or-

## Y.

## mascarime.

Il est mai qu'il est honteux de n'nvoir pas des promiers tont ce qui se fuil; mais ne vous mettez pas en peiue ; je veux établir clez vous une acadómic de beaux csprits, et je vous promets qu'il ne se fera pas un bout de vers dans Paris, que vous ne sachicz par cecur avand tous les nutres. Pour moi, tel que vous me voycz, je m'en escrime un peu quand je veux ; et vous verrez courir de ma façon dans les belles ruelles de Paris, deux cents chausous, autant de sonnets, quatre cents épigrammes et plus de mille madrigaus, sans compter les énignoes et les portraits.

Mabeson.
Je vous aroue que je suis furieusement pour les portraits : je no vois rien de si galant que cola.
yascarinle.
Les portraits sont difficiles, et demandent un esprit profond: vous en rerrez de ma manic̀re qui ne vous déplairont pas. Candidates bringing up other authors are expected to attentpt one of these in addition.

Aritimbero and Algehra.-Sexiors.
Wednesiday, 8 th November. ${ }^{2} 30$ A.m. to 1 p.m.
(a) Add together tho fractions
(b) Reduce $3_{5}^{2}$ and $0^{7} \frac{7 x}{7}$ to decimals.
(c) Reduce $£ 11$ 7s. 9 d . to the decimal of $£ 16$.
(d) What is meant by a factor, and by a prime factor of a munber?
(e) Resolve 1575 and 1568 into their prime factors, and thence find their G. C. M. and L. C. M,
$(f)$ Find the square roots of 11 and $1_{1}^{1}$ cach to five places of decimals.
Add together the fractions
(g)

$$
\begin{gather*}
\frac{x}{x-2}+\frac{2}{x+2}+\frac{\mathrm{s}}{x^{2}-4} \\
\frac{x}{x-1}-\frac{2 x}{x-2}+\frac{x 2}{x^{2}-3 x+2}+\frac{1}{x^{3}-1}  \tag{h}\\
\frac{a^{2}+a b+b^{2}}{a^{2}-a b+b^{2}}-\frac{a^{2}-a b+b^{2}}{a^{2}+a b+b^{2}}+\frac{4+\left(a^{2}-b^{2}\right) a b}{a^{4}+a^{2} b^{2}-h b}
\end{gather*}
$$

(j) Explain what is meant by the expression

How docs it differ from

$$
a-\{b-c+d\}
$$

(i) Find the G. C. M. of

$$
a-\{b-(c-d)\} ?
$$

(l) Simplify
$x^{3}-40 x-63$ and $x^{3}-5 x^{2}-1.3 x-7$
$\sqrt{512}, \quad \overline{\sqrt{(a-x)}\left(a^{3}-x^{2}\right)^{2}}, \sqrt{\sqrt{1} \sqrt{64} a^{3} b^{10}}$
( $m$ ) Write down the general formula made use of in simplifying the above expressions.
Solve the equations.

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{b}{x-a}+\frac{a}{x-b}=\frac{3 a b+b^{2}}{x^{2}-a x-b x+a b} \tag{o}
\end{equation*}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{1}{2 x-4}-\frac{2}{4 x-3}=\frac{2}{4 x-7}-\frac{1}{2 x-1} \tag{n}
\end{equation*}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
11 x^{3}-45 x+4=0 \tag{p}
\end{equation*}
$$

(q) $\quad a b x^{2}+\frac{1}{2} a(a x+b)=\left(a^{2}+b^{2}\right) x$
(r) $\quad x^{2}(x-a)^{2}=a^{2}\left(6 a^{2}+a x-x^{2}\right)$
(s) A number consists of two digits. The digit in the tens place exceeds the othor by 2 , and the number exceeds five times the product of its digits by 2. Find the number.

## Artimmetic and Aiatebra.-Juniors.

## Wednesday, 8 th Norember. 9.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(a) Add together the fractions

(b) Find the value of 1,043 articles at $1 \mathrm{~s} .3 \frac{1}{d}$. cach.
(c) Find the simple interest upon $£ 32510$. for three years at $2 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent.
(d) Reduce $\frac{7}{86} \pi$ to the form of a decimal.
(e) What is the value of $£ 76875$ in shillings and pence?
(f) Express the abovo sum as a decimal of £1 10 s.
(g) Divide 56.87 by $04 / \mathrm{F}$.
(i) A man, working ten and a balf hours a day for twelre days, earns $\ddagger 6$ 16s. 6 d., how much will he carn in twenty-one days, working twelve hours a day?

Find lhe values of the following quantities when

$$
\begin{gather*}
(a-b)^{2}+(a-c)^{2}+(b-c)^{2}+(a+b-c)^{2}  \tag{i}\\
a^{2}+b^{2}-c^{3}-\{a-(b-c)\}^{2}-\{-a+(b-c)\}^{2}
\end{gather*}
$$

(j) Multiply together
(k) $3 a^{2} b c, \frac{7}{3} a 3 b c^{2}, \frac{1}{14 a b c}$
(l) $2 a-3 x, 2 a+3 x, 4 a^{2}+9 x^{2}, 16 a^{4}+81 x^{4}$
( $m$ ) Find the greatest common measure of
Find the multiple of $\quad x^{3}-2 x^{2}-2 x-3$ and $x^{4}-2 x^{3}-3 x^{3}+x-3$
(o) Simplify the following
$3(a-x), 12\left(a^{2}-x^{2}\right), 4(a+x), a^{2}-2 a x+x^{2}$

Solve the equations
$10=\frac{15}{15}$
(q) $\quad(x+a)(x-b)-(x-a)(x+b)=a^{2}+a b-2 b x$

$$
\begin{equation*}
2 x^{2}-15 x+7=0 \tag{r}
\end{equation*}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
3 x+4 y=27\} \tag{s}
\end{equation*}
$$

$$
7 x-9 y=8\}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sqrt{\sqrt{2} x+10}-\sqrt{\sqrt{x+1}}=2 \tag{}
\end{equation*}
$$

## Geometry.--Senions.

Wednesday, 8th November. 2 to 5 P.M.
(a) State in order the first three propositions in Book I which relate to parailel lines.
(b) In the proof of which of these propositions is the twelfth axiom required?
(c) Show that the opposite sides and angles of parallelograms are equal.
(d) Show in what cuses the diagonale of a parallelogram are perpendicular to one another.
(d) Show in what cuses the diugonals of a parallelogram are per
(e) Describe a square which shall be equal to a given rectangle.
(f) Show that angles in the same ecgment of a circlo aro equal.
(f) Show that angles in the same eegment of a circle aro equal. cat the circle.
(h) Describe a circle which shall touch cach of three given straight lines, no two of which are parallel to one another
(i) State Proposition I, Book VI; and assuming its truth for triangles, show that it holds for parallelograms.
(j) Show that equiangular paraliclograms bear to one another the ratio compounded of tho ratios of their sides.
(k) If the sides of two equiangular parallelograme be 5,3 and 4, 6 respectivoly; what is the ratio of their areas?
(o) Describe an equilatoral triangle whose area shall be three times that of a given equilateral triangle.

## Grombtiy.—Juniors.

Wednesday, 8 th November. 2 to 5 p.m.
(a) Define the terms, parallel lines and parallelogram.
(b) Show that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.
(c) Show that the straight lines drawn from the extremitics of the base of an isosceles triangle to the middle points of the opposite sides are equal.
(d) Parallelograms upon equal beses and between the same parallels are cqual.
(e) If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the equires of the whole line nod of one of the parts, are together cqual to twice the rectangle contained by the whole line and that part, together with the square of the other part.
(f) Straight lines in a circle which are equally distant from the contre, are equal.
(g) If from the extremities of a diameter of a circle two parallel chords be drawn, show that they are equal.
(i) In the diameter of a circle produced find a point such that the rectangle contained by the part produced and the line made up of the dinmeter and the part produced, may be equal to a given equare.
(i) Describe a circle about a given triangle.
(j) In what cases will the contre of the circumscribed circle be upon one of the sides of the triangle?
( k$)$ Describe a circle which shall pass through the middle points of the sides of an isosceles triangle and touch the base.

English. -For Jumions only.
Friday, 10 th November. 930 A.M. to 12.30 r.m.
A. My frienda help. Shos that these words are cibable of four differche significations, according to four different manners of writing them.
B. Give examples to show that the verb sometimes differs from the noun of the same root (a) in aecent only, (b) in pronumeintion only ( $c$ ) in the change of a single letter, ( $d$ ) in the change of one letter into two.
C. Give all the changes by which nouns are made pluyul, and give an examile of oach.

## SENIORS AND JUNIORS.

D. From what words are the following inflected :-Utier, hindmost, nether, first, furthor, rather, riddle, settle $P$
E. What is the origin of thore, then, and the adverb the?
F. Give examples of (a) words which, because they lookod like plurals, have since been used as such; and (b) worrls whioh, though plaral, have been employed as singular.
G. What is the common distinction between adjectives ending in ble and ive? Give examples of both terminations being used in the opposite sense.
H. Fxplain the following phrases :-Implicit belief, condign punishmont, approximate statoment, express stipulation.
I. Give the subject and predicate in each of the following sentences:- (a) "That you have wronged me doth appear in this." (b) "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." (c) More men are capable of writing poetry than have ever tried. (d) All that I am and all that I shall be I owe to education.

## FOR JUNIORS ONLI.

J. Give the subjects and predicates in-Strange as it may soem, it was the French who first proclaimed war.
K. Give the etymology of sedate, debate, vixen, reckless, intense, sloth, several, poultry, osler, spital, sundry, photograph, analysis.
I. Corroct the following :-When living in a remote place from the rest of the world, we are norry to say for the credit of human nature that men show a boorish avergion to any strange face, that proves how much our benevolence is not founded on reflection but habit.
M. Many persons looked upon the flight of King James as a - abdication, and a-m of his rights. Supply words to moan that it was as good as, or had all the force of an abdication, und that he gave up his rights,
N. Julins Casar made himself __, but when he began the war he did not _. Till up the gaps so as to say that he set himself above lato, and that he did not entertain suth a purpose.
O. Write down cquivalents of the following phrases :-A pardonable weakness, a mighty uehicrement, a prolix exposition, desultory occupation.

## Geography.-Seniors and Junions. <br> Friday, 10th November. 2 to 3.30 r.m.

(a) Draw a map of Australia, showing the bounderies of the scveral Colonies, and the positione of the principal towns and rivers
(b) Name in order the senboard counties of England, or as many of them ns you can remember.
(c) Give the names nud describe briefly the positions of the principal English possessions in North America.
(d) Describe, as particularly as you can, the positions of the following places:-Glasgow, Hull, Iceland, Mimilla, Halifnx, Yucatan, Sierra Icone.
(e) What islands may be eighted on the ordinary voyage from London to Sydnoy by the Cape of Good Hope?

The following questions are for Soniors only.
(f) Draw a map showing the principal watersheds of Europe. -
(g) Why is there lithlo or no tide in the Mediterrancan? How do you account for the current through the Stiraits of Gibraltar?
(h) What is the general dircction of the current on the coast of Now Soutin Wales, and how do you account for it?
(i) What effect has this current on the climate of this Colony?

Candidates are directed to put up their History and Geography papers separately.

## History or England.-Senioks.

Friday, 10 th November. $3 \cdot 30$ to 5 p.m.
(a) Whom did Henry VII marry, and what political objects wore attained by the marriage?
(b) By what means did Trenry VIl amass a large amount of treasure?
(c) Why may tho period during which Ienry VII reigned be regarded as an era in tho history of Europe?
(d) What opinions bave you formed as to tha motives of Honry VIII in the following acts:The divorce of Catherine of Arragon.
The suppression of the Religious Houses.
(e) Give an account of the life of Cranmer, and of the opinion which you have formed of his character.
$(f)$ How do you account for the great incrense in the royal prorogative under the Tudors?
(g) What means had the Sovereign at his disposal during this period for the defence of the kingdom and the suppression of insurrections ?

## History of England.-.Juniors.

Friday, 10th November. 3 -30 to 5 r.m.
(a) Whom did Henry VII marry, and what political objects were attained by the marriage?
(b) What childron had Henry VII, and from which of them is tho prosent Soveroign descended?
(c) Give a short account of the principal events in the reign of Ifenry VIII.
(d) Who were the claimants to the throne at the death of Edward VI, and what was the resuit?
(s) Deseribe the character of Mary, and the chicf events of her reign.

Avgebra and Trioonometry --Seniors.
Saturday, 10 th November. 9.30 A.m. to 1 r.m.
(a) Prove the formula for the sum of $n$ terms of an arithmetical progression.
(b) Sum the series
$30+28+26+\ldots$
(d) Assuming the formala for the number of permutations of $n$ things $r$ together, find the number of pormutations of $n$ thinge all together, when $p$ of the things are akike.
(e) Expand $(2 x-3 y)^{5}$
(f) Expand $(1-2 x)^{\text {i }}$ to five torms.
(g) Can such an expansion as the last be in any case of any practical use?
(h) Wan such an expansion as the lown the $(r+1)^{\text {th }}$ term of $(a+b)^{n}$
(i) Find tho seventh term of $\left(a^{2}-b^{2}\right)^{1}$
(j) Find the fifth term of $(1-2 x)-{ }^{3}$
(k) Define the term logarithm, and from the definition prove the formuln
$\log _{a^{4} m^{n}}=p \log _{a} m$
( $)$ Explain the use of the above formula.
( $m$ ) What are the logarithme to the base 10 of

$$
1000, \quad 01, \quad 100 \sqrt{10}, \frac{\sqrt[3]{10} \times \sqrt{10}}{0001}
$$

(n) Trace the changes in sign and magnitude of the cotangent of an angle as the angle increases from 0 to $180^{\circ}$.
(o) If $\tan A=\sqrt{3}$, find all the other trigonometricn ratios of $A$
(p) Prove the formula

$$
\cos 2 A=\frac{1-\tan ^{2} A}{1+\tan ^{2} A}
$$

(q) Show that tax $150=2-\sqrt{3}$.
(r) Investigate a formula by means of which the angles of a trinugle wny be determined when the sides are given.
(s) Show that one of the angles of the triangle whose sides are
$\sqrt{3+1}, \quad \sqrt{3}-1, \quad \sqrt{6}$
is $60^{\circ}$.
(t) Explain by what measurements and calculations the distance between two inaccessible objects, in the same horizontal plane with the observer, may be determined.

Grerh.-Sentors aid Jdurors.

## For Juniors.



## For Jthions and Siniors.

B. Give the Greek for the advorbs better, best, less, more, more quickly, more wisely, most shamefully.
C. Write down the first person of the present, future, perfect, and aorist in use, of àk $\delta v \omega$, $\beta a l y \omega$, $\gamma\{\gamma \nu 0 \mu a$, , $\delta \in\{\kappa \nu \nu \mu$, $\pi \rho \circ \phi ¢ \rho \omega, \phi a t \nu \omega$.
D. Translate into Greek :
(a) I should not hare heard him, if I had not been heard by him.
(b) I would go with you, if you would show me the way
(c) He said that they would become wiser, if they became better.
(d) Do not bring forward this accusation ( $\neq \gamma \kappa \lambda \eta \mu a)$, lest I should appear to have betroyed ( $\pi \rho 0 \delta \delta \delta \omega \mu \mathrm{l}$ ) him.
W. Translate-


## For Semtors onit.

F. Translate into Greek-
(a) When she perceived that sho had been betrayed, she was easily persuaded to drop the poison into the cup.
(b) If they had not beea priry to the exposure of the child, they would not have told so many lies.
(c) She asked whither she should flee so as to escape her encmics.
(d) He did all this hoping that he should escape notice : but I knew tant he would be caught.

## Exglish Subject.-Senions.

Monday, 13 th Notember.-Time alloved, 3 hours.
A. What are the probable sources from which Shasespere derived the first outline of the Tempest?
B. Briefly describe the characters of Caliban, Sebastian, Gonzalo, and Miranda.
C. Give an account of the followivg scenes, quoting such lines or expressions as you may happen to remember.
(a) The conspiracy against the lifo of the King of Naples.
(b) Ferdinand bearing logs, and Miranda.
(c) Meeting of Prospero and Alonzo.
D. Quote as munh as rou can remember of-
(a) The description of Aricl's imprisonment.
(b) Caliban's account of Prospero's first coming
(c) Caliban's speech beginning "I'll show thee the beat springs."
(d) Prospero's speech in which he gays that the world is as perishable as the vision he has conjured up.
(c) Prospero's specch beginning "Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes, and groves."
E. Montion any words or constructions occurring in the Tlempest which have now fallen into disuse.
F. Mention any passages or expressions in the 'Iempest which hare struck jou in the course of reading, and specify what ron thought remarkable in them.

Isorganic Cfremistris.

## Tuesday, 14th November. 2 to 5 S.M.

1. State the difference between an element and a compounct.
2. Gire a list of the elements which exist as gases at ordinary atmospheric temperature; and the chief chemical characteristics of each.
3. Write the formula for water; and stato the volumeltio proportions in which its constituents rombine.
4. Give the composition of water by weight.
5. Write the formule for oxide of carbon and carbouic acid gas. State how the former may be converted into the latter ; and give a method by which they may be distinguished from each other.
6. Write the formule for sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.
7. Gire the formula for ammonia; also for the compound formed when it is united with hydrochloric acid.
S. State the bulk of hydrogen, at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$., and 30 inches pressure, obtaimble by the action of suflicient hydrochloric acid upon 100 grains of pure zinc, and the buik that the gas would occupy at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{IF}$, and 29 inches pressure.
8. State the products of combustion, in air, of the following: -Any compound of carbon and hydrogen, sulphur, and plosphorus.
9. State the acid mistures employed for dissolsing gold, and the compound of gold formed.
10. Write the formula for the following minerals:-Fluor spar, gypsum, dolomite, cryolite.

## ANalytical Gyoumetry.

Thesday, 14 th Novomber, 2 to 5 e.m.
(a) Explain generally and give a particular instance how a plane curve may be represented by an equation.

Show what are represented by
$(b)$
$(c)$
$(d)$
$2 x+3 y=6$
$y^{2}=4 x^{2}$
(a)
$x^{2}+y^{2}=4 y$
$y=x+x^{2}$
( $f$ ) Find the equation to the etraight line which passes through the point ( $x y$ ) and is perpendicular to the straightline $y=m x+c$
(g) Show that the equation to the tangent to a circle is
$x x^{1}+y y^{1}=a^{2}$
(h) What docs $x x^{1}+y y^{\mathrm{I}}=a^{2}$ represent when $e^{x^{1}}, y^{1}$, is an cxtermal point.
(i) Find the locus of middle points of parallel chords in a parabola.
(i) Two tangents to a parabola are perpendicular to one another, show that they meet on the directrix.
(k) Show that the sum of the focal distances in an ellipse is $2 a$.
(l) The rectangle contained by the perpendiculars from tho foci on the tangent to an ellipse is constant.
(m) Define an asymptote.
( $n$ ) Prove that the straight line $y=\stackrel{b}{a}$ is the asymptote to an hyperbola.
(o) Find tho equation to the lypperbola $x-y-a^{2}$ referred to the asymptotes as axes.
( $p$ ) Trace the curpe $x y=x x-\overline{1 x-2 .}$.

## APPENDIX

RETURN of the Reccipts and Expenditure of the University of Sydney, for the Year 1871.


* Reducible to hic extent of $£ 280$ 17e. duc to the Commercinl Bank on Building Finnd Account.

WITLIAM CLARK, Accountant HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

# SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL. 

(REPORT, \&c., FOR 1871.)



The Shcretary to me Irdisters, Sydnex Grammar School, to The Colonlal. Secretary.
Sydney Grammar School, 20 May, 1872.
Str,
I have the honor, by direction of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Parliament, the following Report of their proceedings and the progress of the School, during the year 1871.

At a Special Meeting of the Trustecs, held in February, Professor Pell and Arthur M. a'Beckett, Esq., were respectively elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board for the current year. At this meeting tho seat of the Honorable William Charles Windeyer, as a Trustee of the School, was declared racant, by reason of his acceptance of office in the Government.

A report was also received from the Examiners of Candidates for the appointment as "Free Pupils," stating that "eight candidates presented themselver, but the Examiners did not feel justified in recommending any candidate for appointment."

At the March meeting, Edward Butler, Esq., was unanimously elected a Trustee, in the room of the Honorable W. C. Windeyer. In accordance with a recommendation received from the Head Master, E. H. Rennie, Esq., B.A., of the Sydney University, was appointed to the oflice of lleacher of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, as well as the ordinary branches of education, ati a salary at the rate of £200 per annum.

At the July meeting the Honorable George Allen was elected Vice-Chairman, in the room of Arthur M. a'Beckett, Esq., deceased. At this meeting, Arthur H. C. Macafee, Esq., was duly elected a Trustee, in tho room of the above lamented gentleman.

The number of pupils in attendance during the year areraged 237 , being the maximum yearly average since the foundation of the School.

The result of the Public Examinations, recently beld at the Uuiversity, affords a reliable criterion of the average state of education at the Grammar School, and encourages the Trustees to believe that the Masters engaged in the Institution are performing their work in a satisfactory manner.

The Volunteer Cadet Corps attached to the School is in a flourishing condition, and has already supplied several recruits to the local Volunteer Corps.

Since the date of tho last Report the Trustees have not found it uecessary to make any further regulations for the government and discipline of the School.

The amount of the whole income and expenditure of the School during the year will be found in the annexed Appendix.

I have: \&., W. H. CATLETI,
Secretary.

## APPENDIX.



Examined and found correct,-
M. B. Prid.
M. H. Steriten,
W. H. CATLETT,

Secretary. 5 February, 1872.

Return of the Receipta and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammsr School, for the Year 1871.


Examined and found correct,-
M. B. Pela.
M. H. Stephen.
W. H. OATLETT,

Sccretary.
5 February, 1872.

RETURN of the number of Teachers of the Sydney Grammar School, as well as the number of Scholars, in the year 1871.

| Number of Teachers, | Number of Scholasa |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nino engaged for their whole time | It Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4tis Quarter. |
|  | Average of the year, 23in. |  |  |  |

W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.

## REPORT

OF THE

# COUNCIL OF EDUCATION 

UPON THE CONDITION
or the

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FOR

## 1871.



SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT JRINTER.

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462
$$

To His Excellency Sir Aifred Stephev, Kuight, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Chief Justice and Administrator of the Government of the Colony of New South Wales.
May it please your Excellency,
As required by the proxisions of the Public Schools Act of 1866, section 27, we, the Council of Education, have the honor to submit, for your Excellency's information, the following Report upon the condition of the Public Schools under our superintendence during the year 1871.

## I.-COUNCIL.

At the close of the year the Council was composed of the undernentioned members :-
The Honorable George Allen, Member of the Legislative Council.
The Honorable William Munnings Arnold, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
The IIonorable Sir James Martin, Momber of the Legislative Assembly.
John Fairfax, Esquire, J.P.
Robert Archibald Alison Morehead, Esquire.
Of these, Sir James Martin and Mr. Arnold werc reappointed for four years from 1st January, 1871, the term for which they were originally appointed having expired on 31st December, 1870. As intimated in our Fourth Annual Report, Mr. Fairfax was appointed in place of Mr. Parkes, for a term of four yoars. On Professor Smith's resignation of office, on his departure from the Colony, Mr. Morehead was appointed, on 11th July, 1871, to fill the vacancy thus caused for the unespired portion of the term for which Professor Smith had been reappointed.

The office of President having also become vacant by Professor Smith's retirement, the Honorable George Allen was duly elected President for the remainder of the year.

## II-GENERAL STATISTICS.

live years having elapsed since the passing of the Public Schools Act, the following statistics may be regarded with interest, as showing the progress made during that period in supplying and improving the means of elementary education in the Colony.
1.-Schools.

|  | 3S6\%. | 1888. | 1569. | 1870. | 1871. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public ....................................... | 288 | 318 | 336 | 359 | 378 |
| Provisional .................................. | 31 | 103 | 146 | 164 | 181 |
| Half-time.... | 6 | 38 | 61 | 82 | 96 |
| Donomizational | 317 | 289 | 264 | 24.1 | 223 |
| Total... | 642 | 748 | 807 | 846 | 878 |

2.-PUPIIS.

|  | 1867. | 1868. | 1809. | $18 \%$ \% | 1871. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public ...................................... | 28,434 | 34,284 | 37,593 | 39,731 | 43,494 |
| Provisional ................................... | 733 | 3,113 | 4,788 | 5,185 | 5,633 |
| Holf-time.... | 267 | 593 | 1,242 | 1,445 | 2,267 |
| Denominational | 35,306 | 35,930 | 37,026 | 36,460 | 35,919 |
| Total.. | 64,740 | 73,920 | 80,649 | 82,821 | 87,313 |

3.-School Fees.

|  | 1567. | 3868. | 1809. | 1870. | 1871. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public | $\begin{array}{ccc}\mathcal{E} & \text { c. } & \text { d. } \\ 14,404 & 0 & 10 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { £ } & \text { s. } \\ 17.588 & 8 & \text { d. } \\ 11\end{array}$ | $\mathcal{E}$ 日.  <br> 20,658 19 d |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { £ } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 24,824 & 0 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Provisional | 162125 | 1,099 1411 | 1,981 979 | 2,077 106 | 2,154 23 |
| Half-time.. | $\begin{array}{llll}18 & 9 & 7 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | 771511 | 174138 | 234, 010 | $\begin{array}{llll}284 & 4 & 3\end{array}$ |
| Denominationnl | 16,134 510 | 15,398 310 | 16,803 1011 | 16,158 $3102{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 16,240 $14 \quad 6$ |
| Total. | 30,71988 | 34,16436 | 39,618 1311 | $39,583 \quad 3$ | 43,503 18 |

Notwithstanding that several Public Schools established to supply temporary needs-such, for example, as arise in convection with railway works-and others situated in sparsely populated localities have been closed or converted into schools of a different class, and notwithstanding that certificates have beeu withdrawn from a large number of Denominational Schools, a net increase of 236 schools has taken place in five ycars. The aggregate number of pupils enrolled has been augmented by 22,573 , and an addition has been made to the amount of school fees paid to the extent of $£ 12,783$ 1.2s. 11d. On the other hand, the number of free scholars has risen from 5,754 to 7,069.

Some further information as to the attendance of pupils may be obtained from the Return hereto appended.

## III.-PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The number of Public Schools reported to be in existence in 1870 was 359 . Of these, Carrarawell, Lower Hawkesbury, M‘Donald River Upper, and Pleasant Valley, are now returned as Half-time Schools, each of them being carried on in conjunction with some other school. Five others, situated at Bolwarra, Croom Park, Carrawa, Mundooran, and Murrumburrah, were closed on account of the small attendance, and are not included in the Returns for 1871: Another, Gunning, was temporarily closed, pending the erection of new buildings. The following Table cxhibits the changes that hare taken place in the number of Public Schools during the year:-

| In operation in 1871 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 359 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Closed or otherwise dealt with | ... | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 349 |
| Schools opened in 1871 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 29 |
|  |  |  | Total | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 378 |

Thirty-two new schools were erected during the year, and material improvements were made to sixteen others.

Thirty-one applications for the establishment of Public Schools were received in 1871. Nincteen of these were agreed to, seven were declined, and five are still under consideration. These schools were intended to provide the means of education for 1,361 children, and the applications were signed by 491 parents, whose religious denominations were-

| Church of England | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 260 |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Romau Catholic | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 123 |
| Presbyterian | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 44 |
| Wesleyau | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Others | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

## IV.-PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Appendix D.
Of the 164 schools of this kind returned in 1870, twenty-seven were closed in 1871 , or trausferred to other classes, and forty-four new ones were added. The total number of Provisional Schools in operation was consequently 181, and they were attended by 5,185 pupils.
Appendix E.
Eighty-five applications for aid to new Provisional Schools were received in 1871, of which fort5three were granted, twenty-two were declined, two were withdrawn, and eighteen are still under consideration. By these applications provision would have been made for the education of 2,416 children, whose parents were of the undernentioned denominations:-

| Church of England | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 34.8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Roman Catholic | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 335 |
| Presbyterian | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 69 |
| Welleyan | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 68 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Y.-HALS-TIME SCHOOLS.

Some of the Half-time Schools in operation in 1870 were discontinued last year. The new schools Appendix F . established in 1.871. raised the number, however, from eighty-two to ninety-six.

The Schedule appended gives a list of applications for New Half-time Schools at forty-four places. Appendix G . One of thesc was declined, two are still under consideration, and the remainder were agreed to. The education of 81.8 children was contemplated by these applications. The parents applying were, as usual, of various denominations:-

| Church of Englaud... |  |  |  | ... | ... |  | 164 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roman Catholic |  |  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | 71 |
| Presbyterian |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | 37 |
| Weslcyan | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 30 |
|  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 2 |
| Others |  |  |  |  |  |  | 304 |

## VI.-INSPECTION.

In the month of April the following changes werc made in the apportionment of Districts : -Mr . Allpass was removed to Sydney; the Newcastle District, thus vacated, was placed in charge of Mr. Dwyer from Maitland, and his place was filled by Mr. Bradley who had previously been acting as Assistant Inspector in Sydney.

During the year, 741 schools were fully examined and reported upon, but numcrous others were visited by the Inspectors. The following Table shows the number of Schools or Departments inspected in each District:-

| District. I | Number of Schools or Departments. | Number vixited. | Number unvislted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albury ..................................................... | 48 | 42 | 6 |
| Armidale .................................................. | 93 | 87 | 6 |
| Bathurst .................................................. | 148 | 106 | 42 |
| Crmden.... | 129 | 90 | 39 |
| Cumberland ................................................ | 92 | 83 | 9 |
| Goulburn ................................................... | 173 | 111. | 62 |
| Maitland .................................................. | 90 | 89 | 1 |
| Nowenstle ................................................... | 90 | 88 | 2 |
| Sydncy ..................................................... | 99 | 99 | ...... |
| Total ......................... | 962 | 795 | 167 |

It will be seen from this Table that in the three Districts of Bathurst, Camden, and Goulburn, a considerable proportion of the schools were not visited in 1871. Eren under the most favourable circumstances it would be altogether inpracticable for an Inspector to examine all the schools in cither of these Districts, and, withonti an increase of the staff, more than a hundred schools would be left unvisited annually. As schools were multiplied, the number thus neglected would continue to increase. It seemed urgently necessary, thercfore, to aigment the staff of Inspectors; and accordingly at the close of the year two new Districts-Braidwood and Mudgee--were created, and Inspectors appointed. Mr. J. C. Maynard, of the Goulburn Public School, was placed in charge of the Braidwood District, and Mr. G. O'Byrne, of St. Mary's Certifed Denominational Roman Catholic School, was appointed to the Mudgee District. By this arruggement, the three Inspectors who have hitherto bcen overburdened with work, in consequence of tho excessive number of schools under their supervision, will be to a great extent relieved.

VII-CONDIMION OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED.
Extracts from the General Reports of the Inspectors are appended hereto. Firom these, the Appendurif. condition of Schools in the several Districts may be ascertained with some fulness of detail. The following Table exhibits the general results obtained at the Inspection, as regards the efficiency of the Schools:-

| Schools or Deprartments. | Below standard, | Equal to standari. | Above standard. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public . | 171 | 121 | 36 | 328 |
| Prorisional | 108 | 23 | 4 | 135 |
| Half-time ...... | 46 | 10 | : | 61 |
| Gertified Denominational | 138 | 63 | 16 | 217 |
| Tot | 463 | 217 | 61. | 741 |

Subjoined is a Table showing the estimated proficiency of the pupils examined during the past year. Considering the irregularity of the attendance in a large number of schools, and the early ago at which children, in country districts especially, are removed, these statistics may fairly be viewed as indicating a satisfactory degree of progress, so far as the character of the teachers for efficiency is concerned. It is also necessary to bear in mind the fact that the figures contained in the Table include returns from all parts of the Colony: from the Darling River to the Coast, and from the Northern boundary to Twofold Bay. Further, schools of all classes are included-Public, Provisional, Half-time, and Certified Denominatinnal; and many of the worsti instructed, as well as some of the best, are comprised in the Return.

Estimated

Estratatid Propiciency of Schools.

| Suijjects taught, and number of Children examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subjects. | Estimated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Moderate to Indifferent. | Totals, |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabei ............................................. | 367 | 970 | 1,191 | 1,763 | 4,291 |
| Monosyllables ....................................... | 2,434 | 4,154 | 3,366 | 2,080 | 12,034 |
| Easy Narrative ................................... | 2,408 | 4,136 | 3,464 | 1,870 | 11,878 |
| Ordinary Prose . | 2,878 | 4,536 | 1,715 | 796 | 9,925 |
| Wriliag- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slate ............................................ | 3,976 | 5,482 | 4,263 | 3,060 | 16,781 |
| On Copsbook ........... ............................. | 6,100 | 7,658 | 4,125 | 1,524 | 19,407 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules ...................................... | 3,262 | 4,517 | 5,646 | 9,153 | 22,578 |
| Compound do....................................... | 1,015 | 1,311 | 1,808 | 2,301 | 6,435 |
| Higher do........................................ | 585 | 764 | 874 | 571 | 2,704 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary .......................................... | 1,484 | 3,084 | 2,729 | 4,014 | 11,311 |
| Adranced........................................... | 1,753 | 2,479 | 2,246 | 1,752 | 8,230 |
| Geography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary .......................................... | 1,567 | 3,318 | 4,177 | 5,146 | 11,208 |
| Advanced........................ | 1,634 | 2,655 | 2,205 | 2,068 | 8,562 |
| Other subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripturc or Moral Lessons ........................ | 1,962 | 2,759 | 1,646 | 1,196 | 7,563* |
| Object Lessons | 4,384 | 9,741 | 10,377 | 11,109 | 35,611 |
| Drawing ............................................. | 2,031 | 6,793 | 5,354 | 3,547 | 17,725 |
| Music ............................................... | 3,769 | 7,158 | 5,514 | 9,707 | 26,148 |
| Euclid ............................................... | 329 | 384 | 306 | 346 | 1,365 |
| Algebra .... | 56 | 159 | 139 | 112 | 466 |
| Mensuration ...................................... | 49 | 121 | 31 | 38 | 239 |
| Latin Nedlew | 206 2,674 | 156 3,339 | 241 1,796 | 92 1,153 | 695 8,962 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Denominational Schools are not included in this number.


## VIII.-TRAINING.

This department was in constant operation during the year. Forty-three male and thirty-four female candidntes were enrolled, but two of the former and three of the latter roluutarily withdrew. The total number trained was consequently seventy-two-forty-one males, and thirty-one females. Besides these, fifty-four applicants for admission were found, on examination, not to possess the prescribed qualifcations, and were accordingly rejected.

The usual course of instruction was followed, including the undermentioned subjects :-
Readiny, with dictation and derivation.
School Books: A knowledge of the School Series of the Irish National Bourd to end of Third Book. Grammar: Parsing and analysis, and the elements of composition.
Geography: Physical and descriptive.
School management: Organization, discipline, and method.
Arithmetic: Simple and compound rules, vulgar and decimal fractions, reduction, practice, and proportion.

Drawing: Free-band and elementary perspective.
DFusic : Tonic-sol-fa method, the requirements for elementary certificatc.
The candidates also received practical training in school-work during one day in each week, when they were required to attend the Model School for the purpose. Physical training was also introduced to a limited extent, the male candidates having been subjected to instruction in the elementary portions of military drill, and the females to a course of calisthenic excrcises. Their proficiency in these branches was tested by requiring them to disciplinc a class of boys or girls in accordance with the methods they had been taught in the Training School.

A larger proportion than usual of the candidates had been pupil-tenchers, and owing to this circumstance, the results of the examinations were more favourable than in former years. Pupil Teachers form, on the whole, the most eligible class of candidates for training. Although not necessarily possessed of greater attaiuments than others, they exhibit greater readiuess in applying their knowledge to a practical use, and, what is even of greater importance, their previous training in school-work enables them to manage a class with greater tact, and to instruct their pupils by more effective methods.

All the candidates trained were successful in passing the requisite examinations. The following Table shows the number of candidates that gained the sereral grades of classification :-

| Classification. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class III. |  |  |  |
| Section A | 12 | 16 | 27 |
| : 3 ........................................................ | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| , C ....................................................... | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| Total | 41 | 31 | 72 |

Experience has shown that many persons of education and even of talent fail to become good teachers from their deficiency in tact in imparting instruction, and from want of power to govern rightly. In this fact will be found a partial explanation of the low classification obtained by twenty-one of the candidates. As regards diligence in study, careful preparation, and moral character generally, the candidates of the past year have not been excelled by any previously trained.

## IX.-Tiachers.

The favourable estimate, stated in former Reports, of the claracter of teachers in the Council's servico has been fully sustained during tho past year. Though teachers, with few exceptions, are not devoted to study for self-improvement, the general efficiency of the body is reported to be gradually rising. During the year 1871, only such teachers as were unclassified or held the lowest grade were summoned to the annual examinations. This fact will account for the large number of failures disclosed in the subjoined Return of teachers examined for promotion :-


Total ...

$$
162
$$

Of those that succeeded, a large proportion consisted of teachers who applied voluntarily for examination. Besides the teachers who obtained higher classifications by examination, twenty-five others were promoted in accordance with the provisions of article 39 of the Regulations, for threc years' good service, making a total of ninety-one promotions during the year. The whole number of teachers seeking promotion under article 39 was eighty-two, but the applications of fifty-seven were declined. In some instances the applicants were assistant teachers whose case was not contemplated by the Regulation; others had never been examined and were inoligible on that ground ; while many had not fulfilled the prescribed conditions as regards the length or the efficiency of their service.

The emoluments of teachers are improving yearly. There are, however, some counterbalancing circunstances to be taken into account, axising principally out of the small attendance of pupils in certain schools. The attention of the Council had been frequently drawn to the fact that the minimum average attendance required by the Regulations was not secured in a large number of schools, and numerous complaints wero received of the indifference of parents on the subject. Hence it resulted that the cost of education in many schools was nearly double the amount that would hare been required had a proper attendance been maintainod. After allowing nearly five years to clapse, the Council deemed it necessary to enforce the provisions of Article 46, which states that the classification rates of salary "apply only to teachers in whose schools an average daily attendance of thirty scholars is maintained. If in any case the attendance fall below that number, a reduction may be made in the amount of salary awarded, as the Council may see fit." Circulars were accordingly fssued, by which it was notified to teachers that the amount of their salaries would be determined by the number of pupils in attendance, in agreement with the following scale:-

| For an attendance below 25, but not below 20 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | £48 per annum. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $"$ | $"$, | 20, | $\#$ | 15 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 36 |
| $"$ | $"$ | 15, | $"$ | 12 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 24 |

If the attendance fall below 12 , no "salary to be paid.
It was found that this measure had a very beneficial effect upon the attendance in a majority of the schools to which it applied. To the teachers, however, it was in some instauces productive of considerable loss; for, at a time when their remuneration from school fees was reduced by the absence of pupils, they also lost, generally without positive fault on their part, a portion of the salary paid by the Council. The Council endeavoured to mitigate the evil thus inflicted, by removing, whencver practicable, the teachers who suffered these reductions of salary, to schools better attended. Notwithstanding these efforts, however, considerable hardship was entailed upon teachers by the loss of emoluments to which they were subjected. Exemptions have been granted when the low attendance was distinctly traceable to sickness, floods or excessive rains, or harvesting operations. The question of raising the rates of salary allotted to teacbers of the lower grades had been brought under the Council's notice on a former occasion, but was then left undecided on account of the inability of the Council to meet, from the amount voted by Parliament, the additional expenditure involved. The sume reason still exists in equal if not in greater force than when the question was first mooted, and the expediency of any addition to the rates of salary now paid is readered oven more doubtful by the prevalence of irregular attendance in a large number of schools iu charge of third-class teachers.

The pupil-teacher system continues to work very satisfactorily. Of 1.18 applicants for the office examined in 1871, seventy-threo succeeded in passing, whilo forty-five failed. The number appointed in that year was fifty-six. The result of the annual examination which pupil-teachers are required to pass was, on the whole, favorable, although sixty-seven out of the 210 examined failed to gain the usual grade of promotion. The following statement shows the number of each class promoted:-

| From | IV | Clas |  |  |  |  |  | 65 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | III | : | II |  |  |  |  | 34 |
| " | II |  | I |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 25 |
| " |  | Trai | g | School | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 19 |
|  |  |  |  | Tota |  | ... | $\ldots$ | 143 |

## N.-LOCAL SUPERVISION.

Except in the Albury District, it does not appear that the character of the supervision excrcised by Local Boards has materially improved. While there are undoubtedly many of these bodies, whom it would be invidious to specify, that take an intelligent interest in the schools nomer their care, the prevailing sentiment seems to be one of indifference.

## XI-MTMANCE.

Appendix I.
The usual statement of receipts and disbursements is appended lereto. It will be seen from this return that, at the end of the year, there was a balance at debit of the Council amounting to $£ 2,4130 \mathrm{~s} .11 \mathrm{~d}$. In explanation of this fact, it should be stated that; in the year 1.868 , a sum of $£ 12,000$ was returned to the Treasury in the belief that there would be no necessity for its expenditure. It was afterwards found, however, that claims, amounting in all to more than $£ 17,000$, were made upon the Counci's funds, on account of buildings and repairs to schools, on the faith of pledges made by the late. Boards of Education, prior to the passing of the Public Schools Act, and also on account of grants promised by the Council in 1867 . Payment of these charges, together with the increased expenditure caused by the establishment of more than a hundred new schools in 1868, rendered it necessary to postpone many of the claims then originated to the succeeding year, and the rapid multiplication of schools since that time has effectually prevented the Council from making arrangements by which all claims properly belonging to a given year can be satisfied within that year. The Coumcil is however taking steps to obtain a refund of the above-mentioned sum of $£ 12,000$ paid to the Treasury.

The total expenditure upon schools, so far as is known to the Council, was-

| From | Public Fund |  |  |  |  |  | £113,158 | 9 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Local Contrib | ns | o build |  | .. |  | 3,404 | 4 |  |
| " | School Fees | ... | ... |  |  |  | 43,503 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  | Total | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $£ 1.60,065$ | 15 |  |

The value of school sites given by private persons to the Council is not included in the amount of local contributions. .

As regards the cost of education, detailed information is furnished by the subjoined Table:-

| Cost culculated from- | From F'ublic Funds. | Local Contributions. | Fecs. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm$ s. d. | £ s. d. | \& s.d. | $\pm \mathrm{s} . \mathrm{d}$. |
| Avorage Quarterly Enrolment | $1 \begin{array}{lll}16 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \end{array}$ | $013111 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2114 |
| Average Quarterly Attendance......... | 2127 | 0.1818 | 102 2 | 314 42 |

## XI-SUMMARY.

From the statements now submitted, it will be seen that a further increase has been made to the number of schools in operation, new school buildings have becn erected in numerous cases, and the material condition of schools generally has been improved. As regards discipline and the proficiency of the pupils, they continue to be fairly satisfactory. The inspection of schools was more extensive and effective than in the previous year, and the training of teachers was carried on with more than ordinary success. Local supervision has not yet become sufficiently general and efficient to be productive of the benefit it was intended to secure.

We submit this our Report upon the Public Schools for the year cuding 31st December, 1871; and, in testimony thereof, we have caused our corporate Seal to be affixed hereto, this twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

GEORGE ALLEN, President.
TAMES MARTIN.
R. A. A. MOREHEAD.

## W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

## APPENDIX A.

Abstract of Returns from Public, Provisional, and Halftime Schoole, under the Conncil of Education.


## A.PPENDIX B.

Retcran of the Attendance of Children at the Public Schools of New South Wales, as certified by the Public School Boards, for the Quarter onding 31st December of the year 1871, or for the last Quarter of that year in which the Schools were in operation.


* In cases thus notod the local quota of cost bad been paid in the previous year, wholly or in part.

APPENDIX B-continued.


APPENDIX B-conlinued.


* In cases thus noted the local quota of cost had been paid in the previous year, wholly or in part.

APPENDIX B-continued.


* in eases thus noted the local quota of cost had been paid in the previous year, wholly or in part.
$\dagger$ A' 300 paid from local contributions for a new site ; $£ 260$ now at credlt of school from same source.

APPENDIX C .

Sonmour of Applications for tho Establishment of Public Schools, received during the Year 1871.

| Name of Place. |  | Number of Ohildren restding in the Locality. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of Children promised to attend. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children. |  |  |  |  |  | Councll's Decision. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \%ss. | Girls. | Total. | C.E. | R.c. | os. | Wes. | ers | Total | Boys. | Girls. | Total | c.E. | R.C. | Pres | Wes. | thers | Total. | C.E. | R.C. | Pres. | Wes. | Oliers | Total. |  |
|  | Miles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albion Park. | ${ }_{3}^{24}$ | 60 | 70 | 130 | 66 | 28 | 22 | 14. |  | 130 | 49 | 38 | 87 | ${ }_{32}^{57}$ | 19 | 8 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 87 39 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 19 | Agreed to. Declined. |
| Baulknum Hills | 3 | 49 | 56 | 105 | 62 | 19 |  | 24 | ... | 105 | $\stackrel{24}{94}$ | 1.5 | 39 <br> 43 | 32 | 5 | ... | ${ }_{10}^{2}$ | $\ldots$ | 39 43 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | ... | 1 |  | 19 | Declined. <br> $\Delta$ greed to. |
| Blandford. |  | 21 | 22 30 | 43 70 | 28 20 | 5 |  | ${ }_{6}^{10}$ |  | 43 | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 22 \\ 23 \end{array}$ | 43 | 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 7 | 12 | 2 | 43 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 1 | 21 | Under consideration. |
| Bourke .... | 220 | ${ }_{9}^{40}$ | 30 | 70 | 13 | 20 | 10 |  | 11 | 20 | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 15 | $\stackrel{49}{32}$ | 22 | 1.0 |  |  |  | 32 | 6 | 3 |  |  |  | 9 | Under consideration. |
| Brewarrina | 160 |  | 11 | 20 | 13 | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 28 | 10 | 36 | 25 | 11. |  |  |  | 36 | 12 | 5 |  |  |  | 17 | Agreed to. |
| Cargo... | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 15 | ${ }_{34}$ | 11 | 19 | 4 | $\ldots$ |  | 34 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 11 | 19 | 4 | ... | $\ldots$ | 34 | 4 | 6 | 1 | $\ldots$ |  | 11 | Under consideration. |
| Casino, Soutb | 5 | 16 | 26 | 12 | 16 | 19 |  | ... | 7 | 42 | 12 | 20 | 32 | 14 | 13 |  | ... | 5 | 32 | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | ... | 2 | 9 | Declined. |
| Cobrrgo | 25 | 23 | 14 | 37 | 25 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | 37 | 21 | 13 | 34 | 24 | 8 | $\stackrel{2}{7}$ | ... | ... | 34 | ${ }^{6}$ | 5 | ${ }^{1}$ |  | $\cdots$ | 12 | Agreed to. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |
| Coolnh | 12 | 16 | 17 | 93 | 21 | 5 | 7 |  |  | 33 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 21 | 5 | 7 | 14 | $\cdots$ | 33 29 | 14 | 3 <br> 1 | 3 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{1}{9}$ | Ueclined-Case for Prov. School. |
| Cow Flats | 4 | 28 | 21 | 49 | 23 | 9 |  | 17 | $\ldots$ | 49 | 15 | 14 |  | 11 | 20 | 4 |  | $\ldots$ | 29 | 1 | 7 | 1 |  |  | 9 | Declined-Case for Prov. School. |
| Dandelong...... | ${ }_{2}^{10}$ | ${ }_{34}^{16}$ | ${ }_{30}^{13}$ | 29 | 5 4 4 | 20 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 29 | 124 | 13 | 49 | 34 | 1.3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 | 1.0 | 4. | 1 | $\ldots$ |  | 15 | Agreed to. |
| Gocup | 6 | 26 | 29 | 55 | 8 | 47 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 55 | 24 | 23 | 47 | 8 | 39 |  |  | ... | 47 | 3 | 14 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 17 | Agreed to. |
| Grono Park |  | 44. | 60 | 104 | 60 | 10 | 34 | ... | $\ldots$ | 104 | 44 | 60 | 104 | 60 | 10 | 34 | ... | ... | 104 | 20 |  | 11 | ... | $\ldots$ | 34. | Agreed to. |
| Hartlcy Vale | 4 | 27 | 13 | 40 | 27 | 5 | 8 |  |  | 40 | 27 | 13 | 40 | 27 | 5 | 8 |  |  | 40 | 3 | 3 | 2 |  | ... | 141 | Agreed to. |
| Kelso |  | 500 | 500 | 1,000 | 300 | 250 | 150 | 250 | 50 | 1,000 | 32 | 21 | 53 | 39 | ${ }^{7}$ | 1 | 6 |  | 53 | 23 3 3 | 10 | 1 | 3 |  |  | Ugreed to. |
| Lumpy Smamp. | $\underline{12}$ | 43 | ${ }^{36}$ | 79 | 19 | 42 | 4 |  | 14 | 79 | 14. | 20 |  |  |  | ... |  | 1 | 34 31 | 3 2 2 | 10 4 4 | $\ldots$ |  | 1 $\cdots$ | 14 9 | Under consideration. <br> Declined-Case for Prov. School. |
| Millamurra ${ }^{\text {Murwillumbah }}$ | 12 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | 16 | 42 | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 18 | 10 | 6 <br> 6 | $\cdots$ | 42 | ${ }_{32}^{18}$ | 13 21 | 531 | 19 | 18 | 10 | 11 | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{53} 31$ | 2 7 7 | 4 5 5 | 3 | 3 1 | $\ldots$ | 16 | Decluned-Case for Prov. School. |
| Murwillumbah | 60 | 32 23 | $\stackrel{21}{26}$ | 49 | 33 | 16 |  |  |  | 49 | 23 | 26 | 49 | 33 | 1.6 |  |  |  | 49 | 13 | 6 |  |  |  | 19 | $\Lambda_{\text {greed }}$ to. |
| Oakcondale. | 4 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4. | 3 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | Declined. |
| Onks . |  | 42 | 31 | 73 | 35 | 38 | ... |  | ... | 73 | 25 | 15 | 40 | 40 |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 40 | 11 |  | ... |  |  | 11 | Declined. |
| Parkesbourne | 5 | 29 | 24 | 53 | 4 | 2 | ... | 47 | $\cdots$ | 53 | 29 | 24 | 53 | 4. | 2 | ... | 47 | $\ldots$ | 53 |  | 1 | $\cdots$ | 21 | $\cdots$ | 14 | Agreed to. |
| Portland, Lower | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ | 40 28 | 24 20 | 648 | 40 |  | ... | 24 | $\cdots$ |  | 29 | 25 | 54 | ${ }_{23}^{34}$ |  | ... | 20 | $\ldots$ | 54 |  | 4 | ... |  | $\cdots$ | 14 | Agreed to. Agreed to. |
| Spring Flat Taloumbi | ${ }_{4}^{31}$ | 28 | ${ }_{26}^{20}$ | 48 52 | 30 | 18 | 22 | 7 |  | 48 58 | 20 | 146 | 34 <br> 52 | 11 | 12 | 22 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 34 54 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 17 | tre. |
| Tuona | 10 | 33 | 21 | 54. | 46 | 7 |  |  |  | 54 | 23 | 19 | 41 | 19 | 10 |  | 12 |  | 41 | 5 | 5 |  | 4 | ... | 14 | Agreed to. |
| Tweed River Junction. | 70 | 28 | 17 | 45 | 21 | 5 | 6 | 13 |  | 45 | 28 | 17 | 45 | 21 | 5 | 6 | 13 | $\ldots$ | 45 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | 15 | Agreed to. |
| Wilcannin. | 100 | 32 | 27 | 59 | 32 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 59 | 24. | 22 | 46 | 32 | 12 | 5 |  | ... | 46 34 | 8 | 3 | 2 |  | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | Agreed to. Agreed to. |
| Woomargama | 9 | 17 | 17 | 34. | 18 | 9 | 5 | 2 | ... | 34 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 18 |  | 5 | 2 | ... | 34 |  |  | 2 | 1 |  | 14 | Agreed to. |
| Total |  |  |  | 2,640 | 1,063 | 687 |  |  | 92 | 2,585 |  | 624 | 1,361 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,361 | 260 | 123 | 44. | 59 | 5 | 491 |  |

## APPENDIX D .

Return of tho Attendance of Children at the Provisioual Schools of New South Wales, as cortifiod by the Local Committees, for tho
Quarter ending 31st December, 1871, or for the last Quarter in which the Schools were in operation during that year.


APPENDIX D－continued．

| Name of School． | Number of Children on Roll． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Average Weekly Attendance． |  |  | Expenditure from Public Funds． |  |  |  | Expenditure from Local Contributions |  | Total． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 总 } \\ & \text { 翤 } \end{aligned}$ | 总 | 雨 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 案 } \\ \text { 穻 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 言 } \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | 官 | $\frac{\text { 血 }}{6}$ | 芯 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 密 } \\ & \text { 岂 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | II | 111. | IY． | V． | VI． | VII． | vitt． | IX |  | XI． | XII． | XIII． | XIV． | XT． | KVI | XYII． | II | XIX． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\boldsymbol{E}$ s．${ }^{\text {d，}}$ | \＆s．d． | L s．d． | E 8. | f f．d． | f s．d． | E s．d． |
| Moonambrook | 11 | 7 | 18 | 11 | 7 | ．．． | ．． | $\ldots$ | 15 | 10.0 | 60 | 160 | 3600 | 1105 |  |  |  | 6146 | 44411 |
| Morungulan Creek | 11 | 12 | 23 | 9 | 14 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 23 | 6.42 | $8 \cdot 11$ | 14．38 | 2300 | 40 | ．．．．．． | ． | ．．．．．． | \％ 146 | 34151 |
| Mount Adrah | 16 | 15 | 81 | 16 | 15 |  | $\cdots$ |  | ${ }^{31}$ | 12.08 | 117 | 23.78 | 1900 | 211 | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．． | 59100 | ${ }^{51} 1018$ |
| Mount Patrick ． | 9 | 8 | 17 | 14 | $\underline{6}$ | 11 | ．．． |  | 17 | 77 | $\stackrel{7}{7}$ | 14.9 |  |  | ．．．．．． | ． | ．．． | 14.50 | 1450 |
| Mount Vittoria | 11 | 10 | $\stackrel{21}{27}$ | 14 | 11 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{27}^{21}$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | 7.2 | 16.6 | $\begin{array}{llll}36 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 4143 | ．．．．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 7 & 1 \\ 10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 50 50 46 0 |
| Mount Wils．． Malwala ．．．． | 12 | 15 | 27 81 | 12 | 11 | 4 | ．．． |  | 27 81 | 13.7 | 10.6 94 9 | 18.5 23.1 | $\begin{array}{lll}36 & 0 & 0 \\ 58 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 09 | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．．． | ．．． | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}46 \\ 73 & 0 & 0 \\ 73 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Mummell | 13 | 12 | 25 | ， | $\stackrel{3}{ }$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | 25 | 11.0 | 90 | $20-0$ | 4500 |  |  | $\ldots$ | ．．．．．． | 8170 | 62191 |
| Mundorama Ponds | 10 | 13 | 23 | 9 |  | 6 | 5 | 3 | 23 | 6.2 | 100 | 16.2 | 4900 |  |  |  |  | 18150 | 67156 |
| Munmurra Brook | 9 | 14 | 23 | 20 | 9 |  |  |  | 23 | 7.7 | 11.9 | 196 | 5100 | 2181 |  |  |  | 14116 | 689 i |
| Mountain Rum | 20 | 10 | 30 | 15 | 15 |  |  | ．．． | 30 | 18.8 | 56 | 19.4 | 2900 | 747 |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．＂ | 12140 | $44^{4} 187$ |
| Murrumbateman | 16 | 15 | 31 | 15 | 1 | 10 | 5 |  | 31 | 11.4 | 113 | 226 | 5200 |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | $2613{ }^{26}$ | 78136 |
| Muscle Creek | 22 | 19 | 41 | 29 | 12 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 41 | 184 | 10.6 | 24.0 | 4400 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 167$ |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．． | 201111 | ${ }_{6}^{64} 8{ }^{8}$ |
| Nerriga． | 11 | 20 | ${ }^{81}$ | ${ }^{7}$ | 24 |  |  |  | 31 | 9.27 | 14.48 | 2375 | 4600 | 2 0 3 <br> 9 3  <br> 1   | 234 | ．．．．．． | ．． | $\begin{array}{llll}16 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2-14 & 0\end{array}$ | 651010 |
| Newington | 17 | 17 | $\stackrel{34}{26}$ | 19 | a | $\stackrel{.}{4}$ | 11 | 2 | 34 26 | 18.8 5.84 |  | 246 | 48 51 51 00 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 3 & \\ 1 & 12 \\ 1 & 11\end{array}$ | …．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}2-14 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}74 & 17 & 2 \\ 55 & 16 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Newrea． | 15 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 6 | ．．． | 31 | 11.81 | － 10.58 | 19 Si | $4{ }^{4} 500$ | 4 | ．．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | $\ldots$ | 5018 |  |
| New Run | 16 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 11 |  | ．． | 5 | 22 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 14.0 | 1500 | 26 \％ |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．，． | $6{ }^{6}$ | 23127 |
| Newstead | 15 | 13 | 28 |  | 1 | 22 | 5 | ．． | 28 | 11.5 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 23.8 | 4200 |  | ．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 4199 | 46199 |
| Nimitybelle | 22 | 13 | $8{ }^{85}$ | 1 | 84 |  | ．． | ．．． | 35 | $13^{\prime} 01$ | 6.35 | 19.56 | 3200 |  |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 12156 | 4415 |
| North Rocks | 8 | 12 | 20 | 14 | 6 |  | ．．． | ．．． | 20 | 46 | 75 | 12.0 | 4100 | 177 | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | $3{ }^{3} 410$ | 45125 |
| Nowendoc | 14 | 6 | 20 | 13 | $\cdots$ | 7 | ．．． | ．．． | 20 | 98 | C．2 | 16.0 | ${ }^{28} 800$ |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 6 |    <br> 64 5 6 <br> 40   |
| Nowra Hill | 8 | 8 | 16 | 12 | 4 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 18 | 54 | 6.6 | 12.0 | 3600 | 1122 |  | ．．．．．． |  | 1110 | 492 |
| Oakdale． | 10 | 19 | 29 | 11 | 18 |  | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 29 | 0.0 | 116 | 17.6 | 2100 | 3010 |  | ．．．．． |  | 21 | 202 |
| Obley Par．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{20}^{8}$ | － | 13 48 | 9 5 | 2 | $i$ | 4 | 33 | 13 48 | 4．62 | 18．3 ${ }^{2.75}$ | 81．37 | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 0 & 0 \\ 41 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | 11610 | ¢ 6 | 16 | 4 | 7 6 6 8 | $\begin{array}{ccc}19 & 8 & 6 \\ 91 & 11 & 5\end{array}$ |
| Peakhurst． | 15 | 27 | 43 | 20 | 5 | ．． | 17 |  | 42 | $11 \cdot 1$ | $17-2$ | 2 S 3 | 120 | 01610 |  |  |  | 6118 | 1988 |
| Peat＇s Ferry | 5 | 12 | 17 | 6 | ．．． | ．．． | 11 | ．．． | 17 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 1.3 | $10 \cdot 2$ | 2100 | 264 | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． |  | 978 | 32140 |
| Ponto．． | 11 | 13 | 24 | 8 | － | 9 |  | $\cdots$ | 24 | \％ 7 | 08 | 175 | $\begin{array}{ll}99 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 32110 | 71110 |
| P＇ortland， | 17 | 20 | 37 | 25 |  |  | 12 | $\ldots$ | 37 | 12.0 | $12 \cdot 0$ | 24.0 | 5000 | 1113 |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{8} 5$ | 65169 |
| Pyramil | $\stackrel{n}{0}$ | 17 | ${ }^{37}$ | 25 | 12 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 37 | $14 \cdot 65$ | 11.7 | 26.42 | 4800 |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 1385 | 61818 |
| Quorribolon | 19 | 13 | 33 | 14 | 19 |  | ， | $\cdots$ | 92 | 34.0 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 222 | 4800 | 01111 |  | ．．．．．． |  |  | 481111 |
| Raglan | 12 | 14 | 20 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 26 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 59 | 14.8 | 3150 | 324 |  | ．．．．． |  | 11160 | 50184 |
| Ramornie | 18 | $\stackrel{9}{5}$ | 43 | 21 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 2 | ${ }^{4.3}$ | 94 | 18.8 | 29.2 | 1600 |  |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ${ }^{6}$ | 24.88 |
| Redbank | 11 | 17 | 28 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 11 | ．．． | 28 | 7 | 13.2 | 20.9 | 480 | 924 | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{ll}12 & 110\end{array}$ | $6911 \quad 2$ |
| kedzround | 10 | 19 | 35 |  | 95 |  |  |  | 83 | $10 \cdot 9$ | $0 \cdot 95$ | $1 \cdot 25$ | 3800 |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 210 | $40 \begin{array}{lll}40 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Regentville | 14 | 32 | 46 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 8 | 4 | 12 | ล | 46 | $8 \cdot 8$ | 18.8 | $27^{\circ} \cdot 6$ | 3600 | 194 |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 22100 | 5619 |
| Rocks ．．． | 10 | 11 | 21 | $\underline{21}$ |  | ．．． | ．．． | ．． | 21 | $7 \cdot 80$ | $8 \cdot 21$ | $16 \cdot 07$ | ${ }^{6} 000$ |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 312 | ${ }^{9} 120$ |
| Boscbrook | 22 | 22 | 44 | 10 | 94 |  |  | $\cdots$ | 44 | 11.5 | $15 \cdot 3$ | 268 | co 00 | 032 | ．．．．．． |  | $\ldots$ | 11.30 | $\begin{array}{llll}71 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Roso Hill | 18 | 19 | 35 | 19 | 12 | 2 | ${ }^{2}$ | ．．． | 35 | $12 \%$ | 18.5 | $25 \%$ | $\square^{95} 100$ |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | 1023 | ${ }^{45} 1213$ |
| Round Wat | 8 | 7 | 15 | 5 |  |  | 10 | ．．． | 150 | 1009 | 5．0 10.63 | 31.6 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}9 & 0 & 0 \\ 47 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  | ．．．．． | ．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 5 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}15 & 5 & 0 \\ 65 & 0 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Runnymede ．．． | 12 | 10 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 1 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 34 | 14.5 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 21.9 | 4700 | ${ }_{0} 1610$ |  |  |  | 131 | $\begin{array}{llll}65 & 6 \\ 60 & 17 & 9 \\ 60\end{array}$ |
| Saggart Field | ， | 15 | 24 | 6 | 15 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 24 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 104 | 15.9 | 4000 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 5 & 8\end{array}$ |  |  | ．．．．．．． | 1182 | 50810 |
| Sancrox．．． | 9 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 7 | $\cdots$ |  | 10 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | 11.9 | 3600 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 10186 | 47191 |
| Saumarez Po | 16 | 19 | ${ }^{35}$ | 16 | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 13 | ．．． | 85 | 04 | $10 \%$ | 20.2 | 8600 | 6192 |  |  |  | 14186 | 67 328 |
| Slaneamo | 20 | 17 | 87 | 19 | 18 |  | ．．． | ．．． | ${ }^{37}$ | 8.8 | 9.0 | 17.8 | 3600 |  |  | ．．．．． | $\ldots$ | 71511 | 431511 |
| Sherword | 11 | 1.4 | 23 | 14 | 6 | 5 | ．．． |  | 25 | 78 | 11.0 | 189 | 4800 | 31210 |  |  |  | 14190 | 601110 |
| Six－mile Flat | 12 | 13 | 25 |  | 21 | ．．． | ．．． |  | 25 | 72 |  | 18.9 | 4500 | 6118 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}60 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ |
| South $A$ psley |  | 8 | 8 | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |  |  | ．．． | ．．． | 8 | 0.0 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 6．1 | 2400 |  | ．．．．．． |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{7} 14$ | 31141 |
| South $A$ Fm，．， | 20 | 15 | 35 | 29 | 4 | 2 |  | ．．． | 35 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 97 | 2 SP 0 | 4300 | 2 7 6 | ．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 2 \\ 17 & 5\end{array}$ | $62{ }^{60} 198$ |
| Southgate．． | 18 | 16 | 34 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 17 | ．． | 34 | $4 \cdot 2$ | $13 \cdot 2$ | 22.4 | 44000 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 6 & 4\end{array}$ |  |  | ．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| Spring Valley | 16 | 18 | 34 |  | 80 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 34 | $8 \cdot 13$ | 18.43 | 21.56 | 3900 |  |  |  |  | 27.71 | $\begin{array}{llll}66 & 7 & 1 \\ & 10 & \end{array}$ |
| Stachyard Creck Summer Hill | 12 | 10 | 22 | 19 | ， | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 22 | \％ 01 | 9.4 | 188 | 2400 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 4\end{array}$ | ．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．． | ${ }_{9}^{9} 1111$ | ${ }^{36} 1218$ |
| Summer Hill | 11 21 | 11 | 22 | ¢ | 19 | 19 | ¢ |  | 22 41 | 5.1 16.0 | $7 \cdot 7$ 13 13 | 158 298 | $\begin{array}{lll}27 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}4 & 13 & 9 \\ 3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | …．．． | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 10 \\ 5 & 10 \\ 15\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}94 & 3 & 9 \\ 28 & 15 & 0 \\ 2\end{array}$ |
| Tangmangaroo | 12 | 17 | 29 | 8 | 21 |  |  | $\cdots$ | 29 | 6．0 | 12.8 | 194 | 1800 | 2124 | $\ldots$ |  |  | 1347 | $\begin{array}{lllll}28 & 16 & 1 \\ 33 & 16 & 11\end{array}$ |
| Tarlo ．． | 10 | 23 | 39 | 18 | ， | 21 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 39 | \％＇85 | 14.0 | 23.85 | 4300 |  |  | 10 |  | 200 | 51890 |
| Tarra． | 11 | 10 | ${ }^{21}$ | 5 | 16 |  | ．．． |  | 21 | 8.5 | 5 | 157 | 3600 | 407 |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 14.30 | 54 |
| Theresa Park | 17 | 15 | 83 | 21 | ．．． | 6 | ． | 5 | 32 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 5$ | 198 | 3600 | 0144 | ．．．．．． |  |  | 3166 | 401010 |
| Tottenham Park | 16 | 6 | 22 | 18 | 4 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 22 | 11.8 | 4.4 | $16 \cdot 2$ | 1200 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{22}^{22} 121$ |
| Trendon Grange | 14 | 7 | 21 | 21 | － | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 21 | 11.5 | 4.1 | 15.6 | 3900 | 5887 |  |  |  | 2213 | 60910 |
| Tuggranong | 10 | 13 | 23 | $\cdots$ | 23 |  |  | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{23}$ | 7.50 | $8 \cdot 20$ | 15.70 | $\begin{array}{lll}36 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | ．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 135 | 48 |
| Turce Creek． | 10 | 10 | 20 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 3 | ．．． | 20 | 711 | 6. | 14.0 | $\begin{array}{llll}44 & 0 & 0 \\ 49 & 0 & \end{array}$ | 0170 | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | $24{ }^{24}$ | 70196 |
| Turner＇s Flat | 12 | 10 | 22 | 18 | 4 6 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 6 |  | ${ }_{30}^{22}$ | 80 | 109 | 150 23 | $\begin{array}{llll}42 & 0 & 0 \\ 43 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | \％18．7 | …… | $\ldots$ | …… | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 12 & 5 \\ 10 & 16 & 0\end{array}$ | 60 68 68 12 |
| Varbry ． | 17 | 9 | 26 | 17 | 3 | ．．． | ．．． | 6 | ¢6 | 11.2 | 54 | 18.6 | 51.00 | 1519 |  |  |  | 16106 | 6S 104 |
| Vere | 13 | 14 | 27 |  | 27 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 27 | 10.4 | $9 \cdot 7$ | 20.1 | $\begin{array}{llll}42 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | a 1 4 16 |  |  | $\ldots$ | 4156 | 491110 |
| Victoris Cr | 11 | 11 | 23 | 10 | 2 | 4 | ．．． | ．．． | 22 | $7 \cdot 57$ | 6.45 | 14.04 | $\begin{array}{llll}18 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | 3137 | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | 9313 | $\begin{array}{llll}31 & 5 & 2\end{array}$ |
| Vittoria． | 13 | 17 | 30 | － | 24 |  | ．． | $\cdots$ | 30 | 9.0 | $12 \cdot 5$ | 21.5 |  | $\underline{1} 150$ | ．．．．． | ．．．．．． |  | 16113 | ${ }_{60}^{6}$ |
| Walner | 8 | 11 | 19 | 6 | 11 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ．． | 19 | $7 \cdot 26$ | 748 | 14.69 | ${ }^{21} 1000$ | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 9 & 7 \\ \\ 4 & 4\end{array}$ |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．． | 1090 | 33187 |
| Wangrnella ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 14 | 11 | 25 | 17 | ${ }^{6}$ | 2 |  | $\cdots$ | 25 | $8 \cdot 95$ | $8 \cdot 4$ | 1785 | 51.00 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 4 & 1 \\ 4\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ |  | ．．．．．． | 1080 | 64121 |
| Wattamulla ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 14 | 13 | 27 | 10 | ${ }^{8}$ | 9 | 5 | ．．． | 27 | $12 \cdot 1$ | 10.0 | $\stackrel{20}{29}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}48 & 0 & 0 \\ 40 & 0 & \end{array}$ | 418 | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．． | 1714 | 70134 |
| Webler＇s Cree | 15 | 17 | $\stackrel{26}{33}$ | 8 | ${ }_{20}^{11}$ | 4 |  | $\ldots$ | 26 | 120 100 | ${ }_{9}^{8 \cdot 4}$ | 20．4 | $\begin{array}{lll}40 & 0 & 0 \\ 86 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 1  <br> 3 3 <br> 13 4 | ．．．．． | ．．．．．． | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{llll}16 & 4 & 6 \\ 16 & 7 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}57 & 7 & 10 \\ 56 & 0 & 10\end{array}$ |
| Wee Waa | 30． | 10 | 25 | 12 | － | 4 | 4 | ．．．． | 25 | 320 | 8.1 | 20.1 | 3300 | $4{ }^{4} 26$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ is 0 | 43 |
| Werombi | 8 | 19 | 97 | 14 | 4 | 9 |  | $\ldots$ | 27 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 8.5 | 109 | 3000 | $2{ }^{2} 9$ |  |  |  | 51110 | 48197 |
| Wingen ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 34 | 97 | 61 | 25 | 26 | ．．． | 9 | 1 | 61 | 233 | 14.8 | $33^{2} 2$ | 52.50 | 41311 |  |  | ．．．．．． | 341 | 901411 |
| Wondslga | 16 | 13 | 29 16 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 3 | $\dddot{9}$ |  | i | 29 16 | 11.9 8.0 | 10.5 80 | 22.4 110 | $\begin{array}{lll}52 & 0 & 0 \\ 30 & 0\end{array}$ |  | ．．．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．．．．． | 1012 | 68129 |
| Woodford Park ．．．．．．．．．．． | 11 | 23 | 3. | 2 | 16 | 18 |  | ．．． | 34 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 178 | 26.1 | 41 | 0 5 0 <br> 0   |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 5 & 7 \\ 3 & 17 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}45 & 1 & 7 \\ 45 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ |
| Wrong Creek ． | ， | 3 | 6 | 2 |  |  | 4 | ．．． | 6 | $1 \cdot 4$ | 2．8 | － 4.2 | $\begin{array}{lll}80 & 0 & 0 \\ \\ \\ & & 0\end{array}$ | 2101 |  |  |  | 3 5 <br> 3 6 | 350 |
| Yarrawa ．．．．． | 9 | 14 | 23 | 10 | 8 | 5 | ．． |  | 29 | 8.65 | 12.07 | 2074 | 320 | 3114 |  |  |  | 3192 | 39106 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2832} 1$ | 17063 |  | 511 | 183 |  | 1739：33 | 1792－49 | 8581．62 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

＊Public School，I January， 1872.

Schederie of Applications for aid to Provisional Schoole, received during the jear 18 it.


APPENDIX E-continued.

| Name of Plase. |  | Number of Children reniding in the Locality. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of Children promisod to atiend. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Chidren. |  |  |  |  |  | Council's Deciston. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Boyn. | Girls. | Total. | c.e. | R.C. | Pros. | we | ers | Total. | Boys. | Glirls. | Totel. | C.E. | n.c. | Pres. | Wes. | Others | Total. | c.e. | RC. | Pres. |  |  | Total |  |
| Kimo, Emu Reef | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { siles. } \\ 8 \end{array}$ | 14 | 16 | 30 | , | - | 1 | 7 | 10 | 30 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 9 |  | 23 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |  |  | Agreed to. |
| Kirkdale ......... | 4 | 16 | 12 | 28 | 20 | 8 |  | 7 | 10 | 28 | 18 | 7 | 25 | 1.5 | 10 | 2 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 25 | 6 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 8 | Agreed to. |
| Kurrnjong South | 3 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 29 |  | 4 |  | ... | 33 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 24 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 24 | 8 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | Agreed to. |
| Litile Creck ...... | 7 | 16 | 14 | 30 | ${ }^{3}$ | 27 | .. | 6 | ... | 30 | 13 | 12 | 25 | ${ }^{5}$ | 20 | ... | $\ldots$ |  | 25 | 2 | 8 | ... |  | ... | 10 | Declined. |
| Lowee Estate | 11 | 4 9 | 13 36 | 22 79 | 16 | 42 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 22 79 | 9 14 | 13 | 22 | 16 12 | 11 | $\ldots$ | 6 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 22 | 6 4 4 |  | $\ldots$ | 3 |  | 19 | ${ }_{\text {Agreed to. }}^{\text {Case for a Public School. }}$ |
| Luskintyre or Knockin | $4 \frac{1}{3}$ | 34 | 33 | 67 | 19 | 39 | $\cdots$ | 9 | $\ldots$ | 67 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 10 | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  | 24 | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 | ... | 11 | Case for a Public School. <br> Agreed to. |
| M n cquaric River | 3 | 31 | 34 | 65 | 15 | 50 |  | . | ... | 65 | 14 | 19 | 33 | 11 | 22 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 33 | 3 | 7 | $\cdots$ |  | ... | 10 | Under consideration. |
| Mandelong | 6 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 6 | 28 | $\cdots$ | .. | ... | 34 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 6 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 10 | Under consideration. |
| Marengo Tlats | 4 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 9 | 32 |  | .. | ... | 41 | 14 | 5 | 19 | 4 | 15 |  |  | ... | 19 | 2 | 3 |  | $\ldots$ | ... | 5 | Declined. |
| Mcadow Bank | $3_{8}^{12}$ | 12 | 14 | 26 | 5 | 8 | 13 |  | $\cdots$ | 26 | 12 | 14. | 26 | 5 | 8 | 13 |  |  | 26 | 1 | 4 | 6 |  | ... | 11 | Declined. |
| Millamurra | 8 | 20 | 17 25 | 37 | 13 25 | 16 |  | 8 | ... | 37 45 45 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 8 | 13 |  | 8 | ... | 29 | 2 | 3 |  | 2 | ... | 7 | Declined. |
| Mount Adrab | 8 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 14 | ${ }_{9} 9$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 26 | 14 | 12 | 45 | 14 | 15 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 45 | 8 | 4 <br> 3 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 13 | Agreed to. |
| Mount Patrick | 41 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 21 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 21 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 7 | Agreed to. |
| Mrulgoa Forest Mountain | 4 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 10 | 14 |  | 2 | ... | 26 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 9 | 6 |  | 2 | $\ldots$ | 17 | 2 | 2 |  |  | $\cdots$ | 5 | Declined. |
| Mundooran | 50 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 12 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | 20 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 12 | 5 | 3 |  | ... | 20 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | $\ldots$ | 6 | Agreed to. |
| Narriga ... | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | 23 | 39 | 11 | 28 | ... | ... |  | 39 | 16 | 23 | 39 | 11 | 28 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 39 | 4. | 8 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 12 | Agreed to. |
| New Run | 9 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 5 | 12 | , |  | 4 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 5 | 12 | $\ldots$ | . | 4 | 21 | 2 | 3 |  |  | 1 | 6 | Agreed to. |
| O'Connell | 3 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 22 | 5 | 1 | 5 |  | 35 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 3 |  | 23 | 6 |  | 1 | 1 |  | 8 | Declined. |
| Parkesbourne | 6 | 1.9 | 24 | 43 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 4 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 48 | 17 | 20 | 37 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 37 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 16 | Agreed to. |
| Penkehurst | $\stackrel{3}{5}$ | 12 | 40 | 82 | 10 | 10 | ... | 62 | $\cdots$ | 82 | 15 | 22 | 37 | 10 | 4 | ... | 23 |  | 37 | 4 | , |  | 8 |  | 14 | Agrced to. |
| Pejar ........... | 5 | 13 | ${ }_{13}^{20}$ |  |  | 22 | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ |  | 11 | 20 |  | 7. | 20 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | 31 | 3 | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 11 | Declined. |
| Pumpkin Hills.......... | 5 <br> 3 | 14 <br> 32 | 13 25 | 27 <br> 8 | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 31 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25 | 2 | 13 | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{27}{57}$ | 13 10 | 11 | 24 | 15 | 24 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 24 | 10 | 5 |  | 1 | $\ldots$ | 11 | Agreed to. |
| Reedy Creek | 10 | 11 | 11 | 22 |  | 8 | 14. |  | ... | 22 | 9 | 13 | 22 |  | 8 | 14 |  | $\cdots$ | 22 |  | 2 | $\ddot{2}$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 4 | Under consideration. |
| Rocts, The | 4 | 29 | 26 | 55 | 53 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 14. | 6 | 20 | 19 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 20 | 7 | 1 |  | ... | ... | 8 | Agroed to. |
| Sally's Flat | 8 | 14 | 22 | 36 | $\ldots$ | 36 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 36 | 14 | 22 | 36 |  | 36 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 36 |  | 10 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 10 | Agreed to. |
| Snudy Creek | ${ }_{31}^{4}$ | 16 | 22 | 38 48 48 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 10 | 15 | 25 | 9 | 16 |  | ... |  | 25 | 3 | 5 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 8 | Agreed to. |
| Spring Flat ... | ${ }_{8}^{3 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 12 | 20 15 | 48 <br> 27 <br> 1 | 30 22 | 18 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 48 27 | 12 | 14 | 34 27 | 23 | 11 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 34 27 | 7 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 11 | Under consideration. Agreed to. |
| Summer Hill.. | 4 | 28 | 18 | 46 | 13 | 32 | $\cdots$ |  | $i$ | 46 | 14. | 19 | 33 | 1 | 32 | $\ldots$ |  |  | 33 | 1 | 7 | ... |  | $\ldots$ | 8 | Agreed to. |
| Sutton | ... | 8 | 15 | 23 | 17 | 3 |  | 3 |  | 23 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 17 | , | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | 23 | 8 | 1 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | 10 | Agreed to. |
| Sution Forest |  | 30 | 40 | 70 | 30 | 30 | 6 | 4 | ... | 70 | 18 | 14 | 32 | 4 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 1 | 8 |  |  | ... | 9 | Declined. |
| Tottenkam Park | 5 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 23 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 28 | 15 | ${ }^{6}$ | 21 | 18 | 3 | ... |  | $\ldots$ | 21 | 7 | 1 | ... |  | ... | 8 | Agrced to. |
| Tuena.......... | 10 | 24 | 26 | 50 | 35 | 15 | .. | ... | ... | 500 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 19 | 10 | ... | 12 | $\ldots$ | 41 | 5 | 5 | … | 4 | ... | 14 | Declined. |
| Yincyard, The | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 1.5 | 12 | 27 26 | 15 7 | 12 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 27 | 15 | 12 | 27 | ${ }_{6}^{15}$ | 14 | 2 |  | $\ldots$ | 27 27 | 6 3 | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 11 | Under consideration. |
| Wattle Creek | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 16 | 28 |  | 28 |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 28 | 12 | 16 | 28 |  | 28 |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 28 |  | $\stackrel{5}{9}$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | Under consideration. |
| Wellaregang | 25 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 4 | 10 | 6 |  |  | 20 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 3 | - | 4 |  |  | 16 | 1 | 3 | 1 |  |  | 5 | Under consideration. |
| Wombah | 4 | 25 | 24 | 49 | 12 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 10 | 11 | 10 | 49 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 11 |  | 39 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  | 14 | Uuder cousideration. |
| Woodstock... |  | 24 | 31 | 55 | 15 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 21 | 55 | 16 | 18 | 34 | 9 | 5 | ... | 4 | 16 | 34 | 4 | 2 | ... | 2 | 5 | 13 | Declined. |
| Woonambula. | - 5 | 24 | 29 | 53 | 31 | 15 |  | 7 | ... | 53 | 13 | 18 | 31 | 24 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 10 | 3 |  | ... |  | 13 | Declined. |
| tal |  | 1,615 | 1,594 | 3,209 | 1,194 | 1,277 |  | 279 | 157 | 3,171 | 1,217 | 1,199 | 2,416 | 912 | 1,019 |  | 188 | 106 | 2,416 |  |  | 69 | 68 | 38 | 858 |  |

## APPENDIX F．

Restern of the Attendance of Children at the Half－time Schools of Ners South Wales，as certified by the Local Committees，for the Quarter ending 31st December，1871，or for tho last Quarter in which the Schools were in operation during that year．

| Name of School． | Number of Children on Roils． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Averago Weekly Attendances． |  |  | Expenditure from Public Funds． |  |  |  | Expenditure from Local Contributions |  | Total． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 灾 |  |  |  |  | 気感要 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 若 } \\ & \frac{\pi}{\overleftarrow{y}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { 寄 } \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{5} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { 色 } \\ \text { 号 } \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\dot{\leftrightarrow}}{\dot{\leftrightarrow}}$ | 䍜 | 㖨 | $\stackrel{E}{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | II． | III． |  |  |  |  |  | IX． | X ． | XI． | XII． | XIII | XIV． | xV． | XV | XYI | xvint． | dix． | X $\times$ ． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | £ 8．d． | s． | £ |  | 5 | £ ¢．d． |
| Adaminal | 10 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 10 |  | 1 |  | 20 |  | Ts | 11 － 0 |  | 080 | ， |  |  | 6 |  |
| Ballalaba | 15 | 7 | ${ }^{9}$ | 4 | ${ }^{6}$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 92 | $1 \cdot 30$ | 6.70 | 11.7 | $\begin{array}{lll}23 & 0 & 5 \\ 30\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{3} 178$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{26} 1710$ |
| Mateman＇s Bay，North Bateman＇s Bay，Soutl | 15 | ${ }_{12}^{7}$ | ${ }_{31}^{29}$ | 14 | 13 | 5 |  | ．．．． | ${ }_{31}^{22}$ | 7.60 13.09 | 4.11 784 | 11；1 | $\begin{array}{lll}32 & 3 & 9 \\ 32 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | －3 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 15 | ．．．．．．． |  | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 5 \\ 11 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| Belont ．． |  | 0 | 16 |  | 10 |  |  | ．．． | 16 | $4 \cdot 10$ | $7 \times 10$ | 11.30 | ${ }_{37} 0$ | 312 |  |  |  | 515 | $6{ }^{6} 48$ |
| Beechwoor | 5 | 7 | 32 | 5 |  | 7 |  | ．．． | 12 | 3330 | 3.50 | 680 | 390 |  |  |  |  | 17 | 407 |
| Berlang | 16 | 12 | 28 | 14 | 12 | 2 |  | ．．． | $2 S$ | $8: 30$ | 510 | $13 \cdot 40$ |  | 410 |  |  |  | 4.4 | 6564 |
| Irilbenluke | 12 | 13 | 25 | 20 | 1 | 4 |  |  | ${ }^{25}$ | 8.10 4.50 | 9\％40 | 17.50 8.40 | 150 | 310 | 3170 |  | ．．．．．． | 9 7 <br> 8 5 | $6{ }^{6} 31146$ |
| Bimlow <br> Bo 10 | 6 7 | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{17}^{13}$ | ${ }_{16}^{6}$ | 7 | $\ldots$ | 2 | ．．． | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 4.50 560 | $\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ 740 \end{array}$ | 9.49 1290 | $\begin{array}{ll}44 & 0 \\ 30\end{array}$ | $4{ }^{4} 77$ | 500 | ．．．．．． | …．．． | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 5 \\ 5 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}0 & 50 & 12 & 3 \\ 41 & 4 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ |
| Boro，Lowe | 7 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 5 |  | 6 | ．．． | 14 | $6 \% 20$ | 6.75 | 12－9a | 20 | 2 10 | 150 |  |  | 1 | c） 2416 |
| Foro，Upper | $\stackrel{3}{4}$ | 6 | 15 | 5 | 10 |  | ．．． | ．．． | 15 | ${ }^{6} 40$ | 4.40 | 10.80 | 20 | ${ }_{2}^{216}$ | $1{ }^{1} 50$ |  |  |  | 241 |
| Iroconnoe | ${ }^{0}$ | 7 | 13 | 4 |  | ．．． |  | ．．． | 13 | 8.80 | 4.00 | 7．50 | 240 | 08 | 3150 | ．．．．．． |  |  | 32917 |
| Hisis Cher | 10 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 1 | ．．． | 1 | $\cdots$ | 12 | 4.80 670 | $1 \cdot 40$ 10.40 | \％ 8.10 | $\begin{array}{llll}42 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 14 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 14 & 5 \\ 3 & 3 & 5 \\ 10\end{array}$ | 411 S | ．．．．．．． |  | ${ }^{4} 19$ | ${ }^{4} 1515157$ |
| Burra ． <br> Burra 13 | i | 12 | 19 |  | 19 |  | 3 | $\cdots$ | 10 | ${ }_{6}^{6.0}$ | 10.40 4.00 | 17.10 30.00 | 1414 1410 |  | 200 |  |  | 718 019 |  |
| Burrior | 16 | 12 | $\because 8$ | 35 | 1 | 11 | 1 | ．．． | 28 | 18：20 | 920 | 22．40 | 387 | 814 |  |  |  | 113 | 4815 |
| Burroga | 11 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 6 | － | ．．． | 10 | 8.06 | 4.61 | 12.67 | 410 | ．．．．．． | 600 |  |  | 915 | 6615 |
| Cartwoola | 10 | 4 | 15 | 8 |  | 5 | … | ．．． | 15 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 480 | 9\％ 0 | 380 |  | 3170 |  |  | 1210 | 0． 42100 |
| Cathcart Cararawe | 8 | 14 | 17 | 4 | 16 |  | 6 |  | 㫛 | 6.40 5.30 | 7.80 8.30 | 13：20 | 15 55 50 | 311 | 3170 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 7 \\ 0 & 5\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6} \begin{array}{rrr}97 & 16 & 2 \\ 55 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Colo，Up | 7 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 2 | ．．． | ． | ．．． | 13 | 570 | 4.80 | 10.50 | 390 |  | 5150 |  |  | 4 | 49 |
| Cochrane | ？ | 5 | 14 |  | 14 |  |  |  | 14 | 50 | 425 | $10 \cdot 21$ | 40 |  | 0 |  |  | 518 | Of 5018 |
| Colombo． | 6 | 10 | 16 | 12 | 8 |  |  | ．．＇ | 10 | 400 | 760 | 11.60 | 8311 | 2510 |  |  |  | 014 | 0113 |
| Coonting | 5 | 11 | 16 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 1 | ．．． | ${ }_{7}^{10}$ | ${ }_{3}^{283}$ | 6：50 | 9.30 | ${ }^{34} 0$ |  | 3 2 15000 |  |  |  |  |
| Corang Craigie | $\stackrel{5}{9}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{16}^{7}$ | 10 | 7 | 2 |  | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 16 | 330 6.27 | 347 4.96 | $11 \cdot 2$ | 10 7 7 10 |  | 200 |  |  | $\begin{array}{rr}010 \\ 3 & 4\end{array}$ | 0－12 15000 |
| Driny Arn | 11 | 12 | 23 | 10 | 13 |  |  | ．．． | \％ | 65 | 7.00 | 13.50 | 36 | 115 | $17 \% 6$ |  |  | 1 | 04013 |
| Delergate | 12 | 10 | 22 | 5 | 11 | 6 |  | ， | 22 | 10：56 |  | 18＊6 6 | $\div 10$ | 48 |  |  |  | 43 | ${ }^{6} 161$ |
| Eurobodalla | 7 | ¢ | 15 | 6 | 7 |  | a | ．．． | 16 | 410 | 4.80 | 890 | 40.0 | 012 | ${ }^{4} 136$ | ．．．．． |  | 513 | 50196 |
| Farringdon | 7 | 5 | 17 | 7 | 8 | 3 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 12 | 6.60 3.00 | 4.10 | 960 | 1210 | ．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |  | IS 100 |
| Fire lslands <br> Jish Itiver C | 18 | 15 | 17 | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | － 8 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 17 | 3.0 4.70 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.40 \\ & 4.80 \end{aligned}$ | 7.60 0.50 | $\begin{array}{ll}24 & 0 \\ 6 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 3150 |  |  | 3 2 2 2 | 6016 6  <br> 8 11 6 <br> 8   |
| Foxlowe |  | 11 | 20 | ， | 11 | $\ldots$ |  | ．．． | 20 | 640 | 6.70 | 1230 | 300 | ．．．．．． |  |  |  | 1210 | 4210 |
| Gligramo | 11 | 9 | $\because$ | 10 | 5 | 5 |  |  | 17 | 5.70 | 760 | 1830 | ${ }^{60} 0$ |  | 0 |  |  |  | ${ }^{66} 000$ |
| Glinituler | 10 | 7 | 17 | 1 | 7 | 3 | $\stackrel{3}{4}$ | 3 | 17 | 4.70 6.60 | 5.20 4.30 | ${ }_{7}^{9.90}$ | ${ }^{22} 0$ | 013 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{24} 7170$ |
| Glenjo | s ${ }^{10}$ | $\stackrel{6}{8}$ | 16 | ${ }_{11}^{12}$ | 4 | 1 | 4 | ．．． | 16 | 6.60 7.05 | 4.30 <br> 6.37 | 13040 | 15 99 9 | 0 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ \end{array}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{51} 18$ |
| Marold＇s Cro | 5 | 11 | 16 |  | 15 | 1 |  | ．．． | 10 | 420 | 1050 | $14 \% 0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hawkestury | 7 | 10 | 17 | 9 |  |  | 8 | ．．． | 17 | $5: 40$ | 740 | 12s0 | 9700 | 4010 |  |  |  |  | 1011210 |
| Haye3＇． | 3 | － | 9 | 1 |  | ．．． | ．．． | ． | 0 | 400 | 4.20 | c． 20 | 360 | $310 \quad 0$ |  |  |  | 917 | 407 |
| Huntingdon． | 10 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 8 |  |  | 18 | 8 | 4.40 | 13．30 | 3300 |  |  |  |  | 4 | $\begin{array}{lll}43 & 1 & 7 \\ 10 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ |
| Huskisson， Jamboye．．．． | 10 | 10 | 15 | 7 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | ．．． | 3 | $\ldots$ | 15 | 5：20 | 4 | 10．30 | $\begin{array}{r}716 \\ 3410 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2410 | 500 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 1 & 3 \\ 46 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Jerralitguly | 7 | ${ }_{6}$ | 13 | 5 | 1 |  |  | ．．． | 13 | 510 | 4330 | 9.40 | 3300 |  | 315 315 |  |  |  | 3970 |
| Itembaicumber | 6 | 12 | 18 | 2 | 16 | ．．． | ． | ．．． | 18 | 5 5\％0 | 12.20 | 17：80 | 230 |  | 3175 5 | 30 |  |  | 291710 |
| Jerricknorra | 5 | 14 | 19 | 2 | 17 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 19 | 4.40 | 11.50 | 1690 | 3410 |  | 50 |  |  |  | 45 |
| ＇3nhn＇s Rive | 5 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 12 |  |  | ． | ${ }^{7}$ | 140 | $5 \cdot 80$ | 7.00 | ${ }^{36}$ | 1 | 10 |  |  |  | 4 |
| Kllawarta | 10 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 9 | $\cdots$ | ．． | ${ }_{23}^{12}$ | 6.47 | 10．47 | 16.94 | 30 30 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 \\ 0 & 17 & 3 \\ 0 & 17\end{array}$ | 500 | ．．．．． |  |  | 43 |
| Kirisunte． | 14 |  | 22 | 17 | 5 |  |  | ．．． | 22 | 11．80 | $4 \cdot 9$ | 16\％ | 1710 | 11610 | 36 |  |  |  | 2411 |
| Lansclown | 7 | － | 16 | 16 | ．．． |  |  | ．．． | 16 | $5 \cdot 27$ | 7.75 | 13.02 | 360 | 187 | 210 | ．．．．．． | $\ldots$ |  | 488 |
| Littlo Bomb | 5 | 12 | 17 | 7 |  | 10 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 17 | $3 \cdot 10$ | 7.00 | $12 \cdot 10$ | ${ }^{8} 8310$ |  |  |  |  |  | 11  <br> 14 14 <br> 8 8 |
| Lochiol ．．． | 8 | $\stackrel{7}{4}$ | 15 | 5 4 | 7 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 15 | 4.97 2.02 | 4.17 3 3 | 9.14 5.41 | $\begin{array}{rrr}39 & 10 & 0 \\ 20 & 3 & 8\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 50 8 0 <br> 20 6 3 <br>    |
| Mong Reach | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | 9 | 14 | 7 | $\frac{8}{7}$ |  |  |  | 14 | $\square$ | 8．10 | 10.10 | 1414 | ${ }_{8} 1810$ |  |  |  |  | 21610 |
| Macdouald＇s River，Lower．．． | 13 | 23 | 96 | 9 | 6 |  | 1 | ．．． | 36 | 9.00 | 16.80 | 25.80 | 34100 |  |  |  |  | 37 | 37170 |
| Mnedonald＇s Biver，Upper．．． | 3 | $\cdots$ | － | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．． | 8 | ${ }_{\substack{2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline 10}}$ |  | $2 \cdot 00$ | 4710 |  |  | ．．．．． | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{0} 18$ | － 4888 |
| M＇Tean River，Lower | 5 | 4 |  | 4 | 1 | 4 |  | ．．． |  | 3.79 6.60 | 3.03 | 6.82 | ${ }^{2614} 2$ | a |  |  |  |  | B 303511 |
| M＇Lean River， | ？ | $s$ | 17 | 8 | － | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 17 | 6.60 | $5 \cdot 30$ | $11 \cdot 90$ | 270 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 31 31810 |
| Malundi ．．．．． <br> Mrmbo Islana | 5 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & .7 \end{aligned}$ | 10 | 11 | 10 |  | ． | ．．． |  | 4．50 | 4.80 4.80 | 0.30 7.15 | 44 40 | ${ }^{4} 68$ | 3150 |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4} 14$ |  |
| Manrsen＇s | 12 | 9 | 21 | ， | 17 | ．．． |  |  | 21 | 5．0 | $6 \cdot 10$ | 11.80 | 3500 | 310 | 100 |  |  | 106 | 49188 |
| Maxwell＇s | 4 | 5 | 9 |  | － | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 9 | 2.80 | 4. | 0 | 350 | 3 7 5 | 019 |  |  |  | 441011 |
| Mfultengullenca | 7 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 19 | 12 | 0 | ．．． |  | ．．． | 13 | 3.90 | 4.50 | 840 | ${ }^{43} 300$ | 2181 |  |  |  | $6{ }^{6} 2$ | 41011 |
| Myall River，Lowe | 1 | 12 | ${ }^{4}$ | 4 | －8 |  | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | $3 \cdot 10$ | 2．16 | \％ 11 | ${ }^{30} 0$ | ．．．．． | 5 |  | $\cdots$ | 314 | 38140 |
| Myall River，Upr | 5 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 17 | 3：40 | 8.40 3 | ${ }^{11} 1.80$ | ${ }_{30}^{30} 10$ |  | 50 |  |  | ${ }^{4} 15$ | 39 15 6 <br> 11 5 6 |
| New Brist | 7 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 1 |  |  | $\cdots$ | 11 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 10．00 | 200 | $0{ }^{2} 80$ | 210 |  |  |  | 11 12 12 |
| Ornmiler | ， | 11 | 16 | 5 | 11 |  |  | ．．． | 10 | 1.80 | 7 \％ | 0.70 | 827 |  | 3150 |  |  |  | 38 38 |
| Parkwoor | 11 | 11 | 2 |  | 3 |  | 18 | ．．． | 22 | $8 \cdot 50$ | 0.20 | 17.70 | $\begin{array}{lll}16 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 100 |  |  | $\ldots$ | 519 | ${ }^{22} 1818$ |
| Pelican Point．．． | 4 |  | ${ }^{4}$ | 2 |  | 2 |  | ．．． |  | 460 |  | 8.00 | $27 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 168 | 315 |  |  |  |  |
| P＇lensant Valley | 13 | 13 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 26 \\ 14 \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | 10 | $\ldots$ | 20 | 4.60 370 3 | 433 660 | 8.90 $10-80$ | 20.0 |  |  | ．．． |  | 014 |  |
| Quinligo ． | \＄ | 4 | 15 | 11 |  | 4 | $\ldots$ |  | 15 | $3 \cdot 40$ | $5 \div 40$ | 8.80 | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 2S } & 9 & \mathrm{~s}\end{array}$ | 1 |  |  |  |  | ， 30102 |
| Rock Yiew． | 8 | 10 | 18 | 4 | 13 |  |  | 1 | 18 | 3：30 | 3.00 | $7 \cdot 20$ | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 3 & 8\end{array}$ | 213 | ${ }_{0}{ }^{1} 141$ |  |  | 215 | 3 30 |
| Run of Wa | 14 | 5 | 19 | 15 | 1 |  | 1 | $\pm$ | 19 | $8 \cdot 10$ | 3.80 | 12.00 | 420 | 014 | ${ }_{2}^{4} 118$ |  |  | T 4 | $6{ }^{54} 102$ |
| Suaphook |  | 11 | 16 | 10 | 6 |  |  | ．．． | 16 | 8 | 7.10 | ${ }^{9} \cdot 60$ | 14106 | 113 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{196} 1978$ |
| Springelelds＇ | 13 | 0 | $\stackrel{22}{8}$ | 110 | ${ }_{2}^{6}$ | $\cdots$ |  | ．．． | 24 | 810 370 3 | （6．80 | 14.90 7 | $\begin{array}{ll}26 \\ 17 & 10\end{array}$ | 2610 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taralla |  | 7 | 9 | 0 | 2 |  | 3 |  | ． | 070 | $4 \cdot 90$ | 5.60 | 3971 | 0120 | 418 |  |  | 517 | $5010 \quad 4$ |
| Threo－mile | 10 | 5 | 15 | 5 |  | 5 |  | 5 | 15 | 6.00 | 231 | \％ 81 | $1: 17$ | 1.9 | 356 | ．．．．．． |  | 114 | $\begin{array}{llll}26 & 6 & 3\end{array}$ |
| Toonulli | 13 | 3 | 10 |  | 16 |  |  | ．． | 10 | 790 | 2.30 8.30 | 10：20 | $\begin{array}{llll}36 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 3130 | 50 |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | 45 18 6 <br> 58 3 3 |
| Towamba | $\stackrel{8}{2}$ | 12 | ${ }_{12}^{20}$ | ${ }_{3}^{12}$ | 5 | 3 <br> 8 <br> 8 | ．．． |  | $\underline{20} 12$ | － 5.40 | 8.30 7.50 | －1370 | $\begin{array}{llll}40 & 0 & 0 \\ 17 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | 20110 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ctaderhank | 18 | ， | 19 | 8 | 4 | － | 2 |  | 19 | $9 \cdot 30$ | 2.70 | 1200 | 300 |  | 900 |  |  | 64 | 38 |
| Wollamba River，Lower．．．．．． | 4 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 6 |  | ．．． | 11 | 2.90 | 6．70 | 8.60 | 2910 | 115 | 2 |  |  |  | 337 |
| Wollanlla River | 7 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 1 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | ．． |  | 14 | 4.70 | 4.80 | 0.50 | 2010 | 115 | 215 |  |  | $0_{0} 98$ | 33 1616 |
| Wallarobba | 9 | ${ }^{7}$ | 16 | 9 | 6 | 1 | ．． |  |  | 4.60 | 4.50 | 940 | 500 |  |  |  |  | 61810 | 561810 |
| Wataron Creck Wheeny Creek | 7 | 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{9}^{7}$ | 11 | ．．． |  | ．．． | $\begin{array}{\|l} 18 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | 3.50 4.00 | ¢ 6.70 | 1020 8.80 | $\begin{array}{lll} 36 & 0 & 0 \\ 89 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 116 | $\begin{array}{lll} 1 & 17 & 6 \\ 5 & 15 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  | 41 |  |
| Wheeny Creek | 8 | 13 | ${ }_{21}^{12}$ | 12 | ．．． | 9 |  |  | 12 | $4-46$ 4 | 3.10 8.90 | \％ $\begin{gathered}8.80 \\ 1986\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}89 & 0 \\ 41 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 3 8 8 1500 | 4400 | 220 | 11.3 |  |
| Windellama | 5 | 9 | 14 | 14 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | 14 | 3.70 | $5 \cdot 10$ | 8.80 | 150 | 2188 |  |  |  | 216 | 20144 |
| Whoman＇s Ferry ．．． | 9 | $5$ | 14 | 7 | 3 | ．．． | 4 |  | 14 |  | 3.70 | 9.70 |  |  |  |  |  | 09 | 0 0 10 18 |
| Whinstone Valley Yelbrith ．．．．．．．．．． | 13 | ${ }_{10}^{8}$ | 12 | ¢ |  | 14 |  |  | 12 | 7.00 800 | 4.00 | 18.00 18.80 | $\begin{array}{lll} 29 & 0 & 0 \\ 29 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 9 & 3 \end{array}$ | 2300 |  |  | 116 | 31 312 32 |
|  |  | 1 | ${ }^{1544}$ | 683 | 1 | 176 | 80 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Schedule of Applications for the Establishment of Half-time Schools, received during the Yenr 1871.


## APPENDIX H .

Extracis from Reports of Inspectors upon Schools in the
Albury,
Armidale,
Bathurst,
Camden,
Cumberland,
Goulburn,
Maitland,
Vowcastle, and
Sydney Districts.

## ALIBURY DISTRICT.

## Tyspeotor's Generar Report.

I have the honor to submit, for the information and approval of the Council of Education, this General Report upon the condition of the Public, Prorisional, and Certified Schools of the Albury District, for the year 1871.

In my report for the previons year, it was stated as the result of inquiries made respecting the educational wants of the district, that in towns, on the Gold Fields, and throughout the exclusively pastoral localities, the means of edncation were fairly suppliod by existing schools; but that the wants of the agricultural settlements were as yet but inudequately met. It was further pointed out that the echools brought into operation during 1870 were, withnut exception, situnted in the last-named centres of population, and that two-thirds of the applications for aid to new schools were made by the inhabitants of such lationt: and
localitics.

The adilitional information obtained through corrospondence and by persoulal inquiry during the lapsed year is in larmony with the foregoing statements, and the subjoined tables will serve to show that the schools opened during the period ombraced in this report, the applications for aid to now schools, and tho steps taken in rarious localities for the establishment of schools, are each calculated to, in part, supply the wunts reforred to, and extend the operations of the Public Schools Act to some of the most isolated and nowly settled portious of the Colony.

Table I.-New Schools opened in 1871.

| Locality. | 3istance of <br> nearest Scliool. | Cluss or Schaol. | Prevailing Occunation of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inlabitants. |  |  |  |

'Labue Ir.'-Schedule of Applications for the establishment of Sehools.

| Toenlity. | Distan nearesi | of chool. | Class of School. | Prevailing Occupation of Inhabitiants. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Blowering | 10 miles |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Provisional } \\ \text { "..... } \\ & \text {. }\end{array}$ | Agricultural. |
| Bungowamanh West | 3 \% |  |  |  |
| Coolac ................ | $12 \quad$ |  |  | ! |
| Gadora .. | (i) |  |  | : |
| Gocup .... | 7 : |  | Public | ", |
| Goombargannah | 18 ", |  | Provisional |  |
| Nnruandera | (0) |  | Public | Pastoral and agricultural. |
| Wellaregang | 25 , | :... | Provisional | Agricultural. |
| Woomarganals. | 0 " | $\cdots$ | Public | " |

Iu addition to tho foregoing, npplication was made to convert the Gilmore Upper, Provisional, to a Public School, and for a certificate to the Roman Catholic School at Adelong.

Table III--Localities visited with a view to collecting and affording information relative to tho cstablishmentit of Schools:-

| Locsility. | Distanre of neareekt School. | Prevailing Occupation of Inhabitants. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brck Creek | 30 miles | Agricultural. |
| Mundarloo | 15 " |  |
| Recdy Crock..... | 10 " | do. |
| Tareutia, Lower .. | $8{ }^{8}$ | do. |
| Tarcutta, Upper | ${ }_{35}^{17} \quad$ " | do. |
| Ten-mile Oreck... | 20 " | do. |
| Urana | 35 ", | Pastoral and Agricultural. |

With extremely fow exceptions, the inlabitants of the various iocalities risited appearect deeply anxious to provide, the merns of education for their clildren; and, in severul instances, the local efforts made, or being wade, to this end, arc of a srlf-sncrificing character. There is every reason to belicere that a desire for education is steadily increasing in the outlying settlements, and it is not improbable that in the course of a very few years, schools aided by the State will be found in most localities having a population suffient to secure an arerage shily atiendance of from twelre (12) to (15) fiftecn pupils.

The schools in operation for the year admit of the following classification :-
Twenty-three Public Schools, comprising twenty-five departments
Seventeen Provisional Schools.
Six Certified Denominationnl Schools,
making in all, forty-six schools, comprising forty-eight departments. Of theso, forty-two departments underwent "general" and "regular" inspection ; and the following table has roference to the remnining six (6):-

| School. | Class. | Cause of Non-Inspection. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Booligal.. | Prorisional | Closed at date of visit to locality. |
| Mount Patrick. |  | New school. Not opened until November. |
| Round Water-hole |  | Closed in March-Visited incidentally. |
| Sandy Creck | do. | Temporarily closed at date of visit. |
| Tumbarumba | Public .. | Temporarily closed since March. |
| Wilcannia. | Provisional | Temporarily closed at date of visit. |

In the course of the ycar the boundaries of the district were temporarily enlarged so as to inclurdo six (6) Public und three (3) Certificd Denominational Schools at or near Binalong, Burrowa, Young, and other localities, in the South-western portion of the Bathurst District. The total number of schools visited was, therefore, fifty-one (51). These are are scattered over an area of at least 50,000 square miles; bomnded by the Darling and Murray Rivers, from their junction at Wentworth to the towns of Wilcannia and Albury, and by lines connecting these towns with Burrowa on the Lachlan River. The schools in the Western portion of the district are in several instanecs over 80 miles apart, and their risitation can only be accomplished with any degree of certainty at particulnr eeasons; the oxcessire heat of summer and the flooded statc of the country in winter rendering travelling n work of considerable difliculty, and not unfrequently one of danger.

The inspection of the various schools was, as horetofore, in strict accordance with the prescribed instructions. It took cognizance of the materinl state of each departmont risited; the character of the government and general discipline was minutcly observed; and the value of the instruction measured by the standard of proficiency. But the scope of inquiry was not limited to the mere appraisement of results; it was also to a certnin extent co-operative. Conference was invariably beld with the teacher, and where necessary with the School Board or Committec, as to the best means of obviating or overcoming local hindrances to the progress of the respective schools, and otherwise enlarging the sphere of their usefulness.

3 Iaterial state of schools-As regards situation, buildings, nccommodation, and supply of furniture, tho material condition of the schools in 1his district is of fair average quality, and those vested in the Council are, as a whole, excellently well equipped. It is satisfactory to note that the number of rested schools is steadily increasing. During the year contracts were entered upon for the erection of rested buildings at Howlong, Jereelderie, Menindie, and Tumbarumba, places whereat the Public Schools have hitherto been conducted in unsuitable premises. Superior buildings, capable of nceommodating over 300 pupils, and occupying onc of the best sites in the town, are approaching completion at Wagga Wagga; and arrangements are being made for the erection of substantial buildings at Wilcannia, Mosma, Narrandera, and Woormagama. The buildings erected for school purposes at Sebastopol and Mullengandra, though of rather primitive design, are deserring of special mention, inasmucla as the entirc cost of each was defrayed by local subscription,-a gratifying proof of what may be done by oven small communities when actuated by the desire of having their clildren educated. The vested premises at Balranald and Deniliquin lave been put in astate of thorough repair, and some necessary improvements are about being effected at others-Albury and Thurgoona especially.

Provisional schoolhonses of a comparatively good description have been erected and opened at Kimo Recf and Monnt; Adrah; and in several localities hitherto unprovided with schools of any sort, buildings of a similur kind are being put up. The provisional promises at Lacmalac and Wondalgn have been considerably improved; the South Gundagai Church of England Schoolhouse has been rebuilt, and the Tumut Roman Catholic School supplied with additional farniture and outbuildings. The past ycar: therefore has beon marked by a very decided degree of progress as regards the erection and equipment of schools; and it muy be said that a very fair proportion of those now in operation are amply found in the ordinary appliances of teaching; and that, so far as regards internal arrangements, their organization is of a satisfactory character. $1 t$ is to be regretted, howerer, that the external appearancos of the genernlity of the school premises is of a much less favoumble doscription than their internal economy. Flower gardens, neatly bordered walks, trees for shade, hedgerows, and such other improvements as might not, unreasonably be expected wherever the premises are securely fonced and the school sufficiently long established, are to be met with only in rare instances ; and there is a still greator dearilh of appliances for physical exercise. Indeed it would appear as if the health and recreation of the pupils were of so little consequence as not to be worth the trouble and trifling expense by which playgrounds could be made really worthy of the name. It is to be hoped that in future the true value of this portion of echool organization will be more practically recognized, and that a more cheering state of things will have to be chronicled in succceding reports.

The supply of apparatus and books was found to be amply sufficient in more than nine-tent hs of the schools visited, and the teachers report that the arrangements mado at the commencement of the vear with a view to securing prompt delivery of the annual grant allowed by the Council, fully answered the end proposed. It affords mo much pleasure to state that, in every school risited, due carc had eridently beon taken by the teacher to prevent unnecessary waste or wilful injury to the stock of working materials.

The school records were, on the whole, more neatly and correctly kept than those for the preceding year, and it was oniy in some of the newly established Prorisional Schools, or those of the same class in which a change of teachers had taken place recently, that any material crrors or imperfections were discovered. It is extremely desimble, however, that tenchers generally should excreise a greater degree of care in the compilation of the annual and quartcrly returns. These are not unfrequently furnished in an incomplete or incorrect state, and much delay and inconvenicuce have arison from the necessity of referring them back for correction.

The subjoined dable indicates the material condition of ull the schools visited in the district; details of the several classes-Public, Provisional, and Certified Denominational-are amexed*:-

| Orgnnization. | Good. | Fair. | Taterable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations | 18 | 14 | 6 | 4 |
| Buildings | 14 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Playgrounds | 18 | 15 | 6 | 3 |
| Furniture | 13 | 14 | 8 | 7 |
| Apparatus . | 15 | 14 | 10 | 3 |
| Books ....... | 29 | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| Registers | 16 | 19 |  | 1 |

Discipline.-The charactor of the attendance in day schoole, especially thoso in country districts, depends no doubt to a very great extent upon circumstances beyond the control of the teachers, and it not unfrequently happens that tho most carnest and vigorous offorts to secure a reasonably high degroe of punctuality and regularity cither end in failure or meet with but partial success; yet it appears to me that failure might occasionally be averted, and the desired end attained, if teachers would endeavour to mako the elder pupils their allice, instend of regarding them as opponents, in the issue. It need hardly be pointed out that in rural localities and small towns many of the grown up children in attendance have to milk cows, cut wood, assist in the housework, or go on crrands before conning to morning school; and that, in numcrous instances, the attendance of the younger members in a family is conditional upon that of the elders,-more particularly in the case of those living at any great distance from the school, and having to travel over bad roads, or to ford bridgeless crecks. In one family, the eldor child or children, if anxious to be punctual, will get quickly througd the assigned task; in another, they will dardle over the work, and either arrive late or be absent for the day-because of their distaste for school. It follows, therefore, that the character of the nttendance is ecnsibiy influenced by the feelings and wishes of the pupils themselves, and I am strongly of opinion that there are few more effectual weans by which it could be improved than the one here suggested, viz., by securing the co-operation of the elder pupils, and ranging their influcnce on the side of the teacher. Once they are brought to regard it as a duty and a pleasure to attend school regularly and punctually, they will not bo slow in giving expression to their opinions at home; and if they do this, it is not too much to hope that few parents will be so cruel and unwise as to oppose the carrying out of their wishes.

With regard to the considerable number of children living in localities provided with schools, but who are never found to be in attendence thereat, it seems to me that the only means by which they can be rescued from the state of barbarism and ignomnec in which they are being brought up is the enactment of a law mabing the instruction of children residing within a reasounble distance of any school supported or subsidised by the State compulsory upon the parents. This law would not oblige pareuts to send their children to the schools supported by the State; the necessary instruction might be imparted at home, or at such selools ns parents deemed it judicious to select, and the operation of the law would not extend to localities where no menns of education existed. This would be the most effectunl way of making the education of the musses, which is now a matter of accident, one of tery geueral certainty; and judqing by the almost unanimons opinion as to the necessity for some coercive mensure to overcome the indifference or ignorance of the parents of such children as those referred to, there is reason to beliere that the adoption of a compulsory enactment would bo hailed with satisfaction by the thinking portion of the community.
that thero has been a considerable increase in tho number of pupils enrolled and in average daily attendance during 1871, as compared with those for the previous year, will be made orident by a comparison of the following numerical statements :-
I.-Numbers on Rolis.

| Quarter of Year. | 1870. | 1871. | Increase in 1871. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Second " | 1,917 | 2,165 | 248 |
| Third " | 1,852 | 2,225 | 373 |
| Fourth " | 1,876 | 2,178 | 302 |
| Avorages | 1,906 | 2,199 | 293 |

II.-Numbers in Aferage Dainy Attendance.

| Quarter of Year. | 1870. | 18 i 1. | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Increase } \\ 1571 .}}^{\text {for }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First quarter. | 1,275 | 1,534 | 259 |
| Second " | 1,216 | 1,473 | 257 |
| Third " | 1,285 | 1,506 | 221 |
| Fourth " | 1,307 | 1,538 | 231 |
| Averages ......... | 1,271 | 1,513 | 242 |

A further comparison of the returns from which tho foregoing statistics were compiled gives the following results, viz.:-
(a) In 1870 the average daily attendance was 66.0 per cent. of the numbers on rolls.
(b) In 1871 the average daily attendance was 69.0 per cent. of the numbers on rolls; and
(c) In each year the numbers prosent at date of inspection was $7 \boldsymbol{7} \cdot 0$ per cent. of the numbers enrolled.
It is pleasing to be able to report a still more satisfactory improvement in the remaining features of the discipline (more especially in the Public and Provisional Schools), and, taken as a whole, it may be said that threc-fourthe of the schools visited ranked from fair to good, as regards cleanliness, order, and judicious government.

The following table contains a summary of the statistics contained in Annex $B$, relating to the moral condition of the several classes of schools :-

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity | 17 | 12 | 9 |  |
| Punctuality . | 13 | 19 | 8 | 3 |
| Clcanliness | 8 | 22 | 9 | 3 |
| Order ............ | 8 | 18 | 12 | 4. |
| Government and tone. | 8 | 17 | 14 | 3 |

Instruction.-There is a vory decided improvement observable in the classification of the pupils in the schools generally, and most teachers appear to be fully conscious of the importance of this essentinl element of school management being based on well defined and intelligent principics. Foremost among these is the necossity for so grouping the pupils that children of the same or nearly equal attainments and mental capacity may receive the same lessons. Where this is not attended to profitable teacining need not be expected. In most schools it has been reasonably compassed by the formation of threc classes, of which the "first" or lowest is subdivided into two drafts for reading, but is treated as a whole as regards ull other subjects. Wherever a more minute classification obtains in schools haring but one teacher the valuc of the instruction will be lowered thereby. This was very clearly shown in the case of the five schools wherein a decidedly injudicious classification was noticeable during the year. In three of the日e there were
as many as eight resding classes, and jet the pupils' ability to rend was of a very unsatisfactory cast; thoro was a etill more minute classificetion for arithmetic, and the answering iu this subject was equally low. In the great wajority, the classification tras found to be reasonably judicious, aud the numbor of classes in harmony with the teacling power. Another important principle in connection with the classification is that upon which the promotion of pupils to higher clases is made. This inus received considerable attention during the past year, and most of tho ticachers are now fully alive to the fact that unless a fair proportion of tho pupils are annually advancod to the higher grades, the proficiency of the classes in the sereral subjects prescribed by the "standard" cannot be aecepted as satisfactory cridence of suecessful teaching. At the exanination of prpils in each school the number of promotions since last visit of inspection was carefully ascertained, and the increase by admission of new pupils to the varions classes noted. inspection was carefully ascertained, and the increase by admission of new pupils to the varions classes noted.
The data thas obtained were duly considered in forming an estinate of the usefulness of the respective Tho data thas obtained wexe duy considered in forming an estimate of the usefulness of the respective
schools. It has already been staned thant a judicions classification depends in a great measure nyou equality of attainments aud mental capacity as regards the pupils; but whero the rango of classification is necessarily limited by the teaching power, considerable disparity will be found to exist in the several groups or classes. Some of the members, either from the possession of quicker perecptions and mental power, or because of their more regular attendance and its corrclative adrantages, will soon be found in adranco of those less favoured by wature or by sarrounding ciscumstances. This disparity, instend of being looked upon as an impediment, is regarded as an adrantage by the skilful teacher. Without in the lcast disturbiug the classification, he so regriates the instruction as to mnke it profitable to all ; lut in the various suhjects a nore prompt and intcligent style of answering is cxacted, and a higher degree of mental effort is required from those forming the adranced section of ench class than are expected from the less proficient juniors. At some appropriate time, once in ench year at least, the classification is revised, the adranced section of each class is promored, the juniors succeed to the vacaut seats, and their places are in turn occupied by those adranced from the lower grades. And thus systematic progress is daily made in the courge of instruction, while the classiñcation upon which it is based remains unaltered A timo-table and lesson programmes were found in all the schools visited except two, but in five others they were of no practical assistance to the teachers, and it would appear that ther were compiled merely in compliance with the Regulations. In more than two-thirds of the remaining schools they were found to bo arranged with a very fair average degree of judgment and due regard to the requircments of tho standard.

The average degrec of skill by which the methods of teaching are clanracterized is somewhat higher than it was for the preceding year, but this is due more to the closer attention paid to matters of detail and the increased degree of zeal and attention by which the instruction was generally marked, than to a more mature acquaintance with the principles upon which good methods are based. In fully one-third of the schools the quality of the teaching reached to an average of very fair, in nbout an equal number it was tolerably appropriate, and in the remaining schools it ranged from indiferent to moderate. There was not more than one school however in which the methods were so decidedly imappropriate as to be in all respects deserving of the estimate contrined in the following excerpt from an article lately written upon the subject of "Education-Public and Prirate"; yet if taken singly there is scarcely a feature in that elaborate sketch of bad methods that may not be recomised in one or other of the seliools referred to in this report. The writer states:-"Hitherto in the matter of instruction what has been the course pursued? We take a child and we cram his mind with an indigestible mass of words and facts; we do not feed-we simply stuff him. To that child these words and facts have no resl meaning-they convey nothing, they symbolize nothing; they are often repuisive in character, and are alwost always excessive in quantity; they are administered withont reference to his matural capacity, or the strength of his mental digestion-without regard to the particular bent or the receptive and assimilative power of his tender intellect; they are often beyond his ability to understind, and equally beyond his ability to tender intellect; they are often beyond his ability to understand, and equally beyond hus absinty to
retain; they may conduce neither to his mental health nor to his mental growth, sometimes they are positively repulsive to him-he asks for bread, and we give him a stouc. He needs gentle and gradua illumination, and we place him in a foreing.frame exposed to the broad glare of the untempered, sun-light, so that his powers, instend of slowly cxpandiang from within, are withered and destroyed from without He is like a delicate plant, and we deal with him as we should with a robust and sturdy tree." It is to be hoped that these are not the true charactoristica of method as applied to the work of teaching generally. If so, it may be said that the work of instruction is more skilfully conducted in this Colony than in other countrics, as there are many schools to which the converse of what is here stated would be more strietly applicable, than is the statement itself to eren the worst conducted schools in this district taken as a class. The methods employed in the better class of sehools under thic Council's superrision might bo more justly described as conducing to the gradual, healthy, aud full development of the pupils facultios and to the cultivation of such habits of thought and inquiry as will enable them in after life to think and reason for themselves, and apply their mental powers to the investigation of any ordinary subject that may be brought before them.

Statistics showing the character of the instruction and the ostimated proficiency of the pupils in *Anneres C\& E the Public, Provisional, Certificd Denominational Schools are appended*; together with u detailed statetAnex F. ment of the general condition of each school visited in the course of the year, $\dagger$ and the subjoined summary of the Tables contained in Annex E has reforence to the nggregato mumber of pupils examined in the several subjects of instruction, and the proficicncy attained in each.

Table showing the Number and Estimated Proficiency of the Pupils in all Schools.

| Subjects taught, and number of Childron examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subjects. | Estimated Proticiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolcrable. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Modiorate } \\ & \text { Indiferent } \end{aligned}$ | Totals. |
| Reading - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphnbet................................................ | 46 | 37 | 36 | 39 | 158 |
| Monosyllables.......................................... | 154, | 276 | 149 | 65 | 644 |
| Easy ス̆arrative ........................................ | 116 | 137 | 105 | 23 | 431 |
| Ordinary Prose ............................................ | 192 | 113 | 93 | 29 | 427 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On slates.. | 153 | 161 | 196 | 53 | 563 |
| In Copy-books ......................................... | 411 | 281 | 178 | 10 | 880 |
| $\underset{\text { Arithmetic-- }}{\substack{\text { Simple Roules }}}$ |  |  |  |  | 810 |
| Simple Rules .......................................... | 218 | 205 | ${ }^{141}$ | 246 82 |  |
| Compound Rules ............................................................................ | 72 41 | 55 27 | 35 | 88 | 241 91 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary............................................. | 166 | 113 | 90 | 101 | 450 |
|  | 70 | 85 | 103 | 95 | 353 |

Tabris, se.--continued.

| Subjects tanght, and romber of Children examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subjects. | Jstimated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good, | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Moderate } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Indiferent } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Totala, |
| Geography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iflementary. | 100 | 179 | 112 | 136 | 517 |
| Advanced | 60 | 79 | 142 | 81 | 362 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Scripture and Moral Lessons | 1.04 | 133 | 44 | 20 | 301 |
| Object Lessons | 122 | 404 | 518 | 440 | 1,484 |
| Drawing | 9 | 104 | 253 | 226 | 678 |
| Music ... | 121 | 334 | 208 | 107 | 770 |
| Euclid | 11 | 22 | 13 | 12 | 68 |
| Algebra | 12 | 14 | 12 | 23 | 61 |
| Mensuration | 20 | 12 | 11 | 20 | 63 |
| Latin | 10 | 15 |  | 17 | 42 |
| Veedlework. | ].40 | 63 | 18 | 30 | 351 |

Position of all schools as regards the requirements of the standard of proficiency :-
Schools above the standard
" up to standard ......
10tal............ 42

* Certified Denominational Schools are not ixciuded in the estimates of this subject.

The progross made and results obtained in the ordinary subjecta of instruction will be perhaps best seen from a comparison of the estimates in the foregoing Table with those in a similar summary of the estimated proficiency for the previous year, from which it appears that-
In 1870, 56 per cent. of the Reading ranged from fair to good; in 1871, 64 per cout. was of this quality.

| $"$ | 55 | $"$ | Writing | $"$ | $"$ | 76 | $"$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $"$ | 21 | $"$ | Arithmetic | $"$ | $"$ | 53 | $"$ |
| $"$ | 30 | $"$ | Grammar | $"$ | $"$ | 52 | $"$ |
| $"$ | 40 | $"$ | Greography | $"$ | $"$ | 47 | $"$ |
| $"$ | 23 | $"$ | Object Lessons | $"$ | $"$ | 35 | $"$ |

It has to be remarked, in reference to these estimates, that the increased proficiency in the subjects generally, and as regards Arithmetic and Grammar more especially, was confined to the elementary portion of each subject in the majority of schools, and it was only in a few of the larger and more efficiently managed Public Schools that the attainments of the pupils in the advanced classes exhibited a proportionatc increase. Fair progress has also been mado in the remaining subjects of the course of instruction, and it may be said of the schools genemally, that a reasonable degree of success has marked the efforts made with a view to the realization of sutisfactory results.

Teachers.-The number and clussification of Teachers in the schools of this district are as follows:-

| Employed in | Class 1. | Clnas IL. |  | Clase IIT, |  |  | Not classified. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sec. 13. | Sec. A. | Sec, B. | Sec. A. | Soc. 1 . | Sec. C. |  |
| Public Schools | 1 | 1. | 4 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| Provisional Schools.................... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | .... | .... | 14 |
| Certified Denominational Schools... | , | ...... | ...... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals........... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 19 |

In the course of the year scven teachers were examined in conformity with the provisions of Sec. II., Art. 37, of the Regulations. Of these, five succeeded in obtaining promotion and two failed. In addition to the fifty (50) teachers, there are three papil-tenchers-two of whom were examined and promoted one step. It will readily be admitted that the ultimate success of any system of instruction, no matter how well devised, and the degree of popularity to which it may worthily atfain in the State, depend to a rery well devised, and the degree of popularity to which it, may worthily atain in the state, depend to a rery
great extention the competency and moral worth of the teachers, who, after all, are the chief agents in its administration. Hence it is very gratifying to report that, with few exceptions, the teachers cmployed in the schools of this district have in the past year manifested a lnudable degrec of zeal, earnestness, and sustained industry in the discharge of their duties, and in other respects lave so regulated their conduct as to merit the esteem and respect of those among whom they reside. In many instances the efforts made and the anxicty evinced to raise the schools to a higher state of cficiency were deserving of the most unqualified praise; and it was only in a few that the want of proficiency on the part of the pupils conld, with any amount of certainty or justice, be attribnted to a corresponding lack of energy in the tracher. The character of the teachers us a body may therefore be considered as satisfactory; and, laving regard to the many and grave responsibilities of the oflice, and the average success with which the entailed duties are discharged, it is a matter of regret that the amount voted by the State is not adequate to nflord a more liberal recognition, by way of salary, of the services performed by the teachers, especially those in the middle grades of classification, say from II B. to III B.

Local Supervision. In fully one-half of the schools the local supervision excrcised during the past year was of a more or less beneficial character, and there is reason to believe that in several instances the attendance of pupils has been augmented and made more punctual by the netion of the Local Boards or Committces. In order to secure a more systematic risitation, some of tho Sehool Boards have formed a roster ; the members having the necessary time at their disposal taking upon themselves by turn the duty of visiting the school at least once a week. At each visit the names of absentec pupils are callod over, and a list of those who are found to be habitually irregular is supplied to the Board, and considered at, nud a list of those who are found to be habitually irregular is supplied to the Board, and considered at,
their monthly or quarterly meeting. It is understood that each member will make it his busincss to call upon the parents of the absentecs residing in his neighbourhood, or oree whom he may be likely to hare
some influence, and urge upon them the necessity for sending their children to school regularly and punctually. The success of this plan depends no doubt very largely upon the character and business habits of the Secretary. Where he is found to possess reasonable energy, and a moderate degree of interest in respect to the sehool, all goes well. He arranges for the mectings, summons the members, reminds them of the rarious duties they have to perform, and gradually trains them to take an interest in the work. All this can searcely be cxpected in connection with ruxal selools; but if it were more penerally practised in towns thero would be less grounds of complaint as to irregularity of attendance. In the course of the various tours of inspection conference was held with most of the Local Boards, by which much reliable and valuable information as to the actual condition of thc schools was frequently obtained; and in all cases there was much intcrest evinced in the general welfare of the teachere. It was afterwards asceriained that in many instances the interest was not well sustained, and some teachers complainingly represent that the promises made to the Inspector are soon forgotien by the Boards-one writes that they must have passed from the minds of his Board about the time the Inspector had passed out of the tomnship. There appears to be no rery feasible way by which the superrision could be made more effective. I am.disposed to think that by more specificully defining the duties to be performed, and making their performance a condition of office, a more satisfactory supervision of the great majority of schools wonld be sceured. $\Delta t$ present it is of $a$ nominul character in nearly half the number in operation in this district.

Summary--From the forcgoing statements it may be inferred (1) that the means of education are being extended to many localities hitherto unprorided with schools; (2) that the material condition of existing selhools is of fair arernge quality, and that the buildings vested in the Council are with fer exceptions in good repair and amply equipped; (3) that sereral new schools of a substantial character are being erected; (4) that the attendance of pupils lins largely increased, and is marked by a greater degree of regularity and punctuality; (5) that the moral claracter of the sehools generally admits of favourable report; (6) that the quality of the instruction has been sensibly improved, and much higher results attained as compared with the preceding year; (7) that the local eupervision, though still of a nominal character in a large proportion of schools, is tolerably effective in one-half those now in operation ; and (8) that it appears desirable to take into consideration the question of compulsory education, with a view to the cnactment of a law by which the parents of children residing within a reasonable distance of nuy school supported or subsidized by the State would be compelled to place them under instruction.

Inspector's Office,
Albury, 19 February, 1872.

EDWARD H. FLANNERY,
Inspector, Albury District.

ANNEX A.
Tabies showing the Material Condition of Public Schools.

| Orgnuizatlon. | Cood. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifierent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations | 10 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| Buildings | 12 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Playgrounds | 12 | 9 | 3 | $\ldots$ |
| Furniture ... | 11 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Apparatus | 11 | 8 | 5 | .... |
| Books....... | 21 | 3 |  |  |
| Registers | 13 | 8 | 9 | 1 |

Tablis showing the Matcrial Condition of Provisional Schools.

| Organization. | Good. | Fnir. | Tolernblo. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations . | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Buildings | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Playgrounds. | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Furniture | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Apparatus .. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Books ... | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Registers .................... | 1 | 8 | 3 | ..... |

Table showing the Material Condition of Certificd Church of Eugland Schools.

| Organization. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations | 2 | ...... |  | $\ldots$ |
| Buildings | 1 | ...... | 1 | ...... |
| Playgrounds | 1 | ...... | 1 | ...... |
| Furniture | 1 |  | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Apparatus | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Books ...... | 2 |  | ..... | ...... |
| Registers ... | 1 | 1 | ...... | ...... |

Table showing the Material Condition of Certifed Roman Catholic Schools.


ANNEX $B$.
Tabie showing the Moral Character of Public Schools.

| Disciplituc. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity | 11 | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| Punctuality | 10 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| Cleanliness... | 7 | 13 | 3 | 1 |
| Order | 7 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| Government and Tone | 7 | 10 | 6 | 1 |

Table showing the Moral Character of Prorisional Schools.

| Disciptire, | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indiferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity . | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Punctuality | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Cleanliness..... | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Order ........... |  | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Government and Tone . | 1 | 4. | 5 | 2 |

Table showing the Moral Character of Certified Church of England Schools.

| Diselpline. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferont. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity . | . | 1. | .. | 1 |
| Punctuality | . | 2 | ...... | ... |
| Cleanliness.. | ...... | 2 | $\ldots .$. | ...... |
| Order ....... | ...... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Gorernment and Tone | $\ldots .$. | 1 | 1 |  |

Tadie showing the Moral Character of Certificd Roman Catholic Schools.


ANNEX C .
Tanle showing the character of the Instruction in Public Schools.

|  | Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable.! | Indifforent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification Occupation Methods ... |  | 13 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
|  |  | 9 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
|  |  | 3 | 12 | 5 | 4 |

Table showing the character of the Instruction in Provisional Schools.

| Details, | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification . | 3 |  | 3 |  |
| Occupation .. |  | 5 | 3 | 4. |
| Methods |  | 1 | 5 | 6 |

Tabis showing the character of the Instruction in Certified Church of Eugland Schools.


Table showing the character of the Instruction in Certified Roman Catholic Schools.


ANNEX D.
Table showing the Ages of Pupils on Rolls and present at Examination in Public Schools.

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { years } \\ \text { under }\end{array}\right\|$ | 8 years. |  | 39 years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years. |  | 12 yearsnud over. |  | Totals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys $\}_{\text {Girls. }}$ | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Giris. | Boys. |  | Bovs. | Girls. |
| Numbers on Rolls. | 328270 | 98 | 83 | 112 | . 89 | 80 | 55 | $6 \stackrel{1}{6}$ | 55 | 108 | 90 | 791 | 642 |
| Present at Examination ... | 266 205 | 70 | 63 | 96 | 77 | 66 | 32 | 59 | 36 | 75 | 63 | 632 | 476 |

Thane showing the Ages of Pupils on Rolls and present at Examination in Provisional Schools.

|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}7 \\ \text { and unis } \\ \text { ander. }\end{gathered}\right.$ |  | 8 years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 yoars. |  | 32 yearsand over. |  | Totals. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys. |  |  | Girls. | Boys. | Girls | Boys. | Girls. | Boys | Girls |  | Girls | Bers. | Girls. |
| Numbers on Rolls........... | 60 | 70 | 18 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 35 | 30 | 169 | 182 |
| Present at Examiuation ... | 52 | 60 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 27 | 140 | 148 |

Table showing the Ages of Pupils on Rolls and present at Examination in Certified Church of Rolls and present
England Schools.

|  | 7 yearsand under. |  | 5 years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years. |  | 12 yearsand over. |  | Totals. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boya. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys, | Girls. | Boys. | Giris. | Boys. | Girls. |
| Numbers on Rolls. | 20 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 10 | 4 | 52 | 27 |
| - Present at Examination ... | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1. | 6 |  | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | 3 | 32 | 19 |

Table showing the Ages of Pupils on Rolls and present at Examination in Certified Roman Catholic Schools.

I.-Pubic Schoons.-Estimatzd Proficencty of tree Pupis.

| Subjects taught, and number of Children examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subjects. | Estimated Proficioncy. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Moderate } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Indifferent } \end{array}\right\|$ | Totals. |
| Reading- <br> Alphabet <br> Monosyllables. <br> Easy Narrative $\qquad$ <br> Ordinary Prose $\qquad$ <br> Writing- <br> On Slates <br> In Copy-books |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 36 | 26 | 18 | 16 | 96 |
|  | 140 | 192 | 63 | 26 | 42.2 |
|  | 116 | 94 | 81 | 8 | 299 |
|  | 177 | 68 | 31 | 16 | 292 |
|  |  | 104 | 121 | 21 | 385 |
|  | 139 | 103 | 125 | 21 | 589 |
|  | 316 | 101 | 125 | $\ldots$ | 592 |
| Simple İules | 181 | 137 | 110 | 11.5 | 543 |
| Compound Rules | 72 | 31 | 23 | 34 | 160 |
| Higher Rules ............................................... | 39 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 61 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary............................................... | 161 | 95 | 53 | 26 | 335 |
| Advanced ................................................ | 70 | 65 | 71 | 31 | 237 |
| Geograply- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elcmentary............................................... | 95 | 150 | 76 | 61 | 382 |
| Advanced ... | 60 | 62 | 86 | 38 | 246 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture and Mornl Lessons .......................... | 99 | 115 | 41. | 20 | 275 |
| Object Lessons ......................................... | 122 | 342 | 360 | 230 | 1,054 |
| Drawing .................................................. | 05 | 176 | 127 | 120 | 518 |
| Miusic ..................................................... | 102 | 317 | 137 | 02 | 618 |
| Euclid ...................................................... | 9 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 37 |
| Algebra | 12 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 36 |
| Mensuration | 20 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 46 |
| Latin .................................................... | 10 | 12 |  | 2 | 24. |
| Needlework................................................ | - 132 | 52 | 92 | 20 | 296 |
| Position of the school as regards the standard :-Does it exteed the requirements of the standard? <br> Is it on the whole equal to the requirements, or is it bolow them? <br> Schools ubove the standard $\qquad$ <br> ", up to standard ....................................... 10 <br> ", below the standurd $\qquad$ 11. <br> 24. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

II.-Provistonal Schools.-Esthated Promotenct of tite Peris.

| Subjects. | Estinated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Toleralle. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moderate } \\ & \text { Io } \\ & \text { Indifierent } \end{aligned}$ | Totals. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monosyllables.. | 14 | 33 | 61 | 15 | 123 |
| Easy Narrative | 11 | 40 | 28 | 6 | ${ }^{74}$ |
| Ordinary Prose | 11 | 20 | 23 | 3 | 57 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| In Copy-books | 52 | 66 | 26 | 7 | 151 |
| Arithuntic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules | 32 | 42 | 19 | 57 | 150 |
| Compound Rules | ..... | 13 | 6 | 17 | 36 |
| Ifigher Pudes ..... | .... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary. | 5 | 15 | 28 | 17 | 65 |
| Advanced. | $\ldots$ | 20 | 7 | 19 | 46 |
| Geography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary... | 5 | 12 13 | 18 20 | 30 13 | 65 46 |
| Adranced ... |  | 13 | 20 | 13 | 46 |
| Oiher Subjecta- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture or Mornl Lessons | 5 | 18 |  |  | 26 |
| Object Lessons .............. |  | 45 | 79 | 70 | 194 |
| Drawing .. | ...... | 18 | 21 | 20 | 69 |
| Musie .... | ...... | ...... | 18 | ..... | 18 |
| Euclid ... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ... | .... |
| Algobra .... | .. | ...... | ...... | .. | ...... |
| Mensuration | .... | $\ldots$ | .... | ..... | ... |
| Latin | ...... |  | 8 | ...... | 15 |
| Needlemork |  | 7 |  |  |  |
| Is it on tho whole equal to the requirements, or docs it fall below them? <br> Schools above the standard ................................ 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| " up to standard $\qquad$ 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ", below the standard ............................. 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  | 12 |  |  |

III.-Certifren Cinureif of Englund Sohoots.-Dimitatei Proficiency of the Pupits.

*Scripture is not included me the preseribed courso of instruction for Certified Denominntional Schapis.
IV.-Critmeied Rosean Cathome Schools.-Estimated Proficiency of the Putifs.

| Subjects. | Ertimated Profisioncy. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3nderate } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { [Inferont } \end{aligned}$ | Totsis. |
| Re:ding- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet, | 4 |  | 8 |  |  |
| Monosyllables... | 4 | 32 | 8 23 | 12 | 24 |
| Dasy Narmative | ... | 32 3 | 44 | 21 | 47 |
| Ordinary Prose | 4 | 23 | 49 39 | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{6}{66}$ |
| Writing- | , | 23 | 39 | .... | 66 |
| On Slates .... | 2 | 7 | 48 | 10 | 67 |
| In Copy-books | 43 | 64 | 16 | 13 | 116 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  | 3 | 116 |
| Simple Rules .... | 5 | 23 | 8 | 57 | 93 |
| Compound Rules |  | 6 | 6 | 24 | 36 |
| Eigher Rules ...... | 2 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 13 | 22 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary. | ...... | 3 |  | 56 | 59 |
| Advanced | $\ldots$ |  | 22 | 36 | 58 |
| Geography- | . | ...... |  |  |  |
| Etementary.. | $\ldots$ | 17 | 9 | 33 | 59 |
| Adranced ... |  | 4 | 32 | 22 | 58 |
| Other Subjects- | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
| *Scripture and Moral Lessons |  |  |  |  |  |
| Object Lessons | $\ldots$ | 17 | 53 | 113 | 183 |
| Drawing . . . . . . | $\ldots$ |  | 6 | 72 | 78 |
| Music.. |  | 17 | 33 | 31 | 81 |
| Euclid.. | 2 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 21 |
| Algebra | ...... | 2 | 2 | I1 | 15 |
| Mensuration | $\ldots$ | ...... | 5 | 12 | - 17 |
| Latin | $\ldots$ | 2 |  | 25 | 17 |
| Needlework | 8 |  | 17 |  | 25 |

Position of school as regards the standard :-Does it exceed the requirements of the standard ?
Is it on the whole equal to the requirements, or does it fall below them:
Schools above standard 0
0
" up to standard ..........................................
" below standard ........................................
Total............ 4

* Seripture is not included in the course of instruction prescribed for Demominational Schools.


## ANNEX $F$.

Detailed Statement of the condition of Schools in the Albury District, visited during tho year 1871.
I.-PUBLIO SCHOOLS.

Adflova :-Visited 31st July and 1st August.
Present at examination:-Boys, 65 ; girls, 31 ; total, 36.

1. The school-room is much too small for the ordinary attendance, the supply of furnituro is inadequate, and a lavatory is necded, otherwise the organization is reasouably good. 2. Execpt an regards punctuality, the discipline is healthy and well maintained. 3. The course of instruction is complete and the teaching is of very fair average still. 4. The papits acquit themselves creditably under examination and the averago proficiency ranges from fair to very fair. The usefulness of the school is fully recognized in the locality, the attendance being now double what it was when the present teacher took charge some fourteen months ago.

> Absiong Crossing:- Visited, 27th July.
> Present at examination :-Boys, 20 ; girls, 10 ; total, 30.

1. The materinl condition is good, and the grounds have been improved since last inspection. 2. As a whole, the discipline is reasonably effective. 3. Moderate still is evinced ne regards method, and the instruction is woll regulated. 4. The profteiency ranges from moderate to tolerable, but the actual progress made since previous examination is fair. $\qquad$
Adelong Upier :-Visited, 16th August.
Present at examination :- Boys, 10 ; girls, 13 ; total, 23.
Some repairs aro needed to roof of achoolhouse, but the material state is otherwise fair, and the organization is rery good. 2. Owing to the decrease of population, the attendance has for some time past fallon below the prescribed minimum, The moral aspect of the school is pleasing. 3. Considerable energy and fair skill characterize the instruction. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

> Albvey (P.):-Visited, 13 th, 14 th, and 18 th December.
> Present at examimation :- - Boys, $71 ;$ girls, 46 ; total, 117.

1. The fencing is in part old and dilapidated, suitable lavatories are required, and some minor improvements nceded; the material state is otherwiso satisfactory, aud the internal organization is good, but the grounds noed to be more neatly kept. 2. Since last report the discipline has become more thorough, and the moral aspoct of the school is pleasing. 3. The instruction is well regulated, and the methods of teaching are of more than fair average skill. 4. The proficiency ovinced in the various subjects ranges from fair to good, the average being very fair.

> Albutiy (Infants) :-Visited, 15 th December.
> Prosent at examination :--50 boys; 41 girls ; total, 100.

1. The schoolroom is in every respect suitable, well organized, and lastefully kept. 2. The order, attention, and geaeral behaviour of the pupils evidence jadicious and effectivo government. 3. The instruction ombraces all the subjects prescribed for infant schools, and is imparted with zoal and a fair degree of skill. The proficieney is very fair, and considerable progress has been made since previous visit.

Bowna (P.):-Visited, 1.st December.
Present at examination: -8 boys; 13 giris ; total, 21.

1. Some indispensable improrements have been made by the School Board recontly; the intornal organization is good, and commendable taste is manifested in the general arrangements. 2. The attendance has recently declined, owing chiefly to the removal of some families to other localities, and partly to the reopening of a school supported by the Roman Catholic Clergy of the district. In all respects the discipline is healthy and effective. 3. Tho instruction is regulated by the prescribed documents; the teaching is exceedingly painstaking and reasonably profitable. 4. Many of the pupils evince remarkable abiity under examination, and the attainments of the several classes rank as very fair.

Balranaids:--Visited, 9th October.
Present at examination:-Boys, 13; girls, 14; total, 27.

1. Since last inspection the schoolroom has been put in thorough repair, and the premises fenced in. Additional furuiture and better means of tentilation are alone needed to render thr mnterial equipment full and complete. 2. The pupils are neat in dress and reasonably punctual, but are disposed to be noisy at lessons. The government is reasonably eficient, but not sufficiently watelful in matters of detail. 3. The work of instruction is carried on with much vigour and zeal, but the teacher is only partially experienced. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable; and the results, as a whole, indicato a reasouable degree of progress during the time the present teacher has had charge of the school.

Deniliquin :- Visited, 15th and 16 th November.
Present at examination:-Boye, 34; girls, 14; total, 48.

1. Substantial repairs and improvements, including an addition to the teacher's residence, wore being effected at the date of visit. When these are completed the matcrial state of the school will be excellent. The grounds also are to bo planted and otherwise improved. 2. The general discipline, though still susceptible of improvement, is more efficient than it had been at former visit. 3. Tho instruction is very well regulated, and the tcaching is of fair average skill. 4. The average proficiency approaches fair, and a reasonable proportion of the pupils have been promoted to the ligher grades within the past year.

## Euston:-Visited, 17th October.

Present at examination:-Boys, 4; girls, 6 ; total, 10.

1. In consequence of the resignation of the teachor this school had been closed on 1st October ; but as he was still residing on the promises, he undertook to assemble the pupils for cxamination. The organization is, on the whole, of a very unsatisfactory character. 2. The discipline appears to bave been reazonably judicious. 3. The instruction included all the prescribed subjects, and was evidently painstaking. 4. The proficiency evinced under examination was reasonably satisfactory.

GudndagaI:-Visited, 29th and 30th August.
Present at examination:-Boys, 41; girls, 21; total, 62.

1. The school buildings need repairs, the playground is not divided for the sexcs, and the matcrial condition is also defective as regards laratory, playshed, and supply of water. 2. The attendance is still of a very irregular character, many of the pupils are slovenly in attire, and the order is indiffcrent. The government requires to be of $a$ firmer and more uniform claracter. 3. The instruction is very fairly regulated, and reasonably skilful. 4. The average proficiency is tolcrable.

## Hay :-Visited, 8th November.

Present at examination:-Boys, 18 ; girls, 22 ; total, 40.

1. The situation is low, the grounds are subject to inundation, and in wot weather the approach to the school is often impassable. The buildings are in every way suitable and well organized. 2. The attondance has steadily increased during the past six months, notwithstanding the active opposition of certain members of the Local Committee, who have established a private school in the township. On the whole the discipline is reasombly effective. 3. The instruction embraces all the prescribed subjecta except singing; the teaching is intelligent, but the individual method is too generally practised. The average proficiency is tolerable, and in some subjects tho answering was very satisfactory.

## Howlong: --Visited, 21st September.

Present at examination :--Boys, 16 ; girls, 21 ; total, 37.

1. The temporary premises in which the school is now held are in most respects unsuitable, but the necessury arrangements have becu made to erect substantial vested buildings. 2. Owing to the unfavourable weather prevailing at date of visit, the attendance was unusually small. The pupils are restless under instruction, and the government is neither vigorous nor judicious. 3. The instruction includes all the prescribed subjects, but is badly regulated, and only partially effective. 4. The general proficiency is very moderate.

Jeremiderin:-Visited, 18th November.
Present at examination :--Boys, 19 ; girls, 9 ; total, 28.

1. A full supply of furniture and working materials has been provided since previous visit, but the school is still conducted in very unsuitable premises. Vested buildings, are, however, in course of erection. 2. The disciplino is very effective, and the moral tone is high. 3. The instruction is very fairly regulated, the teeching is vigorous, reasonubly skilful, and very painstrking. 4. The attainments rank is fair, but the actual proficiency attained during the time the present teacher has had charge is good.

Lafe Adbert: - Tisited, 27 th Norcmber.
Present at examination:-Boys, 18; girls, 20; total, 38 .

1. The whole materin state of the school is goo! ; the grounds have been plunted, and the teacher's garden is a model worthy of general imitation. 2. The discipline is somerwat inprored of late, but the attendance is still of a very irregular and fluctating character. 3. The instraction is fairly well regulated, but neither skilful nor effective. \& The arerage proficiency lies between indiflerent and moderate.

Menmpif:--Visited, 26th October.
Present at examination :--Boys, 14 ; girls, 14 ; total, 28.

1. Vested schoolbutdings are being erected, and the school is nt present conducted in premises situated at some distance from the tornship. It is fairly found in working materinals, mad very neatly kept. 2. Tho discipline is reasonably good, and the pupils are very attentive unter instruction. 3. All the prescribed subjects except singing are taught; the methorls cmployed nre fairly effective. 4. The arerage proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

Moama :- Visited, and October.
Present at exnmination :--Boys, 16 ; girle, 19 ; total, 35.

1. The selool is held in private premises, and the rent paid by the teacher. The site is low, and subject to inuadation, the accommodntion is inadequate, and the furniture of bad quality and limited supply. Steps are being taken for the erection of rested buildings. 2 . The attendauce has seasibly increased, and the general discipline is pussably healthy. 3. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the methorls aro tolerably skilful. 4. The average proficiency ranges from moderate to fair, the average being tolerable.

Mourdmein :- Visited, 11th October.
Present at examination:-Boys, 4; girls, 4; total, 8 .

1. The premises sustained considerable injury from the floods of 1870 , and ave in need of repairs. 2. The population for some years past has gradually declined, and there are not more than trenty children of the school uges in the locality. Nearly all of these are enrolled, but the elder oncs were assisting at sheep. shearing on the date of visit. Those present were orderly and otherwise rell-behaved. 3. The instruction is imparted with fair skill. 1. The arerage proficiency is fair.

## Mulleaghandra:--Visited, 30th November.

Present at examination:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 21 ; total, 33.

1. This school is held in a slab building roofed with shingles and amply found in furniture. A residence for the teacher was being erected at the date of visit, and the entire cost has been subscribed by the residents of the locality: 2. The attendance is regular and remarkably punctual, and in its various details the discipline is judicious and effective. 3. The instruction is marked by intelligent methods and commendrble industry. 4. The attainments fairly accord with the requirements of the standard, but the progress made since the opening of the school deserves a much higher estimate.

Sebastorol:-Visited, $1 /$ May.
Present at examination :-Boys, 24 ; girls, 12 ; total, 36.
The schoolroom is a slab building roofed with bark, amply furnished, and provided with the necesary out-buildings; the cost of the whole was provided by local sabscriptions. 2. The attendanec is reaeonady regular and punctual, and the general discipline is tolerably effective, but the government gavours of barshness. 3. The instruction is confined to the more ordinary subjects, and is imparted with zavaurs ond industry. 4. The arerage proficiency is moderate.

Tembarumba :-(Not visited).
This school was closed on 31at March, in consequence of the resignation of the teacher; and owing to the want of suitable premises it was not re-opened for the remainder of the year. Vested buildings are now being erected, and when completed the sehool will be again brought into operation.

## Wagaa Wagga (Boys) :-Visited, 23 and 24 Norember :- <br> Present at examination, 83.

The accommodation afforded by the present promises is limited, but it is expected that the now buildiugs now in course of crection will be ready for occupation at the opening of the ensuing jear. There is a full supply of working matcrinis, and the organization is as good as circuustances will permit. 2. The attendance is increasing, and the general discipline healthy. 3. The course of instruction iacludes all the prescribed subjects, and the teaching is based upon good methods. 4. The arerage proficiency is very fair, and in some subjects moet satisfactory results late been attninet.

## Wagga Wagca (Girle) :-Visited, 22 and 23 November.

Present at cxamination :--53.

1. So far as the teacher is accountable for it, the organization is as good as the poor accommodation will permit. 2. The discipline is much more eatisfactory than at previous visit, and there has been a considarable increasc in the attendance. 3. The teaching is fairly skilful, and the instriction is duly regulated. The arerage proficicncy is mow firly up to standard, nud evidences substantial progress since previons examination of pupils.

## Tuxer:- Visited, 8 and 9 August.

Present at examination :-Boys, 43 ; girls, 39 ; total, 82.
The schoolhouse is a well designed and spacions brick building, suitably furnished, and amply found in the nocessary applinuccs. A residence and play-shed are required; the organization is otherwise complete, and the external appearance of the premises is much enhanced by a flower-garden and other improvements made br the teacher. 2. The moral aspect of the sehool is in every way satisfactory, the pupils being regular, punctual, and remarkably neat in dross; they are well behaved under instruction, pupils being regular, punctual, and renminamer. 3. The instruction is well regulated, and marked by very and exhibit cousiderabie refinement of manner. 3. The metruction is well regulatea, and namards general efficiency this school takes rank with the best in the district.

Wentworth :-Visited, 20 October.
Prosent at examination :-Boys, 19 ; girls, 12 ; total, 31.

1. An excellent schoolhousc, amply equipped, and having a teacher's residence attached; fencing and a playshed hare yet to be provided. 2. The attendance is unsatisfictory, and the gencral discipline indifferent. 3. The instruction is badiy regulated, and the methods of teaching are inappropriate. 4. The average proficiency is small; a trained teacher was appointed at the close of the yoar.

The following Schools situated in the Southwestern portion of the Bathurst District, were also visited:-

Bivalova:--Visited, 27 th April.
Present at examination:-Boys, 11; girls, 14 ; total, 25.

1. The school occupics an execllent site, but presents a most uninviting appearance. The fencing is dilapidated, the roof of schoolroom needs repair, the floor and windows are very dirty, and the whole premises are carelessiy kept. 2. The attendance is tolerably punctual, and the moral aspect of the school is in other respects moderate. 3. The course of instruction is incompiete, the lesson documents are of little practical utility, and the teaching is productive of very partial results. 4. The averago proficiency rauges from moderate to tolerable.

Burrowa :-Visited, 3 May.
Present at examination:-Boys, 29 ; giris, 13 ; total, 42.

1. The school buildings are well furnished and fairly organized, but tho grounds are as yet in an tmimproved statc. 2. The discipline is not effective as regards junctuolity nnd neatness of dress, but otherwise the moral aspect of the school is fairly pleasing. 3. More vigour noeds to be infused into the teaching. 4. The average proficiency ranges from moderate to tolcrable.

Oexningar:-Visited, 25th April.
Prescnt at examination:-Boys, 14 ; girls, 19 ; total, 33.

1. The floor and walls need some repairs ; in othor respects the organization is good. 2. Thero has been a steady increase in the attendance for some time past, and the general discipline is deserving of fivourable report. 3. Fair skill and reasonable industry mark the work of instruction, and the lesson documents, are on the whole suitable. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

Marevao :- Visited, 25th April.
Present at examination:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24.

1. A substantial stono building, well equipped except as regards furniture, but this was being provided at the date of visit. The external organization is yct incomplete, and the teacher's residonce affords very poor accommodation. 2. The pupils are punctual, neat in dress, orderly, and attentive under instruction. The prepailing tone of the school is rery pleasing. 3. The instruction nceds to be better regulated, but the teaching is painstaking, and reasonably skilful. 4. The arerage proficiency is fair.

Yodna:-Visited, 10th May,
Prosent at examination:-Boyg, 31 ; girls, 16 ; tolal, 17.

1. The school buildings are in good repair, and amply furnished. The internal organization is good, but tho grounds arc unimproved aud carclessly kept. 2. The attendance is irregular and only moderately punctual, the pupils are listless under instruction, and the governnent requires to be moro vigilant to mako it cffective. 3. The coursc of instruction includes all the prescribed subjects except singing; the lesson documents are suitable, and the classification is reasonably judicious, but the teaching is productive of but very partial results. 4. The average proficiency is moderate.

Wombat :-Visited, 13th May.
Present at examination:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 17 ; total, 20.

1. The school buildings are new, cuitable, and well equipped. 2. The attendance is regular and punctual, good order is muintained, and the government is vigorous rather than judicious. 3. Drawing and needlewori require increased attention; as rerards the other ordinary subjects, tho teaching is systematic and fairly skilful. The average proficiency is fair, and reading is excollently well taught, in the junior class especially.

## II.-PROVISIONAL SCTOOLS

Brg Ben Crefe:-Visited, 31st August.
Present at examination :-

1. The schoolroom is a substantial slab building, well furnished and orgnnized; outbuildings are needed to complete the material equipmept. 2. The attendance is regular and punetual, the order good, and the government firm and reasonably judicious. 3. The teaching is painstaking, and the methods fairly appropriate. 4. Considerable progress has been made since previous risit, and the attaimments are, fairly appropriate. 4. Consi
as a whole, reasonably good.

Bungowaknam :--Wisited, 5th December. Present at examination:-boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; total, 18.

1. The bark hut hitherto used as a schoolroom being untenantable in hot wenther, the school has recently been transferred to the neighbouring Anglican Church building. The furniture is limited in supply. 2. The discipline is passably healthy. 3. The instruction is tolernbly well regulated, and the teaching reasonably skiiful. 4. Tolernble progress has been made within the year, but the classification dors not extond beyond the scoond grade.

Coulendina :-Visited, 26th September.
Present at examination:-Boys, 8 ; girls, 13 ; total, 21.

1. The schoolroom is a slab building, roofed with bark, floored with bricks, badly furnished, and unprovided with outbuildings. 2. There is no well defined system of discipline, but the childyen are reasonably well-behaved. 3. The teaching is moderntely effective. 4. The average proficiency is indifferent, but there is a prospect of better results under the present teacher's management.

Gilmore Upper:-Visited, 17th August.
Prescut at examination :-Boys, 14; girls, 19; total, 33.

1. Increased necommodation is much needed, otherwise the organisation is reasonably appropriate 2. The discipline has been much improved, and is now fairly healthy. 3. Fair skill and commendable industry mark the work of instruction. 4. The average proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

Huon:-Visited, 21st Deceraber.
Prescnt at examination:-Boya, 8; girls, 13 ; total, 21.

1. The material state of the school is defective as regards flooring, fencing, furniture, and outbuildings, but the supply of working materials is passably good, and the premises are neatly kept. 2. The discipline is on the whole well sustained, but there appears to be a falling off as regards personal cleanliness. 3. The instruction is regulated by the prescribed documents, and the methods are appropriate. 4. The average proficiency approaches tolerable.

## Kimo Reef:--Visited, 24th August.

Present at examination:-Boys, 7; girls, 8 ; total, 15.

1. The schoolroom is a well-designed slab building, auitably furnished and tastefully kept. 2. The attendance is reasonably good, and the general discipline fairly satisfactory. 3. The instruction is imparted with tolerable shill, and much energy. 4. Having regard to the comparatively short time the school has been in operation, the attainments are satisfactory.

Lacmalac:-Visited, 21st Augut.
Present at examination:-Boys, 10 ; pirls, 8 ; total, 18.

1. Since last inspection the schoolroom has been floored and otherwise repaired, additionsl furniture provided, and out-offices erected. 2. The attendance is reasonably regulnr, but in general the discipline is slack. 3. The instruction is badiy regulated, and of only indiferent quality. 4. The averago proficiency is small. The present teacher is but a short time in charge.

Mount Adrail:-Visited, 2nd August.
Present at cxamination:--Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26.

1. A well designed slab building, roofed with shingles, and in every respect suitable. The supply of furniture is rather scanty, and on the date of visit the books and apparatus granted by the Council had not arrived. 2. There is a decided improvement as regards regularity of attendance, and the discipline is on the whole reasonably effective. The preseribed lesson-documents have not yet been compiled, and the teaching, though marked by a considerable degree of earnestness, lacks intelligent method. 4. Moderate proficiency has been attained in the ordinary subjects, and higher results may be expected.

Mulwald:-Visited, 27 th Scptember.
Present at examination :-Boys, 18; girls, 12 ; total, 30.

1. A supply of suitable furniture is absolutely necessary, and the premises are much in need of repair. 2. The attendance is good, but, in its more general details, the discipline is very unsatisfactory. 3. The prescribed lesson-documents have been protided, bat, owing to the injudicious classification, they are practically useless. 4. Moderate proficiency has been attained in reading and writing, but in other subjects the attainments are very meagre.

## Major's Puanss :-Visited, 6th December.

Present at examination :-Boys, 6 ; girls, 9 ; total, 15.

1. The necessary out-buildings have not yet been provided, and additional furniture is needed. 2. The pupils are wanting in punctuality, but otherwise are reasonably well disciplined. 3. The lessondocuments are not properly compiled; and the teaching, though passably ekilful, is necessarily desultory. 4. The average proficiency is moderate.

Wanganelila :-Visited, 10th November.
Present at examination:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 10 ; total, 20.

1. The school is held in a brich building, latoly parchased by the Local Committee; furniture, out-offices, and some minor repairs are much wanted. 2. The moral aspect of the school is passably pleasing. 3. The classification is unnecessarily minute, and the lesson-documents are imperfect; but the teaching is characterized by fair intelligence. 4. The average proficiency is moderate, and some of the pupils have received instruction in the standard requirements for a Fourth Class.

Wonjmulat:-Visited, 15th August.
Present at examination :- Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24.

1. Since last inspection a book-press and black-board have been provided, and water-closets, a playshed, and lavatory erected. The school is armply found in working materials, and is vory cleanly fept. 2. The discipline has been considerably improved, morc especially as regards personal cleanliness and neatness in dress. 3. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is reasonubly effective. The attainments range from tolerable to fair.

## ARMIDALE DISTMICT.

## Ixspectoh's Genoral Report for 1871.

Though the limits of the disirict assigned to me are the same as those described in former reports, the area of ny operations has been enlarged by the increase in the number of schools. The population of the district is steadily increasing in its inland southern parts by farmers from the Hunter River and other districts, and in its coast regions by families attracted by the important and promising new industry of sugar production. In some places the iucrease of sehools keeps steady pace with the incrense of populntion ; but, in others it is not as rapid as could be wishel, owing to the sentored claaracter of households and to the consequent diffculty of gathering the children in groups suitable for instruction. Considering that there are but ferw and thinly attended private schools in the district, it is very plain that there is yet a large number of children not attending the schools of the Council. Some of those may be receiving instruction at home from tutors or covernesses; but the bulk of them, the children of shepherds, stockmen, miners, carriers, and free selectors, are I believe getting none at all. From an approximate calculation based upon the Census Returns of the District for 1870 and upon these ren apple assumptione that l-5th of tho population ( 49,498 ) are of school age, from 4 to 14 , -that tho a that 7-10ths of such children ought to bo at school at the same time,-it appears that there are 2611 not enrolled in the Council's schools. Many of these doubtless live within the influence of schools already established; but tho majority, living at such places as the Nambuccra River, the Lower Bellenger River, Kincheln Creek, Gosswick, Attunga, M'Gowan Creek, Reid's Swamp, Terrible Vale, Timbarra, dc., have as yet no schools to go to; sud considering the facilitice afforded by the Council for the ostablishment of schools, $I$ am unable to explain such a elow progress in school extension, otherwise than by ascribing it to the apathy, ignorance, or selfishness of some parents, and to the want of vigour, persevernance, and unanimity of others. The erection of school buildings is about the greatest bar to educational progress, and I beliove it will always be so until funds for sach a purpose be raised by the lovy of local rates or from the ronts of school lands, or until the rising gencration be trained to value and interest themselres in school matters.

The following table shows the increase of schools since the passing of the Public Schools Act of 1866, the numbers being those of schools in operation during the whole or part of the year :-

| Class of Schools. | 1867. | 1868. | 1569. | 1870. | 1871. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public | 31 | 37 | 40 | 42 | 46 |
| Provisional | 6 | 15 | 25 | 31 | 31 |
| Half-time ....... |  |  | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Donominational | 16 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 10 |
| Totals | 53 | 66 | 81 | 87 | 91 |
| Percentage of increase | $\ldots$ | 30. | 53. | 64 | 71 |

At the beginning of the year, five schools, viz., Wallaby Hills (Pror.), Yctman (Pror.), Darkwater Creek (Pror.), Yamba (Prov.), and Nundle (C.E.), being regarded as finally closed, were crased from my list, thus leaving eighty-two schools in operation, one of which, Glen Innes (C.E.), was chauged into a Public School. During the year, Public Schools wero opened at Aldavilla, Nundle, und Belmore River ; Provisional Schools at Fernmount, South Arm, Ramornic, and Harwood Island; and Half-time Schools at Stevo King's Plains and Tucki Tucki. Three schools were closed for low attendance, viz, Goonoo Goonoo (Prov.), Gunnedah (C.E.), and Gunnednh (R.G.); and the two departments of the Port Macquario (Prov.) were united, because that of the girts failed to maintain the minimum attendance. The Public Schools at Alumny Creek, Bogabri, Barraba, and Kinchela Creek, lanve not yet been opened, owing to the dolays in the erection of buildings. Applications have been farourally considered for the establishment of Pubtic Schools at Graymount, Murwillumbah, and Village of Cowper ; of a Provisional Scliool at Wombah; and of Half-timo Schools at Quirindi and Quipoli, Quirindi Creck, and Jacob and Joscoph Oreck; and also for the conversion of Ramornic (Pror.) and Talounbi (Prov.) into Public Schools. My time has been so fully occupied during the year in the inspection of schools, and in the performance of other duties, that I hare been able to visit but few places where schools are necded. I hare, nevertheless, made many inquiries into the educational wants of the district, the results of which induce me to count upon tho carly establishment of schools at the following places:--Towalba, Oban, Ulah, Gostryyck, Tcrible Vale, 'Timbarra, Keid's Swamp, Gumedah, Blaxlands, Burranbel, and M'Gowan Crecks, Hanging Rock, and the Bellenger and Nambucera Rivers.

The work of inspection proper began on the 27th February and ended on 25th December, the remnants of the ycar bcing occupied in ofice work. The favourable state of the weather which marked tho year enabled me to visit's all the schools except four, viz.:-Aldavilla, Belmore, and Nundlo (Public), and 'Thrncr's Flat (Prov.), the first threo of which wore not establisher when I visited their districts. The total number of visits paid to schools was one hundred and twenty-fire (125) 81 regular inspections, 10 ordinary, and 34 incidental, the results of which are given in the body of this report, and in the appended summaries of reports alrendy furnished the Council. The plan of risiting schools without giving prerious notice has been rigidly adhered to, with a piew of placing all teachers and children upon equal footing; but, though in the majority of cases, it enables me to judge of the normal condition of the schools, and relieves teachera, children, and myself from the embarrassing and occusionally unhealthy influences of visiting parents and strangers, it is frumght with some inconvenienco and injustice: lst, becnuse it eometimes prechdes me from conferring with the entire body of a School Board or Committec upon iungortant material defents; and 2ndiy, becusec, where my stay in $n$ distriec is necessurily prolonged, a few tenelhers to whom it becomes known placo their schools in an attitude of preparation unl maintain them so for days together, thus striving to gain an uujust advuntage over their follow teichors with regard to relative professional standing. In the regular inspections the standards of proficiency have been strictly obscrved; aud close attention has been given to the principles of cxamination laid down in Appendix A of the Council's Progress Report for 18677. The ratio of pupils presented for camination was 77.3 per cent. of those curollecl, the aremge ratio for the threc previons years being 79 per cent. ; but the number of scholars examined this year is 18 per cent. increase upon those presented last year. The ordinary inspections have been few but useful, and it is to be regretted that they cannot under existing circumstances be nade more frequently. They have cuabled me not only to confirm or correct my estimute ol' the practical skill of teachers, by obsercing more minutely their character, system of mamagement, and methods of instruction, but ulso to correct, assist, and encourage them in their work as occasions required. In the incidentul inspections, which are mostly of brief duration, I have chiefly aimed at ascertaning with what regularity the sehool records and school operations are observed, in what condition the schoolroom and its exterior are in with regard to neatnces and clenaliness of appearaner and with what apirit both tenchers and children perform their work; and I regret to rejort that in several cases the results hare not been satisfactory, especially as regards the condition of the sehoolroom and school documents.

The sites of the newly established schools are reasounbly suitable. Those of inland schools are gonerally such as not to injuriously affect the attendance; but the character of those of schools in the coast parts may be partialy inferred from the fact that, during the third weck in Jennary, no less than sixtcen schools were closed on account of flooded rivers and mindy river-bank roads. A.

A steady improvement coutinues to manifest itself in the character of school-buildings. Now and roomy brick structures have been erected at Nundle, Alummy Creck, and North Grafton, which last are very superior in size and completeness of design, besides being the best in the district. Now slab or weatherbonrd schoolhouses have also been built at Aldavilla, Belmore Kiver, Fernmount, Ranornie, Harwood Island, Sherwood, Tynednle, Stevo King Plain, and Tucki Tucki, all of which zre reasonably suitable. Substantial repairs have been made to the following school-buildings:-Bullina P., Chatsworth Island P., Ulmarra P., Woodford Park Prov., and Armidale R.C. New schoolhouses are greatly needed at Bingera, Glen Innes, Wyrallah, Strontian Park, Wauchope, Rose Hill, and Gundarinula; and repairs to those of Armidale P., Narrabri P., Port Macquarie P., Sumnerland P., Tamworth P., and Warialdit P. With the exception of four non-vested cases, the teachers of Public Schools are provided with residences of very fair quality, and all but three of which are kept with praiseworthy care. The teachers of Provisional very fair quality, and all but three of which are kept with praisemorthy care.
and Half-time Schools, though in the roceipt of much inferior emoluments, are worse off in this particular, and Half-time Schools, though in the roceipt of much inferior emoluments, are worsc off in this particular,
only twenty bcing provided with dwellings, of which eight are of moderate and four of wretched character. Seven out of ten teachers of Denominational Schools are provided with fair class dwellings. Thus, there are no less than twenty-four teachers without residences, none of whom receive compensation for bouse-ront. Many of them consider their position in this respect a hard one, and some still complain of the difficulty of securing quiet and comfortable homes, which are especially needed by young teachers desirous of inproving themeelves by study.

The possession of well-organized playgrounds-spacious, level, clean, and nicely fenced, ornamented and adequately shaded with flower borders and trees, and prorided with such essentials as well designed outoflices and larutory, supply of water, bell, weathershed, and gymastic apparatuz--is of great importance to well disposed teachers as means for the moral and physical training of their pupils. Playgrounds of this description, however, do not as yet exist in the district, but there are eeveral that fairly approximate to the standard. About one-third of the teachers iutcrest thembelves in garden culture, and a few have found the means of providing their pupils with simplo gymmastic appliances or with ericketing and croquet materials. Speaking generally, hovever, playground improvements advance but slowly, which I ascribe partially to the difficulty of raising funds for the purpose, but particularly to the apathy manifested by teachers and School Boards in the matter. The playgrounds of Public Schoois may be classed as fair, of Denominational Schools passable, and of Provisional Schools indifferent, and the general condition of the whole mar be partinily inferred from the fact that thirty-five are without fences, general condition of thentoflice without outofles, fifty without proper provision for a supply of water, eighty'five withouli twonty-fire without outoffices, fifty without proper provision for a
lavatories, cighty-nine without weathershecis, and fifty without bells.

The condition of the schools is slowly improving as regards the quantity, quality, and arrangement of the furniture, but there is still much to be done before they can be fully regarded as being comfortably and well furnished. Several schools are still marked wholly or in part by ill constructed and arranged desks, and by the absence of clock, tablet boards and bookpress, picture brackets and hatpegs; sud in the majority of them there is to be seen neither table, chair, water-bottle and gong, nor window blind, doormajority of them there The to befects are in great measure due to the difficulty of raising funds, and partly mat and footscraper. the want of zeal ortelligence on the part of teachers and School Boards; but I think that the diffito the want of zeal or intelligence on the part of teachers and School Boards; but I think that the diffi-
culty of remedying them and others that must incidentally arise yearly in every school, might be convencuntly orercome by the creation of a petty expense fund, to be raised by exucting from pupils small weekly or monthly sums independent of their school fees. Publie Schools in general are furnished very fairly, Denominational Schools fairly, and Prorisional and Half-time Schools moderately. It thus appears that the last, named schools labour under grent disadrantages both in this and other particulars ; nud Local Committees feel such a wenkness of their prosilion, for 1 have not unfrequently heard it aseerted by them that the pupils of such sehools are justly entitled to the sume benefits as those enjoyed by Public School children : complaining of the injustice of being compelled to build and furnish their schools without partial State Aid, and urging that the Penny Post principle of school ccouomy should be carried out more liberally that it is.

Speaking generally, all the schools are furnished with a rensomable supply of books, maps, slates, \&ce. coprbooks excepted. I say reasonable, because the wise and cconomical plau is adopted of not providing schools, particularly those of recent establishment, with more working materials than are absolutely needed to meet the requirements of the average nttendance and the intelloctual adrancement of the pupils. There consequently exists a great disparity in the condition of all tho schools in this particular, the difference being wholly attributable to the accumulation of yearly supplies and to the scrupulous care of the teachers. The usual annual grants of school requisites have been made to all the schools, except a fow from which the necessary applications were not sent in ; and it is gratifying to report that with fow exceptions the teachers have manifested both good jul!gment and economy in their requisitions. The average allowance for each child enrolled has been sid., the maximum and minimum being 20d. and 11d. respectively, and the average allowance made for each child enrolled in the differeut classes of schools has
 To prevent misconception, it should be explained that the Provisional Schools were more liberally dealt with than the others, because many of them of two, three, or four years standing, were in need of with the of superior maps, to meet the wants of adranced pupils. It is gratifying to report that many of the schools lave at length been supplied with sets of sixteen illustrations of Australian Fauna, the art displayed in which is of superior merit; but it would be still more pleasing to report that the teachers were helping themselves to increase their stock of educational applinuces, exercising their ingenuity in the diverting task of forming cabinets of animal, regetable, and mineral products, paper terrestrial globe, millbonrd geometrical figures, portfolios of assorted prints or engravings, cards of coloured wools, \&e., \&c. As it is, extremely few schools are furnished with other articles beyond those supplied by the Council. It is worthy of mention, howevor, both on account of its novelty and the example it affords to teachers, that in the Armidale Public School, a library of 200 volunes has been formed, consisting of works on History, Biography, Travels, Adrentures, \&s.. At present it is self-supporting, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to tost the success of the scheme; it is pleasing, however, to observe the avidity with which the elapsed to test the success of the scheme; favourito books are sought after, and also, the healtay mental shmulus
sequent thought and conversation the pupils derire from reading them.

Notiwthstanding the great importance thet is attached to the accuracy, regularity, and neatness with which teachers kcep their school records and furnish their Returns, and the explicit printed instructions given them for keeping such, as well as the clearly expressed penalies they are liable to for errors or wilful falsification of entries, it is my unpleasant duty to report that the condition of four-ninths of such documents lave not been entirely satisfactory. The examination of them this ycur has been more than wsually strict and penetrating; and I hare found them marked by oue or more of these defects : want of neatness, crrors :nd omiesions of entries, discrepancics between different recorls, and want of relinble, necuracy in the Class Rolt entries. In some cases the teachers lave been eensured by the Council for their glaring defaults; and in two, the feachers have been virtunlly dismissed for the wilful falsification of the Class Roll entries. The Quarterly Returns have been transmitted with greater punctunlity and sccuracy this year than last; but in sereral instonecs I have found the school copics of them not kept in accuracy this in fow prorrese, and gpenk so favourably of the Amnual Returns, nenrly one-third of which were returned for correction of discrepancies,

The following Table shows the Material Condition of the Schools：－

|  | Jublic． |  |  |  | Provisional and Half－time． |  |  |  | Denominationat． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 菏 |  |  |  | 震 | 言宫 |  |  | 咢 |
| Sites ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 30 | 12 | 4 | ．． | 17 | 14 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 8 | 1 | 1 |  |
| Schoolhouses ．．．．．．．．．．． | 22 | 17 | 7 | ．． | 8 | 20 | 7 |  | 4. | 6 | $\ldots$ |  |
| Residences ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 21 | 1.5 | 6 | 4 |  | 5 | 11 | 19 |  | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Gardens ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | 12 | 4 | 23 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 26 | 1. | 3 |  | 6 |
| Playgrounds－Fences． | 4 | 30 | 4 | 8 |  | 11 |  | 24 |  | 6 | ．．． | 3 |
| Outoffices ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 20 | 3 | 14 | $\stackrel{8}{5}$ | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{1}{5}$ | 10 | 20 | ．．． | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Lavatories | 2 | 5 |  | 39 | $\ldots$ |  |  | 35 | $\ldots$ |  |  | 10 |
| Water supply ．．．．．．．．． | 12 | 1.4 | 5 | 15 | ．．． | 4 | 1 | 30 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Gymasium．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 | 2 | 43 |  |  |  | ．．． |  | 1 | ． | 9 |
| Furnituro．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Apparatus | ${ }_{27}^{34}$ | 8 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 14. | 18 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Apparatus ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 27 24 | 17 14 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 11 | 14 6 | 20 | ．．． | 7 | $\stackrel{3}{5}$ |  | ．．． |
|  | 24 | 14 | 5 | ．．． | 11 | 6 | 18 | ．．． | 2 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ |

Discipline．－Turning to the disciplinary condition of the schools，the first matter for report is the claracter of the attendance，as to its regularity，punctuality，and the times at which the pupils begin and close their school career；for according to the degrees in which，these features manifest themselves educational efforts will，ceteris paribus，be rewarded．Moreover，it is found that such features do manifest themselves more or less eatisfactorily according to the completeness of the material organization of the schools，the healthy tone of their government，and the attractive，complete，and effective character of the instruction given in thom．Speaking generally，the punctuality of attendance is fair．In several schools it is good， aud in others unsatisfactory，such differences being duo to variations in the personal influcnces of the teachers，and to whelher or not their schools are furnished with clocks and bells，or with appliances to cngage the pupils in their out－door amusements．Where the spirit of the playground runs high and is judiciously encouraged and regulated，small diffecilty is cxperienced in getting an early attendance except where the papils live unusally far from school or where the arrangements of their homes are ill regulatel． This latter lindrance is not unfrequent，and is especially aggravating to tcuchers when the late comers， though living near the school，are the children of the members of School Boards or Committees．

As regards the regularity of the attendance，there is ground for a little congratulation，notwith－ atinding the concern that must be felt for the many children，as has been already shown，not yet brought under school influcnce，though living within its range．The sclool returns for the year show an increcuse both in the gross and averago attendances．According to the anmual returns，the number of children registered as having attended school one or more duys in the year has been 5,372 ，or 4 por cent．increase upon those registered in 1870；and the quarterly returns show that the average class enrolmenta and daily attendances for the year have been 4,317 and 2,909 ，or 17.7 and 21.3 centesimal increase upon last year＇s，the increase of schools being 4 per cent，and the ratio of regular attendance 67 per cent．Thas，there are 1，408，or 23 per cent．of the children，who，although enrolled，may or may not attend but four days in the yoar to justify such enrolment．But，although this is an extrene view of the ratter，it is nevertheless a possible and oven probable one，considering that some teachers are tempted to misrepresent the atten－ dunce，from fear of a reduction in their salarics．In a few instances I have obscrved that children have been enrolled，though not in attendanco for the whole of a quarter，and iu soveral others that they hare attended but a few days therein．I have also observed that the 23 per cont．of irregular attondauts are chiefly composed of pupils of the extreme school ages，from fonr to six and twelve to fourteen years．Again，adding these 1,408 irregulars to the 2,611 childreu who are not enrolled in the Council＇s schools，there appears to be no loss than 4,019 ，or 40 per cent．of the 9,898 children of school age in the district，who are under very doubtful instruction or none at all．This is certainly not a pleasing picture of the progress of education in the district；and the picture is further darkened by the fact that a large proportion of the pupils lave school before they have received adequate instruction，the truth of which is attested by the low standards of age and gencral proficiency attained in many of the third classes．The following table affords a viow of thic proportions of pupils of difforcit ages，who were enrolled on the days of examination，from which it will be seen thut there is in the schools only 5.25 per cent．of the pupils above the age of twelve，the bulk of whom are in the second and third classes，there being but three fourth classes in all，the pre－ scribed standard of proficiency of which whea attained no nore than fits a boy or girl to fill a reasonably responsiblo situation ：－

| 3 years of age |  |  | per cent． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 \％ | ．．．．．．． | $5 \cdot 06$ | ， |
| 5 ＂ |  | 6.66 |  |
| 6 ＂ | ：．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 876 | ： |
| 7 ＂ |  | 17－44 |  |
| 8 \％ |  | 1326 | ＂ |
| 9 ＂ |  | 1194， | ＂ |
| 10 | ． | 109 | ＂ |
| 11 ＂ |  | 9. | ＂ |
| 2 l | － | $10 \cdot 33$ | ＂ |
| 3 ＂ |  | 3. | ＂ |
| 44 |  | 17 | ＂， |
| 15 |  | $\cdot 4$ |  |
| 16 |  | $\cdot 13$ |  |

There are beyond doubt many parents who，though anxious to provide their children with the best education they can afford，withdraw them from school upon finding that their promotion to a fourth or fifthe class，as the case may be，is rendered impracticable by a limited attendance aud therefore limited staff of teachers．To meet the exigencies of such cascs，it is urged by them that greater facilitios should be afforded teachers to teach the lighor subjects，providing that the ordinary subjects be not neglected； and tho fecling is not unfrequently expressed that towns like Kcmpsey，Tamworth，Arwidale，and Grafton require graded schools instead of rival oncs of equal yet limited pretensions．Bat thore is a large number of parents who though living within the limits of schools，regurd educution as a matter of secondary im－ portance to their solfish interests，to secure which some entirely neglect the education of their childaren， whilst others send theirs so irregularly to school that the instruction they get proves of littlelasting ralue．To prevent such negligence，and thereby not only protect such children but also to provide for the future well－ being of the Colony，it is yery requisite that some remedial nad effective legislative necasure be passed．I do not think，howerer，that as sweeping compulsory enactment is desirable or could be fairly carricd out； but I．do think that under reasonable circumstanees of distance and population that people should be com－ polled to contribute towards the erection and maintenance of school buildings where required，and that Local Magistrates or District Bonrds should be empowered to deal summarily with clearly proved cases of parents umreasonably neglecting to send their children to school．

Numbers

Numbers of Pupils enrolled on the Days of Examination.

| Schoois. | 'lotals. |  | 7 years and under. |  | s years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years. |  | 12 years and over. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys. | Gir!s. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Loys. | Girls. |  | Girls. | Boye. | Girls. | Boy\%. | Girls, |
| Public | 1280 | 1268 | 525 | 486 | 174 | 159 | 162 | 148 | 138 | 131 | 109 | 126 | 172 | 218 |
| Provisional and Half-time. | 330 | 341 | 133 | 127 | 45 | 54 | 38 | 31. | 34. | 46 | 25 | 32 | 55 | $5]$ |
| Denominational | 354 | 294 | 133 | 112 | 51 | 31 | 46 | 37 | 44 | 26 | 21 | 36 | 59 | 52 |
| Totals | 1964 | 1903 | 791 | 725 | 270 | 244 | 246 | 216 | 216 | 203 | 155 | 194 | 286 | 321 |
| Percentages ........... |  |  | 20 |  | 7 |  |  |  | 6 |  |  | 5 | 8 | 8 |

Numbers of Pupits present on the Days of Examination.

| Schools. | Totals. |  | 7 ycars and under. |  | 8 years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years. |  | 12 years and over. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Girls. |  |  |  |  | Boys. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} B_{0} y^{R} \\ 99_{7}^{\prime} \end{array}\right.$ | 961 | B0ys. | Cirls. | 141 | 121 | Boys | Giris. | Boys. | Girls. | B0Y8. | Girls. | Boys. 130 | Girls. |
| Provisional and Half-time | 270 | 272 | 114 | 106 | 38 | 49. | $30^{\prime}$ | 28 | 27 | 35 | 21 | 19 | 40 | 35 |
| Denominational | 272 | 217 | 104 | 83 | 37 | 22 | 38 | 29 | 27 | 19 | 20 | 27 | 46 | 37 |
| Totals | 1539 | 1450 | 621 | 554 | 216 | 192 | 202 | 167 | 159 | 159 | 125 | 145 | 216 | 233 |
| Percentages |  | 49 | 21 | 18 | 7 |  | 7 | 6 | 5 |  |  |  | 7 | 8 |

Numbers of Papils enrolled for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1871.

| Schoots. | Boys. | Girls. | 'rotal. | c.1. | n.c. | Pres. | Wes. | Others. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public | 1388 | 1384 | 2772 | 1290 | 523 | 536 | 358 | 65 | 2772 |
| Provisional and Half-tince. | 377 | 440 | 817 | 350 | 156 | 183 | 111 | 17 | 817 |
| Denominational . | 362 | 291 | 653 | 274 | 235 | 1.4 | 87 | 13 | 653 |
| Totals ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 2127 | 2115 | 4242 | 1914. | 914 | 763 | 556 | 95 | 4242 |
| Percentages .... | 50 | 50 | 100 | 45 | 21 | 18 | 13 | 3 | 100 |

Neatncss ant cleanliness are important fentures of school discipline. A clean, well-aired, and nicelyordered schoolroom and well kept, phayground are needed, both on acsount of the sanitary, moral, and esthetic influences they exercise over tho children, and also the hoalthy tone they inpart to the general routins of the school. It is cqually important, also, that children and teachers should appear at sehool scrupulously clean and decently attired. The observanco of cloanliness should be stringently and steadily enforced, more especialiy where selioolrooms are overcrowded. Teachers and School Boarcis camot, under sueh circumstances, be too watchfil and ready to remedy such dofects as dirty walls, windows, and floors, dusty furniture and apparatus, foul drains or out-ofices, bad rentilation and supply of water, and want of washing appliances. Reviewing the schools according to these considerations, their condition in general is yery fair and improved, thero being but four very exceptional cases, the teachers in which are old and but indifferently efficient. Some tenchers deserve praise for the good results they hare secured in these particulars, even, in a few cases, under dificulties of defective orgauization, for they have made their schools patterns of neatness and cleanliness by dint of tutiring persererance, vigilance, and industry; others, on the contrary, require to pay grenter regard to their own personal appeurance, aud mauifest more diligence, tact, and stermuess of purpose, before they can hope to raise their schools to the proper standard in these respects. The daily inspection of the pupils as to their appearance must be less formal than it is, and stricter attention given to such mechanical details as the daily cleaning of the schoolroom and furnitare, the periodical dusting of walls and dingrams, and the proriding of such minor though requisite articles as towels, dusters, slate and pen cleancrs, door mats, and others that suggest themselres to tho experienced teacher.

The observance of order in all its details continues to be considered of paramount importance as regards the moral training of the pupils and the efficiency of their instruction; and the disciplinary condition of the schools in this respect has been measured by the same high standard as was indicated in my last report. The order maintnined in thirty-two schools ranges from rery fair to good; in forty, from passable to fair; and in twelve, from indifferent to moderate. Such estimates are based upon the results of the regular, ordinary, and incidental inspection, a combination of which is best culculated to discover the normal moral state of the schools. In a few instances teachers have been deservedly censured for laxity of discipline; but viewing the schools as a whole, an improvenent is observable in their moral condition. It is ploasing to mark the anxiety and success manifested by some teachers to mise their discipline to a good standard; but there are some who, though descrving of cucouragement and commendation, are unable to produce good results, from want of training and alequate schoolroem experience. The discipline of many sehools is still marked by one or more of the following defects: either the orderly gathering and dismissal of the pupils are laxly obscrved, the furniture and apparatus not tastefully arranged, or the marching and class movements of the pupils not performed with the requisite quietness, thoughtfulness, and precision. As regards the conduct of the pupils there is little cause for complaint, buti think that there is room for improvement in their mamers and demeanor. The school-work moreover requires, in several instances, to be performed with greater vigour, enthusiasm, and efficiency. One very marked defect in the disciplinary organization of the schools is the almost entire absence of an efficient system of drill. I think that military drill should be introduced into every school; and that, in order to secure in it efficient results, it should be made an indispensable subject in the examinations of teachers and pupils; for it is not only important as a means of physical truining, but is of political expedieney, considering that the Colony is in great meastre thrown upon her own military resoncees for protection from foreign aggression.

The claracter of the gorernment is in genemal mild and firm ; corporal panishment appoars to be very rarely used, only one or two cases of its infliction having come under my notice during the year. The children manifest a ready obedience to command, but are not always as mindful of them as they ought to bẹ. I still continuc to find children guilty of conying, but I am gind to find that most teachers are
trying to rid their schools of the evil. With fer exceptions, the teachers seem to possess the confidence of their pupils, and to manifeat a kindly intercst in them; but I think that in several instances they or their pupils, and to manifeat a kindly interest in them; but 1 thins enat, in several instances they
ought from them a greater amount of mental labour, animation, energy, and sustained attention, impressing upon them forcibly and untiringly the all important fact that the schoolroom is a workshop, in which slipshod work and a listless frittering away of time connot be tolerateil. I may add, tlat the most popular and successful teachers in tho district are those who exact from their pupils a fair day's work with unflinching firmness of purpose.

Table showing the Moral Condition of the Schools :-


## Inetrdotion.

The classificution of the pupils according to their intelligence and skill in reading is gradually improring, for teachers are begiming to see that the untimely promotions of pupils to upper classes tells against them at the examinations, as regards the marks placed against each class for mental culture and general proficiency. But it is not altogethor satisfactory as regards the numbers in each class, for there is too great a percontage of pupils in the lower classes, and this arises from feebleness in the instruction, irregularity of attendance, and a highly reprehensible artifice udopted by a fow teuchers of retaining pupils in the lower classes for purposes of false slow. The average number of pupils in each school is thirty-five, the centesimal distribution of which is as follows :-First Class, 46 ; Second Class, 31; and Third Class, 23 ; the avcrago ages of them being $6 \frac{1}{2}, 9 \frac{1}{4}$, and $11 . \frac{1}{2}$ years respectively. Considering that pupils should clear the Sccond Classes when 9 years of uge, and that the percentago of those above such age is altogether 357 , there appears to be nearly 127 per cent. of them who, under ordinary circumstances, ought to be in the Third Classes; and according to similar calculations there ought to be an additional 7 per cent. of pupils in the Second Classes. Although the evil is fast disnppearing, there are still a few (10) teachers who foolishly multiply their troubles nnd enfeeble the effects of their teaching by a needless subdivision of their classes, for it is quite enough, and in many ceses more than onough, to manage three divisions instead of four, five, or six. Therc are but three Fourth Classes in all; and in nine schoolschiclly Provisional, there are no Third Classes. The absence of 1Fourth Classes is due to the fact that the teacher's classification is low, or that the arerago attendance is not ligh enough to warrant the appointment of a pupil teacher or an assistant teacher ; and such absence is not unfrequently a matter of complaint or regret, and leads to the carly withdrawal of children from school. But a more serious and widoly spread complaint is that teachers in several cases of largo average attendance cannot do justice to those under them for want of assistance, and it is urged that pupil teachers should be appointed to schools where them for want of assistance, and it is urged that pupil teachers ahould be appointed to Echools where
there is an average attendance of 40 instead of 50 pupils as at present. If this suggested chango were there is an average attendance of 40 instead of 50 pupils as at present. If this suggested chango were
adopted by the Council, it would necessitate the appointment of at least thirteen additional pupil toachers, and the removal of nearly as many teachers to other schools on account of low classification, which latter consideration would ecneibly stimulate them to gain ligher ecrlificates.

The occupation of the pupils is regulated by Time-tables and Programmes of Lessons, the design of which is to show not only with what precision and efficiency the routine of the schools is regulated, but ulso, how long and to what extent each of the prescribed subjects is taught. So much importance is attached to thesc documents that the estimate which is formed of a teacher's charactor is greatly modified according to the care, intelligence, and taste manifested in their construction. It is gratifying to report that the teachers in general manifest a deaire to frame these documents and observe them to the best of their abilities, but there are some who treat them as more matters of form, or regard them as they do troublesomo children. I still continue to find $\mu$ fow of them made out on scraps of paper, the excusc of their framers being that the specimen forms aro not procurable, or that they are too expensive. In eight schools I found them wanting, owing partly to the indolence of the teachers, but mainly to their want of cxperience, and in the rest their character ranged from tolerable to good, a fow of them being considered as highly ereditable. A noticeable and too common a defect in the time-tables is that they do not ehow the times devoted to oral instruction, or that they are not made out on or according to the prescribed specimen form, and the Programmes of Lessons show in too many cases that each subject is not taught as systematically as it ought to bo. Closely connected with theso matters is tho condition of the Leason Hegieters. Most of them are carefully and faithfully kept, but in the rest the entrics made are so meagre ne to be worthless for purposes of examination. A fow teachers still make weekly instead of daily ontries of their lessons, but it is hoped that this defect will not be a matter for report next year.

The prescribed course of secular instruction is not as strictly followed ra it ought to be, for there are still a few teachers who omit from their Time-tables cither grammar, geography, objcct lessons, drawing or scripture lessons, cither from negligence, an inability to teach them, or an anxiety to ground their pupils first in the primary subjects,-reuding, writing, and arithmetic. Special religious instruction is given in one school only, and the teaching of sewing is maiuly confined to Public and Denominntional schools. The character of the instruction, though somewhat improved both in spirit and form, docs not keep pace with the moral charncter of the schools. The lower classes are still too much neglected, and the methods of teaching still too mechanical and feoble. Many of the programmes of lessons still show an nbscnce of proper system in the succossion of lessons, especially under such heads as reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, or object lessons, and the individual lessons I have heard hnve been more or less wanting in onergy, vivacity, intelligence, or improssivencess of treatment. $\Delta$ very common defect that either manifests itsolf before me in the teaching or is attested by the results of the cxaminations is, that of not closely questioning the pupils at the close of a lesson or serics of lessons, with a view of testing to what extent and with what depth of attention they bave been received; besides which, most of the programmes of lessons contain no provision for quarterly or half-yearly examination of the classes. Again, I hare obserred that sufficient attention is not given to the important distinction between teaching, instructing, informing, and educating, and to the necessity of blending them together in the course of a lesson. There appears to be too much importance attachect to 0 knowledge of bare facts, and too little attention deroted to the acquirement of skill, mental culture, and a knowledge of principles. Thesc remarks apply with rarying degrecs of force to the character of the instruction given in most of the schools, more especially those in the hands of untrained teachers. In one-eighth of the sehools the methods of instruction may be considered as rery fair or good; in nine-fourteenths, as passable or fair ; and in the rest as indifferent or moderate. Compared with those of last year these estimntes show a reasonable improvement in the character of the teaching; but I think that a much greater improvement could be effected, if many
of the teachers would but apply thenselres more diligently to the study and practice of the best methods, and there is the greater demand for such improvenent considering the early age at which the bulk of the pupils leare school. Not only must the methods and processes of teaching be improved and more enthusiastic rigour be thrown into it, but also greater attention be giren to the lower classes, to oral instruction mid examinations, and to the preparation of lessons.

Table showing the Claracter of the Instruction:-

| Subjects. | d'ublic. |  |  | \| Provisimal and Hall-time. |  |  | Derominntional. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ z_{0}^{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 䓪品 |
| Classification | 25 | 16 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Oceupations. | 23 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Method....... | 10 | 30 | 4 | ... | 17 | 13 | I | 7 | 2 |

In a fer echools the reading is sensibly improved and satisfactory; but in the majority it is still marked by hesitancy or over-rapidity, indistinctness and feeblencss of utierance, or an almost total digregard of pausation, rhythm, and modulation. Though I make it a ruie to hear each child read two, three, or four sentences, it is often painfully tedious to listen to the succession of their monotonous drawls, blunderings, or almost inaudible utterances. The method of trenting the subject is obriously faulty. The rcading books are too exclusively trented as stores of information than as a means of instructing the pupils in the principles of elocution. The clildren of the third classes still manifest but rague conceptions of what good reading is, and are not unfrequently unnble to express the sounds of the letiers or properly resolve a word into its syllables. Moreover, the programmes of lessons afford no eridence of the methodical treatment of the subject, the only use made of them being to show how many pages of a book are to be read, instead of also indicating the gradations by which the rules of good reading are to be taught, illustrated, and practised weekly throughout all the classes-not in the higher classes alone, but in the lower; for the formation of correct habits of reading and speaking must start from the beginning of a child's school life. "The highest art springs from the soundest philosophy, and the best method from both." It is indispensable that the teacher should first acquire not only-a full and accurate knowldge of the rules of elocution, but also a ready skill in applying them, before he can teach them effectvely. Some of the teachers, however, do not seem to be influenced by euch considerations, if I may judge from the mechanicul tone of their teaching the subject, and, in 4 fers instances, the provincialisma of their specch. The results of the examination prose that the matier of the reading lessons is not as fully, clearly, and impressively explained ns it ought to be ; though I have occasionally obscrved a tencher ruming to the other extreme. Simaltaneous reading appeare to be little practised, notwithstanding its superior merits when it is judiciously regulated; and but indifferent attention is bestowed upon recitations, vocal exercises, or the committal to menory of choice classical extracts. An improvement is gradually manifestiag itself, however, as regards teaching reading to the first classes: the method of treating the subject is becoming moro intelligent and skilful, the blackbourd is more frequently used, and the classification is less minute. The estimates of the reading in the different classes of schools are giren along with those of other subjects in Appendix A.

A decided improvement in the general chnracter of the writing has manifested itsolf during the year; and the success with which the subject is taught may be regarded as very fair. The methods of teaching it are better, and are applied with greater vigour than they were last year. The copybooks appear to be more closely inspected by the teachers, and prove that the pupils are acquiring better and correcter habits as regards cleanliness and painstaking, and the sitting postures of the body, respectively. Some teachers are particularly successful in teaching the subject, and I ascribe this to thcir common sense, tact, and unceasing and untiring encrgy, superadded to a spirit of intolerance as regards remissness of attention and waste of time ; but there are others so culpably negligent in the matiter that I am not surprised at the complaints of parents and the curly withdrawal of their children from school on account of glow progress. The writing in the dictation cxercise is less satisfactory than that exhibited in the copybooks, and the spelling in them is but slightly improsed. The majority of the teachers still require to manifest more patience, care, and intelligence in treating thesc important exercises, which are valuable tests both of a pupil's power of memory, depth of attention, and collcctedness of thought in general, as well as of his familiarity with the forms of language. Again, I rarely find the pupils of the upper classes eapable of punctuating their mriting, and I ascribe this defect to the small attention given by the teachers to the teaching of composition. Each child provides its own copybooks, but this fcature of the school's orguaization is attended by difliculties; for the parents of some pupils are cither too poor or negligent to purchase them, or umable to procure thoso of an approred kinl. These difficulties might, I think, be purchase them, or unable to procure eal depots for the distribution of school materials, and the retailing to overcome by the establishment of local depots for the distribution of school materials, and the retaing to pleasing instances of pupils either writing with stumps of pencils, or cleaning their shates with the sleeves or skirts of their dresses; but it is to be hoped that I shall not be required again to call attention to such objectionable practices, more especially the latter.

The teaching of arithmetic, however, contraste unfarourably with that of writing, and is perhaps the most unsatisfactory feature of the school instruction, for although this year's questions in the subject have been of the same simple, practical, nud almost identical character as those proposed last ycar, and the plan of examination has been strictly adhered to which I described in a former report, yet, the results obtained now are cten worse than they were then. The majority of the pupils manifest but moderate intelligence and still in the subject, and but a very small number of them are in its higher rules. I hare often felt surprised at, the low results obtained in the third classes, even when the proposed questions have been those prescribed for second class children in their third or fourth quarter of enrolment. Thas, in the third classes of 33 schools, 198 out of 235 pupils were unable to subtract 901 from 1000 ; in 12 schools, 86 out of 120 failed to solve a simple problcm inrolving the alternate addition and subtraction of four simple numbers of two digits; in 20 schools, 110 out of 168 failed to find the third parl of 4,308 ; in 13 schools, 101 out of 131 could not work a simple problem involving the continued multiplication of threo low numbers; and in 7 schools, 58 ont of 73 could not tell me the product of 9 and 8. In the compound rules the ratio of failures is cren freater, particularly so if the question requires a little thoughtful consideration. Thus, in 10 schools, 113 out of 134 failed to work out a simple shop question incolving the addition of three or four small sums of moner, and the subtraction of their shop question total from £2. Agnin, in 27 schools, 164 , out of 273 conld not subtruct $10 \frac{1}{2} d$. from $E 10$; and in 13
schools, 92 out of 119 could not subtract 10 inches from 10 feet. Where clildren were alleged to be sehools, 92 out of 119 could not subtract 10 inches from 10 feet. Where children were alleged to be
learning Proportion, I found in 5 schools 42 out of 44 unable to find the cost of a farm when $\frac{2}{4}$ of it were ralued at $£ 600$; and in 6 schools, 36 out of 47 were unable to find the cost of 300 articles sold at the rate of $2 \mathrm{~s} .7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ a couple. I have noticed, howerer, that where questions of a set or routine character are proposed the results are better. It is obrious that in the majority of instances the methods of treating fice subject are not as intelligent and pructical as they ought to be. The first principles of the acience are
not suffcionldy understoon and applied. Teachers are too fond of dealing with high numbers, and do not observe fulness of variety in the forms of their questions; besides which, they do not present the subject in a sufficiently concrete form to the lower classes. The tables are learnt, but they are not clearly understood. They are learnt just as they occur in the table-book, fon attompte being made to found them on the simple continucd addition and subtraction of numbers. I find little variation in the order in which the parts of the subject are presented to the pupils, it being very plain that more respect is paid to Colenso or Walkingame than to the excreise of original thonght and intentireness. It is to be hoped that the teachere will apply themselves nore to the etudy of tho subject, and strive to present it to their pupils in more attractive and intelligible forms; for it is only from a fulness of knowledge of it, combined with an insightit into the mental peculiarities of children, that a right mothod can proceed.

Grammar bas botll the disadrantage und advantage of arithmetic in the course of school instruction ; for on the one haud it is more abstract and less appreciable by young minds, whilst on the other the results of teaching it admit of less accurate tests. Thercfore, though there may be a higher number of passos in it, it cloes not follow that it is better traught. In a few schools its teaching is steadily improving, owing mainly to the intense carnestness thrown into it; but in the majority of the schools, chiefly Provisional, Half-time, and Denominational, it is taught with but moderate efficiency and rigour. The method of treating the subject by most teachers is more or less warked by the same defects enlarged upon in my report of last year: it will therefore be unnecessary for me to do more now than invite attention to the more objectionablo oncs. The teaching is too mechanical, and too much confined to parsing; besides, the Programmes of Lessons attest in too many instances that the subject is not syetematically handled. The facts of grammar aro not sufficiently generalized; for I frequently find pupils unable to answer intelligibly questions on the principles of expressing tho numbers and genders of nouns, the tensos of verbs, ctc. It is still apparent, also, that several teachers instruct their pupils in the subject more than they teach them. The subject requires to be more practically applicd to the speech and writings of the scholars; and its method to be more analytic and inductive, especially in the lower stages. The the scholars; and its method o be more analytic and inductive, especially in the lower stages. The cultivation of formal thought in the pupils, is taught in most of the schools with varying degrecs of success. In a few Public Schools it is handled with creditable ability, and the good results of its teaching are clearly shown in the compositions of the scholars ; but in the majoritr, the results are of its toaching and in some, meagre-more cspecinlly in the Prorisional, Half-time, and Denominational Schools. It still requires to be applicd more successfully in the teaching of reading, and to be more elosely accompanied by synthesis or composition, instruction in which should begin early. The subject, also, docs not appear to be traght with. the requisite precision, for I not unfrequently perceive errors of speceh or spelling in the oral or written excrisses of the pupils. The upper classes, again, require to be much oftener and more offectively drilled in the oral and written transposition and paruphrase of language; and I think it would not be going too far to expect eren the first class pupils to transpose some of the short and simplo sentenecs of their reading books. Finally, it is highly important that the pupils should be trained to express, when occasion requires, their answers to oral questions in a precise, full, and formal manner.

Geography, when hundicd by an able teacher and good geographer, who possesses an impressive, winning, and graphic power of describing near and distant scencs or cvents, and who is skilled niso in the roading of maps, is perhaps the most attractive and popular subject of echool instruction. Notwithstanding these adrantages, however, the result of the instruction given in it do not show well in the exnminations generally. These fhort-comings spring from defects in the organization, from a want of fulness and versatility of knowledge on the part of most teachers, and to the want of a due appreciation of its highly practical worth as a monns of mental culture and of furthering civilization. Tho only appliances in the schools for teaching the subject are maps; there being, except in very fow instances, neither globe, nor diagrams illustrativo of tho various features of our earth, physical or political, commercial or socinl, which defect, I consider, docs uot speak well for our philosophy of education. The unknown is made to takc precedence of the known, and tho far of the near. In all the schools I find a map of the Colony, Austrailia, or Europe ; but in few, a map of the district or plan of the town, and it is very rare to find tenchers storing their schools with materials, real or pictorial, for the illustration of their lessons. As regards the method of treating the subject, it is in most, instances too dry, tame, and mechanical. The pupils aro not suffiently intercsted in the subject ; they are too exclusively drilled in the memory of lifeless names or incomprehensible areas, hoights, nnd distances, and too little in that of the surrounding scencry, nud of pictures representing the vertical contours of this and othor countries, with their ammuls, plants, and busy fields, towns and rillages. I fimmly believe, that if a simply constructed diormma of the pictures contained in such works as the Miss Kirby's "World and Home" were exhibited to pupils, and accompanied by the appropriate conversational remarks and descriptions that characterize that work, they would acquire a more real, lasting, and useful lnowledge of geography in a month than thoy do now in twelve or more. Again, if the teachers would only frane their lessons on the same genetic principles, and clothe them in the same pleasing and intelligible form as is illustrated in the charming description of the "Voyage of the Grasshopper," they would experience little dificulty in getting their pupils to understand and renember the nomenclature of the subject; the treatment of tho subject appears to be marked by the opposite defect that cbaracterises the trentment of Grammar. There is an excess of synthesis and a lack of aualysis. Skeleton maps marked in paint on the slates or blackboard there are none, nnd map drawing is rarely practised. In the examinations maps are rarely used, except when I find it necessary to test the perceptive nower of tho pupils. I find that the fancy and imagination of the scholars are not sufficiently cullirated and developed, for in most instances they aro unable to follow me in an imaginary descriptive voyage or tour from one place to another. Local geography needs minuter nud more gencral attention, and greater prominence should be given to the drawing of plane of the schoolroom and grounds, road, or district. Physicul geography is proscribed as a subject only for fourth classes ; consequently it receires but very limited nttention, there being but three or four such clasees in the district. Summing up, the results of the examinations in the subject are from fair to good in fire schools, and from indifferent to tolerable in seventy-fire, which results are a slight improrement on those obtained last year.
Object Lessons proper are of

Object Lessons proper are of high and peculiar importance in a scheme of home or school instruction, because they afford the only direct means of excrcising and maturing the powers of sense and perception, reflection and reasoning in the pupils, all other subjects of instruction being more or less of nm nbstract elaructer, engaging the attentiou more with symbols of things than with the things themselves. They possess also the distinctive and raluable feature of being purely oral, thereby enabling teachers to infuse into their pupils a spirit of obscrvation, rcasoning, und inquiry. They are given in all the schools but five Provisional ones with rarying degrees of success. Speaking genernlly, the results of the examination in the subject are not satisfactory, being from fair to good in fourteen schools only, and from indifferent to tolerablo in sixty-two. Most of the teachers do not seem to realize an adequate sense oither of their practical importance of tho end to bo attained, of the matcrials required, or of the methods to be pursued. As I. said last year, these lessons aro injudicionsly given, more upon unseen things and pictures than upon objects that can be secu and handled. What is most objectionablo however is that too much stress ia laid upon the generic differences of things than upon their specific or peculiar ones. Again, thero is not sufficient varicty in the subjects solected for such lessons, and in many instances I perceive the absenco of design and completeness in the succession of them. Considering the brief period of sehool life, objects of typical character should be eclected for such lessons, and they slould be elosen with a view not only of imparting information tiat will be useful to a child in after life, but more particularly with a vien of cultivating the strength and versatility of his mind and fostering in lim an anxiousness to acquire a knowledgo of subjects not prescribed in the course of secular instruction, viz., history and physical science. Again, the forms in which these lessons are presented to the pupils are oftern too abrupt and didactic. The
children
children require to be oftener indulged and their spirit of curiosity and inquiry to be cultivated by pleasing descriptions of imaginary risits to the mine, formdry, flour-mill, aviary, battle-ficld, or Hougc of Parliadescrip
ment.
Singing is taught in thirty-nine schools only : twenty-five Public, eight Provisional, and six Denomimational, and in very few of these is instruction given in the theory of music, according to the Tonic-sol-fn method. In no instance is the estsblished notation employed in the teaching, because there are no fifth classes, for which only it is prescribed, so that the pupils leave school withont an nbility to read a simple piece of musie in its ordinary form. In twelve schools the quality of the singing ranges from very fair to good, and in the rest from indifferent to tolerable. Part music is practised in a few schools ony, and pleasing efforts in this particular have been made by the teachers of the following echools:-Armidnic, P.; Bowling Aller, P. ; North Grafton, P.; South Grafton, P.; and Kempsey, Pres. In several schoole the singing is marked by the following defects: It is not sweet, full, and agreenble; the tones are too dental ; the enunciation of the words of a song are not sufficiently distinct and audible; the requisite attention is not given to the piano, mezzo-forte, and forte qualities of the intonation. Grcater attention to the emission of the voice is needed, and greater prominence should be given to rocal excrcises on the rowels, particularly $\overline{0}$ and $a(\mathrm{ah})$.

Drawing is taught in a larger proportion of schools and with a little greater success than it was last year. The results of the exnmination of sixty-six schools in the subject are from fair to good in twontynine, and from indifferent to tolerable in thirty-seren. The method of teaching the subject is, in the majority of instances, marked more or less by the same defects I described in last year's report. The majority of instances, marked more or less by the same defects I described in last year' report. The
elcementary stages of the art are still too much neglected; the pupils are advanced too rapidy from one figure to another; the instruction is not sufficiently oral : and the directions for drawing the lines in various directions are not strictly observed, there being too many noisy umnecessary shiftings of the slates instead of the proper and quiet oncs of the hands. Increased attention is given to drawing figures from memory, but very little to drawing from the solid object.

Sewing is taught in 42 schools,- 33 Public, 2 Provisional, and 7 Denominational,--the other schools being in the charge of umarried teachers. Greater interest is manifested in the subject, and a perceptible improvement has been made in the method of teaching it. The character of the needework is from fair to good in 14 schools, and from indifferent to tolerable in 28 . Greater prominence is given to plain sewing, which in a fow schools rellects great credit upon the teachers. Complaints are still made by some teachers that parents are more or less negligent in providing their children with working materinls; but thore are however in a ferm instances counter ones about the inferiority of the needlework done in the schools. In only one school, the Public School at Armidale, is the teaching of the subject regulated by a programme.

Scripture Lessons are given to the pupils of the third and fourth classes in most Public Schools with fair efliciency; but they are ruther neglected by the teachers of Provisional Schools, some of whom entirely omit them from the Timo-table.

Geometry, Algebra, and Latin, aro tanght to the fourth class boys in four Pablic Schools with fair average efficiency.

## Teachers.

Soveral changes in the condition of the staff of teachers have been made during the year. A few teachers have gained promotion for good service, whilst a ferw others have obtained higher classification by success in their examination. The teaching staffs of the Public Schools at Tenterficld and Grafton have been increased on account of inereascs of attenduuce, and the sularies of severai Prorisional School teachers have been augmented for the same reason. Several changes have also occurred in consequence of a few rosiguations, deaths, or dismissals. The great majority of the teachers are respectable, intelligent, and attentive to their duties, courtcous and anxious to receire euggestions. I do not think, however, they aro as studious in their habits and as cnthusiastic to gain promotion by examination as they ought to be, judging from the extremely few applications that have beon received from aspirants to promotions and judging from the estremely few applications that have beon received from aspirants to promotions and from the want of proparation manifested in many of the lessons I hare heard. Those of Provisional Schools
are untrained, notrithstanding which defect they are in several instances doing passable work. The condition of many of them is, bowerer, a hard one, for they aro without residence, their sohool-foes are precarious or low, and the average amount of their omoluments is only $£ 5517 \mathrm{~s}$. for the year. Surely something ought to be done to better their position, and thereby render it a more attractive object for intelligent young men or women to attain.

Table showing the Maximum, Minimum, and Average Emoluments of Teachers :-


| Trable showing the Numbers and Claseifications of Teachers:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schools. | Classes. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1roba. tioners. | $\underset{\text { Peachers. }}{\text { Pupil }}$ | Notclasged | Totat. |
|  | J. |  | 1 I . |  | III. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | B. | A. |  | A. |  | c. |  |  |  |  |
| Public ...... |  |  | 3 |  |  | 21 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 6 | 2 | 57 |
| Provisional and Malf-time... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |  | 2 | $\cdots$ |  | ..... | 31 | 33 |
| Denominational .. |  | ... | . |  | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ...... | 1 | 10 |
| Totals.. |  | ... | 3 |  | 21 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 34 | 100 |

Littlo or no improvement is observable in the character of the echool fecs as regards either the rates or the regularity of their payment. Some teachers still complain of the unreasonableness of such rates, and others of the difficulty and cven impossibility of getting the parents to pay the school money. A satisfactory ecttlement of the question is needed.

The number of froe scholus in tho schools is 4 per cent. of that of the pupils ourolled, or 46 per cent. increuse npon those admitted last year. This increase is, in my opinion, not due to the increased porerty of the parents, but to the sugar-plum policy adopted by some teachers of admitting clildren free in order to sustain the proper average attendance. I am inclined to think also, that in instances where different class schools are situated nienr cach other, certnin teachers remit the echool fees to gain the adrantage of a larger attendance over their colleagues.

The character of the local supervision is much the same as that described in former reports.
Armidale, 17th February, 1872.
J. S. JONES,

Inspector.
$\Lambda$.
Publio Schools.
Estlacaved Proficiency of the Pupils.


Protisional Senoors.
Estimatel Proficiency of the Pupila.


## Hayf-tines Sohoors.

Estimated Proficiency of the Pupils.

| Subjects. | Fstimnted Prollciency: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Good. | F'air. | Tolerable. | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Moderate } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Indifferent } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Totals. |
| Reading- <br> Alphabet. |  |  | ...... |  |  |
|  | .... | 10 | ..... | - ${ }^{9}$ | 19 |
| Easy Narrative ......................................... | ...... | 14 | - 4 | 2 | 20 |
| Ordinary Prose ........................................... | $\ldots .$. | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| Writing- <br> On Slates |  |  | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| In Copy-books ........................................... | 3 | 12 | 4 | ...... | 19 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules | ...... | $\ldots$ | 3 | 42 | 42 3 |
| Componnd Rules ........................................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | ...... | 3 |
| Higher Rules ............................................. | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Elementary ........................................... | . | ... | $\ldots$ | 15 | 15 |
| Advanced .............................................. | . | ... | $\ldots .$. | 6 | 6 |
| Geography- <br> Tilementary |  |  | 3 | 15 | 18 |
| Elementary <br> Adranced | . $\ldots$..... | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1. | 18 3 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture or Moral Lessons ............................. | ...... | $\ldots$ | 6 | $\cdots$ | 6 |
| Object Lessons .......................................... | $\ldots .$. | $\cdots$ | 3 | 49 | 45 |
| Jrawing .................................................... | ...... | 3 | 4 | 6 | 13 |
| Music ...................................................... | ...... | ...... | . | 10 | 10 |
| Euclid ...................................................... | ...... | ...... | ...* | ...... | ... |
| Algebra .................................................. | . | ...... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Monsuration ............................................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | .... |
| Needlework................................................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ..... | ...... | ..... |

Position of the schools as regards being up to, above, or below the standards :-
Up to standard
Above
Below
$\stackrel{4}{4}$

Cherch of England Schools.
Estimated Proficiency of the Pupils.


Romas Cisthulic Schoons.
Fistimated Proficiency of the Pupis

| Subjects taught, and numbers of Children examined in thera. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subjects. | Estimated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerablo. | \| $\begin{gathered}\text { Modernte } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { nofierent }\end{gathered}$ | Totals. |
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| Position of the schools as regards being up to, abore, or below the standards :- <br> Up to standard <br> Above $\qquad$ <br> Below ", $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |
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Presbytbrian Schoois.
Estrmated Proficiency of tho Pupile.

| Subjects taught, and numbers of Children examized in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subjects. | Estimated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Moderato } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Indifferent } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Totals. |
| Reading-- <br> Alphabet. <br> Monosyllables <br> Easy Narratire $\qquad$ <br> Ordinary Prose $\qquad$ | $\ldots$ | 29 | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1710 | $\ldots$ |  | 2917 |
|  | $\cdots$ |  |  | ....... |  |
| Writing-.. |  |  | . | $\ldots$ | 10 |
| On Slates. | 22 | 27 | $\ldots$ | 7 | 29 |
| In Copy-books |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arithmetic- | ...... |  | 29 | ...... | 27 |
| Simple Rules |  | ...... |  |  |  |
| Compound Rules | $\ldots$ |  |  | 17 | 46 |
| Higher Rules .... | $\cdots$ | ...... | . | 10 | 10 |
| Grammar- | ...... | 17 | $\cdots \cdots \cdot$ | $\cdots$ | ...... |
| Elementary. |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 17 |
| Adranced. | ...... |  |  |  |  |
| Geography- |  | 10 | $\ldots$ | ...... | 10 |
| Elementary. | * | ...... | $\cdots$ | 17 |  |
| Adraneed . |  |  |  |  | 17 |
| Other Subjects- | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ...... | 10 |
| Scripture or Moral Lesson3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Object Lessons .............. | ...... | 10 | 29 | 17 | $\cdots$ |
| Drawing ........ | -1.97 | 27 | . 20. | 17 | 27 |
| Music ... |  | 29 |  |  |  |
| Euclid. |  |  | ...... | ...... | 56 |
| Algebra | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Intin .. | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
| Neodlework. |  | $\ldots$ | . $\ldots$...... | ...... | $\ldots$ |
|  | ...... |  | $\cdots$ | ...... |  |

Position of the schools as regards being up to, above, or below the standards :-
Up to standard.......................................... 1
Above „ .......................................................................................................

Wesleyan Schoons.
Estmated Proficiency of the Pupils.

| Suljects. | Estimated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Good, | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { ioderato } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Indiferent } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \\ \end{gathered}\right.$ | Totals, |
| Rending- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ...... |  |  | ${ }^{-1.7}$ |  |
| Monosyllables | ...... | 11 | 8 | 3 | 42 |
| Easy Narrative | ...... | $\ldots$ | 13 | $\cdots$ | 13 |
| Ordinary Prose ............... | $\cdots$ | ...... | 13 | $\ldots$ | 13 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| In Cops-books | 10 | 20 | ...... | ...... | 30 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules ..... | ...... | $\begin{array}{r}46 \\ . . . . \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8 | 17 5 | 13 |
| Compound Rules | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 | . | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 | 5 | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Advanced .. | ...... | ...... | ... | 13 | 13 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drawing ........ | $\ldots$ | 25 | 5 | 34 | 30 |
| Music .............................................. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuclid.. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Algebra |  |  |  |  |  |
| Needlework............................................ |  | ....... | 21 | ...... | 21 |
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| Positions of the schools as regards being up to, above, or below the standards :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| above ; |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belors " |  |  |  |  |  |

ANNEX B.

Stumary of Reports upon Public Schools inspected in 1871.

> ALDAyILLA, P. (V.)

Not established when I visited the district.

Armidale, P. (V.) :-Incidental inspections: Five. Regular inspection, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th October, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 87 ; girle, 86 ; total, 173.

1. The old schoolhouse needs renovating ; otherwise, the material condition is good and well cared for, and the organization in general is complete and very good as regards accommodation for teachers, boarders, and scholars; and ns to the supply of working materisls, to which has been recently added a uscful library of 200 volumes. The achool records are well kept. 2. The attendance is very punctual steadily maintained, and rery fairly regular; the government is vigilant, judicious, and effective; tho pupils are cheerful, orderly, diligent, aud decently attired; and the moral tone is on the whole rery pleasing. 3. The usual subjects are taught, inclusive of Latin and the higher mathematirs, besides which spocial instruction in Eirglish History is given to adranced scholars on Saturday mornings. The occupation is well regulated, and the teaching continucs to be marked by zeal, painstaking, industry, and intelligence. The attainmenta range from very fair to good. The boarding department is well managed ae regards the physical and intellectual und moral well-being of the fifteen pupils enrolled.

Bamina, B. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 13th and 14th November, 1891.
Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 37 ; girls, 27 ; total, 64.

1. The schoolhouse, residence, \&e., have been thoroughly repaired; the general aspect of the property is satisfactory; and the supply of material appliances is rcasonably adequate and fairly arranged and preserved. The school records are kept with care and apparent accurncy. 2. The attendance has increased, and is very fairly regular. The discipline is barely passablo as regards the conduct of the pupils, and the quictness, order, and efficieney of the sehool operations. 3. The usual subjects aro tanght, pupis, andine quet increased attention needs to be given to ecwing and Object Lessons. The occupation is moderately well regulated, and the teaching, though apparently earnest, is only moderately puinetaking and effective. The attainments are moderate.

Belmore Riyer, P. (V.)
Not established when I risited the district.

Bendemier, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 24th August, 1871.
Numbers at the cxamination:-Boys, 17 ; giris, 20; total, 3 7.

1. The buildings lave boen removed tio a better site and placed in goorl repair. The out-offices are inferior, and lavatory and weather-shed are needed. The organization is on the whole fair and improved. 2. The attendanco has increased, and is fairly regular; the government is frirly intelligent and effective, and the pupils are neat and eleau, fairly orderly, diligent, and self-reliant. 3. The usual subjects are taught, the occupation is tolerably well regulated, and tho teaching is tolernbly diligent and intelligent. The attainments range from moderate to tolerable.

Bingera, P. (N.V.) :-Incidental inspection, 28th September, 1871. Regular inspection, 29th September, 1871.

Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 12 ; girls, 14 ; total, 26.

1. The schoolhouse is old, dilapidated, and unsuitable; the teacher's residence is wretched; the play-ground is without fence, out-oflices, bell, and supply of water; the furniture is inadequate and unsuitable; and the stock of working materials is moderate. The school records are not kept with the requisite regularity and reliable accuracy. 2. The attendance is low and unpunctual; and the discipline in general is lax and empirical. 3. The instruction is very clementary and ill regulated; the classification is inappropriate; and the teaching is mechanical and indifferently effective. The attainmonts are snall, and the whole spirit of the sclool is unsatisfactory.

Boriling Aluey Pornt, P. (V.):-Regular inspection, 1st September, 1871.
Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 16; girls, 24; total 40.

1. The material organization is on the whole good, and the school records are kept with apparent regularity and accuracy. 2. The attendance is reasonably punctual and tolerably regular ; the government is healthy and improved; the pupils are clean, orderly, and well bchaved, and the moral tone is on the whole very fair. 3. The usual subjects are taught, and the occupation is very fairly well regulated. The teaching is earnest, painstaking, and fairly intelligent; and the attainments are fair and progressive. Drawing, singing, and sewing are deserving of special attention.

Bundakra, P. (V.) :-Incidontal inepection, 5th October, 1871; regular inspection, 6th October, 1871. Numbere at the cxamination :-Boys, 13; girls, 21; total, 34.

1. The material organization is on the whole good; and the school records appear to be properly kept. Diagrams are needed. 2. The attendance is steadily increasing, and is reasonably punctual. The government is healthy and firm; the pupils are cloan, docile, and well behaved; the school operations are performed with very fair regularity, and the moral tone is in general very fair. 3. The usual course of instruction is observed and fairly well regulated; and the teaching is improved in diligence, and painsinstruction is observed and fairly well regulated; and the teaching is in
taking, and is fairly intelligent and promising. The attainments are fair.

Casivo, P. (V.):-Regular inspection, 22nd June, 1871; incidental inspection, 8th November, 1871. Numbers at the exmmination:-Boys, 21 ; girls, 15; total, 36.

1. The material organization is good in gencral, but the school records are not kept with the requisite regularity and accuracy. 2. The attendance is steadily maintained, and tolerably regular. The discipline is tolerably effectire. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing ; the classification is passable, and the occupation is tolerably well regulated. The teaching is earnest and tolerably intelligent, but wanting in spirit and vigour. The silent lessons need greator supervision and cramination. The attainments range from moderate to tolcrable.

Chatswortir, P. (V.) :-Ordinary inspection, 13 th June, 1871 ; regular inspection, 28th November, 1871. Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 18 ; girls, 30 ; total, 48.

1. Recont repairs have placed the school buildings in good condition. There is an ample supply of maps, books, \&cc., in good condition and arrangement. The school records are neat, clean, and apparently correct. 2. The attendauce is reasonably regular and punctual; and the discipline is in general healthy and pleasing. 3. The usual subjects are taught, and the lesson documents are carefully framed; but the classification is only passably appropriate. The teaching is carnest and diligent and fairly intelligent, but requires to be more paiustaking in the first class. The attainments range from moderate to very fair.

## Furora, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 23rd March, 1871.

Numbers at the examination :-25 boys; 20 girls ; total, 45.

1. Repairs to roof of school-house, additional desks, and the remoral of the partition are needed; otherwise, the material condition and orgavization are very fair. The school records are kept with neatness and care. 2. The attendance has increased and is fainly regular and punctaal. Tho discipline is healthy and strict; the school work is performed with quietness and order; the pupils uro clean, docile, and well behaved, but wanting in livelincss and vigour. The mornl tone is on the whole pleasing. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing; the occupation is fairly well regulated; and the teaching is carnest, painstaking, and tolerably intelligent, but requires to be more spirited and oral. The attainments range from moderate to fair.

Fernmodert, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 14th April, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-12 boys; 19 girls ; total, 31.

1. The school building and detached residence are substantial, but not well finished slab structures, centrally situated. The stock of furniture and working materials is reasonably adequate; and the school records are neat, clean, and apparently correct. The material organization in general is good. 2. The attendance is rather low and irregular. The government is healthy and fairly effective; the pupils aro elcan, orderly, and tolerably diligent and seff-reliant, but posecseed of oniy moderate animation und mental culturc. Tho smaller maticrs of discipline require more attention. 3. The usual subjects are taught ercept singing and sewing ; the occupation is regulated with fair skill; nud the teaching is carnest tolerably intolligent, vigorous, and improved. The attainments are reasonably passable.

## Glan Innes, P. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 28th July, 1871

Numbers at the examination : -16 boys; 7 girls ; total, 23.

1. The material condition of the school-house is not satisfactory as regards size, lighting, ventilation, and gencral appenrance. Repairs to fence and a supply of water are greatly needed. There is a lair supply of working materinks, but they are not arranged and preserved with the requisite carc. The sehool records require to be kept with improved aecuracy and regularity. 2. The attendance is low and irregular. The pupils are fairly neat, clean, diligent, mid well belared, but manifest thoughtelcsyness in their speech, attitudes, and movements. The discipline requires to bo marked by greater firmness and watchfulness. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing and sewing; the occupation is fairly well regulated, and the teaching is animated and foirly inteligent, but not sufficiently painstaking and diligent. The attainments are passable but little improved.

Grafton, P. Primary (V.) :-Ordinary inspection, 2nd and 5th June, 1Sth. Regular inspection, 6th, 7th, and 21st December, 1871.
Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 85 ; girls, 72; total, 155 .

1. The material organization is rery defective and unsuitable for the large attendance, thereby rendering efficient school manngement in great measurc impossible. Such difficulties, however, will to a very grent extent be orercome when early next ycar occupation is then of the new, superior, and well furnished buildings. The school records require to be kept with greater neatness and care. 2. The attendance is increased, prnctual, and fairly regular. The pupils are clean, checrful, and decently dressed, docile and generally well behaved, but require to manifest greater animation und thoughtfuhness. The supervision of the playground is not strict enough. Considering material drambacks, the moral tone is sound and very fair. 3. Latin, Euelid, and Algebra are included in the usual course of instruction, which is appropriately regulated. The classification, howerer, necds amending. The teaching in general is marked by Periodical and searching examinations are required. The attumments respectait

Graftox P. (Infauts V.):-Regular inspection, 5th December, 187 L.
Numbers at the cyamination :-Boys, 27 ; girls, 40; total, 67.

1. Weather-shed, laratory, and suitable out-offices are needed, otherwise the material organization is fair. The selool records are clean and apparently correct. 2. The attendance is well sustained and punctual. The government is mild, judicious, and effective, but not sufficiently vigilant in tho playground. The clildreu look happy, clean, and respectable, are docile and well belaved, very fuirly attentive and intelligent. The moral tono in general is very fair. 3. The course of instraction is appropriate, and the beupation is well sustained. The teaching is correct, painstaking, and iutelligent, but requires additional rivacity. The answering is not sufficiently general. The range of attainments is very fair.

South Graftox P. (N.V.) :-Incidental inspection, 29th May, 1871.
Regular inspection, 8th December, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 20; girls, 25 ; total, 45.

1. New school buildings', weather-shed, lavatory, suitable out-offices, and additional furniture are greatly needed. The school records are kept with neatuess and improved regularity. 2. The attendance is well maintained, punctual, and rery fuirly regular, but too large for the accommodation. The moral aspect of the sehool continues to be very plensing; and laudable attention is bestowed upon the outdoor recreations of tho prpils. 3. The usual subjects are laught, inelusive of Latin. The occupation is well monated, and the teaching is earnest painstnking, and fairy inteligent. The attainments range from moderate to very fair.

Gundarimba P. (N.V.):-Regular inspection, 27 th Junc, 18t1. Incidental inspection, 10th November, 1871.

Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 11; girls, 12; total, 23.

1. The schoolhouse is too small, ill lighted, and vontilated. There is a fair supply of furniture, but neither bell, lavatory, weather-shed, nor suitable out-office. 2. The attendance is low and irregular, and the school records are not kept with sufficient neatness and eare. 'lhe government is henlthy; the pupils are foinly clean diligent, and well behaved, and possessed of moderatic animation and montal pulture are firry clean, diligent, and woll the occupation is regulated
 range from indifferent to fair.

Infbremi I. (Y.) :-Regular inspection, 4th and 5th October, 1871.
Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 29 ; girls, 15; total, 44.

1. The buildings hare been placed in good materinl condition; and the stock of furniture, books, etc., is adequate. The organization is on the whole good. The school rceords require to be kept with greuter regularity and nceuracy. 2. The attendance is rather irregular, and the government somewhat grax. The pupils are tolerably neat and clean, but not sufficiently diligent, ordcrly, and mindful of commands. The school operations require to be performed with more quictness and precision. The moral tone is moderate. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing; the classification is defective ; and ihe occupation is rather negligently regulated. The teaching is fairly intelligent, but hecks animation and painstaking. The attainments mange from moderate to fair.

Keliy's Plasis (P.V.)-Regular inspection, 3rd May, 1871.
Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 16 ; total, 25.

1. Bcll, lavatory, and bookpress are still needed; otherwise, tice matcrial organization is very fair. 2. The attendanee is low, irregular, und unpunctual ; the pupils are tolerably clean and well behuved, but the work of the school is done with ouly moderate quietness, painstaking, and regularity. The moral tone is deterion the and barely passable. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing ; the classification is injudicious, and the occupation is regulated with nooderate skill. The tenching is tolerably intelligent, injudicious, and the occupation is regulated with noderate is a manifest fulling of in zeal and painstaking. The attainments are moderate.

## Kempaer, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 22nd Mirel, 1871.

Numbers at the cxamination:-Boys, 19 ; girls, 21 ; total, 40.

1. The materin condition is fair, and the supply of applinuces edequate. The property is keptwith praiseworthy nealmess and eare. The school records are noat, cican, and apparently correct. 2. The altendance has failen off, but is punctual and fairly regular. The government is firm, vigilant, and effective, and the geocral moral tono very fuir. The supervision of the playground is not strict onough. 3. The usual subjects are tought with zeal, jainstaking, and fair skill; and the occupation is well regulated. The attimments are fair.

Lismone, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 26th Junc, t871. Incidental inspection, 9 th November, 1871.

1. The material condition is good, and the supply of school requisites adequate. The organization is good. The school records are not kept with proper efficiency. 2. The attendance is fairly regular, and the discipline is tolerably satisfactory. 3. The usual subjects are taught except singing ; the classification is defective, and the occupation is only moderately well regulated. The teaching is tolerably intelligent, but the methods are applicd with only moderate animation, prinstaking, and cflicicncy. The attainments are moderate.

## Natrabit, P. (V.) :-Regular ingpection, 22nd and 266h Scptember, 1871.

Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 19; girls, 10; total, 29.

1. Suitable hat-pegs and dry footpaths to the school are needed. The several ruptures in tho wails and arcles of the buildings need attention, otherwiso the material organization is good. 2. The attendance is low and irregular. The discipline is on the whole very fair. 3. The usual suljects are taught, but sufficient attention is not given to the sewing. The elassification is judicious, and the occupation is fairly well regulated. Tho teaching is carnest and fairly intelligent, and the attsiuments range from moderate to fair.

Palmer Istand, P. (N.V.):-Regular inspection, 14th June, 1871. Incidental inspection, 30 th Norember, 1871.

Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 20 ; girls, 20 ; total, 40 .

1. Toacher's residence, out-offices, bell, lavatory, and additional furniture are needed. The stock of working materials is fair. The material organization is barely passable. The school records are not kept with the requisite regularity and care. 2. The attendance hus increased, and is tolerably regular but unpunctual. Tho government is mild, but not sufficiently watchful and firm. The pupils are tolerably neat and clean, orderly, diligent, and well-bchaved. The school operations require to be performed with greater exactness. The moral tone is tolerable and promising. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except ginging sund sewing. The occupation is regulated with fair efficience, and the teaching is earncst, diligent, painstaking, and tolerably skilfill. The attainments range from modcrate to fair.

## Port Macetarie, P. (V.):-Regular inspection, 13th and 16th Marel, $18 \% 1$.

 Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 38 ; girls, 14 ; total, 52.1. Book-prees and repairs to residence, out-offices, fence, and school buildings, are urgently needed. There is an adcquate supply of school appliances, and the school records are kept with fair efficiency 2. The attendance is comparatively low, but fairly regular and punctual. The pupils are fairly neat and clean in their persons, but not sufliciently subdued in demeanour and attention to their work. The discipline requircs to be marked by more firmness and watchfulness. The moral tome is fair, but deteriorating. 3. The usual subjects are taught except singing; the classification is judicious, and the occupation is fairly well regulated. The teaching is fairly intelligent, but not spirited and painstaking enough. The attainments are fair.

Riinbow Reach, P. (V.) :-Regular ingpection, 30th March, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 15 ; girls, 15 ; total, 30 .

1. The site is unpleasant, and the playground is not yet cleared and fenced. The material organization is otherwise faix, but the property is not kept with thic requisite care. The school records are kept with pory fair efficiency. 2. The attendanec is tolerably punctual, but low and irregular. The pupils are clean, tolerably orderly, diligent, nad solf-reliant, and the discipline is fairly cffective. 3. The uaual subjects nre taught, but scwing is rather neglected. The occupation is regulated with fair skill, but the methods are still too mechunica?. The attainments range from moderate to tolerable.

Rocky Motist, P. (V.) :--Ordinary inspention, 12th Junc, 1871. Regular ingpection, 21st and 22nd Norember, 1871.

## Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 15; girle, 22; total, 37.

1. Tcacher's residonce, bell, additional furniture, and an enlargement of the schoolroomare needed. There is a very fair supply of working materials, and the school records are kept with improved regularity. 2. The attendance has increased, and is tolerably regular and punctual. The government is healthy, improved, and fairly effective. The pupils are clean, cheerful, and docile, diligeat, and fairly orderly in tileil movements; and the school work is performed with pleasing zeal and vigour. The moral tone in gencral is improved and pleasing. 3. The usual subjects are tanght, except singing and sewing. The printed instructional documents are nots strictly observed, otherwise the occupation is well regulated. The toaching is zenlous, painstaking, and diligent; and the attainments range from moderate to good.

Rocky Rrver, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 17th May, 1871. Incidental inspection, 22nd August, 1871. Numbers at the cxamination:- Boys, 21 ; girls, 22 ; total, 43.

1. Out-offiecs, lnvatory, and supply of water are needed to complete the otherwise satisfuctory organization. The school records are not kept with sufficient care and regularity. 2. The attendance has increased, and is fairly regular and punctunl. The pupils are tolerably neat, clean, orderly and well behaved, bont not anmated and diligent enough. The younger pupils need stricter supervision and firmer trentmoent. The moral tonc is passable. 3. The usuai subjects are tanglat, and the occupation is tolerubly well regulated. The teaching is earnost, riligent, and tolerably skiiftul, and the atiainments range from indifferent to tolerable. The results of the incidental inspection were not satisfactory.

Satamarkz Creek, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 12th May, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :--Boys, 12 ; girls, 5 ; total, 17.

1. The material condition has been improved by painting and internal linings. Bell, lavatory, and repairs to water spring are needed. The stock of furniture and working materials is adequate, but the latter are rather negligently arranged. The school records are fairly well kept. 2. The attendance is low and irregular ; and the discipline is less firm, vigilant, and effective than it was formerly. The schoolroom is not kept sufficiently neat and clean. The moral tone is tolerably satisfactory. 3. The usual subjects are taught with tolerable intelligence, but with lack of zenl, painstaking, and vigour. The occupation is fairly well regulated, and the attainments range from moderate to fair.

Sfyen Oaks, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 29th Marel, 1871.
Numbers at the oxamination:--Moys, 16 ; girls, 21; total, 37.

1. The material condition is fuir, and the supply of school requisites is adequate. The school rocords are kept with passable neatness and necuracy. 2. The attendance is rather low, irregular, and unpunctual. The pupils are tolerably orderly, well-behnved, and self-reliant, but not sufficiently tidy, unpunctual. The pupis are tolerabiy orderly, weli-behaved, and self-rena and clean. The echool work necds an infusion of more vigour and'vivacity. The moral tone is passable. 3. The usual subjects arc taught, except singing and sewing, and the occupation is tolcrably well regulated. The teaching is carnest, and moderately intelligent and cffective. The mental culture and attainments of the pupils are barely passable.

Smme's Flat, P.s(N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 19 and 20th December, 1871.
Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 16 ; girle, 15; total, 31.

1. Bell, lavatory, weathershed, aind supply of water are needed; otherwise the material organization is fair, and the supply of appliances is adequate and tolerably well arranged. 2. The attendance is below the minimum, but is fairly regular and punctual. The pupils are clean, docile, and well bebaved; the schoolroom is tolerably tidy, and the government is healthy and firm ; but the school work requires to be done with improred rigour and precision. Tho moral tone is fair. 3. The usual subjects are thught except singing. Tho oecupation is fuirly well regulated, and the teaching is fairly intelligont and puiustaking. The attainments are tolerable.

Southgate, P. (V.) :-Ordinary ingjection, 9th Jane, 1871. Regular inspection, 13th Docember, 1871. Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 14 ; girls, 18 ; total, 32.

1. The school buildinge need painting and repairing, and providing with guttering and water tanks; otherwise the material organization is good. The school records are kept with improved accurncy. 2. The attendance is rather low and irregular. The government is strict, vigilant, and very fairly effective. As regards the appearance and conduct of the pupils, the aspect of the schoolroom, and the character of the school work, the moral condition is very fair and improved. 3. The usual subjects are taught with fair ekill and improved rigour and painstaking. The occupation is intelligently regulated, and the attainments renge from moderate to good.

Strontlan Park, P. (N.V.) :-Incidental inspection, 21st December, 1871.
Numbers of pupils present:-Boys, 8 ; girls, 12 ; total, 20.

1. The schooihouse is old, ill-shaped, and unsuitable. Bell, lavatory, and supply of water are needed. The furniture, though tolerably suitable, is ill arranged, and the stock of working materinls is moderatc. The sehool records are in fair condition. 2. The attendance is low and irregular. The discipline appears healthy and fairly effective. The pupils are quiet, docile, clean, and well-behaved, but possessed of only moderate mental culture, 3 . The usual subjects appear to be taught, and the occupation is regulated by a lime-table, but by no Programmes of Icessons. The school work is done with only moderate vivacity and vigour.

Summeriand, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 29th and 30th March, 1871.
Numbers at the cxamination:-Boys, 23 ; girls, 22 ; total, 45.

1. The site is liable to floods. Bell, lavatory, supply of water, repairs to buildings, and additional desks are needed; otherwise the organization is fair. The school records are not kept wilh roliable accuracy. 2. The attendance has increased, and appears to be tolerably regular aud punctual. The accuracy, behaviour, but the discipline of the third class is not yot strict enough. The school work is done with fair order, but insufficient rigour and diligence. The moral tone is passable. 3. The prescribed subjects fare taught with earmestness and tolerable ekill, but examinations should be more frequent. The occupaare taught with earncstness and tolerable skill, but oxaminations should
tion is regulated with fair intelligence, and the attainments range from moderate to fair.

Swan Creek, P. (V.) :-Ordinary inspection, 8th Junc, 1871. Regular inspection, 12th December, 1871. Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 20 ; girls, 20 ; total, 40 .

1. The material organization is, on the whole, satisfactory, and the supply of apparatus is rensonably adequate. The playgroum needs draining, and the well a pump. The echool recorcls are nent and clean, but not strictly accurate. 2. The attendance is reasomably punctual and tolcrably regular; the pupils are clean, orderly, and well-behaved; and the school work is done with quiet order and diligence, but lack of animation. The moral tone is very fair. 3. The usual subjects are taught, and the diligence, but lack or amimation. The moral tone is occupation is well regulated, but the classification is defective. The teaching is earnest and pamstaking, but the methods are rather too mechanical, and are not applied with sufficient enthusinem. The attainments range from moderate to gond.

Tamwortw, P. (V.) :--Regular inepection, 28th and 29th August, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 27 ; girls, 27 ; iotal, 54 .
1 Repairs to well and to roofs of buildings are needed. The schoolroom is too narrow, and a class. room is required. The stock of working materials is ample and well arranged. The organization is fair, and the school records appear to be well kept. 2. The attendance is punctual and tolerably regular. The and ine are personally clean and decent, well-behared, und fairly orderiy, but deficient in mental vigour pupils are personally clean and decent, won-behared, and the echool work is done with fair order and and nnmation. The schoolroom is very neat and clean, and the school work is done with fair order and
efficiency.
efficiency. The moral tone is fair and prowising. 3. The ueval subjects are tanght, and good progress has been made in singing. The occupation is well regulated, but the classification is rather defective. The teaching is zealous, painstaking, and fairly intelligent. The interest manifested by the teacher's wife is deserving of special mention. The attainments are moderate, but the present teacher is not responsible for so low a standard.

Tientrafield, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 2nd and 3rd November, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 70 ; girls, 59 ; total, 129.

1. Laratories are necded, otherwise the material organization is goorl. The school recordsare apparently well kept. 2. The attendance has considerably increased, and is tolerably regular. The government is strict and rigilant, but rather harsh. The pupils arc orderly, docile, woll behaved, neat, clean, and very fairly diligent and self-relinat. The moral tone is very fair. 3. The usual subjects are laught, inclusive of algebra. The occupation is well regulated; and the teaching is in general animated, diligent, and fuirly effective. Examintions are not frequent enough. The attainments rango from moderate to good.

Uwmaria, P. (V.) :--Regular inspection, 14th and 15th Decomber, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 20 ; girls, 21 ; total, 41.

1. Substantial repairs and additions have been made to the property, and the supply of appliances is ndequate. Lavatories are necded. The organization is in general good, and the school records are kept with apparent accuracy and regularity. 2. The attendance is fairly regular and punctual. The pupils are clean, cheerful, docile, and well behared, attentive, und very fairly diligent. The schoolroom is neut and clean, and the school work is done with commendable diligence and quictness. The playground needs stricter supervision. The moral tone in gencral is very fair. 3. The usual subjects nre taught, excluding sewing, but including Latin und geometry. The teaching is diligent, painstaking, and fairly effective ; and the occupation is appropriatcly reguiated. The attainments range from moderate to good.

Uralla, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 18th May, 1871. Incidental inspection, 22nd August, 1871. Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 23 ; total, 49.

1. The material organization is good, the stock of matcrial appliances is adequate, and the gencral aspect of the whole property is pleasing. 2. The attiendance has increased, and is tolerably regular and rensonably punctual. The gorcrnment is healthy and effectivo; the pupils are neat and clean, orderly, docile, and well behared ; and the school work is done with pleasing energy and painstaking. The moral tone is good. 3. The usual subjects are taught with zeal, painstaking, and fair efliciency ; and the occupation is judiciously regulated. The attaimments rauge from tolerable to very fair.

Vrolet Daik, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 5th May, 1871.
Numbers at the cxamination:-Boys, 14; girls, 7; total, 21.

1. The schoolhouse and residence need painting and other repairs, and bell, havatory, and water are nheo required. An adequate supply of furniture and apparatus is provided, and the seliool records are pretty well kept. The organization is fair. 2. The attendance is low and irregular, and tho discijline is improved, promising, and fair. 3. The usual suhjects are taught with earnestness, painstaking, and tolerable snd promising skill; and the occupation is suitably regulated. The attainments range from indifferent to fair.

Walcha P. (V.) :--Regular inspection, 28th February, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 19 ; girls, 15 ; total, 34.

1. The material organization is fair, but the schoolroom, residence, and garden are rather negligently kept. The supply of school requisites is sufficient, but the school records are not kept with relinbic accuracy. 2. The attendaneo is comparatively low and irregular. The discipline is fair and improved. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with fair energy and skill, but inadequate painstaking; and the occupation is regulated with fair judgment. More attention should be given to examinations aud recapitulation of lessons. The attainments are passable.

Walmabadai, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 4th and Eth September, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 29 ; girls, 20; total, 49.

1. The schoolroom is too emall for the attendance, the plarground is unfenced, and bell, larators, and additional out-office are needed. The school is fairly well found in furniture and working materials. The organization is fair. 2. The ittendance is increased, fairly regular and punctual. The pupils are reasonably neat und clean, tolerably diligent and self-reliant. The school work is performed with tolerable regularity and energy. The moral tone is tolerable. 3. The usual subjects are taught, the clnssification is defective, the occupation is not regulated with the requisito efficiency, and tho methods of instruction are too mechanical. The attainments and mental culture of the pupils are moderate.

Warialda, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, and Octoler, 1871.
Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 11 ; girls, 8 ; total, 19.

1. Repairs to the schoolhouse, toacher's residence, and out-offices are needed. There is neither bell, lavatory, nor supply of water, and the stock of working materials is rather low. The school records are unatisfactory. The organization is barcly passable. 2. The aitendance is low, and moderately regular. The pupils are neat and clean, docile and well behaved, tolerably diligent, but only moderately well regulated in their movements. The school work is performed with moderate regularity. The moral tonc is passable. 3. The course of instruction is elementary, and is not properly regulated. The classification is rappropriate, and the teaching, though earnest and painstaking, is empirical and moderately effective. The attainments are low.

Wauchope, P. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 9th Mareh, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 16 ; girls, 12 ; total, 28.

1. The organization is defective as regneds the character of the school buildings and furniture, and the absence of bell, lavatory, and out-offices. The supply of working materials and appnatus is sufficient, but carelessly arranged. The school records are tolerably well kept. 2. The attondance is low and tolorably regular, but unpunctunl. The pupils are reasonably neat and clean, but only moderately diligent, orderly, and self-veliant. The schoolroom is rather dirty and untidy, and tho sehool work is done with
only moderate energy, quictness, and regularity. The moral tone is moderate and unimproved. 3. Tho instruction is clementary, the classification is defectire, the lesson documents are not strictly followed, and the teaching is not only mechanical, but wanting in euergy, painstaking, animation, and diligence. The attainments range from small to moderate.

Woodford Vale, P. (V.) :-Regular inspection, 12th July, 1871. Incidental inspection, 21st November, 1871.

Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 15; ginls, 9 ; totul, 24.

1. The buildings need painting and guttering. The property is kept with but moderate noatness and carc. The supply of working materials is fair, but not nicely arranged. The school records are not lept with reliable accuracy. The materinl organization is on the whole good. 2. The attendauce is low and irregular. The pupils in gencral are fairly neat, cloan, and well bebared; and the school-work is done with quietness and fair vigour, but with lack of precision and regularity. The aspect of the solhool and the class-room is unsatisfactory. The moral tone is passable and detcriorated. 3. The usund subjects aro taught with intelligence, fair diligonce, and painstaking, but insufficient vigour. The work of the first class requires closer supervision. The attaimments range from indifferent to fait.

Woodfond Lergh, P. (V.) :-Ordinary inspection, 11th July, 1871. Regular inspection, 30th November, 1871.

Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 22 ; girls, 30 ; total, 52.

1. The materinl organization is good, the supply of appliauces adequate, and the condition of the school records fairly satisfactory. 2. The attendauce is well maintained and fairly regular. The pupils are reasonably neat and clean, under good control, earnest, diligent, and attentivc, but diffident and awkward. The disciplino is on the whole very fuir. 3. The ustual suljects are taught except singing The lesson documents are framed with fair skill, but are not regularly observed. The tenching is carnest and painstaking, and fairly skilful in the clementary subjects. Stricter attiention to oral iustruction and examinations, and to geography, grammar, and object lessons is needed. The attainments range from small to good.

Wxratiath, P. (N.V.) :-Regular inepection, 10th November, 1871. Orilinary inspection, 28th June, 1871. Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 18 ; girls, 16 ; total, 34.

1. The site, size, and structure of the school-house are unsuitable, as also the playground and outofice. Bell, lavatory, and supply of water, are noeded. There is a fair supply of working materials, but the furniture is inadequate and inferior. The school records aro not kept with sufficient accuracy. The organization is unsatisfactory. 2. The attendance is tolerably regular and punctual. The pupils are fairly neat, clean, orderiy, und well behaved, with the csception of the younger oncs, who are too restless and inattentive. Considering material drawbacks, the discipline is fairly clifctive. 3. Tho usual aubjecte are taught except drawing, but the printed instructional documents are not strictly observed. The occupation is tolcrably well regulated, and the teaching is earnest and tolerably intelligent. The attainment range from moderate to fair.

## Summary of Reports upon Provisional Schools inspected in $18 \%$

Astrord Prov. (N.V.) :-Rcgular inspection, 30th October, 1871.
Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 6; girls, 8 ; total, 14.

1. The school-house is a commodious slab structure, defectively lighted and ventilated, and in need of repairs. The playground is still without fence, lavatory, bell, water, and out-offices. The furuiture is defective in quantity, quality, and arrangement, and the working materials moderatc in supply. The bchoolroom has a bare appearance, and the school records are moderately well kept. 2. The attendance is low, irregular, and unpunctual ; and the digcipline is very lax, unintelligent, and incfective. 3. The course of instruction is very elementary, the occupation of the pupils badily regulated, and the teaching very mechanical, though tolerably earnest and diligent. The attainments are small.

Breshgroye Pror. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 14th July, 18 h1.
Numbers at the examination :--Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15 .

1. The material organization is passable as regards the character of the building and furniturc. The playground is not fenced in ; and there is no bell, lavatory, or supply of water. The supply of working raaterials is reasonably sufficient. The school records are neat and clean, but otherwise unsatisfactory. 2. The attendanec is companatively low, irregular, and unpunctaal. Tho pupils are clean, fairly orderly and well-behared, but lack viracity and rigour in their work. The school worl is performed with moderate regularity and cfficiency. The moral tone is retrogressive. 3. The usual subjects are taught exeept singing. Thero are no Programmes of Lessons. The revister of lessons is almost useless, nud the Time table is not atrictly observed. The teaching is empirical, and the attainments rango from indiferent to fair.

Capionl, Prov. (N.V.):-Regulur inspection, 15̌th Septomber, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :--13oys, 10; girls, 9 ; totnl, 19.

1. The schoolhouse is suitablo in size and atracture, but requires additional furniturc. Fence to playground, on additional out-ofice, a bell, lavatory, and supply of water are needecl. The supply of material school appliances is passable. The school records aro not kept with the requisito efficiency. 2. The attendance is fairly satisfactory. The pupils are tolerably neat and clean, tolerably diligent and kelfreliant ; the schoolroom is rather untidy; and the school worls is done with reasonable quietncss, but with only moderate energy and regularity. The moral tone is passable. 3. The course of instruction is elementary; the occupation is moderately well regulated, and time texehing, though enrnest and diligent, is mechanical, aud moderately animated and eflective. The attainments range from small to fair.

South Casino, Prov. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 22 nd June, 1871; incidontal inspection,
18 hh November, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Roys, 16; girls, 12; total, 28.

1. The scloolbouse is a slab structure, defective in desigu, height, ventilation, and lighting. The furniture is defectivo in quality and arraggenent. The supply of echool requisites is adequate, and in very fair condition. Tho condition of the echool records is unsatisfactory. Bell, lavatory, water-tank, and outoffices are needed. Tlis organization is moderate. 2. The attenlance is tolerably satisfactory. The pupils are reasonably neat and clean, docile, and weil-behaved, under good control, and quiet and diligent at their
work. The school work is performed with apparent quictnoss and diligence, and passable precision. The moral tone is fair and promising. 3. The course of inatruction is elementary, and defectively regulated. The cinssification is imappropriate, and the methods are mechanical and but moderately effective. The nttainments range from moderato to fair.

Cockbunn Rever, Prov. (N.V.) :-Regular inspectiou, 2 üth August, 1871.
Numbers at the cxamination :-Boys, 8 ; girls, 11 ; total, 19.

1. The schoolhouso is well constructed, but the schoolroom is rather small. The playground is unfenced, and without out-ofices, lavatory, bell, and water supply. The furniture is fuiv in quantity and quality, but defectively arranged. The supply of books, maps, de., is adequate for the present. The school records are not satisfactory as regards accuracy and regularity of kceping. 2. The attendance is moderatoly regular, and the discipline is tolerably effective. 3. The usual subjects are taught except sewing, but the occupation is only moderately well regulated. The teaching is earnest, but mechunical and moderately effective. The attainments range from fuilure to fuir.

Coldgtneam, Prov. (V.) :-Regulur ingpection, 1äth December, 1871.
Numbers at the cxamination:-Bors, 12; girls, 8 ; total, 20.

1. The material condition is fair, the schoolroom conarred, and a small residence for the teacher crected. Additional furniture, bell, lavatory, and wator-tanik are needed; the organization is otherwise fair, and tho school records appear to be well kept. 2. The attendance is rather low and irregular. The pupils are clean, but rather untidy in their persong. Tho discipline is healthy, and fuirly effective as regards the maintenance of quietness, order, and diligence. The moral tono is fair and promising. 3. The usual subjects are tanght except sewing, and the occupation is well regulated. The teaching is carnest, painstaking, and tolerably intelligent. The attaiments range from moderate to tery fair.

Comari, Prov. (V.):-Regular inspection, 17th November, 18i1; incidental inspection, 29th June, 1871.

Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 23; total, 38.

1. The schoolhonse has been repaired and teacher's residence crected ; the material organization is in other respects very fair, and the school records are in general satisfactory. 2. The attendance is increased, fairly regular and punctual. The pupils are clean, docile, and woll behaved, fairly ordorly, diligent, and sclf-reliant; and the school routine is performed with creditable order and quietness, and otherwise fair efficioncy. The moral tone is healthy, fair, and pronising. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed, and regulated with fair skill. The teaching is zealous aud painstaking, tolernbly intelligent and improved. The attainments range from moderate to vory fair.

## Dondingariono, Prov. (N.F.) :-Regular inspection, 27th Mareh, 1871

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\text { Numbers at the examination:-Boys, } 7 \text {; girls, } 10 \text {; total, } 17 .
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1. The schoolhonse is airy, well lighted, and of fair size; the playground is now fenced in, buti boll, hevatory, out-offices, and water-tank, are still needed. The furniture is unsuitable in design and arrangement. There is a rensonable supply of working materials, and the school records appear to be well kept. 2. The attendance is low, irregular, and moderately punctual. The discipline is sound; very fair order is maintnined, and the pupils are clean, cheerful, docile, and well behaved. The schoolroom is tidily kept, and the moral tone is creditable. 3. The usual subjects, excluding singing, are taught with quict energy, painstaking, and tolerable and improved skill, and the occupation is pretty well regulated. The attainments range from moderate to good.

Fernbani, Pror. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 14th March, 1871.
Numbers at the cxamination:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.

1. The cite is central, but otherrise unsuitable. The sehoolhouse is commodious, well lighted, but ill rentilated; and the supply of furniture is fairly adequate, but of unsuitable design. There is a fair supply of working materials, and the school records appear to be well leepl. A supply of water is greatly necded, as also bell, clock, and lavatory; otherwise the organization is passable. 2. The attendance is fairly regular and punctual. The govermment is healthy; the school work is perfonned with fair activity and rogularity; the pupils are reasonably clean and decent in appearance, allentive and fairly self-reliant, but awkward in thcir deportwent. The moral tone is fair and promising. 3. The usual subjects, excludiug singing, sowing, and drawing, are taught with ploasing zeal and tolerable intelligence, and the occupation is tolerably well regulated. The attainments range from moderate to tolerable.

Fennmount, Prov. (N.V.)
This sehool was not cstablished when I risited the district

Groovoo Goonoo, Prov. (N.T.)
This school was closed mhen I visited the district.
Finstucky, Prov. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 23rd Augusi, 1.871.
Numbers at tho examination :-Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24 .

1. A residence hats been provided; butb bell, havatory, out-ofices, and supply of water are still neederl. The supply of furniture and workiug materials is reasounbly sufficiont, and the organization is reasonably passable. The school records are not kept with strict aecuracy. 2. The attendance is irregular and unpunctual, otherwise the discipline is healthy and fitirly effectivo. 3. Tho weul subjects are taught oxcept eowing, but that of singing is a failure. The teaching is carneet, diligent, and tolerably shilful, and the occupation is fairly well regulated. The attainments range from failure to very fair.

Lammance, Prov. (N.V.) :-Ordianry inspection, 11th July, 187J. Regular inspection, lst December, 1871. Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 11 ; girls, 5 ; total, 16.

1. Whe schoolroom is commodious and suitable enough, but neels repairs. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and school requisites is rensomably adequate; but bell, lavatory, supply of water, fenco to plny ground, and suitable out-ofices are required. The organization in general is moderate. The school record are not lept with strict iccuracy, 2. The ettendance is comparatively low and irregular. The discipline
is healthy and firm, but requires to be more vigilant and exact in dotails. The moral tone is fair. 3. The usual subjects, exclusire of singing and sewing, are taught with earnestness, quiet encrgy, and tolorable skill, and the occupation is woll regulated. The attainments range from small to very fair.

## Nowendoc, Prov. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 2nd March, 1871. <br> Numbers at the cramination :-Boys, 11 ; girls, 5; total, 16.

1. The schoolhouse is suitable, and the sapply of furniture tolerably adequate; but there is noithor bell, lavatory, playground, nor out-office. The supply of school requisites is moderate. The school records are neat, clean, and apparently correct. The attendanco is low, but reasonably regular and punctual. The government is firm and judicious, and the pupils are clean, decently attired, docile, and well-behaved, and improved in viracity and self-reliance. The moral tone is very fuir. 3. The prescribed subjecte, exclusive of singing, sewing, and drawing, are taught with great energy, diligence, and improved akill. The occupation is tolerably well regulated, and the attainments rauge from moderate to fair.

Redbank, Prov. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 8th March, 1871.
Numbers at the cxamination:-Boys, 14; girls, 9 ; total, 23.

1. The material condition has beon improved. The supply of furniture is passable, but defective in quality. The supply of school requisites is moderate. The school recorls are fairly well kept. Bell, lavatory, snitable out-offices, and supply of water aro needod; otherwise the organization is passable. 2. The attendance is fairly regular, but rather unpunctual. The pupils are clean and fairly tidy in appearance, and their general demeanour is fairly satisfactory. The moral tone is in generul improved and fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except sewing and Scripture Lessous. The teaching is curnest and tolerably intelligent, and improved in vigour. The occupation is tolerably well regulated, and the attainments range from moderate to fair.

Ramornie, Prov. (N.V.) :-Incidental inspection, 19th December, 1871.
This school was not in operation at the time of my visit. A spacious, well-lighted and rentilated schoolroom is provided, mith a fair supply of furniture and apparatus; but bell, lavatory, out-offices, and supply of water are greatly needed. The school records are not properly kept.

## Robe Mill, Prov. (N.V.) :-Ordiuary inspection, 23rd June, 1871. <br> Numbers prescnt:-Boys, 11; girle, 11; tatul, 22.

1. The schoolhouse is too small, ill-conditioned, and unsuitable. The organization is in other respects passable, but the furniture and apparatus are very negligently lept. Tho school records are not satisfactory. 2. The attendance is comparatively low, irregular, and unpunctual. The pupils are tolerably neat and clean, but the schoolroom is disgracefully dirly and untidy. Whe Couvcil's Regulations in general are disregarded, and the work of the echool is conducted with small regard to quietness, order, and punctuality. The government is feeble, and the moral tone unsatisfactory. 3. The preseribed subjects are professedly taught, except singing and seving; but there are no Programmes of Lessons; the Time-table is dirty, unhung, and ill observed; the classification is defective, and the occupation is indifferently well regulated. The teaching is but moderately skilful, diligent, and painstaking. The pupils manifest emal progress.

Sangeox, Prov. (N.V.):-Regular inspection, 15th March, 1871.
Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 7; total, 19.

1. The site is central, but liable to floods. Tho schoolhouse is $\Omega$ slab structure, of fair design and size. Bookpress and hatpegs are needed; and also bell, laratory, out-offices, and supply of water. Tho organization is moderate. The school records are kept with improved efficiency. 2. The attendance is low, but fairly regular. The govemment is modorately efficient, being deficient in tact, firmness, and vigiInnce. The pupils are tolerably clean, but untidy, moderately orderly, diligent, animated, and self-reliant. The schoolroom is untidy, and the school work is done in too desultory a manncr. The moral tone is moderate. 3. The course of instruction is elementary, the classification dofective, and the occupation defectively regulated, there being no Programmes of Lessons, and the Time-table very incomplete. The teaching is apparently carnest, but wanting in viracity, energy, and ekill. The attainments and mental culture of the pupils are very moderate.

## Satmarez Ponds, Prov. (N.F.) :-Regular inspection, 11th May, 1871

Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 7 ; total, 17

1. The schoolhouse is a rough slab structure, the schoolroom is too small, and the furniture of rough design. The supply of working materials is modcrate. The school records are unsatisfactory. The organization is moderate. 2. The attendance is of doubtful regularity. The pupils aro fairly neat and clean, orderly, and well behared, but wanting in vigour, self-reliance, and animation. The sehool work is performed with passable regularity. Stricter attontion to details of discipline is needed. The moral tone is passable. 3. The course of instruction is clementary. The occupation is defectively regulated, and the teaching, though earnest and painstaking, is mechanical and wanting in vigour. The attainments are moderate.

Sherwoov, Prov. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 28th March, 1871.
Numbers at the cxamination :-Boys, 12 ; girls, 12; total, 24.

1. A new, and centrally situated, and suitable school room has been provided. The supply of furniture and working materiuls is tolerably sufficiont. The organization is passable. 2. The attendance is fairly regular. The pupils are reasonably neat and clenn, docile and well bebuved, and fairly diligent orderly, and self-reliant. The details of discipline require more attention, othervise the moral tone is fuir 3. The prescribed subjocts are taught, except singing and sewing; and the occupation is tolernbly well regulated. The teaching is earnest and apparently diligout, but rather mechnaical. Greater prominence requires to be given to oral teaching. The attainments range from small to fuir.

South Arar, Prov. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 23rd November, 18 h1.
Numbers at the oxamination :--Boys, 16 ; girls, 11 ; total, 27.

1. The material organization is fair, but the school records are not satisfactorily kept. 2. The attendance is tolerably regular. The government is rather lax, and the school work is done in too desultory a manner. The pupils are tolerably ncat and clean, and well behaved, but only moderately orderly
orderly and self-reliant. The reading books require to be more carefully preserved. The moral tone is in gencrol moderate. 3. The course of instruction is elomentary, and the oceupation is defectively ragulated The teaching is mechanical, and wanting in vigour. The attainments range from failure to tolerable.

## Lower Southgatr, Prov. (N.F.) :-Regular inspection, 13th July, 1871. Incidental inspection, 21st November, 1871

Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 13 ; girls, 1.6 ; total, 29.

1. The site is central, and the schoolhouse suitable; but the furniture is defective in quantity, quality, and arrangement. The supply of working materials is reasonably sufficient, but carelessly kept. Fenco to playground, bell, lavatory, out-offices, and supply of water aro needed. The school records arc negligently kept. 2. The attendance is irregular, and the discipline lax and moderntely effective. The pupils are tolerably clean and decent, but only moderately orderly, diligent, and self-reliant. Tho school work is performed in a desultory manner, and with lack of spirit and vigour. The moral tone is moderate. 3. The course of instruction is elementary, and the occupation ill regulatod, there being no lesson documents or rocords. The teaching is mechanical and feeble. The attainments are indifferent.

Taloumebi, Prov. (V.) :-Incidental inspection, 30th November, 1871.
Ihis school was not in operation when I visitod the district. The schoolhouso is centrally situnted and fisirly suitable, and the supply of furniture and school requisites is passable. Bell, lavatory, out oflices, fence to playground, and supply of water are needed.

## Turner's Flat, Prov. (N.V.)

This school was not visited for want of opportunity.

Tynedale, Prov. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 23rd Norember, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 8 ; girls, 12 ; total, 20.

1. The schoolhouse is a new, unfinished, slab building, tolerably well situnted und suitable. The furniture is defective in quality, quantity, and arrangement. The supply of school requisites is adequate for the present, but carelessly arranged. Bell, lavatory, playground, and an additional out-office are required. The organization is moderate. 2. The attendance is irregular; the government is too lax ; the schoolroom is untidy; the pupils are but moderately diligent, orderly, and self-reliant; and the school work is done in an irregular manner. The moral tone is not satisfactory. 3. The course of inatruction is rather clementary, and is not regulated by Time-lable or Programmes of Lessons. The teaching is mechanical, moderately cffcctive, and wanting in vigour. The attainments range from small to fair.

Wardecr, Prov. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 15th Norember, 1871.
Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 18; girls, 9 ; total, 21.

1. The schoolhouse is suitable, but the supply of furniture is inadequate, clock, bookpress, and additional desks being required. Fenco to playground, bell, lavatory, supply of wator, and out-oflces are needed. The supply of school requisites is passable, and the school records are kept with care and apparent regularity. The organization is moderatc. 2. The attendance is low and irregular and unpunctual. The pupils are tolerably neat, clean, and well behaved, but only moderately diligent, animated, and self-reliant. The school work requires to be done with greater vigour and precision. The moral tone is moderato and unimproved. 3. The course of instruction is elementary, and is not properly regulated. The teaching is only moderately intelligent, vigorous, and cffective. Tho attainments range from smail to tolerable.

Wee Wai, Prov. (N.V.) :-Regular inepection, 25th September, 1871.
Numbors at the examination :-Boys, 11; girle, 5 ; total, 16.

1. The material organization is in general fair, and the supply of working materials is passablo The school records are kept with moderate efficiency. 2. The attendance is pretty regular and punctual The pupils are reasonably neat and clean, but only moderately animated, thoughtful, and solf-reliant. The school work is performed with moderate order and vigour. The mornl tone is modernte. 3. The usual subjects are taught with carnestness, but only moderute energy and intelligence. The oceupation is moderately well regulatod, and the attainments range from indifferent to fair.

Woodburx, Prov. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 16th November, 1871. Ordinary inspection, 30th June, 1871.

Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 3 ; girrs, 8 ; total, 11.

1. The schoolhonso is of suitable size and structure, and the supply of furniture and working materials is ndequate for the present. There is neither bell, lavatory, out-office, supply of water, nor fence to playground. The echool records aro fairly well kept. The attendauce is low and irregular ; the discipline is healdhy and firm; the pupils are reasonably neat and clean, fairly self-reliant, and active. The school operations are performed with fair efficiency. Stricter attention to details of managenent is required. The moral tone is fair. 3. The usual subjects are taught except sowing, and tho occupation is tolerably woll regulated. The teaching is marked by carnestness and cnergy, and tolerable intelligenco. The attaimments range from moderate to fair.

Woodyord Park, Prov. (N.V.) :-Regular inepection, 241/h November, 1871. Incidontal inspection, 12th June, 1871.
Numbors at the cxamination:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 19; total, 28.

1. The material condition is improved and passable. There is a fair supply of furniture and working materinls, and the school records are kept very fairly. 2. The attendauce bas increased, and is fairly regular; and the government is mild, firm, and very fairly effective. The pupils are cloan and under good control, but are wanting in animation and sell-reliance. Tho moral tone in general is fair. 3. Tho nenal subjects, exclusive of ainging and sewing, are taught with quiet energy, painstaking, and tolerable skill, and the occupation is fairly well regulated. The attainments range from small to fuir.

Harwoon Isman, Prof. (N.Y.) :-Incidental inspection, 30th November, 1871.

1. A suitable schoolhouse is provided, but the schoolroom is too small, owing to the presence of a partition. A suitable supply of furniture is boing made, but no working materinls had been supplied at the date of my risit. The playground is unfenced, ond the out-ofices are indifferent.

Sumary of Reports upou Half-time Schools inspected in 1871.

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\text { Beechwood, H.T. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 8th March, } 1871 .
$$

Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.

1. The seloolhouse is new, suitable, and central, and the supply of furniture and working materinls is tolerably adequate. Bell, lavatory, out-offices, supply of water, and feneo to playground are not provided. The school rocords are kept with care and apparent regularity. 2. The attendance is toleribly regular, and the goremment is mild and very fairly eflective. The pupils are reasouably neat and clean, docile and well-beluved, but rether wanting in animation and rigour. The selool arramgements are very fair. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing and seving; the occupation is properly regulated, and the teacling is tolerably skilful aud rigorous. The attainments range from small to tolerable.

## Hontingnon, M.T. (N.V.):-Regular inspection, 7th March, 1871.

Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 8 ; girls, 7; total, 15.

1. The material condition and situation of the schoolhouse are not satisfactory. Additional desks and liat-pegs, bell, laratory, water-tank, and out-offices are needed. The stock of working materials is fainly adequate. The school records are kept with care and apparent regularity. 2. The attendance is increased and rensonably regular, The pupils are clcun, orterly, and well-beluved; the schoolroom ie tidily kept,
 and the diacipline is mild, strict, and very fairly eifective. 3. The usual subjects, exclusive of singing
and sewing, are taught with tolerable ekill and rigour, and the occupation is approprintely regulated. The attainments range from moderate to fair.

Stete King's Plans, H.T. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 17th November, 1871.
Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 4 ; girls, 4 ; total, 8 .

1. The schoolhouse is pleasantily but not centrally situated, and is large cnough, but defectively jighted and ventilated. The supply of working materials is passable, and that of furniture consists only of two forms and two desks. Fence to playground, out-offices, and supply of water, are not provided. The school records are not kept with proper necuracy. 2. The attendance is low, but reasonably regular. The pupils are clean and tidy, docile and well-behared, but low in mental culture. The schoolroom is rather untidy and the school work requires to be done with incrensed vigour and animation. Tho mom rather untidy, and the school work requirss to be done with incrensed
tone is passable. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed, the occupation is tolerably well tone is passable. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed, the occupition is the araltainments are morlerate, but progrossive.

Troki Tecki, H.T. (N.V.):-Regular inspection, 29th June, 1871.
Numbers at the examination:--Boys, 3; girls, 7; total, 10.

1. The organization is reasonably satisfactory, as regards the character of the school site, furniture, and working materials. The school-house is defectirely lighted and rentilated, but is otherwise suitable Bell, laratory, out-offices, supply of water, and fence to playground are not prorided. The school recorils are apparently well kept. 2. The attendance is low, but fairly regular. The aspect of the pupils and the schoolroom is creditable, and the school work is performed with quietness and seeming regularity. The discipline is mild and strict, but wanting in vigour. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is observed and tolerably well regulated. The teaching is empirical, but carnest and promising. The attainments, though moderate, are reasonably satisfactory.

## BATHURST DISTRICT.

Insmector's General Report on Schools for the year 1871.
At the close of the previous yen (1870) the returns from the various schools in operation during the quarter ending Decenber gave the following numbers as enrolled and in average attendance for that quarter.

| Public Schools | Roll | 4,131 | Average | 2,755.02 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provisional Schools | " | 626 | ", | 401.76 |
| $\mathrm{Hall}^{\text {a }}$-time Schools.. | " | 53 | " | $28 \cdot 9$ |
| Church of England Schools | , | 626 | " | $402 \cdot 66$ |
| Roman Catiolic Schools ..... | " | 899. | " | $592 \cdot 69$ |
| Presbyterian School | " | 154 | " | 1209 |
| Totals |  | 6,489 | " | 4,301-93 |

For the corresponding quarter of 1.871 , the returns furnished supply the following information as to the eurolment and attendance :-

| Public Schools | Roll | 1,517 | Aternge | 3,07938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provisional Schools ...................................... | " | 673 | " | 451.66 |
| Half-time Schools......................................... | : | 74. | " | $27 \cdot 21$ |
| Church of England Schools ......................... | " | 633 | " | 4.26 .01 |
| Roman Catholic Schools.............................. | ," | 903 | " | 626.83 |
| Presbyterian School ................................... | \% | 153 | " | 1195 |
| J'otals | " | 6,953 | " | 4,730.59 |

From the preceding statements it will be reen that, with one very slight exeeption, the mumbers enrolled in all the schools have increased, the greatest increase (386) being in conncetion with Publie Schools, while that of Provisional and Half-time Schools has been 68, and that of Denominational Sechools 10. On calculation, it will also be found that the average attendance for the period in question of 1870 was 66 per cent. of the numbers enrolled, while that for 3871 was 68 per cent.

The areas of work and the composition of the Genernl Report for 1870 having occupied the first two months of the year, it was not until March that the netual inspectoral duties of the year began, ibe first school visited having been examined on the 9 th of that month.

On the lst of January, 1872, the following schools were on the list of those comected with the district:-

Public Schools ................................................................... 86
Provisional Sch 40
Half-time Schools 6
Church of England Schools.
Roman Catholic Schools 6
Roman Catholic Schools ......................................................
Presbyterian School
Total
In the foregoing numbers each department is entered as a separate school. There are, however, only five schools in the district which have two or more departments, viz., Bathurst Public, Bathurst C.E., Bathurst R.C., Mudgee Public, and Mudgee C.E. Schools, which unitedly form twelve departments.

Onc hundred and six (106) schoois have been risited and reported upon during the year, viz. :-

## Public Schools

 6522
Provisional Schools
Half-time Schools 22
2

Church of Eugland Schools 2
8
8
Roman Catholie Schools 9
Presbyterian School

## Total

 106The following statement will exhibit the number of schools reported upon under each of the prescribed forms ol' inspection:-

| Regular Inspections | 75 |
| :---: | :---: |
| General Inspections | 16 |
| Incidental Inspections | 15 |
| Ordinary Iuspections | 0 |
| Total | 106 |

Of those reported upon under the regular form of inspection, nine were risited and examined by the Inspector of the Albury District, in aecordance with instructions received from the Council. They were the following :-Binalong Pub., Burrowa Pub., Burrowa R.C., Cunningar Pub., Lambing Flat R.C., Marengo Pub., Wombat Pub., Young Pub., and Young C.E. On this account no notice of these schools appears under Annex F, but the genernl statistics respecting them have beon embodied in the other Amexes hereto appended.

Hive new Public Sehools have been opened, riz.:-Cargo, Crudine, Spring Flat, Tipperary Gully, and Upper Turon. The school at 'lipperary Gully was conducted for a short period as a Half-time School in conjunction with another at Three-mile Rush, but the numbers in attendance being sufficient for a Public School it has been established as such. The Half-time School at Pleasant Valley was formerly on the Public School list. The number of Certified Denominational Schools has been lessened by tho conversion of the Kelso C.E. School, on application in the usual way, into a Public School. One application for $n$ certificate to a Roman Catholic Denominational School at Grenfell was received during the year, and reported upon, after the usual inquiries.

The character of the inspection has been similar to that of preceding yeare, but it has been on the whole of a more careful and searching mature. More time has been occupied with the examination of the larger schools, nud the questioning has been such as to test more rigidly the mental power of the pupils, and to ascertnin how far habits of earnest application and of self-rcliance hare been developed by the discipline aud teaching of the school. The attention, demeunour, and general conduct of the pupils have been obscrred and noted, so as to furmish data for forming an opinion of the discipline maintained in the schoolroom and the character of the surveillance exercised orer the pupils in the plarground.

No notice has been given of visits to sehools except in ono instance where the circumstances rendored it neecssary. The opinion farourable to this practice expressed in the Reporit for 1870 has been further strengthened by the cxpericnce of the past year. Only a few schools however can be visited in any locality unexpectedly, as it becones rapidly known when an Inspector comes into the vicinity of a group of schools. As in former years, there has been no time to visit schools for the purpose of reporting upon them under the ordinury form of inspection. However desirable, the circumstances of this district have not hitherto admitted of it. The general results of inepection ann of the exumination of the pupils will be found in the vurious Annexes appended to this Report.

## TI.-Organization. (Annex B.)

Of the 106 schools visited during the year, 69 , or about 65 per cent., rank in respect of situations from fair to good, the remainder ranging from tolerable to indifferent. The Provisional and Non-rested Public Schools, the latter of whirh number about thirty, are generally speaking most faulty in regard to the sites occupied by the school buildings. The latter schools are for the most part conducted in premises not originally intended for school purposes. It would be well that School Committees understood clearly that at least tavo acres should be obtained for crery school site, and that, besides being central, it should be pleasmently situated, healtly, and casily accessible to the majority of the residents in the locality. In particular, Committecs should guard ngainst recommending ground of a wet or marshy character.

From rarious causes, no suitable site has yet been obtaincd in Bathurst for the crection of Vested Public School premises, which are very urgently required. It is to be regretted that so much delay should take phace in this matter, as the progress of the sehool is retarded by the want of suitable buildiugg, aud nothing can be done towards the establishment of a Model School for the district until a site is obtained

During the year new rested premises hare been completed at Crudine, Grenfell, Ironbarks, Upper Turon, and Wombat, while similar buildiups were either in course of construction or had been tendered For at the close of the year at Forbes, Gosling Creek, Hargrares, Hill End, Wattle Flat, Wilbertree, and Wyagdon. Repairs or additions have becn elfected or proposed at Blaney, Burkeville, Cudgegong, Erans' Plains, Guntawang, Hartley, Kirkconnell, Lowther, Lucknow, Marengo, Mendow FInt, Molong, Ophir Road, Orange, Rockloy, and Warrea Public Schools. So far as known to me, no improvements or additions hare been made throughout, tho year to the Denominational School buildinge in the district. The Provisional School premises ure, with fer exceptions, of an indifferent character. They are mostly constructerl of slal, with bark roof, but a few consist only of bark. They are generally speaking unfloored, and the sehoolrooms are narrow, comfortless, and uninviting, stifling in summer, and damp and cold in winter. It seems to be thought by some Committees that any sort of makeshift building is good enough for a school, or for the accommodation of the teucher.

Thirteen of the Public Schools insjected are without teachers' residenees, viz., Bnthurst, Duramuna, Grenfell, Hargraves, Ilford, Lucknow, Marchrale, Mount Tarana, Rydal, Tiudale's Hollow, Trunky, Wattle Fat, and Winburndale. These are noarly all of the non-vested elass. The Romau Catholic Schools at Bathurst (Boys), Mudgee, and Wellington, and the Chureh of England School at Young, are also without residences. The Roman Catholic Schools at Lambing Flat and Wellington are conducted in 1.3-H.
the Churches belonging to that denomination at these phaces. A few Provisional Schools have teachors' dwellings of an inferior kind, but the majority are without any, or have only one small room partitioned off from the schoolroom, for the teacher, who is generally a single person.

In consequence of the great increase of population at Hill End, the sehool premises are too small, and additions ure now in course of erection. Suitable premises on a more central site are still needed at Dubbo.

Playgrounds are rarely found septrated for boys and girls, or furnished with sheds to protect the pupils from the heat and the inclemency of the wenther. Among the improrements oflected in connection with the Orange Public School has been the erection of a large and substantial shed, and of a urinal. The latter desirable adjunct is now rarely omitted from new vested buildings. The Ilford Public and the Bathurst l'ublic and Roman Catholic Schools are still without suitable playgrounds. Fourteen Public Schools have unfenced playgrounds, two of thom being also uneleared, but thcy ure amost all furnished with the necessary out-offiecs. Provisional Schools are in rery muny instances found without suitable playgrounds, being neither cleared, fenced, nor provided with the necessury out-louses. The planting of trecs and flowers, and the formation of gardens, are still rathor exceptional than general, but more atten tion secms to be given to these matters than heretofore. On the whole, about 60 per cent. have playgrounds estimated at from fair to good.

The supervision of the playground does not appear to be estimated at its proper value by many teschers, or it would be attended to with greater earnestness and care. It is of great importance that this matter should not be neglected by the teacher; lis presence and kinilly juterost in tho amusements of the pupils would promote good feeling anong them, check many an angry word and act, and prevent ebullitions of temper and consequent quarrels, the results of which otherwise would cause him much dis comfort in his schoolwork, and hinder his success. As has been remarked, "the teacher must watch marrowly the conduct of his children at play, and there he will discover to what extent his lessons havo been bencficial in forming the character and the habits of those committed to his care. He who neglects. this docs only half his duty. Indeed, a school is better withont a playground, unless that playground bo superintended."

The furniture in Provisional Schools is, generally speaking, found to be scanty, inferior in quality, and objectionuble in point of arrangement. The desks are mostly, in the first instance, fastened to the wall, that being the easiest way of getting up something resenbling desks, though the worst possible position as respectis effective teaching, seeing that the pupil sits with his back to the teacher. In all the new Public Vested Schools the furniture is good and well arringed; and some others, formerly defective in this respect, lave been improred during the year by obtaining a supply of suitublo deaks. In onc Denominntiomal School now desks were found fastened to the wall. A considerable number of schools are without presses for the safe custody of books and school materials. Taking all echools into account, about 78 per cent. are from tolerable to good.

The supply of apparatus in the more important schools is suitable and ample in nearly all cases Provident and careful teachers so arrange as to get their schools properly equipped with these uppliances by obtaiuing them gruduully in the usual way annually by requisition. In a large number of Provisional Schools neither blackboards nor easels are found, and there are scarcely any with ball-frames, pictures, or diagrams. It is desirable that those lrovisional Schools that prove themeelves of a permanent character should obtain some pictures of animals, \&c. As to the care taken of the furniture, it may be remarked that scratches on desks with pins and pencils, scribbling with pens, and the ink stains thereon, indicate in a goodly mumber of echools a want of vigilance and thorough discipline on the part of the teacher, who should not forget that these silent witnesses lower the estimate formed of his sustained attention to duty.

The supply of books in eighty-nine schools is from fair to good; fourtecn are regarded as tolerable and threc as from indifferent to modorate. In one school-the Calabash Provisional-the books and school materials had not been received at the date of my visit. On the whole, therefore, the condition of the schools in this respect is satisfactory, and there seems no grood reason why teachers should allow their schools to fall into a faulty condition in regard to these appliances, since the Council supplies them anmually on application. On reference to Annex $B$, it will be seen that the condition of the school records is not so satisfactory as is desirable. In some schoole defecis exist from ignorance, but in others they nre evidently the result of sheer carelessness, stupidity, or the mant of earnest attention to the dircetions which accompany these registers. In some few instances, in echools of higher protensions, gross carelessncss was manifested in the state of these books. The most common defects observable are,-neglecting to register promotions from one class to another, or to mark off those who have left the school, and to re-enter their names when they return; failing to enter the totals at the close of each quarter in the Class Roll, and to keep the current quarterly as required by the Council; and onitting to make the cntries daily in the Report Book and Lesson Register, and to keep the School Fee Account Book carefully. In one case, where a school had not been visited for nearly two years, it was found that no entries had been mado in the latter book for that period, a rough memorandum only haring been kept by the teacher. On the whole, however, the general condition of the records is reasonably eatisfactory.
III.-Moral Character of Schools. (Annex C.)

The following Table will show, for the Last four years, the average Attendance and the rate per cent. of each quarter :-

| Year, | Avorage Attendance of pupils for the quarters named, and the rate per cent. of each. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March. |  | June. |  | Septembcr. |  | December. |  | Mrean Average. | 烒淢 |
| 1868 | 2,757.78... | 643 | 3,113 $28 . .$. | 65-5 | 3,351.59... | 66.5 | 3,465•15., | 673 | 3,171-93.. | 65.9 |
| 1869 | 3,483-35... | $65 \cdot 4$ | 3,549 61... | 66.4 | 3,731-88... | 68.2 | 3,906.69.. | $68 \cdot 1$ | 3,667-88.. | $67 \cdot 0$ |
| 1870 | 3,571.95... | $61 \cdot 1$ | 3,480 $65 \ldots$ | 592 | 3,961-97... | 665 | 4,301.93.. | $66 \cdot 3$ | 3,829 12.. | $63 \cdot 2$ |
| 1871 | 4,341:49... | 663 | 4,435-46... | 66\% | 4,471 $48 . \ldots$ |  | $4,730 \cdot 59$ | 68.0 | 4,494:75.. | 669 |

Leaving out of account the attendance for 1870, which, from its exceptional character, cannot fairly be taken into comparison with that of 1871, it will be observed from the preceding tablo that the percentage of attendance for 1871 is rather less, on the whole, than that for 1869, while it is only one per cent. greater than that of 1868 . From this statement, therefore, it appears that but little improrement has taken place, if any, iu the regularity of the pupils. As in past years, the same causes combine to produco similar unsatisfactory results. In agricultural districts, schools are thinned at different seasons of the vear by the various farming operations, on account of which parents rogularly withdraw their children. Harvesting, the planting and securing of corn and potatocs, watching pigs and cattle, and looking for horses, are among the causes which diminish the attendance at country schools. Making allowance for cases of necessity, it cannot be doubted that large numbers are systematically kept from school for the most flimsy reasons and on the most frivolous pretexts, nud that the teacher cannot do much to lessen the evil, although his influence may effect some improvement. Gencrally speaking, where the teacher is in high repute among the parents, and the discipline is thorongh, the irregularity is not so great as in other
places similarly situated. Something more stringent than now exists, howver, is needed to combat with success tho poverty and necessity, the ignorance, apathy, and cupidity of parents; and the only effective cure will, is stated in previous Reports, be brought, about by an Act to sccare compulsory attendance.

The punctuality in fifty-three, or one-half of the schools visited, ranks from fair to good, in thirtythreo it is estimated as tolerable, and in the remainder at from indifferent to moderate. As this is a matiter on which the teacher can exercise a more direct influence than with respect to regularity, it seems desirable that more eamest efforts should bo made by many teachers to make their pupils more puactual. Considering the value of such a labit, it is surely worth while to take pains to form it, and the earnest teacher will not fail to udopt all the expedients and to exercise all the tiact which his practical experience may consider nocessary to effect his purpose. In country schools, and especinlly in those of the Provisional kind, this defect is most observable. Sometimes the teacher lans neither clock nor watch, and a numbor of the settlers around are in the same position. It is desirable that every school should be furnished with a good clock and a bell, so that the teacher might be thus able to regulate the time of the locality in which the shool is placed. Punctunlity should beinsisted on by frecept und example; every late-comer should be questioued as to the cause of his lateness, and a record should be kept and the parents' attention called to the matter in overy instance where a pupil is vory unpunctual.

In the great majority of schools there is littile room for complaint regarding the cleaninoss of the pupils; they ure generally found to be tidy and clean, and us no intimation of visits was given to the teacher, the state in which the several schools thus inspected were found may be taken as a fair inder of their general condition. The out-ofices und playgrounds, howcver, are in many instances slopenly, and the schoolrooms do not nppesr to be washed, srept, and dusted as often as they should; while the dust and cobwebs on some windows are unmistakable cridence ol' neglect. Tr a few cases teachers buve been found who did not sct a good example to their pupils of cleanliness or tidiness in respect of dress, but it is only just to remark hatit nome of these were chassified teachers-being persons in charge of Provisioual Schools.

Good order in its materinl aspect supposes the whole organization of the school to be such as to afford the best possible aids to the quiet and systematic working of the school. The desks are sonrrauged, in parallel groups, as to place all the children under the eye of the teacher; the apparatus is so disposed as to be ready for use at once when required; the school materials are so placed as to prevent noise, confusion, or delay in obtaining them when they are needed by the classes; and the Time-table provides for the alternation of lessons with a riew to prerent clashing, and to provide for the pupils appropriate and raried subjects, which are arranged in detail on the Programmes of Lessons that accompany it. In this respect there is not much fuult to be found with the order in the majority of the Public and Denominational Schools, except in one case in the latter, where the desks are faslened to the wall. When the demeanour and conduct of the pupils come to be considered in comection therewith, bowerer, there is not so much ground for satisfaction. Thore are still mary schools in which the pupils are permitted to walk into school in an irregular and slovenly manner ; to talk and look about them in line; to take their seats in a noisy modo and to assumo listless lounging attitudes when sented; to pass slates and othcr materials without orders, or, when ordered, without alacrity ; and when at lessons, to show a want of interest and attention, without which no substantial progress can bo made. In a fow schools the pupils are carefully trained to steady and uniform morements, to prompt obecdience, and to sustained attention and habitual self-rcliance, and show, by their intelligent, counternanecs and checrful respectful demeanour, that work to them is a plasure and not a task. Such habits in the pupils are the result of great care, firmacss, pationce, and tact, on the part of the teacher ; but they are of such inestimable benefit as to repay all the pains bestowed on forming them. The condition of the school, in this respect, is a measure of the moral qualities of the teacher, and a test of his aptitude for the profcssion. Those teachers who do not possess enthusiasm and cnergy of character, firmness and earnestness of purpose, together with sympathy and enthueinem and conergy of character, firmness and earncstness of purpose, together with sympatay and lact in dealing with clildren, may succeed to a partial extent, but can nevor reuch so high a standard of
excellence as those persons who possess these qualities attain in their schools. Carcful and systematic drill is practised in ouly a few schools; its value as a disciplinary auxiliary does not appenr to be cstimated so highly as its importance demands. On the whole, about 46 per cent. of the schools rank from fair to good in point of order, 30 por cent. are about tolerable, and the remainder are from indifferent to moderate.

The governmont in most cases scens to orr on the side of mildness rather than of sererity. It is rare to hear complaints made of harshness or undue severity, although the cane is not discarded in most schools. In rery few instances is any record kept of the amomit of corporal punishmont inflicted, or the couse of its infliction, as required by Article 59 of the Council's Regulations. It is desirable that a book for this purpose should be added to the other school records, if this regulation is not to be looked upon as a dead letter. Anong the causes which coutribule to ineffective government may be mentioned the following : a wunt of prompt firmness in dealing with offences when they occur, and of vigilance to prevent their recurronce; a lack of sustained watechfulucss, which permitg the pupils at one time to commit faults without hindrance that on other occasions are checked and punished, and the absence of judgment in dealing uniformly and impartially with offences, which are treated as the mood or temper of the moment may prompt. The teachor in his government fhould have constant regard to the suppression of faults, and should exhaust all expedionts to prevent ruthor than to punish then.

## TV.-Instruction. (dunce D.)

With the standard of proficiency for a guide as to the requirements of each class, and a due regard to the mental power and age of the pupils, thero seoms to be no sufficient reason why good classificution should not prevail to a greater extent. About 50 per cent. of the schools range from fair to good under this head, about one-third being tolerable, and onesixith from indifferent to moderate. There are still in some schools-especially in those of the Prorisional kind-several divisions in the first class, and instanees are met with of premature promotions. In oue gnse a largo draft of pupils was removed from an Infunt to a Primary department, evidently without regard to their particular fitness for promotion, but for pecuniary reasons, as the teacher was not apparenily ashamed to confess, when his attention was called to the matter. It appenrs to me that such conduct, on the part of a teacher, is not creditable in auy point: of view. On the other hand, for obvious reasons, promotions aro delayed, and a considerable amount of the higher class work is done before the pupils nre noved to it. For instance, the compound rules are entered upon in the second class before the scholars are moved to the third. Where the practice does not arise from ignorance or inattention, the design is obviously to try to obtain a higher murk for progress under the requirements of the standard, as such pupils may be practically equal to the second and third quarters of enrolment under tho staudard, although nominally the first, which is actually correct ay regards the time in tho class. These comments, however, aro applicable to only a few teachers; the majority are houest, and disduin such diecreditablo practices.

In the Public and Denominational Schools the instructional documents are nearly almays found suspended as requircd, but, as might be expected, they exhibit very various degrees of care and skill. In the construction of Time-tables, the relative importance of the different subjects is in some cases not sufficicntly borne in mind, the less essentinl subjects having almost as much time deroted to thom as is given to some of those of primary importance. Again, the arrangement of subjects, in the several classes is not suelt as to prevent clashing, to furnish varied and suitable occupation, and to hare due regard to the vigorous exercise of the mental powers of the pupils. It may be added, that often the style of the Time table indicates a disregart of neatness, which is not creditable. As a document to be observed and scamed by visitors, it should alford the very best specimen which the teacher can furnish of his ability in this yespect. Programmes are gencrally in use, but in many cases they are profitless docuracnts, and the amount of care and practical gencrally in use, but in many cases they are profitless docuracnts, and the amount of care and practical
skill indicated in their construction is but sunall. They sometimes consist of headings stating the work
for the quarter, in each subject, as laid down in the "Standard of Proficiency"; and in the column underneath, the phrases " similar to last week," "similar cxercises," or to sare the trouble of writing eren these, dots, occur in nearly every weekly space. How such documents can be considered respectable productions dots, occur in nearly erery weekty space. How such documents can be considered respectable productions fit for suspension on the walls of any sehoolroom, seems strange, espectany when fornd in seachers. They are unworthy of teachers of the lowest attaiments and practical skill in Prorisional Schools. Gencrally speaking, the lessons aro registered daily, although occasionally weekly entries are discovered which are simply reproductions of those in the Progrummes. It appears to be forgotten that Registers of Lessons are designed to record the work actually done, while the Programmes show the work intended to be done. 'the ralue of the register is often much lossoned by tho want of specific information in the entries. For instance, sample questions in arithmetic should be recorded, and the figures drown should be sketched out or clearly indicated by reference to the book from which they are taken. Referonce to Annex D will show that twenty-four schools are estimated at from fair to good are taken. Referonce to Annex 1 whil show that twenty-our schools are estimated at from fair oo good, twenty-one as tolerable, and thitfy-six at from indifferent to moderate. In this, as in other respects,
Provisional Schools rank low, mineteen of the thiry-six last montioned belonging to this class. A conssiderable number of trained and classified teachers have a fairly satisfactory knowledge of good methods, but the number of teachers is small who have the puwer of applying those methods with intelligence and shill, so as to be productive of high results. To achiere these, an intimate acquaintance with the best; methods is necessary, but unless it is accompanied with energy, industry, and disciplintry power, the succes attained will not be of a thorouglly satisfactory character. With some, there is too slavish an adherence to some particular mode of teaching a certain subject; they appear not to bear sufliciently in mind that variety of methods is desirable, and that the intelligent teacher will adapt his methods to the peculiar requirements of his scholars, so as to secure the ond he aims at in their mental development, and in educating them to self-reliance and the power of sustaincd altention. Whenever the application of iny method renders the pupils simply receptive, and does not require on their part careful attention and some mental effort it cannot be considered cducative, and the results as respecte mental power must be poor. Pupils may be crammed and uentally dwarfed at the same time. The method used should vary with the subject taught, and to secure suecess care must be taken to see that the pupils have really mastered the lesson. For this purpose, thorough questioning, reproduction, and frequent practice in certain subjects, are necessary to ensure success, constant ropetition is needed, and nothing should be takion on trust. Lecturing the pupils should be aroided. It should be the aim of the teacher to reduce his tolking to the minimum requisite for the clear perception of the lesson, and to develop the thinking power of the pupils to its maximum. Whaterer the pupil can do for himself he should be expected and made to do. Principles should not only be enunciated and comprehended, but carried into practice.

## V.-Subjects. (Annex E.)

Reading.-This subject still continues to be taught in an unsatisfuctory manner in the majority of schools. With fer exceptions, the alphabetic method prerails in teaching the elements. The phonic or phonic-syllabie methorl is either not understood, or, in some cases, not practiserl, because the teucher weakly yields to the opposition of parents who, from ignornce of its value, may object to it. Spelling is associated with reading in the earlier stages, and the progress is retarded by tlis absurd modo of teaching the subject. The pupil should not be allowed to spell the worls before pronouncing them, books should be withheld until the cards are mastered, and, for the first lessons, the blackboard should be largely in requisition. It is of grent importauce that pains should be taken in the first class to render the articulation clear and distinct, and to make the pronunciation perfectly eorrect. Faults of this character when ullowed to pass at first withont check nre difilicult to cradicate, and cause a great denl of trouble in the higher classes. The teacher who studies the best interests of his school camot be indifferent or inattentive to this matter, as careless supervision of beginners must, recoil upon himself ofterwards, and lower the quality of the reading in all his classes. Erery error should be at once corrected, and the pupil required to give forcible utterance to every sound. The following extract from the Rev. J. Fraser's Rejort shows that the practice in America is to give the sounds of the letters. He says-"With regard to the reading lesson, I noticed that the first step taken before reading a fresh passage is, to pronounce the words simultaneously, with a good deal of deliberation and precision. If a hard word is approaehed, and a pause ensues, they are bidden analyse it, and-here is the noticeable thing-enuncinte not the names of the letters, but the sounds." In a note to the above paragraph he furthor says-and this may ho taken as the result of the method in question-"The articulation of Americans generally is very distiuct, and their speakers and preachers rarely fall into our bad habit of dropping the voice at the end of the period, thens cutting off, to the listener, the thought at its most vital point." .In the higher classes, intelligent and expressive rouding is exceptional rather than general. But little instruction in the art appears to bo given; good exemplar reading is rare ; and, in many instances, there is not suflicient pructice. A sifting analysis of the passage to be read is necessary; all important or difficuit words and phrases should be explained, and the pupils, after lienring the teacher read it, should be called upon to imilate his style. To do this, however, careful prerious study on the part of the teacher is requisite, and there are few; I regret to say, who seem to take the necnssary pains. As a final test of the reading, passages and not sentences shoud be read, and the teacher should listen to it without looking at the book, leaving the detection of mistakes to the ear alone. Judging from its almost total absence, the value of recitation as a menns of cultivating expressive reading does not appear to be estimated at its proper worth. The neglest of derivation alluded to in last year's Report still continues, and transposing and paraphrasing are attended to with equal indifference. As teuchers are rarely examined respecting their knowledge of derivation, it may be considered by them to be a matter of little importance. Oral spelling in connection with the lesson read is fairly satisfactory, but more is required in many sehools in regard to the revision of the spelling of previous lessons. In this, as in all other subjects, reproduction camot be onitted with impunity.

Writing.-The mriting of the first class is, in many schools, not supervised with sufficient, care, and quantify is too frequently accepted in liou of quality. Often the exercises are not properly graduated, and the indifferont character of the copies on the blackbonrd indicates a waut of care and practice. Generally speaking, where the copy is of good quality, and rigid cxamination, with clear illustration of defects, takes place, the results are of a fairly salisfactory character. The want of desks for this class, in many country schools, and the improper position, on that account, occupied by the pupils, tend to lower the quality of the writing. Uniformity and exact adherence to the lines are not insisted on so much as is desirable by some teachers. In copy-books, the frequent recurrence of mistakes without any marks of correction show a wnat of supervision. It some the head lines are of an unsuitable characier, and children are allowed to write in books which are not approprinte for their stage of adrancement. Copynetting on the blackboard for the upper classes is practised in af few schools, butt ouly in some cases with marked success. In dictation, punctuation requires more attention, and the results, as respects spelling, are, in many instances, very poor. This seems to arise from neglect to asecrtain and make the pupils rewrite the incorrect words. The passage dictated shoutd not be so long as to usurp the time necessary for thorough correction, on which the ralue of the exercise mainly depends. Trangcription of passages of the reading lesson from the blackboarcl would be a valunble nuxiliary, but it is little practised, and dictation on paper is but seldom found in the most adranced classes.

Arithmetic.-In the minjority of schools notation is fairly satisfactorr, the numbers dictatcil being generally written with reasonuble correctness and rapidity. In some selools it is all that can be desired, but in a fer it is weak, from the practice of writing down questions in the simple rules ou the blackboard instend of dictating them to the pupils. Considering its valuo as a mental discipline, when well tuteght, arithmetic does not receive so much attention as is desirable to render it effective for that purpose. As
gencrally taught, it fails to attuin that end to any very appreciable cxtont. The teaching is mechanical, and hence, when questions involving some amount of reasoning power in their solution are presented to the pupils, the results are far from eatisfactory. The development of the intellectual powers seems lost sight of, nud there is but little ingenuity slown in derising work having that effect in view. The illustration of principles is neither so full nor so clear as is desirable, und sufficient practice is not given in their application. The form of the question proposed is too much of a routine charucter, so that the rule under which each concs is apparent at a glance, und there is no room left for the proftable exerciso of the thinking powers. In third classes even, but few have been found who, after a fair allowance of time, would work correctly the following or some similar question, - How often can 6,758 be subtracted from $2,338,268$ ?" lna a considerable number of clusses the result was alnost total failure, showing the weakness of the nuental power, and the absence of thorougl grounding in the clements. In tho compound rules the working of questions on the tables has disclosed, in a number of instances, imatention to causing them to be committed to memory, and a disregard of the requirements of the "standard." In some schools the pupils are permitted to count their fingers at their work, and the consequence of causing them to abandon this practice, during an exanination, is apparent in the poor results obtained from them. Mental arithmetic in the first class is far from roceiving the amount of attention to which its worth entitles it, and in the higher classes it also fails to secure much adrantage in cnsuring either rapidity or accuracy in the work. On the whole, I cannot but regard arithmetic as one of the worst taught and least successfial subjects.

Grammar.-In the second class the definitions are not generally tatght in a common-sense and intelligent manner. Instead of training the children to deduce the definitions after carcful nad fall illustration by apposite and varied examples, the usual course adopted is to make the pupils commit them to memory and then apply them. It is scarecly necessary to say that this method reverses tho natural order, for the definitions should be the results arrived at, and should thercfore succeed, not precede, examination. The children should be furnished, first, with olear ideas on the subject, and then with the definition. In distinguishing the parts of speech in the reading lesson, care should be taken that the connection of the several words in the sentence be clearly understood, and nothing further than a thorough knowledge of them should be attempted in this class. The foundation being thus laid on a sound basis, future progress wonld be more rapid and thorough, and the after-work mado easier for both pupils and teacher. The grammar of the higher classes is only partinlly satisfactory. Oral instruction in the necidence is not so careful, systematic, and thorough as it should be, and hence the answering of tho in the nceidence is not so carefill, systematic, and thorough as it should be, and hence the answering of tho
pupils. is often rague and wanting in intelligence. The parsing is in many cases defective from a want of diserimination, the absence of which provents the pripil from perceiving clearly the connection of words in the sentence. Peculiaritics of construction are not sufficiently dwelt upon and illustrated, and the application of syntnctical rules requires more attention to be given to it. Analysis needs more careful treatment. The oral teaching in many schools is wanting in intelligence, and but little progress is made beyond the simple sentence. The relations of clauses and sentences are not well underatood, and, on tho whole, it may be said that the results show only a moderate amount of benefit from it in the way of mental culture. In regard to composition there is not much of a satisfactory nature to report. In a few schools care is bestowed on the reprodnction of certain oral lessons, but a systematic course of instruction therein is rare, and in general the proficiency attained is not sufficient to emable the pupil to expross himself with clearness and precision. Jeetter writing has but little uttention given to it, In Provisional Schools grammar is taught with only indiflerent success.

Geography.-As capable of being casily made interesting to the pupils, respectable results might reasonably be expected, but of 1,812 pupils examined therein, only 743 , or about 41 per cent., rank from fair to good. The elements do not appear to be tanght well. Tho definitions are learned by rote, and the blackboard is little used for the purpose of illustration, so that the memory is laden with names with which the pupil has associated no clear iden. The uses of a map aud the relative position of places thercon often receive little or no attention, and local geography is rery imperfectly understood. In the advanced classes the lessons in many instances are not arranged systematically, and too much is attempted to be done at once, while the revision of previous work is neglected. It is a safe principle for the teacher to distrust his apparent results, and to keep rigidly testing thom from time to time, as le may find oecasion. Frequent repetition is needed to render effective the teaching in this subject. Map-drawing is not much practised, there being few schools with fourth clasecs, and not very many teachers who have the skill necessary to guide their pupils in the matter. A similar map to that provided for New South Wales is required for the satiefactory tenching of the geography of New \%ealand.

Scripture- No examination on this subject takes place in Denominational Schools, and generally speaking thero are very fow in Provisional Schools who are sufficiently adranced to be competent to read the prescribed lessons, only seven pupils having been examined therein. Of those examined in Public Schools, about 62 per cent. rank from fair to good, 31 per cent. are tolerable, and the remainder is from moderate to indifferent. The results obtained are therefore of a reasonnbly satisfactory character.

Olject Lessons.-These lessons are very generally included in the subjects of instruction, but, as taught, they can scarcely be said to realize those effects which their intelligent treatment is calculated to produce. By some teachers their design seems to be misapprehended, and their manner of treatnent of them fails to produce observation and inquiry on tho part of their pupils; an attempt is made to cram, rather than to exercise the perceptive faculties. It appears to be forgoten that teaching is not a mer pouring of knowlelge into receptive minds, and that the contents of some text-book may be consmitted to memory without producing much mental culture. Want of preparation and of suitable arrangement, combined with a hack of skill and tact in handling them, and the absence of clear ideas as to their end, are among the causes which contribute to the imperfect attuinments in this enbject. $A$ systematic and thoroughly digestied course of object lessons is seldom met with. Tho Australian lithogruphs of animals published by the Council are in many schools almost uscless, the teachers alleging that they cannot give lessons on them from the want of a text-book to supply the necessary information respecting them. The results obtained give, on the whole, about 29 per cent. from fair to good, 37 per cent. tolerable, and 34 per cont. from indifferent to modorate.

Singing and Drazing.-In the majority of schools, except those of the Provisional kind, some time is devoted to instruction in those subjects, and in some, cases with creditable resulls. The lack of abiiity to draw a good copy on the blackboard is often a serious drawback to stecces, but somo improvemont in this respect is discernible. In schools under the charge of teachers who have passed through the Training School, singing is tanght according to the tonic sol-fa method, but it may be remarked that, in general, theoretical knowledge on the part of the pupils falls far short of their practical ability to sing, the requirements of the staudard being seldom reached in this subject. In drawing, of 1,412 pupils, 362 , or nbout 25 per cent., aro estimated from fair to good ; in singing, of 2,364 pupils, 392 , or nearly 38 per cent., ranls from fair to good.

Needlework--In general, scwing is not taught in Provisional Schools, or in those under the charge of unmarried male teachers. In only a few schools are the results in this particular good; in the majority it docs not receive careful attention. Conplaints were made by many that parents would not supply their children with working materials; that some would not allow their clililyen to receive instruction in it, as they could do it at home; and that they (the teachers) could not provide their pupila with the necessary requisites. Very froquently when specimens were not forthcoming it the exumination, it was stated that the girls took their work home, and it consequently could not be seen. Having dramo attontion to the mattor during the year, I expect to be able to report some improvement during 1872.

## VI.-Teachiers.

Thirty teachers were examined during the gear, of whom only seven were promoted, or receired classification from probntioner's rank. As these examinations were confincd, unless in special cases, to probationers and those holding Class III Section C, the number summoned was maller than usual. Tho annexed table shows the classifications held by the teachers in charge of the schools in operation during 1871 :-

\left.| Clasy I. |  | Class II. |  | Class III. |  |  | Probntioners. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Section A. | Section B. | Section A. | Section B. | Section A. | Section B. |  |$\right]$.

Under the head of Probationers are included the teachers of Provisional Schools, nono of whom are classificd, as they are not subjected to tho usual examination for that purpose. Fourteen pupil teachers are emplosed in the Public and Denominational Schools. The amount of fees paid during the year to the teachers of the last-named schools was $£ 4,68410 \mathrm{~s}$. 4d., being an incrense of about $£ 730$ as compared with the amount of 1870 . The following will exhibit the several amounts for the schools named during 1870 and 1871, and the increase or decrease in each class :-

| Schools. | $18 \% 0$. | 1871. | Increase. | Decreas. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public | £ s. d. | $\boldsymbol{z}^{\text {s }}$ s. d. | E s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Chureh of England | 2,845 $10{ }^{7} 7$ | 3,530 410 | 684142 |  |
| Church of England | $46110{ }^{4}$ | $467{ }^{4} 76$ | 5172 |  |
| Rowan Catholic | 5541710 | 60230 | $47 \quad 5 \quad 2$ |  |
| Preabyterian | 91149 | 84150 |  | 6198 |
| Half-time | $28 \quad 5 \quad 0$ | 11179 |  | $16 \quad 7 \quad 3$ |
| Prorisional. | 365124 | 423109 | 57185 | ........... |

According to the numbers entered in the annual Returns received at the close of the year, the following is the percentage of free children in the several kinds of schools :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Public Schools................................................................................................................... } \\
\text { Prorisional Schools......... }
\end{array} \\
& \text { Half-time Schools ........................................................................... } 11 \text { ", } \\
& \text { Church of Jingland ........................................................ 4.6 " } \\
& \text { Roman Catholic ........................................................... } 20 \text { " } \\
& \text { Presbyterian } \\
& 25 \quad "
\end{aligned}
$$

As a body the teachers are industrious and attentive to their duties, and, gencrally speaking, their conduct is exemplary. Few investigations into charges affecting their moral charncter have been held during the year.
VII.-Local Superviston.

The majority of School Boards do not hold regular meetings, many keep no record of their proceedings, and the Visitors' Book records but few visits of the several members. The gencral impression seems to be that where no complaints are made against the teacher interference is unnecessary. Fers set thenselves earnestly to work to support the school and teacher, by using their influence to induce parents to send their children to school and to keep them regulariy in nittendance. This is a direction in which the energies of the various members of School Boards might find beneficial employment. In many cases, except for signing documents, School Boards appenr usoless, and are an obstruction to the success of the school. A few, however, by their intelligence and energy show what might be done by all if they acted in a similur manner.

Sydney, 9th March, 1872.

> J. McCREDIE,

Inspector, Bathurst District.

## ANNEX A.

Table showing the Numbers and Ages of Pupils on the Rolls, and present at Examination.

> On Rolus.

|  | 7 years and under. |  | 5 years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years. |  | 12 yearssnd over. |  | Totals. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Git]s. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. |  | Boys. | Oirls. | Bnys. | Girls. |
| Public Schools. | 658 | 554 | 195 | 145 | 186 | 139 | 157 | 148 | 131 | 99 | 268 | 211 | 1,595 | 1,296 |
| Provisional Schools. | 113 | 95 | 23 | 31 | 28 | 25 | 31 | 31 | 21. | 18 | 36 | 40 | 252 | 240 |
| Half-time Schools | 12 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 34. |
| Church of England Schools | 114 | 82 | 29 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 15 | 43 | 28 | 259 | 196 |
| Roman Catholic Schools...... | 1.81 | 205 | 37 | 50 | 26 | 41 | 36 | 43 | 26 | 28 | 46 | 55 | 352 | 422 |
| Presbyterian School ......... | 33 | 20 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 22 | 75 | 72 |
| Totals | 1,111 | 973 | 297 | 264 | 272 | 236 | 259 | 256 | 212 | 170 | 409 | 361 | 2,560 | 2,260 |

Presemt.


Table ahowing the Numbers and Ages of Pupils on the Rolls, and present at Incidental Inspections. On Rolls.

|  |  |  | 8 years. | 9 years. | 105 |  | 11 yeurs. | 12 years and over | Tot | als. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Sclools <br> Provisional Schools <br> Church of England Schools.. <br> Roman Catholic Schools <br> Totala $\qquad$ | Boys. Girls. <br> 133 128 <br> 6 6 <br> 48 49 <br> 26 13 <br>   |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} \text { Boys. } & \text { Giris. } \\ 40 & 22 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 6 & 12 \\ 4 & 7 \end{array}\right\|$ | Boys. Girls <br> 43 34 <br> 12 0 <br> 12 13 <br> 6 2 | Boys. Girls. <br> 35 37 <br> 1 3 <br> 14 7 <br> 4 7 |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r\|r\|} \text { Boys. } & \text { Girls. } \\ 43 & 55 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 23 & 18 \\ 2 & 10 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r\|} \hline \text { Boys } & \text { Girls. } \\ 317 & 302 \\ 11 & 17 \\ 113 & 106 \\ 46 & 45 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 50,42 | $62 \times 19$ |  |  | $39 \quad 40$ | 69 89 |  |  |
| Present. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public Schools $\qquad$ <br> Provisional Schools <br> Church of England Schools <br> Roman Cntholic Schools .. | 7 yearsand under. |  | 8 years. | 9 years. | 10 years. |  | 11 gears. | 12 уеатя and over. | Totals. |  |
|  | Boys.9762518 | Girls. <br> 92 <br> 5 <br> 19 <br> 11 | $\begin{array}{r\|r} 30 y s, & \text { Girls. } \\ 26 & 17 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 9 \\ 2 & 6 \\ 2 & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r\|} \hline \text { Boys. } & \text { Girls. } \\ 23 & 28 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Boys. <br> 21 <br> 1 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 3 | Girls. <br> 25 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 5 <br> 4 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r\|r\|} \text { Boys. Girls. } \\ 12 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr} \text { Boys. } & \text { Girls } 5 \\ 26 & 32 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 17 & 12 \\ 2 & 6 \\ 2 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|c\|} \hline \text { Boya, } & \text { Girls. } \\ 205 & 209 \\ 7 & 11 \\ 66 & 59 \\ \mathbf{3 1} & \mathbf{3 1} \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 14 | 46127 |  | 30 39 |  | 36 | 22 | $45 \quad 52$ | 309 | 310 |

Table showing Numbers and Ages of Pupils on the Rolls, and present at Inspection.
On Rones.

| Public Schoole .................... | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 7 \text { years } \\ \text { and under. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 8 years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years. |  | 12 years and over |  | Totals. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bays. | Girls | oys. | Girls. |  |  | Boys. |  | Bo | Pirls | Boy. | Girls. | Boys |  |
|  | 791 | 682 | 235 | 167 | 229 | 173 | 192 | 185 | 154 | 125 | 311 |  | 191 | 1598 |
| Provisional Schools .............. | 119 | 101 | 23 | 33 | 29 | 25 | 32 | 34 | 23 | 18 | 37 | 46 | 263 | 257 |
| Half-time Schools. | 12 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4. |  | 1 | 5 | 27 | 34 |
| Church of England Schools | 162 | 131 | 35 | 33 | 36 | 38 | 39 | 31 | 34 | 23 | 66 | 46 | 372 | 302 |
| Roman Catholic Schools | 207 | 218 | 41. | 57 | 32 | 43 | 40 | 50 | 30 | 34 | 48 | 65 | 398 | 467 |
| Presbyteriau School | 33 | $20^{\prime}$ | 10 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 4. | 15 | 22 | 75 | 72 |
| Totals |  | 1169 | 347 | 306 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2730 |

Present.

|  | $\begin{gathered} 7 \text { years and } \\ \text { under. } \end{gathered}$ |  | 8 years. |  | 9 ycars. |  | 10 yeark. |  | 11 years. |  | 12 years and opet. |  | Totals. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys! | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boyd. | Gir | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | 18. |
| Public Schools | 594 | 511 | 198 | 118 | 174. | 132 | 14.1 | 129 | 108 | 89 | 212 | 178 | 1,427 | 1,157 |
| Provisional Schools ........... | 89 | 75 | 15 | 23 | 25 | 18 | 28 | 26 | 15 | 14. | 17 | 28 | 189 | 184 |
| Half-time Schools ... | 12 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 28 |
| Church of England Schools... | 118 | 77 | 24 | 24. | 20 | 26 | 29 | 21 | 29 | 19 | 48 | 25 | 268 | 192 |
| Roman Catholic Schools .. | 156 | 177 | 30 | 49 | 20 | 36 | 27 | 30 | 19 | 23 | 34 | 38 | 286 | 353 |
| Presbyterian School. | 30 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 4. | 13 | 20 | 67 | 61 |
| Totals | 999 | 872 | 279 | 227 | 245 | 216 | 235 | 214 | 179 | 154 | 325 | 292 | 2,262 | 1,975 |

ANNEX 3 .
Materiat Condmion of Schools.
Public Schools.

|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Moderate to | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations | 30 | 13 | 11. | 8 | 65 |
| Buildings | 28 | 18 | 12 | 7 | 65 |
| Playgrounds | 28 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 65 |
| Furniturs ...................................... | 39 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 65 |
| Apparatus ..................................... | 30 | 22 | 13 | ... | 65 |
| Books | 39 | 21 | 5 |  | 65 |
| Registers ..................................... | 38 | 19 | 3 | 5 | 65 |

Provisionati Schools.

|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Moderate to Indifferent. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations ...................................... | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 22 |
| Buildings | ... | 4 | 6 | 12 | 22 |
| Playgrounds | ... | 7 | 6 | 9 | 22 |
| Furniture ....... | ... |  | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| Appuratus...... | ... | 2 | 7 | 13 | 22 |
| Books... | $\ldots$ | 11 | 8 | 3 | 22 |
| Kegisters ........... | ... | 4 | 10 | 8 | 22 |

Hatp-time

ILamf-time Schoois.

|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolcrable. | Moderate to Indifferent. | Totals, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations ...... | ... | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| Buildings ......... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Playgrounds ..................................... | $\ldots$ | ... | 2 |  | 2 |
| Frurniture ........................................ | ... | . | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Apparatus.. | $\ldots$ | 1 |  | 1 | 2 |
| Books............................................. | ... | 1. | 1 |  | 2 |
| Registers ........................................ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | I. | 2 |

* Churcit of England Schools.

|  | Qood. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Moderate to Indifferent, | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations | 6 | 1 | 1 |  | 8 |
|  | 6 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 8 |
| Playgrounds ..................................... | 3 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| Furniture ......................................... | 3 | 5 | $\cdots$ | ... | 8 |
| Apparatus ........................................ | 7 | 7. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| Books..... | 9 | 2 | ... |  | 8 |
| Registers | 5 | 3 | ... | $\ldots$ | 8 |

Romar Catitolic Schools.

|  | Good. | Fair, | Tolerable. | Mroderate to Indifferent. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations ......... | 5 | 2 | 2 |  | 9 |
| Buildings ......................................... | 5 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 9 |
| Playgromnds ...................................... | 5 | . | 4 | $\ldots$ | 9 |
| Furniture ......................................... | 4 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 9 |
| Apparatus ......................................... | 6 | 3 | ... | $\ldots$ | 9 |
| Books.............................................. | 6 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9 |
| Registers ...... | 5 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 9 |

AII Schools.


* The Bathurst Presbyterian Scliool is included with the Church of Eagland Schoois under Annezes B, C, D, and F. ANNEX C.
Morat Charaoter of Schools.
Pubric Schools.

| Details. | Good. | Farr: | Tolerable. | Moderate to Indifferent. | Totals, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regulority | 11 | 30 | 15 | 9 | 65 |
| Punctuality | 18 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 65 |
| Cleanliness | 35 | 20 | 10 |  | 65 |
| * Order | 9 | 23 | 12 | 10 | 54 |
| * Covernment | 4 | 21 | 21 | 8 | 64 |

Profistonal Schootis

| Detalls. | Gooul. | Fair. | Tolerable. | ( Moderate to | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity |  | 4 | 13 | 5 | 22 |
| Puactuality | ... | 3 | 12 | 7 | 22 |
| Cleanliness | 4 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 22 |
| Order | 1 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 21 |
| Government. | ... | 1 |  | 17 | 21 |

Halfetme Schoots.

| Details, | Good. | Fuir. | Tolerable. | Moderate to Indifferent. | Totala, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity | 1 |  | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Punctuality . | 1 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| Clenminess | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 |
| Order ....... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |  | 2 |
| Government. |  | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |

Chureh of England Schooms.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Moderate to Indiffercnt. | Totals, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity.. | 3 | 3 | 2 | ..' | 8 |
| Punctuality ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| Cleanlinees ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | 8 |
| Order........... | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 6 |
| Gorermment . | ... | 2 | 4. | $\ldots$ | 6 |

Roman Cationicic Schools.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Moderate to Iudi!erent. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity..... | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | 9 |
| Punctarlity ...................................... | 4 | 3 | 2 | ... | 9 |
| Cleanliness ....................................... | 5 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 9 |
| Order....... | 2 | 3 | 3 | $\therefore$ | 8 |
| Govermment . | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |

Ar.T. ScHOOIS.


* Fifteen schools only incidentally inspectes are not included under Order, Coyernment, or Annexes Dand E,


## ANNEX D.

Charactrer or Inetruction.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Moderate to Indiflerent. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification... | 15 | 19 | 13 | 7 | 54 |
| Occupation | 8 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 54 |
| Methods . | 5 | 22 | 17 | 10 | 64 |


| Details. | Good. | Fair:! | Tolersble. | Moderate to Indifirent. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classifleation.... |  | 3 | 11 | 7 | 21 |
| Occupation ... | ... | ... | 2 | 19 | 21 |
| Mcthods ..... | ... | ... | 3 | 18 | 21 |


| Dotails. | Good. | Fair. | Tolorable. | Moderate to Indifferont, | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification... |  | . ${ }^{\prime}$ | 2 |  | 2 |
| Occupation | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Methods ... | ... | .'. | 2 | ... | 2 |


| Details, | Glood. | Falr. | Tolerable. | Moderate to Indifferent | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification................................... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Occupation ...................................... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Methods ..................................... | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 |


| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Moderate to Indifferent. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification... | 322 | 444 | 121 | …...$\cdots$$\cdots$ | 888 |
| Occupation ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Methods ....... |  |  |  |  |  |



ANNEX E.
Estimated Proficieycy of tat Pcpils.
Publio Schools.


Provisionat Schools

| Subjects. | Estimated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolcrable. | Moderate to Indifferent | Totals. |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet ......................... ...... | $\ldots$ | 23 | 15 | 9 | 47 |
| Monoryllables................................ | .... | 31 | 74, | 57 | 162 |
| Easy Narrative ................................ | . | 15 | 30 | 68 | 113 |
| Ordinary Prose ............................. | ...... | 10 | 23 | ... | 33 |
| Writing- |  |  | 48 | 85 | 160 |
| On Slates.................................... | ...... | 27 | 48 | 42 | 131 |
| In Copy-books ............................. | - | 31 | 58 | 42 | 131 |
| Arithmetic- |  | 41 | 40 | 119 | 200 |
| Compound Rulos ................................ | $\ldots$ | ...... | 10 | 29 | 29 |
| Higher Rules ................................ | ...... | - | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary | ...... | 11 | 13 | 51 | 75 |
| Adrancod .................................... | ... | ...... | 5 | 27 | 32 |
| Gcography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary.................................. | ...... | 9 | 18 | 60 | 87 |
| Advanced ................................. | $\ldots .$. | . | 12 | 22 | 34 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture or Moral Leeseons ............... | ...... | 3 | 4 | ..... | 7 |
| Object Lessons .......... ................. | ...... | 5 | 32 | 181 | 218 |
| Draving ..................................... | .... | . | I0 | 6 | 6 |
| Music ........................................ |  | 4 | 16 | 40 | 60 |
| Euclid ........................................ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ..... | ..... |
| Algebra ..................................... | $\ldots .$. | ...... | . | ...... | . $\cdot$ |
| Mmasuration .............................. | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ....* |
| Iatin ....................................... |  |  | $\cdots$ | ...... | *.... |

Position of the school as regards the standard, namely,-Does it oxceed the requirements of the standard-i it it on the whole equal to the requirements-or is it below them?

Op to standard
Above "
0
Below "

Half-times Sohools.

| Subjects taught, and number of Children examincd in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subjects. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | Estimated Proficieney. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolorable. | Moderate to Indifferent. | Totals. |
| Reading-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet | ...... | ..... | 15 |  | 15 |
| Monosyllables | ...... | $\ldots$ | ..... | $\underline{20}$ | 20 |
| Eaby Narrative. | .... | ...... | ...... | 10 | . 10 |
| Ordinary Proso .... | ...... | . |  | 8 | - 8 |
| Writing- | . | ...... | ...... |  |  |
| On Slates ..................................... | $\ldots$ |  | 17 | 15 | 32 |
| In Copy-books.................................. | ...... | 13 | 5 |  | 18 |
| Arithmetio- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | 27 | 27 |
| Compound Rulos | ...... | ...... | ...... | 8 | 8 |
| Higher Rules ............................. | ...... | ...... | ...... | . |  |
| Grammar- |  | ...... | .... | ... | ...... |
| Elementary . . . . . . . . . . . | ...... | ...... | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Advanced | $\ldots$ | ...... | 8 |  | 8 |
| Geography- | ..... |  |  | ...... |  |
| Elementary | ..... | $\ldots$ |  | 10 | 10 |
| Advanced .................................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 8 | 8 |
| Othor Subjects- | ...... | ...... | ...... |  |  |
| Seripture or Moral Lessone ............... | $\ldots$ | ...... |  |  |  |
| Object Lessons ............................ | ...... | ...... | ...... | 53 | 53 |
| Drawing | ...... | ...... |  | 13 | 13 |
| Music ............................................. | $\ldots$ | ....... | ....... | 34 | 34 |
| Euclid ........................................ |  | ...... | ...... |  |  |
| Algebra .................................... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Mensuration | ..... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ |
| Latin ....... | ...... | ...... | ....... | $\ldots$ |  |

Position of the school as regards the standard, namely,-Does it exceed the requirements of the standard-is it on the whole equal to the requirements-or is it below tham? Up to standard
Above „ ............................................................................. 0
Below " ............................................................ 2

Church of Encilasid Sohools.


Position of the school as regards the standard, namely,-Doos it exceed tho requirements of tho standard-is it on the whole cqual to the requirements-or is it below them?


Roman Cathonio Schools.

| Subjects taught, and number of Childen examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subjects. | Estimated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Moderate to Indifferent. | Totals. |
| Reading- |  |  |  | , |  |
| Alphabet .................................... | ..... | 23 | 22 | 5 | 50 |
| Monosyllables............................... | 44 | 88 | 66 | 21 | 219 |
| Easy Narrative ............................ | 36 | 65 | 68 | ... | 160 |
| Ordinary Prose ............................. | 39 | 86 | 14. | ..... | 139 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates..................................... | 27 | 85 | 38 | - 84 | 234 |
| - In Copy-books................................. | 24 | 89 | 243 | 12 | 368 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules ................................ | 53 | 114 | 135 | 61 | 363 |
| Compound Rules ......................... | ...... | 34 | ...... | 71 | 105 |
| Higher Rules ................................ | ... | 8 | 10 | 28 | 46 |
| Grammar - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elomentary .................................. | 41 | 135 | $\ldots$ |  | $176{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Adranced .................................. | 6 | 69 | 74 | 5 | 154 |
| Geography |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary ................................... | 42 | 76 | 54 | 24 | 196 |
| Advanced ................................. | 22 | 62 | 40 | 30 | 154 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture or Moral Lessons ............... |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... |
| Object Iessons ............................. | 71 | 199 | 200 | 214 | 684 |
| Drawing .................................... | 3 | 17 | 96 | 117 | 233 |
| Music ....................................... | 47 | 97 | 296 | 52 | 492 |
| Euclid ........................................ | ...... | ...... | - ..... | 16 | 16 |
| Algebra .................................... | ...... | .... | ..... | .... | .... |
| Mensumtion .............................. | ...... | - | $\cdots$ | .. | ...... |
| Intin ....................................... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

Position of the achool as regards the standard, namely,--Does it exceed the requirements of tho standard-is it on the whole equal to the requirements-or is it below them?

Up to standard .......................................................................................
Abore
Below
B

## ANNEX $F$.

Detalled Statement of the condition of the Schools in the Bathurst District, inspected by me in 1871. PUBLIC SOHOOLS.

> Bathurst (N.V.-Infants) :-Regular inspection, 25th October, 1871.
> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 52 ; girls, 39 ; total, 91.
> Numbers present:--Boys, $47 ;$ girls, 20 ; total, 67.

The schoolroom is too small, and without a gallery. The order and attention are fair, and the self reliance is tolerable. The lesson documents are fairly arranged, and tho teaching is animated and indugtrious. The discipline is fair, and the average proficiency is from tolerable to fair. At the time of ingpec tion there was no inistress in charge of the echool.

Bativest (N.V.--Primary) :-Regular inspection, 26th and 27th October, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boyg, 93 ; girls, 61; total, 154.
Numbers present:-Boys, 79 ; girls, 45 ; total, 124.
The material condition continucs unaltered as respects a suitable playground, which this department is without. There is no teacher's residence. New premises on a central site are urgently needed. The pupils are fairly orderly and tolerably attentive. The instraction is properly regulated, and the work done . is carefully registered. The teaching is careful, but wanting in energy and impressireness. The discipline noeds greater watchfulness and vigour, and the arerage proficiency is about tolerable.

Buley (V.):-Regular iuspection, 12th Scptember, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 25 ; girls, 23; total, 48.
Numbers present:-Boys, 22; girls, 21; total, 43.
The fences are in meed of repair, and walls of the sehoolroom require pointing; the woodrork also needs painting. Since last ingpection a kitchen and another room have been added to the teacher's residence. The pupils are fairly orderly, attentive, and self-rcliant. The instruction is fairly regulated and the teaching is industrious and energetic. The government is firm and matchful, and the averago proficioney is from tolerable to fair.

> Bowenperss (V.) :-Regular inspection, 20th June, 1871.
> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 38 ; girls, 12 ; total, 50.
> Numbers present :- - Boys, 29 ; girls, 8 ; total, 37.

The playground is not a good one, but on the whole the material condition is good. The pupils aro orderly, and fairly atientive and self-reliant. The lesson documents are fairly arranged, and the teaching is very careful and painstaking, but would be improved by greater amimation and encrgy. The discipline is quict and firm, but needs greater rigour. The average proficiency is about fuir, and the general spirit of the school is pleasing.

Burkeville (V.):-Regular inspection, 30th August, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 18 ; girls, 10; total, 28.
Numbers preseut:-Boys, 17 ; girls, 10; total, 27.
The building has just been painted and otherwise improved, without aid from the Council. The pupils are cleau, orderly, and attentive. The instructional documents are carefully compiled, and the teaching is carnest, intelligent, and industrious. The discipline is good, and the average proficioncy ranges from fair to very fuir. In every respect but the attondance this school is in a satisfactory condition.

Burbenduma (N.V.):-Incidental inspection, 17th Norember, 1871.

$$
\text { Numbers enrolled:-Boye, 21; girls, } 16 \text {; total, } 37 .
$$

Numbers present:-1Boys, 18 ; girls, 10 ; total, 28.
Some new forms are needed. The schoolroom is kept neat and clean. The pupils are fairly orderly, and ecem attentive. The subjects inught do not include singing or drawing. The instruction is regulated and registered as required. The echool records aro neatly kept. The writing is fair.

Cibia (Y.):-Regular inspection, 8th September, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 1.6 ; girls, 22 ; total, 38.
Numbers present:-Boye, 10 ; girls, 11 ; total, 21.
The material condition is reasonably satisfactory. The pupilsare clean, orderly, and fairly attentive. Tho instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is intelligent, industrious, and energetic. The disciplino is firm and vigilant, and the arerage proficiency is about fair. Owing to the decrease of popalation, the attendance has fullen off.

Coxonolas (N.Y.):-Regular ingpection, 13th December, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 24; girls, 14; total, 38.
Numbers present:-Boys, 13 ; girls, 6 ; total, 19.
Hat-pegs and suitable furniture are needed. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive, but only moderately self-reliant. Singing and drawing are not tanght. The instructional documents are moderately arranged, and the work done is tolerably registered. The teaching is industrious, but neithor intelligent nor thorough. The discipline is tolerable, and the average proficiency is baroly moderate. On account of harresting, the attendance was small on the day of cxamination.

Carcoar (V.):-Regular inspection, 5th September, $18 \% 1$.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 24; girls, 26 ; total, 50.
Numbers present:-Boys, 21 ; girls, 19 ; total, 40.
The playground is too small, and proper eteps should be put at the main entrance to the sehool. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentire, and tolerably self-reliant. The lesson documents are fairly constructed, and the teaching is intelligent, but wanting in avimation and cnergy. The discipline needs more promptness and wigomr, nad the average proficiency is about tolerable.

Cowra (V.) :-Regular inspection, 28th August, 1871.
Numbers eurolled :-Boys, 39 ; girls, 23 ; total, 62.
Numbers present: - Boys, 30 ; girls, 22 ; total, 52.
The mutcrial condition of the school is good. The pupils are orderly, attentive, and self-reliant. The instruction is well regulated, and the teaching is intelligent, carnest, and industrious. The disciplinc is vigilant and sustained, and the arerage proficiency is rery fair. Latin and algebra are added to the proscribed subjects. Allogether, the gencral spirit and condition of this school are very pleasing.

Ctdgegong (N.Y.):-Regular inspection, 22ad May, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 18 ; girls, 11 ; totul, 29.
Numbers present:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 10 ; total, 26.
The playground is not enclosed, and the out-houses are in bad repair. The teacher's residence has recently been made tenantable. The pupils are tolerably orderly, but only moderately attentive. Singing is not taught, and drawing only partially. There are no Programmes, but the lessons aro tolerably is not taught, nind drawing only partially. Tho teaching is tolerably intelligent, but not sufficiently thorough, and the arerage proficiency somewhat exceeds moderate. The government is genial, but too slaek.

Culuennone (N.V.) :-Yncidental inspection, 24th Norember, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 16; girls, 27; total, 43.
Numbers present:-Boys, 13 ; girls, 23 ; total, 36 .
The ground is unfenced, and the closet is in need of repair; the roof of the schoolroom naso requires attention, and the desks need replacing. The pupils seem tolerably orderly and attentive. The school records are correctly kept, and the lessons are moderately regulated and registered.

Dennis Istaxid (N.Y.):-Regalar inepoction, 31st March, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 18 ; girls, 13 ; total, 31.
Numbers present:-Boys, 16; girls, 9 ; total, 25.
The material condition is tolerably satisfactory. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual; they are clean, and tolerably orderly and attentive, but only moderately solf-reliant. The instruction is only modorately regulated, and is badty registered. The school records require wore care than is bestowed modorately regulated, and is bady registered. energy, and the altainments are only passable.

Dunbo (V.) :-Regular inspection, 1st December, 1871.
Numbers curolled :-Boys, 23; girls, 26 ; total, 49.
Numbers present:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 19; total, 35 .
Now premises are required on a more central site, and new desks are aleo nceded. The pupils are fairly orderly and nttentive. The lessons are fairly arranged and registered, and the teaching is fairly careful and intelligent. The discipline is fairly effective, and the aftrinments are from tolerable to fair.

Doramana (N.V.):-Regular inspection, 11th October, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 19; girls, 18; total, 37.
Numbere present:-Doys, 14; girls, 15 ; total, 29.
The ground is fenced, and a closet has been erected since last inspection. Thore is no teacher's reeidence, and another closet is needed. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentire, and tolerably selfreliant. The instruction is tolerably regulated and carefully registered, and the tenching is caroful and industrious. The discipline is fuirly effective, and the results are about tolerable.

Eghintos (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 10th Octobor, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 10; girls, 13; total, 23.
Numbers present;-Boys, 7; girls, 12 ; total, 19.
The teacher's residence is too small, and a book-press and well are nceded; otherwise the material condition is fair. The pupils are neither regular nor punctual, and only moderately orderly and attentive. The instruction is not regulated, and the lessons are unregistered. The teaching is desultory, and wanting in care and industry. The discipline is slack, and the average proficiency is indifferent. The teacher is in bad health; she has since resigned.

Evass' Paans (V.):-Regular inspection, 21st March, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 18; girls, 17 ; total, 35.
Numbers present:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 14 ; total, 29.
The premises are in need of repair, to effect which, steps have been talen by the School Board. The pupile are irregular, but fairly orderly and attentive. The teaching is energetic, and is regulated with tolerable intelligence. The discipline is prompt and watchful, and the average proficiency is about tolerable. Singing is not included in the subjects of instruction.

Ftsp River Crfer (V.):-Regular inspection, 28th July, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20.
Numbers present:-Boys, 6 ; girls, 3 ; total, 9.
Tho chimney needs completion. The pupils are very irregular, but moderately punctual, orderly, and attentive. Their power of mental effort is emall. The instruction is neither regulated nor registered, and the teaching seems desultory, apathetic, and neither careful nor industrious. The discipline is slack, and the averago proficiency is barely indifferent.

Fredehicktowy (N.Y.) :-Incidental inspection, 19th December, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 15 ; girls, 14 ; total, 29.
Numbers present:-Boys, 3 ; girls, 5 ; total, 8 .
The organization has been improved by new and suitable desks. The closet is in need of some repair, but otherwise the material condition is satisfactory. The pupils present were clean, and eeemed The school records are kept with neatuess and coments are moderately arranged, and the work is registered. The school records are kept with neatness and carc. The attendunce was smaller than usual, from various circumstances.

Grevfell (V.) :-Regular inspection, 23rd August, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 56; girls, 85; total, 01.
Numbers present:-Boys, 38 ; girls, 27 ; total, 65 .
The material condition is very bad. The playground is unfenced, the building itself is wretched, and there is no teacher's residence. Since the date of inspection, however, the school has been opened in new and thoroughly suitable premises. The pupils are fairly clean and orderly, but they are barely moderately attentive, and are weak in mental eflort; they are aleo rory irregular. The discipline is is wanting in care, thoroughness, and penetrative force. The attendants nre tolerable, but the teaching is wanting in care, thoroughess, and penetrative force. The attendance since the new schoolroom wna
opened has been nearly trebled under the present teacher.

Girong (V.) :-General inspection, 21st December, 1871.
Numbers emrolled:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 26 ; total, 52.
Numbers present :-Boys, 24 ; girls, 25 ; total, 49.
The material condition of the school is good. The pupils aro clean, orderly, and fairly attentive. The lesson documents are fairly arranged, and the teaching is careful and industrious. The discipline is mild, but fairly firm and watchful, nnd the arerage proficiency somewhat excecds tolerable. Considering the previous condition of the pupils, fair progress has been made.

Gontawang (N.V. :-Incidental ingpection, 24th November, 1871.
Numbers onrolld $\mathrm{d}:-$ Boys, 14 ; girls, 23 ; total, 37.
Numbers prosent:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 16 ; total, 25.
The teacher's residence needs lining, papering, and painting, and the closet is in bad repair ; the eroction of a new one is necessary when the proposed schoolroom is being built. Tho pupils are fairly clean and orderly. The instruction is fairly regulated and registered, and the records are carcfully lept.

Hargrafks (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 21st November, 1871.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Numbers enrolled :-Boys, } 30 \text {; girls, } 32 \text {; total, } 62 . \\
& \text { Numbers present:-Boys, } 25 \text {; girls, } 28 \text {; total, } 53 .
\end{aligned}
$$

The material condition is not of $a$ astiefactory character, the sehool being conducted in a temporary building. Steps are being taken for the crection of new premises. The pupils are clean, orderly, and seemingly farly attentive. The instruction is regulated, and the work dono is registered. The school
recorde are correctly kept.

Hartley (V.) :-Rogular inspection, 21et June, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 23 ; girls, 14; total, 37.
Numbers present:-Boys, 13 ; girls, 9 ; total, 22.
The roof, which is of bark, is in need of repair. A teacher's residence has been provided since the date of inepection. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive, and moderately self-reliant. The instruction is moderately regulated, and the tenching is energetic and tolerably intelligent, but wanting in penetrative forcc. The results range from moderate to tolerable, and the discipline is tolerably effective.

> Hmis End (V.) :-Gencral inspection, 15th and 17th May, 1871.
> $\quad$ Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 95 ; girls, 67 ; total, 162.

Numbers present:-Boye, 68; girls, 49; total, 117.
A new schoolroom is needod, the prosent one being far too small. The tank in its present cond dition is unserviceable; otherwise the material organization is good. The pupils are fairly orderly and tolerably attentive, but only moderately self-reliant. The instruction is tolerably regulated, and the teaching is industrious, but wanting in thoroughness and penctratise force. The government needs greater promptness and vigour, and the nttainmente are only partially eatisfactory.

Itrond (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 1st June, 1871.
Numbers crrolled :-Boys, 23 ; girls, 24 ; total, 47.
Numbers present :-Boys, 19 ; girls, 16 ; total, 35.
The supply of working materiale and furniture is but seanty, and the school is without playground, closets, or tacher's residence. As soon as a suitable site is obtained it is intended to move for the erection of suitable vested promises. The pupila aro moderately orderly and self-reliant. The instructional documente are moderately arranged, and the teaching is careful, but only moderately intelligent or vigorous. The aperage proficiency is but moderate; the grammar and geography of the third class are specially defective.

Tronilars ( $\overline{\text { I }}$ ):-General inspection, 7th December, 1871.
Numbers onrolled:-Boys, 17; girls, 19; total, 36.
Numbers present:-Boys, 14 ; girls, 15 ; total, 29.
The school premises are ner and well furnished. The playground is fenced, and furnished with the necescary outhouses. The pupils are fairly orderly and attontive, and tolerably self-reliant. The lesson documents aro fairly arranged, and the teaching is energetic and fairly intelligent. The discipline is prompt and rigorous, and the attainments are from tolerable to fair. Owing to the remoral of families to Guigong, the attendance at this school has decreased.

Kirkoonnel (V.) :-Regalar inspection, 9th March, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 35 ; girls, 20; total, 55.
Numbers present :-Boys, 23 ; girls, 10; total, 42.
The closets are in need of repair ; otherwise the material condition is good. The pupils are clean, orderly, and fairly self-reliant. The discipline is healthy, the instruction is well regulated, and the attainments are reasonably satisfactory. The pupils are only tolorably regular, and the attendance is likely to decrease, owing to the removal of families from the district on account of the progress of the Railway.

Limelines (V.) :-Regular inspection, 28th September, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 17 ; girls, 9 ; total, 26.
Numbers present:-Boys, 13; girls, 5 ; total, 18.
The fencing needs another rail or paling to keep out cattle. The pupils are tolerably clean, attentive, and self-reliant. The lesson documents are fairly arranged, and the teaching seems careful, but wanting in energy. The discipline is tolerably effective, and the nverage proficiency is about tolerable. The attendance for the population of the locality is unsatisfactory.

Jowther (V.) :-Regular inspection, 26th June, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 6 ; total, 15.
Numbers present:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 6 ; total, 15.
The school is well furnished, and has a fair supply of working materials, but some repairs are needed to the building. The classification is rery injudicious, and the quarters of enrolment on the Programmes are grossly incorrect. The pupils are fairly orderly, attentive, and self-reliant. The discipline is tolerable, and the proficiency is nearly fair. The lesson documents are moderately arranged, and the teaching is energetic, but only moderately penetrative.

Luornow (N.F.) :-Regular inspection, 18th and 19th December, 1871.
Numbers eurolled:-Boys, 25 ; girls, 28 ; total, 53.
Numbers present:-Boys, 20 ; girle, 20; total, 40.
The playground is unfonced, and tho closot is in need of repair. The pupils are fairly orderly, and tolerably attentive and self-reliant. The lessons are tolerably arranged, and the work done is registered. The teaching is fairly iutelligent and tolerably careful, but should adhere more closely to the standard. The discipline is kindly but firm, and the avorage proficiency is about tolerable.

> Main Camp (N.V.) :--Regular inspection, 19th June, 1871.
> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 4.1; girls, 29 ; total, 70.
> Numbers present:-Boys, $30 ;$ girls, 19; total, 49.

The schoolroom is fairly supplicd with working materials and furniture. The playground is unfenced. The pupils when under examination are tolerably solf-reliant; they are fairly orderly and attentive. The instructional documents are tolerably arranged, and the teaching-especially of the first. class-is careful and painstaking. The discipline is firm and watclful, and the arerage proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

Marcivale (V.) :-Regular inspection, 10th July, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 15 ; girls, 12; total, 27.
Numbers present:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 12 ; total, 27.
Thero is no proper teacher's residence, and the playground is unfencod, and withont closets; the schoolroom is also in need of repair. The regularity is bad, but the order and attention aro fair. The instruction is tolerably regahaled, and the teaching is eareful, industrious, ond thorough. Ihe discipline is henlthy, and the arerage proficiency is tolemble.

Mfanow Rat (V.) :-Regular inspection, 29th June, 1571.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 20 ; girls, 5 ; total, 25.
Numbers present:-Boys, 18 ; girls, 5 ; total, 23.
The sehoolroom is suitably furnished aud supplied with school materials. Some repairs are needed, for effecting which action has been tnken. The pupils' power of application is weak, and they are only moderately orderly and attentive. The Programmes are meagre, and the teacling is defection in energs and thoroughness. The government is weak, and the arerage proficiency is not satisfactory. The elagsification is iunppropriste.

Mitchell's Crfer (V.) :-Regular inspection, 30th June, 18 h1.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 40 ; girls, 32 ; total, 72.
Numbers present:-Boys, 32 ; girls, 25 ; total, 57.
The ceiling is in need of repair, and more desks aro needed for the present altendance. The classification is tolerable, and the instruction is moderately arranged. The teaching is careful, but wanting in mental rigour. The pupils are tolembly orderly and attentive; their arerage proficiency is modernte The government needs greater vigour. The attendance is satisfactory.

Mowosg (V.) :-Regular inspection, 11th December, $18 \% 1$.
Numbers enrolled :-Bors, 57; girls, 43 ; total, 100.
Numbers present:-Bors, 43 ; girls, 27 ; total, 70.
The arection of a new schoolroom, or of an addition to the present building, is desimble. The closets are in bad repair, and doorsteps and hat.-pegs are also needed. The pupils are fairly orderly attentive, and self-reliant, The instruction is fairjy regulated, and the deaching is earnest; but not sufficiently penetrative and thorough in the lower classes. The school records are badly kept, and indicate carelessness and noglect. The arerage proficiency of the whole school is from tolerable to fair. Inatin is taught in Bddition to the subjects preseribed.

Mount Macqcarie (V.):-Regular inspection, 6th September, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 16 ; girls, 18 ; total, 34
Numbers present:-Boys, 11 ; girls, 17 ; total, 28.
The schoolroom is in need of repair. Tho plastering has given way in rarious places, and the slabs have decayed and will need replacing. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attontive, but their power of application is only moderate. The lesson documents are not arranged in some cases with a close adheronco to the standard. The teaching is animated, but is wanting in thoroughness and penotrative force. The diecipline is mild, but not sufficiently prompt, and the results aro on the whole barely moderate.

> Modgre $(V .-$ Boys $):-$ Incidental inspection, 17 th November, 1871.
> Numbers eurolled :-Boys, 87 ; total, 87.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 51 ; total, 51.

The schoolroom is suitable, and properly furnishel. The pupils are orderly and attentive. The iustructional documents are properly arranged, and the lessons are registered. The sehool records aro neatly and correctly kept. Singing is not taught in this department.

Modgex (V.-Girls) :-Incidental inspection, 17th November, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Girls, 72; total, 72
Numbers present:-Girls, 44; total, 44.
The schoolroom is not a good one, but it is suitably furnished. The crection of new premises is desirable. The pupils appear clean, orderly, and attentive. The lessons are regulated and registered, the school records are correctly kept, and the discipline seems fairly effective

Midges (V,-Infants) :-Incidental inepection, 17ti Norember, 1871. Numbers emrolled :-Boys, 62; girls, 53; total, 115. Numbers presont:-Boys, 37 ; girls, 36 ; total, 73.
The material condition is fair, but the room is too small. The pupils are clenn, orderly, and attentive. The school records are correctly kept, the instruction is very fairly regulated, and the teaching seems conducted with energy and inteligence.

Offir Rosd (V.):-Regular inspection, 16th Marcl, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 18 ; girls, 10 ; total, 23.
Numbere present:-Boys, 10 ; giris, 8 ; total, 13 .
The building and fences are in need of repair. The pupils are clean, but the order and attention are indifferent. The subjects do not include singing or drawing. The instruction is indifferently regulated, and the teaching is defectivo in intelligence and energy. The goverument is weak, and the attainmonts are barely moderate. The pupils show little self-reliance, and do not answer with promptness or accuracy.

Oranol (V.):-Regular inspection, 15th and 18th December, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 76 ; girls, 44; total, 120.
Numbers present:-Boys, 67 ; girle, 37 ; total, 94 .
A shed and uriual hare been erected during 1871. The material condition is satisfactory. The pupils are orderly, ond fairly attentive and self-reliant. The instruction is properly regulated and registered, and the teaching is earnest and industrious, The discipline is fuirly effective, but scarcely strict enough, and the average proficiency is a little over fair. All the subjects prescribed are taught,
and the attendance has steadily increased during the year. and the attendance has steadily increased during the year.

Pres (V.) :-Regular inspection, 3rd May, 1871.
Numbers cnrolled:-Boys, 21 ; girls, 14 ; total, 35.
Numbers present: --Doys, 14; girls, 10; total, 24.
The roof is in need of some reparr, but otherwise the material condition is not unsatisfactory. The pupils aro clean, and tolcrably orderly and attentive ; they are only moderately self-reliant. The lesson documents are fairly arranged, and the teaching is careful, but is wanting in energy and penetrative force The average proficiency slightly excecis moderate. The discipline is too slack, and the average attendance is not of a satisfinctory character.

Piplctay Criek (V.) :-Incidental inspection, 23 rd Novcmbor, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 35 ; girls, 25 ; total, 60.
Numbers present:-Boys, 1.0 ; girls, 12 ; total, 31.
A detached kitchen is needed, and the school clock is out of repair. The pupils seem tolerably orderlg. The instructional documents are only moderately arranged, and the regular registration of the lessons seems doubtful. From the neglect of the teacker to apply for one, there is no fee account book in the school.

Rockiey (V.) :-Regular inspection, 30th March, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :- Boys, 15; girls, 21. ; total, 36.
Numbers present:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 19; total, 34.
The playground is unfenced, and the closet is in an indifferent condition. Some repairs have recently beeu effected on the building, but more desks are needed. The pupils are clean, tolerably orderly and attentive, and moderately self-reliant. The teacling is moderately regulatod, but is wanting in energy and intelligence. Tho discipline is strict, and the arerage proficiency somewhat exceeds moderate. Compared with its former condition, the state of the school is now promising.

Rydal (V.) :-Regular inspection, 28th June, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 37 ; girls, 24; total, 61.
Numbers prescnt:-Boys, 35 ; girls, 24 ; total, 59.
The playground is not fenced, and there is no teacher's residence ; otherwise the material condition is good. The pupils are orderly, and fairly attentive and accurate. Tho instructional documents are properly arranged, and the teaching is earnest and intelligent. The discipline is healthy, and the average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

Ryistone (V.) :-Regular inspection, 14th November, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 28 ; girls, 36 ; total, 64 .

$$
\text { Numbers present :-Boys, } 24 \text {; girls, } 26 \text {; total, } 50 .
$$

The ercection of another room and of a verandah to the teacher's residence is dcsirable. The pupils are fairly orderly and self-reliant. The upper division of the first class should be in the second. The instruction is fairly regulated and registcred, but is not in some subjects kept close to the standard. The teaching is fairly intelligent and carcful, but needs more thorougloness in some subjects: The discipline is fairly effective, and the results are from tolerable to fair.

String Flat (N.V.):-Incidental inspection, 23rd November, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 17 ; girls, 22 ; total, 39.
Numbers present:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 18 ; total, 34.
There is a alab residonce of two rooms, with bark roof, in an unfinished state, and there are no closets. Part of the school ground is fenced. The schoolroom needs lining or plastering, and a chimney before winter. No provision is made for water. The pupils arc clean and tolerably ordorly. The school records are correctly kept, and the instruction is tolerably regulated and registered. The school has been only a short time in operation.

Sprtno Grove (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 20th December, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 44; girls, 21 ; total, 65.
Numbers present:-Boys, 21 ; girls, 8 ; total, 29.
New desks hare been obtained since last inspection, and there is a moderato teacher's residence, but the playground is unfenced. The erection of new vested premises is proposed by the Board as soon as a euitable site can be obtained. The pupils are fairly orderly, but ouly tolerably attentive and selfreliant. The lesson documents are fairly arranged, and tho teaching is carcful but not sufficiently close to the "standard." The discipline is calim but firm, and the average proficiency is from tolerable to fair. Owing to harvesting, the attendance was much smaller than usual on the day of inspection.

Tambaroora (V.) :-Regular inspection, 16th May, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 39 ; girls, 38 ; total, 77.
Numbers present:-Boys, 33 ; girls, 28 ; total, 61.
The fences are in need of repair. The pupils are tolerably orderly, but only moderately attentive and self-reliant; they seem little inclined to mental exertion. About two-thirds of the scholars are in the first class. The instruction is passably arranged, and the teaching is intelligent, but is defective in thoroughness and penetrative force. The government is tolcrable, and the avcrage proficiency is from moderate to tolerable.

Teapor Swanip (V.):-Regular inspection, 19th and 20th April, 1871.
Numbers emrolled :-Boys, 16; girls, 17 ; total, 33.
Numbers present:-Boys, 13 ; girls, 15; totul, 28.
The faterial condition of the school is, on the whole, good. Tho pupils are very irregular, and only tolerably clenn, orderly, or attentive. Except singing, the subjects prcseribed are tanght. The lesson documents are tolerably arranged, and the teacking is industrious, but wanting in impressivencss. The discipline needs more promptness and rigour. The nttainments are not, on the whole, satisfactory; the average being about moderatc. The general attendnnec is small for the population.

Trndale's Howlow (N.F.):-General ingpoction, 5th April, 1871.

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\text { Numbers enrolled :-Boys, } 19 \text {; girls, } 22 \text {; total, } 41 .
$$

Numbers present:-Boys, 14 ; girls, 20 ; total, 34.
There are no elosets or tencher's residence, and the playground is not cleared: The building is suitable and well furnished. The pupils are in many eases irregular; they are fairly orderly and attentire, and their self-reliance is tolerable. The teaching is careful and industrivus, but wanting in energy. The government needs more promptness and vigour; the instruction is tolerably regulated, and the proficiency is tolerable. This is one of the temporary Railway scloois.

$$
\text { Trungex Cafer (N.V.):-General insjection, 18th April, } 1871 .
$$

Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 34; girls, 34; total, 68.
Numbers present:-Boys, 25 ; girls, 34 ; total, 59.
There is uo teacher's residence, and the seloolroom is in want of lining. A stove or chimney is also required. The pupils are clean, and tolerably orderly and attentive, but their power of mental effort is weak. The subjects taught do not include object lessons, singing or drawing, and the state of the school records shows gross carelessness. The instruction is neither regulated nor registered; the discipline is tolerable, and the proficiency is not satisfactory.

Walleiowang (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 15th June, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 30; girle, 28; total, 58.
Numbers presont:-Boys, 19 ; girls, 17 ; total, 36.
The furniture is neither sufficient nor suitable: suitable desks are much needed. The pupile are very irregular, and only tolerably ordorly and attentive. Their answering is neither prompt nor accurate. The classification is injudicious. The instruction is passnbly regalated, nend the teaching is inductrious, but fails in vigour and penetrative force. The averago proficiency is only moderate, and the government needs greater oncrgy and vigilance.

> Watere Elat (V.) :-Regular inspection, 4th May, 1871.
> Numbers enrolled:-Boys, $50 ;$ girls, 57 ; total, 107.
> Nombers present:-Boys, 25 ; girls, 27 ; total, 52.

The material condition is rery bad, but steps have been taken to erect a new schoolroom. The pupils are very irregular; they are tolerubly clean, orderly, and attentive. The instruction is tolerably regulated, and the teaching is industrious and careful. The government is strict, and the average proficiency is nearly tolcrable.

Welinggtos (V.) :-Regular inspection, 29th November and 4th December, 1871. Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 49 ; girls, 34; total, 83. Numbers present:-Boys, 44; girls, 28 ; totul, 72 .
On the whole the material condition is good, but the crection of a shed and urinal is desirable The pupils are clean, orderly, and very attentire and self-reliant. The lesson documents are well arranged. and the tegehing is earnest, intelligent, and very careful. 'The discipline is good, and the aperage proficiency is very fair. The attendauce has largely increased under the prosent tencher. This sehool is doing well in every respect.

Whits Rock (N.V.)-Rogular inspection, 20th March, 1871.
Numbers emrolled :-Boys, 14 ; girls, 22 ; total, 36.
Numbers present:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 11 ; total, 18.
The material condition is only moderate. A supply of suitable desks is needed. The pupils are irregular, and neither orderly, attentive, nor self-rcliant. The instructional documents are worthlesg, and the teaching is neither encrgetie nor intelligent. The school records are badly kapt, the government is feeble, and the aitaiuments are very unsatisfactory.

Winbermdale (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 27th March, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.
Numbers present:-Boys, 9 : girls, 10 ; total, 19.
The material condition is indifferent. The building is in need of repair ; the furmiture is of a clumsy description, and therc is no playground close to the school. The pupils are fairly clean, but only moderately orderly or attentive. They are listless, and disinclined to mental exertion. There aro no Programmes, and the teaching is neither energetic, careful, nor inteligent. The discipline is not effective, and the proficiency is barely indifferent.

Windeyer (V.) :-Incidental inspection, 20th November, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 20 ; girls, 18 ; total, 38.
Numbers present:-Boye, 14; girls, 17; total, 31.
The playground requires clearing and fencing, and the verandah of the teacher's residence is in need of repair. The pupils seem orderly and tolerably attentive. Tho instructional documents are fairly arranged, and the lessons given are registered. The school records are neatly and correctly kept. Owing to the opening of another school about two miles off, the attendance has decreased.

## PROVISTONAL AND HALF-TIME SOHOOLS

Bace Crees:-General inspection, 25th August, 1871.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Numbers enrolled :-Boys, } 10: \text { girls, } 7 \text {; total, } 17 . \\
& \text { Numbers present:-Boys, } 6 \text {; girls, } 5 \text {; total, } 11 .
\end{aligned}
$$

A. new schoolroom has been crected, and the playground is being clenred. No closets have reti been erected. The pupils are very irregular, only moderately clean or orderly, and neither self-reliant, nor attentive. The instruction is unregulated, and the teaching is desultory, mechanical, and without animation or onergy. The governnent is feeble, and the attuinments ore unsatisfactory. The teacher has aince resigned.

Blackian's Fuat:-Regular inspection, 14th Jume, 1871.
Numbors enrolled:--Boys, 11 ; girls, 12 ; total, 23.
Numbers present:-Boys, 6 ; girls, 8 ; total, 14.
The building is tolerably suitable, but the plarground is neither cleared nor fenced. The stock of books is sufficient, but the apparatus is scanty. The pupils are moderately orderly, attentive, and selfreliant. The instruction is badly regulated, and the teaching is industrious, but of a mechanical character The avcrage proficiency and the government are indifferent.

Brack Sprivgs:-Incidental inspection, 22nd December, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 11 ; girls, 17 ; total, 28.
Numbers present:-Boys, 7 ; giris, 11 ; total, 18.
The schoolroom is rathor snmall, and the playground is neither fenced nor cleared, and is without closets. A ridgeboard is necded for the building. The echool records are incorrect in some particulars, and the programmes are meagre documents. The rato of feo fixed by the School Committee since aid was oblained for the school seems unreasonably low for the circumstances of the prople.

Burnt Yards:-General inspection, 7th September, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29.
Numbers present:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 5; total, 12.
The playground is unfenced, and there are no closets. The roof of the building needs repair, and the furniture is badly arranged. The site is not now central. The pupils are tolerably clean, orderly, and attentive. The lesson documents arc compiled with moderate skill, and the teaching is careful and industrious, though wanting in intelligence and energy. The discipline is mild, and the average proficiency is moderate.

Calabash :-Ctencral inepection, lith August, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 6 ; total, $2 \cdot 2$.
Numbers present:-Boys, 14 ; girls, 6 ; total, 20.
The building is tolernbly euitable, but is not properly furnisbed, and the playground is mfeneed and without the necessary out-houscs. No school materials had been received at the date of my visit The pupils are very unpunctunl, and only moderately clean and tidy. The classification is bad, the instruction is not regulated, and tile teaching is lifeless and mechnical. The discipline is slack, and the proficioncy is small. Butler's Roman Catholic Catechism was found in use in this school, but has since been discontinued. The teneher has resigned.

Catoola :-General inppection, 19th April, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 14; total, 21.
Numbers present :--Boys, 7 ; girls, 13; total, 20.
The building is only moderately suitable, and there are no closets or playground. It is proposed, howover, to build a new schoolrom. The pupils are clean, but neither orderly nor attentive, being restless, noisy, and talkative. The lessondocuments ure indifferent, and the teaching and discipline are alike freble. Singing and dratwing are not taught, and the average proficiency is barely moderate. The attainments are not likely to improve under such lax government:

Cow Flats :-Regular inspection, 4th April, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Moys, 1.3 ; girls, 1.5 ; total, 28.
Numbers present:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 20.
Therc are no closets or teacher's residence, but aone new desks linve been provided since last inspection. The pupils are fairly clean, and moderately orderly and attentive, but weak in self-reliance The instruction is only moderntely regulated, but the teaching is earnest and industrious. The discipline is mild, but needs more promptness, and the attainments are not, on the whole, satisfuctory. Many of the pupils are very irregular.

Fitzonestd Valizis:-General inspection, 21st April, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Bors, 8 ; ginls, 12 ; total, 20.
Numbers present:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 12; total, 19.
The building is only moderately suitable, and is not well or centrully situated. The playground is neither cleared nor fenced, and is not furnished with the necessary outhouses. The echoolroom needs flooring. Singing and drawing are not taught; the instruction is neither regulated nor registered, and the teiching is meagre and mechanical. Tho pupils are neither orderly nor attentive, and seem unacuetomed to mental exertion; they failed in nearly every subject except reading. The teacher resigned soon nfter the examination.

Lagoon (Campheme's River) :-Regular inspection, 2sth March, 1871.
Numbers emrolled :--Boys, 8; girls, 13; tolal, 21.
Numbers present:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 13 ; total, 20.
The roof of the building is in need of repair. The material condition is moderate. The papils are fairly clean, but ouly moderately orderly and attentive; they are shy, and neither prompt nor accurate in answering. Thoir mental powor is amall, and their attainments are meagre. Programmes are in course of constmiction, and the discipline seems mild but watehful. The present teacher had just opencd the school, which is likely to improve under her charge.

Macquabie Pasins:--Regular iuspection, 4th Ayril, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 11 ; girls, 8 ; total, 19.
Numba enrolled:-Boys, 11 ; gins, 8 ; total, 19.
Numbers prosent:-Boys, 9 ; girle, 7 ; total, 16 .
Tho material condition is, on the whole, tolerable. The papils are tolerubly orderly and attentive, and show moderate power of application. The instruction is indifferently regulated, hut the teaching seems careful, though defective in intelligenco. The government is firm, and the average proficiency is barcly tolerable. Except drawing, the subjects prescribed are taught.

Mordigulay :-General inspection, 5th December, 18hl:
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 11 ; girls, 12 ; total, 23.
Numbers present:-Boys, 6 ; girls, 10 ; total, 16.
The building is of bork, and is unfoored. The roof nceds repair. The playground is unfenced, and without closets. The furniture is of a rough, but tolerably suitable character. The pupils are tolerably orderly, attentive, and self-reliant. The instruction is regulated with barely moderato skill, and the teach ing seems painstaking. The discipline is tolerably effective, and the attainments are aboult tolcrable.

Mountain Run :-Regular inspection, 29th March, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 16; girle, 6; total, 22.
Numbers present:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 3 ; totai, 1 .5.
There aro no closets or teacher's residence, and the playground is neither fenced nor cleared; the schoolroom also nceds flooring. Altogether the material condition is unsatisfactory. The pupils are irre gular, and very unpunctual; they are tolerably clean, but only moderately orderly or aitentive. The teaching is careful, but wanting in method aud intelligence. The lesson documents are in course of conetruction. The discipline is mild, and tho attainments are meagro. The sclool has only recently been opened after being closed for some months.

Mouxt Vitroris :-Regular inspection, 13th Junc, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 1.2 ; girls, 11 ; total, 23.
Numbers present:-Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.
The material condition is on the whole tolerable, and the sapply of working materials is sufficient The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive, bat only moderately self-reliant. The lesson document aro indifferent, but the teaching is animated and tolerably intelligent. The arerage proficiency range from moderate to tolerable. The discipline is mild, but tolerably firm. The attendance was smalior than usual on the day of examination.

Mundorama Ponds:-Rcgular iuspection, 31st August, 1871.
Numbers curolled:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 13 ; total, 23.
Numbers present:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.
The building is tolerably suitable, but tho playground is unfenced, and the stock of echool materiuls is scanty. The pupils are moderatcly orderly and attentive, but weak in self-application. The work is not properly registered or programmed, and the teaching is dosultory, though upparently industrious. Tho discipline is slack, and the arerage proficiency is from indifferent to moderate.

Nrwies :-General inspection, 6th December, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 1.5 ; girle, 16 ; total, 31.
Numbers present:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16.
The schoolroom and teacher's residence are both constructed of bark. The playground is unfenced, and the building nceds flooring and some repairs to the roof. The furniture is only moderately suitable The order, uttention, and self-application of the pupils are tolerable. The instruction is moderately regu lated, and the teachiug is tolerably intelligent and fuirly carcful. The discipline is tolerably effective, and the average proficiency is ncarly tolerable. The attendance was small, owing to barvesting oper ations.

Ponto:-General inspection, 30th November, 18\%1.
Numbers enrolled :--Boys, 11; girls, 13; total, 24.
Numbers present:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 9 ; totnl, 16
The sehoolroom is too narrow, is not properly furnished, and needs flooring. The order and attention are tolerable, and the power of self-reliance is moderate. The instruction is not properly regulated, and the teaching is careful, but wanting in animation.

Pyramide:-Regular inspection, 12th May, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 16 ; girls, 12 ; total, 28.
Numbers present:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 8 ; total, 23.
The building is unfloored, and the desks are badly arranged. The playground is unfeuced, and there are no closets. The pupils are tolerably clean, orderly, and attentive, but only moderately sclf reliant. The Programmes are moderately suitable, and the teaching is tolerably careful, but is defectiro in skill. Tho discipline is moderately clicetive, and the resalts range from moderate to tolerable. Action is proposed for the establishment of a Public School

Raglax :-Gcneral inspoction, 22nd March, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; total, 18.
Numbers present:-Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.
The sedoolroom is too small, but is moderately supplied with furniture. The pupils are clean, tolembly orderly, and moderately attentive. The tenching is careful and earnest, but regulated with only moderate intolligence. The discipline is mild but firm, and the averago proficiency is about moderate. Singing and draving are omitted from the list of subjects taught.

Soutir Ausiey :-Regular inspection, 17th March, 1871
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 17 ; total, 32.
Numbers present:-Boys, 5 ; girls, 6 ; total, 11 .
The building is rather small and badly lighted, and the furniture is scunty and clumsy. The pupils are very irregular; they are neither orderiy; attentive, nor self-reliunt. Thero are no lesson documents. and the teaching is desultory, meagre, and wanting in inteligence and eacrgy. The school records are badly kept, and the proficiency is far from satisfactory. The teacher has since left the service.

Tarus :-Gcueral inspection, 2nd June, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :--Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20.
Numbers present:-Boys, 11 ; girls, 8 ; total, 19.
Tho state of the building is disgracefal; it is almost roofless, and the wind hus free recess through the openings between tho slabs. Steps have since been taken for the erection of another building. The punctuality is bad, and the ordor and atteution are indifferent. The subjects do not include dictation, object lessona, singing, or drawing; und grammar aud geography are failures. The mental power of the pupils is foeble, and their attainments are meagre. The discipline is wanting in energy and vigilance, and the instruction is neither regulated nor registered.

Tifree-mime Resif (H.TT.) :-Regular inspection, 21st August, 1871.
Numbers eurolled :-Boys, 13; girls, 10; total, 23.
Numbers present:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 7 ; total, 19.
Tho playground is noither cleared nor fenced; the schoolroom needs flooring and saitable furniture, and closets are required. Somo of the pupils are neither clean nor tidy, and their power of attention is snall. The instruction is tolerably regulated and registered, and the traching is industrious. The average proficiency is indifferent. The present teacher has been only a slort time in charge.

Thperahy Golly (H.-T.)-General inspection, 21st April, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 14; girls, 24; total, 38.
Numbers present:-Boys, 13 ; girls, 21 ; total, 34.
The building is too narrow; the playground is unfencod and without closets, and the furmiture is insumfient. The pupils aro tolerably orderly and attentive, and moderately self-reliant. The discipline is tolerably effective, and the arerage proficiency is moderate. The lesson documents are tolerably arranged, and the teaching is careful und industrious. This has since become a Public School.

Trendon Grangr:-Regular inspection, 20th April, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 13; girls, 5 ; total, 18.
Numbers present:-Boys, 13 ; girls, 5 ; total, 18.
The tencher is furnished with a residence, aud thero is a good playgronnd, but it is unfenced. The pupils aro clenn, orderly, and attentive; they are self-reliant, and answer with reasonable accuracy. The teaching is crrnest, industrious, and thorough, and the results are of a satisfactory character. The discipline is prompt and effectire, and the children manifest consideruble mental power. Altogether the generul spirit and condition of this school are pleasing.

Vittoria :-Regular inspection, 26th September, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :--Boys, 14 ; girls, 16 ; total, 30.
Numbers present:-Boys, 8 ; 'girls, 13; totel, 21.
The phayground is neither cleared nor fencel, and is without closets. A chimney or stove is needed for the schoolroom. The pupils are moderately orderly and attentive, but their power of mental effort is weak. The classifiealion is bad. The lessons are not registered, and only partially programmed; and the tenching is industrious, but wanting in inteligence aud thoroughess. The government noeds -more rigilanee, and the averuge proficiency is iadifferent.

## CAMDEN DISTRICT-GENERAL REPORT FOR 1871.

In 1871 there were 130 schools, or departments, on the list for this district, riz. :-

> 53 Public Schools.
> 12 Half-tiune Schools.
> 20 Provisional Schools.
> 22 Church of Enghand Schools.
> 17 Roman Catholic Schools.
> 4. Presbyterinn Schools.
> 2 Wesleyan Schools.
> 130.

In the course of tho year the following changes took place:-The C.E. sehools nt Denham Court, Menangle, nd Kiama wore closed; the Wesleyau School at George's River was converted into a Provibional School; the Public School at Cararawcll and the Provisional School at Burriar were converted into Half-time Schools; new Public Schools were brought into operation at Bundywulla, Kiama, Kangaroo Faller, Toolcjoos, and Wilton; the necessary arrangements were made for the establishment of a Public School at Albion Park; and nid was granted to Provisional Schools at New Ran and Oakdale, and to Half-time Schools at North Hushisson and Now Bristol-Jervis Bay.

## Insfaction.

Ninety-one (91) "regular"" inspections have been made in the year. The time usualiy devoted to ench inspection has boon from four to seren hours, and the examination of the different clusses has been conducled with tho riew of ascertaining, as fir as practicable, the antainments and progress of each ponil. In addition to the schools regularly inspected, ten others havo been incidentally visited during the year.

The following is a numerical statement of the work done in the year:-

| Number of regular inspections | 91 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Number of pripils cxamined | 147 |
| Number of visits for inquiry and special investigatious | 40 |
| Number of teachers, pupil teachers, and candilates examined | 49 |
| Number of miles travelled | 4,78 |

The following tables show the ages und number of pupils curolled in the year, and in the quarter of inspection; and of those present at examination
(a) The Fean's enrolment of Pupits in ail, Schools.

| Schools. |  | \| $\begin{gathered}7 \text { years } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under }\end{gathered}$ | 8 years. | 9 years | 10 gears. | 11 years | $\begin{gathered} 12 \text { years } \\ \text { and ubove. } \end{gathered}$ | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Schools |  | 1,655 | 476 | 465 | 662 | 366 | 771 | 4,195 |
| Inalf-time, | ... | 86 | 24 | 20 | 26 | 17 | 40 | 213 |
|  |  | 276 | 67 | 88 | 67 | 64 | 130 | 692 |
| C.E. " |  | 736 | 216 | 216 | 205 | 150 | 279 | 1,811 |
| R.C. \% |  | 432 | 154 | 136 | 156 | 140 | 257 | 1,255 |
| Pres,Wes. |  | 99 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 17 | 41 | 230 |
|  |  | 71. | 28 | 8 | 14 | 13 | , | 139 |
|  | Iotals | (3,355 | 990 | 956 | 035 | 776 | 1,523 | 8,535 |

(b) The manolament of Pupils at the iadte of Inspection.

| Schoois. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}7 \text { a jeuns } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under }\end{gathered}\right.$ | 3 years. | 9 years. | 10 years. | 11 years. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 12 } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { abars } \\ & \text { above. }\end{aligned}\right.$ | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Schools | 849 | 269 | 24: | 258 | 181 | 399 | 2,190 |
| Half-time | 6.1 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 147 |
| Provisional, | 188 | 40 | 50 | 44 | 51 | 73 | 446 |
| C.E. $\quad$ " | 47.4 | 111 | 1.16 | 112 | 79 | 135 | 967 |
| R.C. " | 224 | 82 | 64 | 69 | 58 | 126 | 623 |
| Pres. | 20 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4. | 44 |
| Wes. " | 23 | 10 | 4 | $\square$ | 5 | 1 | 48 |
| Total | 1,779 | 534 | 405 | 504 | 392 | 766 | 4,470 |

(c) Ňtarbers of Pupms Exammed.

| Schools. |  |  | $\underset{\text { and under. }}{7}$ | 8 years. | 9 yeats. | 10 years. | 11 years. | $\begin{gathered} 12 \text { years } \\ \text { and above. } \end{gathered}$ | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Publie Schools |  |  | 619 | 209 | 184 | 194: | 126 | 257 | 1,589 |
| Half-timen |  |  | 40 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 21 | 100 |
| Provisional, |  |  | 141 | 30 | 36 | 35 | 41 | 48 | 331 |
| C.E. " |  |  | 292 | 78 | 70 | 76 | 54 | 86 | 656 |
| R.O.Pres.Wes. | " |  | 142 | 61 | 46 | 4.7 | 32 | 67 | 395 |
|  | : |  | 16 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 |  | 32 |
|  | " |  | 21 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5 | ... | 14 |
| Totals |  |  | 1,271 | 398 | 358 | 369 | 268 | 483 | 3,147 |

Condition of the Sohools Inspictied.
L-Materiar Condidion.
Nearly all the schools inspected are well situated, and at three-fourths of them there is tolerably good playground accommodation. Thirty-four (34) schooi buildings--21 Public, 3 Prorisional, and 10 Certificd Denominational-are fuir, very fair, or good. Thirty-three (33)-8 Public, 3 Half-time, 8 Provisional and 14 Certified Denominational-are tolerable; and trentr-three (23)-6 Public, 7 Half-time, 6 Provisional, and 4 Certified Denominational-are indifferent or bad. The Public School buildings at Pyree are vers dilapidated and unsuitable. New buildings are also much needed for the Public Schools at Arncliffe, Peterboro, Monnt Keira, Ulindulla, and Worrarce ; for the Ealf time Schools at Tornulli Beloon, Marsden's, and Maxwell's; for the Provisional Schools at Bomaderry, Cordeaux River, and Broughton Vale; for the C.E. School at Liverpool; and for the Pres. School at Numba. New and suitable buildings bave been erected in the year for the Public Schools at Lirerpool, Bundywalla, Men angle, and Wilton ; a teacher's residence has been erectel at, Nowra; and substantial improvements have been carried out in the buildings at Marrickville, Picton, Meroo, Appin, Marshall Mount, and Cambe warra. Of the 63 Public Schools and Cert. Dem. Schools inspected, 19 are still unprovidod with residences for the teaclers. In 5 Public Schools, 6 Half-time Schools, 9 Pror. Schools, and 8 Cert. Dem. Schools, the furniture is unsatisfactory. As a whole, the schools inspected are well supplied with requisites. Except in a fow instances-principally met with in Provisional Schools-the school records aro now kept with neatnoss and punctuality.

Table showing the Material Condition of the Schools.

| Schoois. | Good. | Fair. | Folerable | Mroderate to Indifferent. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Schools | 14 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 35 |
| Half-time ;, | $\ldots$ |  | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Prorisional, | . | 3 | 8 | 6 | 17 |
| C.E. " | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 15 |
| R.C. " | $\ldots$ | 4 | 6 | 1. | 11 |
| Pres. : | ...... | $\cdots$ | ...... | 1 | 1 |
| Wes. " |  | 1 | ...... | ...... | 1 |
| Totals | 18 | 23 | 23 | 26 | 90 |

## 2.--Disciplinz

In the majority of the schools risited the pupils are fairly punctual in their attendauce, but their regularity, though to some extent improved, is still unsatisfactorg. The punctuality of the pupils is generally satisfactory where the teacher is roally earnest about the matiler; but, unfortunately, such is not the case with regard to their regularity; here the teacher often meets with dircet opposition from the
parenta, and consequently his efforts are nearly uscless. Indeed they are, in some iustances worse than useless, for by earnectly and conscientionsly doing his duty with regard to the pupils' irregularity, and in tire collection of the school-fees, the tescher sometimes obtains for himself the parents enmity and illwili. Further, the irregularity of attendanco on the part of pupils now enrolled in our schools is not the only hindence to educationn progress in the Colony : therears in the different loculities for which schools have already been provided many children between the ages of 4 and 14 years, who hine not as yet been sent into the schools to receive any instruction whatever.

Nothing short of an emactment rendering school attendance compulsory would be effectual as a remedy for the evils complained of. Legislation has aiready carefully secured to all parents the right of education for their children; it siould now go a step further, and provide that no parent sball be aliowed to neglect his duty with regard to this all important matter.

Clean7iness.-Nothrithstanding that a largo majority of the echools visited are still without proper lavatories, the cleanliness of the pupils is genernlly satisfactory. 1 an not able to speak in such favourable terme, however, with regard to the school premises. As regards one-third of the schools risited, the premises were, in point of cleanliness, only moderately satisfactory. In this respect, therefore, there is considerable room for improvement.

Order and government.-In twelve of the schools visited the order is but indifferent, and the governmont is weak. In forty-two sehools the order and govermment are good; in thirty-sir they are tolerable or fair, and in trelpe they nre indifferent or bad.

Table slowing the Moral Condition of the Schools inspected.

| Schools. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Moderate to Indifferent. | Totals, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Schools | 15 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 35 |
| Half-time , .............................. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| Provisionsl , :............................. | 2 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 17 |
| C.E. ", | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 15 |
| R.C. " | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 11 |
| Pres. $\quad$ " | 1 | $\ldots$ | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Wes. $\quad$, ............................ | ...... | 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 'lotals | 28 | 30 | 19 | 13 | 90 |

## 3.-Instruction.

An improvement in the classification of the pupils is discernible in most of the schools visited. In nearly all the Public Schools, in three-fourths of the Denominational Schools, and in one-third of the Half-time and Provisional Schools, the instructional documents have been intelligently devised, sud they are carcfully attended to in the carrying on of the echool. In the majority of the echools visited the Iesson Register is not yet bept satisfactorily. In nearly one-half of the schools visited the proficiency of the pupils in reading ranges from fair to good, but in fourtecn schools it is still indifferent or bad. On the whole, however, the results are considerably higher than they were at previous inspections.

In writing and dictation satisfactory progress lus been mude since last ingpection. The same defects prerail in the teaching of arithmetic as were noticed in my reports for the last two years; a slight improvement is, however, discernible in the work of the last your. In grammar, geography, and object lessons, moderately satisfactory progress is being made. Singing is attempted in 63 schools, but in only 13 is it taught satisfactorily. Drawing is taught in nearly all the Public and Certified Denominational Schools. Necdlework is well taught in 17 Public Schools, in 2 Provisional Schools, and in 9 Oertified Denominational Schools. In the other schools inspected the teaching of it is only moderutely satiafactory. Euclid is tanght in 9 schools, Algcbra in 6, and Latin in 3.

The tables in Annex A will show the proficiency of the pupils in the differont schools.

## Teachers.

The general body of teachers in this district have shown themselves to be earnest, intelligent, and painstaking workers. During the year several of them have passed an examination successfully, and thus obtained promotion to a higher class. Of those who passed successfully, six were promoted to class $\Pi$. I am also able to report favourably of the attainments and skill of the pupil teachers. Of ten eramined in the ycar, eight passed successfully, and wero promoted to a higher class. The number of tenchers, assistants, and pupil teachers employed in the year was 145. Their classification is shown in the following table:-

| Schools. | Class I. |  | Class II. |  | Class III. |  |  | Probationers. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pupil } \\ \text { Teachers. } \end{gathered}$ | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A. | B. | A. | B. | A. | в. | c. |  |  |  |
| Public Schools .. |  | 1 | 4 | 14 | 25 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 69 |
| Halftime ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 6 |
| Provisional", | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 0 | 3 | 15 |  | 19 |
| C.E. " | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 3 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 27 |
| R.C. " | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | .... | 18 |
| Pres. " | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ...... | ...... | 4 |
| Wes. | ... |  |  | ... | ... | 2 | ... |  | ..... | 2 |
| Totals | ... | 1 | 4 | 18 | 43 | 26 | 12 | 27 | 1.4 | 145 |

School Fers.
The total umount of sehool fees reccived in tho yoar was $£ 3,491$ 12s. Of the pupils enrolled in the yenr, 1,140 , or 13.3 per cent., are returned as free scholars.

## Local Supertision.

Whe local superrision is still unsatisfactory. In a few instances monthly meetings are held by the Board, and the members pay regular risits to the schools several times in cach week. ln a large number of schools, however, little or no supervision is exorciged.

Separate detailed statements (Anvexes B and C) for Public and Certificl Denominational Schools will be found apponded to this Report.

Upper Bankstown,
J. HUEFER,

Inspector.
19th March, 1872.

ANNEX B.
Dbtarled Statement of the Condition of Schools inspected in 1871.
I.-Public Schools.

Aprin (V.) :-Visited, 30th October.
Numbers present:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20.

1. A detached kitchen has now been erected, and a supply of water prorided. A verandah is needed on the west side of the school building and residence, and the well should be properly finished. A pump is also necded. The school is rell supplied with requisites. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, except in harvest time; and the prerailing tone of the school is pleasing. 3. The classification is judicious. The subjects accord with the prescribed course, and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The methods are appropriate, and applied with intelligence and industry. 4. The proficiency in the 3 rd class ig fair, and in the 1st and 2nd classes it is tolerable.

Arxcelffe (N.V.) :-Visited, 31st July.
Numbers present:-Bojs, 13; girls, 16; total, 29.

1. The playground is not fenced ; and the schoolroom is too amall, and otherrise unsuitable. New buildings are greatly needed. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctanl, and tho gencral tone of the school is healthy. 3. The classification is appropriate. The prescribed course of instruction is followed, and the tencher is intelligent, and fairly skilful. 4. The general proficiency ranges from fuir to very fair.

Ashifibld (N.V.):-Visited, 1st and 4th August.
Numbers present:-Boys, 39 ; girls, 24 ; total, 63

1. The material condition of the school has not been improved since last inspection. There is no residence for tho teacher. A new vested building is much neoded. Tho supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, aud their cleanlivess, order, and attention are satisfuctory. 3. The instruction accords with the preseribed course, it is properly regulated, and the methods used are appropriate. 4. The general proficiency ranges from tolerable to very fair.

Avondale (V.) :-Visited, 7th Norember.
Numbera present:-Boys, 12; girls, 1.7 ; total, 29.

1. The school buildings have been painted and repaired. There is a good supply of working materials. 2. The pupils are fairly reguiar and punctual. The order is fair, and the moral tone of the echool is healthy. 3. The classification is suitable, aud the instructional documents are carefully compiled. The prescribed subjects are taught-singing excepted. The methods are tolcrable, and are applied with panntaking industry. 4. The proficiency is tolerable. At the date of inspection a number of the elder and more adpanced pupils had recently been removed from the school.

Behkiey (V.):-Visited, 1st Novembor.
Numbers present:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.

1. Some necessary repairs have been carricd out in the buildings since last inspection; further repairs and painting are still needed. The supply of requisites is sufficient. The whole property is kept with much care by the teacher. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual, and the moral tone of the school is healthy. 3. Singing is not taught; otherwise the prescribod course is followed. The teacher is intelligent and fairly skilful. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

## Boolong (N.V.) :-Visited, 7th December.

Numbers present:-Boys, 18 ; girls, 27 ; total, 45.

1. The material condition and organization of the school are tolemble. The supply of working materisls is sufficient. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual, clean in appearance, aud fairly orderly materials is sufficient. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual, clean in appearunce, and faify ordery
and attentive. 3. The classification is fairly judicious; the instruction accords with the preseribed course, and it is fairly well arranged. Tho methods are tolerably appropriate, and applied with energy and painstaking. 4. The proficiency is nbove fair.

Brovanton Crees (N.V.) :--Visited, 8 th December.
Numbers present:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 24 ; total, 50.

1. The interior of the schoolroom needs painting, and the playground should be properly fenced. Doors to the out-offices are also needed. The school is well equipped. 2. The attendance has increased, and the pupils are fairly regular and punctual. The tone of the school is healthy. 3. The instruction is carefully regulated. The methods are appropriate, but need to be applied more vigorously. 4. The general proficioney is a little above fair.

## Brovghton Viliage (N.V.):-Tisited, 9th December.

Numbers present:-Boys, 23; girle, 24; total, 47.

1. The butiding at present used is too small for the number of pupils attending. Steps aro being taken to provide new rested buildings. There is an ample supply of requisites. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual, and the school has a healthy tone. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed, and the teaching is carrich on with energy and painstaking. 4. The proficiency is rery fair.

Belmore (N.V.) :-Visited, 12th September.
Numbers present:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 9 ; tatal, 19.

1. The phayground needs fencing, and more suitablo out-ofices should be prorided. The furnituro is only moderately suitable. There is no residence for the teacher. The school is well supplicd with requisites. 2. The pupils are moderately regular and punctual. The order and nttention aro good, und the pupils are clean and tidy in their appearance. 3. The clussification is appropriate. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is fairly well regulated. The methods are modern, and applied with tolerable skill. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

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Cambrwarra (V.) :-Visited, thi December.
Numbers present:-Boys, 21 ; girls, 25 ; total, 49.

1. A kitehen has been erected; and the schoolbuildings have been repaired and painted. Tho interior of the schoolroom has beca lined, but the lining has not yet been painted. The supply of requisites is suitable and sufficient. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctunl; otherwise the discipline is good, 3. The classification is judicious. The instruction uecords with the prescribed course, and it is given with energy, painstaking, and yery fair skill. 4. The proficiency is fery fair. Needlework is well taught to the girls.

## Camben (V.):- Visited, 17th May.

Numbers present:-Boys, 23 ; girls, 16; total, 39.

1. A laratory luas been crected siuce last iuspection. The teacher's residence is too small for the accommodation of his family; two additional rooms are wuch needed. The selool is well supplied with rorking materials. 2. Whe pupils are fiirly regular und punctual. The gencral discipline and tone of the school are fairly satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is appropriate The instruction is carried on with fair skill, but it is not sufficiently penetrative. 4. The general proficiency ranges from moderata to tolerable in the lower classes, and in the 4th class (3 pupils present) it is nearly
rery fair. very fir.

Crooryar (N.V.) :-Yisited, 20th November.
Numbers prosent:-Boys, 55 ; girls, 35 ; total, 90 .

1. The building is much too small for the number of pupils in attendance. If a suitable schoolroom were provided there would probably be an enrolment of from 200 to 300 pupils. The teacher's residence has recently been enlarged. The school has a full supply of requisites. 2. The pupils enrolled are fairly regular and punctual. The order admits of improvement. The prevailing tone of the school is healthy. 3. The classification is tolerably appropriate. The lesson documents aro arranged with carc. Tho methods are appropriate, but, as applied, they are only partinlly effective. 4. The general proficiency ranges from modernte to tolorable.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Jambrroo (V.):-Visited, 20th Scptember. } \\
\text { Numbers present:-Bors, } 31 \text {; girls, } 17 \text {; total, } 48 .
\end{gathered}
$$

1. The buildings have been repaired :ud painted since last inspection. An additional room to the tcacher's residence is much needed, and a smpply of water should be provided. Tho school is well supplied with working matcrials. 2. Tho pupils are fairly regular and punctaal, and the attendance has considernbly improved under the prosent tencher. The order is good, and the prevailing spirit of the school is pleasing. 3. The classification is appropriate. The proscribed subjects are taught-singing excepted. The instruction is arranged with care. The methods are suitable, and aro applied with much earnestness and painstaking. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

Kissra (V.) :-Visited, 12th December.
Numbers presont:-Boys, 99 ; girls, 64 ; total, 163.

1. The playground and teacher's yard need fencing, and the girl's class-room should be erected without delay. These improvements are much required to complete the organization of the school. The school has been well supplied with requisites. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual. The general discipline and tone of the school are rery satisfactory. 3. The classification is appropriate. Latin is tuught in addition to the prescribed course. The instructional documents are arranged with care. The methods are suitable, and applied with intelligence and industry. 4. Considering the time the school has been in operation, the results arc very satisfactory.

Giedswoon (V.) :-Visited, 8th June.
Numbers present:--Bor, 1 ; girls, 2 ; total, 3.
(Since the date of inspection the teacher has been remored, and another appointed in his place. The attendance of pupils in now satisfactory.)

Kogamiar (N.V.) :-Visited, 7th Scptember. Numbers present:-Boys, 10; girls, 14; total, 24.

1. The playground is not fenced; a supply of water has not been prorided, and there is no residence for the teacher. The school is well supplied with working materials. 2. The number in attendance is not satisfactory, and screral of the pupils enrolled are irregular. The punctuality is fair. The pupils are orderly and attentive. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is fairly appropriate. Tho instructional documents are only moderately satisfactory. The methods are suitable, and fairly well nyplicd. 4. The proficiency of the pupils rauges from tolerable to very fuir.

> Ifyerpoor (V.) :-Visited, 13th and 19th September.
> Numbers present :-Boys, 43 ; girls, 30; total, 73.

1. The schoolroom is commodious, well lighted, and suitably furnished; it is also well provided with working materinls. There is no residence provided for the teacher. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual, and their order and attention are fairly satisfactory. The gencral tone of the selool is henlthy. 3. The preseribed subjects are taughti. The classification is appropriate, and the instruction is properly regulated. The methods are suitable, but thoy are not appliod with sufficieut euergy. 4. The proficiency
ranges from tolerable to fair.

Marbickthle (V.):-Visitod, 21 st December.
Numbers present:-Boys, 69; girls, 31; total, 100.

1. Lavatories have not yet been providerl; in all other respects tho material condition and organization of the school are very satisfactory. 2. The pupils aro regular and punctual, and the attendance is increasing. The order is good, and the govermment suitable and effective. 3. In addition to the prescribed course, Euclid, Latin, and Algobra are taught. The classification is appropriate. The instruction is carefully regulated. The methods are modern, and they arc applied with intelligence and skill. 4. The proficiency is very fair in the lower classes, and in the upper class it is nearly good. The progress made under the present teacher is highly satisfactory.

Marsiall Mount (V.):-Visited, 8th November.
Numbers present:-Boys, 31; girls, 26; total, 57.

1. The material condition of the school is fair. New steps are needed at the schoolroom entrance Since last inspection a detached kitchen has been erected for the teacher. 2. The pupils are fairly reguar nud punctual. The attendauce has increased since last inspection. The moral tone of the school is healthy. 3. The classification is fairly judicious. Singing and drawing are not taught; otherwise, the instruction accords with the prescribed course, and it is regulated by the usunl documents. The methods are tolerably appropriate, aud they aro applicd with industry and care. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair. Needlework is well taught to the female pupils.

> Meroo (N.V.):-Visited, 14th November.

Numbers present:-Boys, 18 ; girls, 19 ; total, 37.

1. The schoolroom has been enlarged, so that it will now accommodate 60 pupils, if necessary. The material condition is now fairly satisfactory. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual, and fairly orderly and attentive. The general tone of the echool is healthy. 3. Singing is not taught, otherwise the instruc tion is in accordance with tho prescribed course. The echoolwork is curried on with industry and painstaking. 4. The proficioncy is tolerable.

Mocty Keira (N.V.) :-Tisited, 23rd October.
Numbers present:--Boys, 15 ; girls, 14 ; total, 29.

1. The furniture and echool requisites are suitable and sufficient, but in all other respects the material condition of the school is very unsatisfactory. New vested buildings are greatly needed. , 2. The pupils are punctual, but only moderately reguar in their attendance. The order and attention are very fair The tone of the school is henlthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught-singing cycepted. The classification is fairly judicious. :The instruction is carefully regulated, and the methods are applicd with earnestuess and industry. 4., The proficiency ranges from tolcralic to fair.

Omega Retreat (V.):-Visited, 11th December.
Numbers present:-Boys, 48; girls, 30 ; total, 78.

1. The entrance porch and the out-oflices are in need of repairs. Additional hat pegs are also needed. The residence is too small for the accommodation of the teacher's family, aud hence the classroom is temporarily used ns a bedroom; this arrangement is, however, very objectionable. Onc-third of the amount necessary for tho cularging of the teacher's residence has been already provided by the Sehool Board. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual'; good order prevails throughout the school, and the moral tone is healthy. 3. The instruction accords with the prescribed course, and, in addition, the elements of algebre are taught to the pupils in the fourth class. The classification is tolerably judicious. The methods are fairly appropriste, and they are applied with zeul and industry. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

> Peterhorovah (N.V.) :-Visited, 2nd and 10th Novembcr.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 39 ; girls, 20; total, 59.

1. The schoolroom is much too small for the number of pupils in attedance, and it is also otherwise uusuitable. A new building is much needed. 2. The pupils ure regular and punctual, and the prevailing tone of the school is bealthy. 3. The classification is appropriate. The instruction is properly rogulated, and the methods are applied with intelligence and earnestness. 4. The proficiency of the pupils ranges from fair to very fair. Several of the pupils in the 4th class are well adranced in Euclid.

Pfree (N.V.):-Visited, 5th December.
Numbers present:-Boys, 16; girls, 11; total, 27.

1. The material condition is bad. The buildings are very dilapidated, and quite unfit for school purposes. There is a proper supply of requisites. 2. The pupile are fairly punctual, but their regularity is not satisfactory. The order is very fair, and the moral tonc healthy. 3. The classification is suitable, and the instruction is properly regulated. The methods are appropriate, and they are applied with fair akill and intelligence. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to very fair. (The teacher is compelled to reside three miles from the schoolhouse, the residence there being unfit for occupation. Under these circumstances, the teacher's wife camnot attend the school to instruct the girls in needlework.)

SheluHarbous ( V ) :- Visited, 13th December.
Numbers present:-Boys, $21^{\text {T }}$; girls, 25 ; total, 46.

1. The school building is good, and well supplied with requisites. 2. The pupils enrolled are fairly regular and punctual. The attendance has been decreased, however, by the opening of a private R.C. sehool in the township. The order and attention are fairly satisfactory. The moral tone of the school is healthy. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The classificition is tolerably appropriate. The instruction is fairly well regulated. The methods practised are fairly effective. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to dair

> Stoxisy Creef (V.) :-Visited, 19th October.

Numbers present:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 14; total, 23.

1. The material condition is unsatisfactory. The schooiroom should be taken domn and rebuilt-it is now in a dilapidated condition. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The pupils are very fairly regular and punctual. The order is fair, and the moral tone healthy. 3. The instruction is fairly regulated, but the methods need to be applied mith more vigour. 4. The proficiency ranges from indifferent to tolerable.

> Tomerong (N.V.) :-Visited, 17th Norember.

Numbers present:-Boys, 21; girls, 4; total, 25.

1. A new residence for the teacher is needed; otherwise, the material condition and organization are tolerable. 2. The punctuality is fair, but the regularity is only moderate. The pupils are clean and tids, and fairly orderly and attentive. The tone of the school is tolerably healtiy. 3. All the preseribed subjects, except singing and drawing, are taught. The iustruction is not well regulated, and the methods used are but moderately effective. 4. The proficiency of the pupils ranges from indiffercut to moderate.

Toolesoos (N.V.) :-Visited, 13th November.
Yumbers present:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 32 ; total, 58.

1. The achool building is commodions, and well supplicd with all requisites. 2. The discipline is good, and the general tone pleasing. 3. The preseribed subjects are taught. The instruction is well regulated, and the methods are applicd with intelligence and industry. 4. The proficiency is fair in list and 2nd classes, and very fair in the 3rd class.

Thuaborid (N.V.):-Tisited, 18th Norember.
Numbers prosent:-Boys, 18 ; girls, 20 ; total, 38.

1. The material condition is only moderate. New buildings and furniture are much needod. 2. The pupils are regular and puuctual. The order is good, and the moral tone of the school satisfactory. 3. The classification is appropriate. The inetruetion is carcfully regulated, and suitable methods aro appliod with intelligence and carnestness. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

Vholet Hiril (V.) :-Visited, 25th October.
Numbers present:-Boys, 21 ; giris, 18 ; total, 39.

1. The building has beon repairerl and painted since last jnspection. An aulditional verandal is much needed, and a better supply of water should be provided. The supply of working materials is sufficient. 2. The pupils are punctual and fairly regular in their attendance. The order and attention are satisfactory. The government is firm and judicious. The tone of the school is healthy. 3. The instruction is carcfully regulated; all the subjects preseribed, singing and drawing excepted, are taught, and the methods are applied with industry and painstaking. 4. The proficiency is fair.

Westbroon (V.):-Visited, 20th June, 1871.

$$
\text { Numbers present:--Boys, } 17 \text {; girls, } 17 \text {; total, } 34 \text {. }
$$

1. The material condition is only moderate. 2. The discipline and tone of the school are masatisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects arc taught. The classification is defective, and the arrangement of the lesson documents is not suitable. The teaching is woak and ineffective. 4. The proficiency is indilerent.

Wolloxgong (T.-Boys) :- Fisited, 10th and 1sth December.
Number present:-36.

1. A lavatory and a wrinal are needed, and a part of the building requires to be repainted. There is un ample supply of working materials. 2. The pupils are puictual and fairly regular. The cleanliness, order, and attention nre satisfictory. The moral tone of the school is healtly. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, careful attention is given to the drawing up of the instructional documents. The classification is fairly judicious. The methods are modern, and they are applied with earnestness and industry; the teaching, however, is not sufficiently penetrative. 4. The proficiency manges from fair to very fair.

> WoLlongong (V.-Girls) :-Visited, 16ti and 18tb December. 'Number present:-42.

1. A lavatory is needed, and a part of the schoolroom should be repainted. The supply of requisites is sufticient. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual. They are clean, orderly, and diligent. The tone of the school is plensing. 3. The instruction accords with the prescribed course. Tho classification is appropriate. The methods are suitable, and applied with industry. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

> Woluongona (V.-Infant) :-Visited, 16 th December. Numbers present:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 17 ; total, 32.

1. The material condition is very fair. 2. The pupils are tolerably. regular and punctund, and the gencral tone of the echool is pleasing. 3. The instruction is in accordance with the course prescribed. The methods are fairly suitable, and they are applied with encrgy and painstaking. 4. The proficiency is fair.

Worragee (V.):-Visited, ath December.
Numbers present:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 7 ; total, 19.

1. The buildings are dilapidnted, and unsuitable for school purposes. The furniture and other appliances are fairly satiafactory. 2. The regulurity nud punctuality are very unsatisfactory. The prevailing tone of the school is but moderatcly pleasing. 3. The essentisi subjects are included in the course of instruction, but the teaching is weak, and only moderately effective. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

## HALF-TLME SCHOOLS

Beloon and Toontixit :-Visited, 26 th June. Numbers present:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 8 ; total, 24.

1. Suitable school buildings hare not yet been proviled. It is the intention of the residents to ercet a suitable schoolroom for cach station, and n promise was made that the work slould be completed before my next risit of inspection. The schools are now carriod on in private rooms, at two residences in the localities. The requisites and other appliances are fairly satisfactory. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual in their attendance, and their cleanliness, order, and attention are fuirly satisfactory. The prevailing tone in both schools is healthy. 3. The course of instruction uecords with that prescribed. The elassification is tolernbly judicious. The teaching is carried on with industry and tolerable skill. Tho proficiency at Beloon is moderate, and at Toonulli it ranges from moderate to tolerable.

Bimiow aris Maluxdi:--Visited, 22 nd and 23rd Junc.
Numbers present:-Bors, 8; girls, 10 ; total, 18.

1. Rough senool buildings hare been crected at these places, but in their present state they are ouly moderately suitable for the purpose. The residents have promised, however, to have then properly completed before my nest risit. Rough furniture, of a tolembly suitable kind. has been provided. The supply of requisites-exorcise books excopled-is sufficient at each station. 2. The enrolment is not as large as it
should
should be, but the pupils enrolled are fairly regular and punctunl. 'lye cleanliness, order, and attention are good, and the general tone of the schools is healthy. 3. The preseribed subjects are taught, the classification is appropriate, and the instruction is carefully regulated. The school worts is carried on with earnestness and fair akill. 4. The proficiency at both stations is fair.

Hayes's and Jonss's:-Visited, 27th Jume.
Numbers present:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 9 ; total, 16

1. The building at Hayes's is in a rough unfinished state, but the private room used at Jones's is fairly suitable for a schoolroom. Each school has a proper supply of requisites-exerciso books excepted 2. Tho pupils are only moderately regular and punctual. An increased attondance is expected The cleanliness, order, and attention at each school are fairly satisfactory. 3. The subjects prescribed are taught in each school. The classification is only moderately appropriate. The teaching is carried on with much carnestness, but it is only.moderately effective. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

## Marsden's and Maxwein's :-Visited, 24th Jume. <br> Numbers prosent:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 13 ; total, 28.

1. A suitable schoolroom is in coursc of erection at Marsden's, and one is also promised for Moxwell's. The material condition and organization of the schools in the present makeshift buildings are very unsatisfactory. Each school has a proper supply of requisites. 2. The pupils at Marsden's are fairly regular and punctual, but those at Maxwell's are only moderately so. The order and attention at each school are moderate. Most of the pupils are clean, and tolorably well clothed. 3. The instruction accords with the course prescribed, but it js only indifferently regulated, and the methods used are but moderately effictive. 4. The proficiency at Maxwell's is moderate, and at Marsden's it ranges from moderate to tolerable.

## Hushisson and New Batstol :-Visited, 22nd November.

Numbers present (at Huskisson's only):-Boys, 9; girls, 5; total, 14.

1. A tolerably suitable room has been provided at ench station, and both have been furnished with good desks and forms, sufficient for the number of children in attendance. The building for New Bristol has been erected about a mile distant from the Light-house at Cape St. George. It is a rery neat slab structure, with roof shingled, and doors and windows painted. Gach school has been furnished with a supply of requisites. A serere thunder-storm prevented the pupils attending at Now Bristol on the day of my visit, and hence I was not able to examine them. 2. The pupils at Huskisson are regular and tolerably punctual. Their cleanliness, order, and atticntion are fairly satisfactory. 3. The prescibed sub jects are taught with fair intelligence, and, considering the short time the school has been in operation with tolerable success. 4. The profioiency is nearly tolerable.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS

Bammana:- $\overline{\text { isited, }}$ 6th December.

$$
\text { Numbers prescnt:-Boys, } 12 \text {; girls, } 12 \text {; total, } 24 .
$$

1. The old school building re-erceted by Mrs. Glanville is now racant, and could be again occupied for achool purposes. Some of the residenta, however, would prefer to have a new building erceted on the land granted to the Council. Under any circumstances, the school ought not to be carricd on suy longer in the present makeshift building. 2. The pupils are only moderately regular in their attendance. The prevailing tone of the school is not pleasing. 3. The more essential subjects are taught in the schoolobject lessons, singing, and drawing, being omitted from the courso as prescribed. Tho teaching is wenk and ineffective. 4. The proficiency ranges from indifferent to tolerable.

Bomadirry :-Visited, 6th December.
Numbers present:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 16 ; total, 28.

1. No improvement has been made in the school buildings since last inspection. The material condition is bad. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual. They are clean, and their order and attention are tolerable. The general discipline is fairly healthy. 3. Object lessons, singing, and drawing, are omitted from the prescribed course. The instruction is moderately well regulated. The methods used are mechanical. 4. The proficiency varies from moderate to tolerable.

Botany Hfads:- Visited, 20th December.
Numbers present:-Bors, 14; girls, 5; total, 19.

1. A now kitchen recently erected is now used as a schoolroom. The room is much too small to accommodate the pupils in regular attendance, and it is also badly situated. 2. Tho pupils are regular and punctual. The general tone of the school is healthy. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is not well regulated. The classification is defective. The methods used are only moderately suitable. 4. The proficiency varies from indifferent (in the 1st Class) to nearly fair (in the 3rd Class).

Broeghton Fals :-Visited, 9th December.
Numbers presont:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 14: total, 23.

1. The coudition of the school premises is only moderatcly satisfactory. The supply of requisites is rufficient. 2. There should be an enrolment at this school snfficient to warrant the establishment of a Public School. In the last quarter of 1871, howerer, the actual number eurolled was only twenty-cight. The pupils are punctual, but only moderately regular. The general discipline is only moderate. 3. The instruction accords with the preseribed course. The classification is defectire. The instruction is badly regulated, and the methods are unsuitable. 4. The proficiency is about tolerable.

Brownlow IIIms:-Visitod, Gth June.
Vumbers present:-Boys, 4; girls, 8 ; total, 12.

1. The furniture is unsuitable; otherwise the material condition of the selool is tolcrable. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The pupils are fairly regudar and punctual. A local tea-meeting interfered with the attendance on the dny of inspection. The pupils are orderly aud attentive. The prevailing tone of the sehool is healthy. 3. The more essential snbjects of the prescribed course are taught. The lesson documents are fair. The teaching is carried on with industry rad zeal. 1. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fiur.

Brook's Pornt:--Visited, 19th December.
Numbers present:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 3; total, 13.

1. The material condition of tho school is moderate. The schoolroom needs ${ }^{2}$ repairs, out-offices should be provided, and the school ground should be fenced. There is a fair supply of working materials. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual. The genernl discipline is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects, drawing excepted, are taught. The classification is tolerably appropriate. The usual lesson documents nre but little understood by the teacher. The teaching is carried on with industry and tolerable skill. 4. The attainments of the pupils vary from moderate to tolerable.

Bulif Modntain:-Visited, 27 th October.
Numbers present:-Boys, 7; girls, 6; total, 13.

1. A new building is in courso of erection. It is of samn timber, and, whes completed, will be a suitable and substantial atructure. The sehool has been furnished with a supply of requisites. 2. The discipline is only moderately healthy. 3. The more essential subjects only are taught. Tho methods are suitable, but not well appliod. Nearly all the school documents have been negiected by the teacher. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderato to tolerable.

Cordsadx Ritsr:-Wisited, 25th October.
Numbers of pupils present:-Boys, 11; girls, 15; total, 26.

1. The material condition of the school is very indifferent. 2. The disciplino is moderately healthy. 3. The instruction accords with the preseribed course, cxcept that singing and drawing are excluded. The methods are indifforent. 4. The proficiency ranges from indifferent to tolerable.

Greenveld Ponnt :-Visitel, otll Decenber.
Numbers present:-Boys, 6 ; girls, 17 ; total, 23.

1. The material condition of the school is fairly satisfactory. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual, and the general discipline is satisfactory. 3. The instruction accords with the prescribed course. The teaching is carricd on with industry and painstaking. 4. The proficiency is fuir.

Jannera :-Visited, 17 Norcinber. Numbers present:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 18; total, 25.

1. A new building (of slabs and bark) has been erected; and a supply of new furniture had been ordered at the timo of my risit. There is a fair sapply of requisites. 2. The pupils are recular and fairly punctual. The tone of the school is healtly. 3. The course of instruction accords with that prescribed. The teaching is conducted with industry and carc. Tho instruetional documents are tolerably satisfactory. 4. The pupils' altainments range from toleruble to fair.

## Moorfields:- Visited, 16th August.

Numbers present:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16.

1. The matcrial condition of the school is fair. 2. The nitendance and general discipliue aro tolerable. 3. The instruction is attended to with careful industry. 4. The proficiency is fair.

> New Ruv :- Visited, 23rd $f_{\text {unc. }}$
> Numbers present:-Boys, 8; girls, 4; total, 12.

1. The building and farniture are rery rough, but they aro tolerably suitable for such a locality as New Run. The school has a fair supply of requisites. 2. The attendance, as regards both regularity and punctuality, is only moderate. The order and attention are passable. 3. The teaching is carried on with earnestness and painstaking. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

> OAKDALE :- Fisited, 28th June.

Numbers present:-Boys, 5 ; girls, 10 ; total, 15.

1. The echool ground needs fencing, and the windows of the schoolroom should be glazed. There is a suitsble supply of working materials. 2. The pupils are but moderately rcgular and punctual. The order is tolerable. 3. The instruction is carried on vith energy. The methods are tolerably satisfactory. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

Saggart Fifid: - Visited, 12th June.
Numbers presont:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 13; total, 20.

1. The desks are old and unsuitable; otherwise the naterial condition is tolcrable. 2. The discipline is fairly halthy. 3. The instruction is carried on very industriously. The methods are only moderately suitablc. 4. The pupil' attainments range from indifferent to tolerable. The school documonts have not been attended to with sufficient caro and regularity.

Therfsa Park:-Visited, 9th Junc.
Numbers present:-Boys, 10; girls, 11; total, 21.

1. The school buildings are tolcrably suitable. There is a fair supply of requisiteg. 2. The discipline and generul tonc of the school are tolerably satisfactory. 3. The teacher is curnest and painstaking. 4. The proficioney is tolerable.

> Weronibi :- Visited, 9th June.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 3; girls, 17; total, 20.

1. The site should be cleared and fenecd, and out-oflices should be provided. The school building is fairly suitable. The supply of requisites is satisfactory. 2. The discipline is moderate. 3. The instruction is very elementary. 4. The proficiensy ranges from indiferent to moderate.

Pubhio Schools.
Eistrmated Proficiency of the Pupils.


Haje-time schoots.
Estinated Proficiency of the Pupile.

| Subjects taught, and number of Children examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subjecta. | Estlmated l 'roficicacy . |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Moderate } \\ \text { to to } \\ \text { Indiferent } \end{gathered}$ | Totals. |
| Reading- <br> Alphabet <br> Monosyliables $\qquad$ <br> Easy Narrative $\qquad$ <br> Ordinary Prose | 222 | 298 | 14 | 19 | 35 |
|  |  |  |  | 7 | 32 |
|  |  |  | 10 | 13 | 33 |
|  | Ordinary Prose |  |  |  |  |
| Writing- | 810 | 30 | 1610 | 10 | 6432 |
| On Slates |  |  |  |  |  |
| In Copy-books |  |  |  | ...... |  |
| Arithmetic- | 4 | 83 | 195 | 6 | 378 |
| Simple Rules Compond Rules |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| Componud Rules ................................................................... | $\ldots$ |  | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Grammar- | . 2 |  | 52 | 21 | 294 |
| Filcmentary |  | 1 2 |  |  |  |
| Advanced |  |  |  |  |  |
| Geography- | $\cdots$ | 2 | 4 | 27 | 33 |
| Elementary ... |  |  | 4 |  |  |
| Advanced ............................................ | ...... |  | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ |
| Other Subjecta- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripturc.. | $\ldots$ | 7 | 22 | 76 | 105 |
| Object Iessons | $\ldots$ | 7 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Drawing ............................................... | ..... | 12 | 26 | 24 | 62 |
| Music ................................................ | ..... | 12 | 26 | 24 | 6 |
| Euclid ................................................. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ...... | ..... |
| Algebra. | ..... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ….. | $\cdots$ |
| Mensuration | $\ldots$ | ...... | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Latin | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Needlework |  |  |  |  |  |
| Position of the schools as regards the standard :- <br> (a) The number of schools excceding the standard's requirements Sil. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) The number which are equal to | " $\quad$ |  |  |  |  |
| (c) The number which are below | " $\quad$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | otal of schools examined |  |  | 10 |  |

## Provisionsl Soroots

Estimated Proficiency of the Pupils.


Position of the schools as regards the standard :-
(a) The number of schools exceeding the standard requirentents,

Nil.
(b) The number which are equal t
(c) The number which are below
$\begin{array}{cccc}" & \# & \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 13 \\ " & " & \cdots \cdots \\ & \text { Total of schools examined } & \frac{17}{17}\end{array}$
Certified Demominationat-C.E. Schoons.
Estidated Proficiency of the Pupils.

| Subjects tnught, and number of Children examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Suljects. | Fstimated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Goos. | Fair. | Toterable. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3oderate } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Indiflerent } \end{aligned}$ | Totals. |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet..... | .... | 22 | 28 | 3. | 81. |
| Monosyllables. | 38 | 69 | 43 | 23 | 173 |
| Easy Narrative ... | 61 | 80 | 71 | 32 | 244 |
| Ordinary Prose .... | 58 | 4.6 | 33 | 16 | 153 |
| Writing- |  | d | B |  |  |
| On Slates.. | 73 | 73 | 48 | 18 | 212 |
| In Copy-books .............................................. | 158 | 110 | 49 | 14 | 331 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules | 65 | 97 | 98 | 69 | 329 |
| Compound Rules ......................................... | 40 | 48 | 3 | 13 | 104 |
| Higher Rules............................................... | 22 | 24 | 5 | 4 | 55 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary. | 26 | 27 | 22 | 62 | 137 |
| Adranced | 45 | 48 | 28 | 19 | 140 |
| Geography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary ................................................ |  | 54 | 53 | 79 | 186 |
|  | 40 | 44 | 50 | 19 | 153 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture ................................................... | 30 | 89 | 17 | $\ldots$ | 136 |
| Object Lessons ............................................. | 97 | 163 | 107 | 283 | 650 |
| Drawing | 37 | 121 | 72 | - 40 | 270 |
| Music ... | 137 | 134 | 136 | 151 | 658 |
| Euclid .......................................................... | 8 | 4 | 3 | ...... | 15 |
|  | 4 | 4 | $\because$ | ...... | 8 |
| Mensuration | 9 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 28 |
| Latin ..................................................... |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
|  | $\stackrel{ }{ } \stackrel{5}{ }$ | 104 | ${ }^{-13}$ | $\ldots$ | 205 |

Position of the schools as regards the standard :-
(a) The number of schools exceeding the standard requirements
(b) The number which are equal to
", " $\quad$ "...........
Total of schools examined 15

Certified Denominational-Romas Catiohic Schools.
Esfriated Proficiency of the Pupils.

| Subjects taught, and number of Children examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Subjects. | Estimated Profciency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Toierable. | Moderate to Indifferont | Totals. |
| Reading- |  |  |  | 45 | 58107 |
| Alphnbet......... | 4 | 21 | 137 | 45 |  |
| Monosyllables.... Easy Narrative. | 14 | 36 | 33 | 38 | 121 |
| Ordinary Prose ... | 11 | 38 | 21 | 35 | 105 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates..... | 68 | 84 | 37 | 28 | 217 |
| In Copy-books..... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arithmetic- Simple Rules | 25 | 65 | 61 | 61 | 212 |
| Compound Rules | …... | 508 | 3 | 257 | 7818 |
| Higher Rules .... |  |  | 3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary.. | $\cdots$ | 828 | 2728 | 10220 | 13782 |
| Advanced. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Geography- |  | 7 | 1331 | 31746 | 13785 |
| Alcmentary.. | ...... |  |  |  |  |
| Other Subjects- |  | 8 |  |  |  |
| Scripture... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| Object Lessons | ...... | 15 | 30 | 342 |  |
| Drawing ........ | ....... | $\ldots$ | 30 | 132 | 162 |
| Musis ...... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Euclid. | ...... | 2 | ..... | $\ldots$ |  |
| Algebra .... | ...... | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Mensuration | ..... | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ..... | ...... |  |
| Latin | 26 | 94 | 22 | $\ldots$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Position of the schools as regards the standard :- <br> (a) The number of schools exceeding the standard's requirements |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) The number which are equal to | "s requirements |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| (c) The number which are below |  |  | ................ |  |  |
| Total of echools examined |  |  |  |  |  |

Cermfied Denominational-Pres. Sohoos.
Estimatisd Proficiency of the Pupils.

| Subjects. | Irstimated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Qooul. | Falr. | Tolerable. | Moderato to ndifferent | Totals. |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet | $\ldots$ | ....... | $\cdots$ | 3 | 3 |
| Monosyllables................................................ |  | $\cdots$ | 4 | ...... | 4 |
| Easy Narrative ......................................... | 2 | 6 | 4 | ...... | 12 |
| Ordinary Prose ........................................... | 3 | 6 | 4 | . | 13 |
| Writing-- On Siates |  | 5 | 0 | 7 | 19 |
| On Slates..................................................... | 7 | 6 |  | 7 | 13 |
| In Cops-books .......................................... | 7 | 6 | ...... | $\ldots$ | 13 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  | 22 |
| Simple Rules ............................................. | 7 | 8 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 22 |
| Compound Rules ........................................ |  | 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 6 |
| Higher Rules .............................................. | ..... | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementury ................................................ | ...... | 10 | ...... | $\ldots$ | 10 |
| Advanced.................................................... | ...... | 3 | ...... | ...... | 3 |
| Gcogruplay- |  |  | 10 |  | 10 |
| Elementary................................................ | ...... |  | 10 | ...... | 10 |
| Advanced.................................................. | ...... | 3 | ...... | ...... | 3 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture .................................................. |  | $\cdots$ | 10 | ...... | 30 |
| Object Lessons ............................................ | 2 | 20 | 10 | .... | 32 |
| Drawing ................................................... | ...... | 6 | 7 | i6 | 13 |
| Musie ...................................................... | ...... |  | 16 | 16 | 32 |
| Euclid ....................................................... | ...... | ... | ...... | ...... | .... |
| Algebra | ...... | ' | $\ldots$ | ..... | $\ldots$ |
| Mensuration |  | 3 | $\ldots$ | ...... | 3 |
| Latin |  | $\because$ | .... | ...... | .... |
| Needlework.. | 7 | 5 | $\ldots .$. | ...... | 12 |
| Position of the school as regards the standard :It is ou the whole equal to the standard's requirements. |  |  |  |  |  |

Cermifim Denominamoxat-Wes. Scrioor.
Estimated Proficiency of the Pupils.

| Subjects tnught, and number of Chldren examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subjects. | Estimated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Moderate } \\ \text { Io } \\ \text { Infiferent } \end{array}$ | Totals. |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphubet. |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |
| Monosyllables | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{7}{5}$ | 4 | 4 | 13 |
| Easy Narrativo | . |  |  |  |  |
| Ordinary Prose .............. |  | 10 | 4 | 5 | 19 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates |  | 5 | 8 |  | 13 |
| In Copy-books | 2 | 14 | 3 | ...... | 19 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules ... | 3 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 25 |
| Compound Rules | ...... | ...... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Higiner Rules... | ...... | ...... |  |  | ...... |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Geography- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary. | ...... | $\ldots$ |  | 19 | 19 |
| Adrancod | ...... | $\ldots$ | ....... | 10 | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Object Lessons | ....... |  | 16 | 19 | 35 |
| Drawing ..................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Algebra ............................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Necdlework | 10 | 7 | …... | ....... | 17 |
| Position of the school ns regards the standard:It is below the standurd's requirements. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

## Inspector's General Report upon the Condition of Schools, for the year 1871

During the year several important changes have occurred in the number and description of the schools in this district. The new Public School at Burwood was opened under favourable circumstances at the beginning of the year, and at a later pcriod a Publie School was established at Grono Park, whilst two Denominational Schools, the Lane Cove Wes. and the Enfeld C.E., were converted into Public Schools. Bearing in mind that the number of Public Schools in operation at tho close of 1870 was 28, it is evident that the number this rear has been 32. But it has to be noticed nlso that towards the close of the year two Public Schools-those at Upper MDonald and Lower Hawkesbury-were, beeause of small attondance, reduced to Half-time Schools, thus making the number of Public Schools in operation at the end of the year thirty (30).

Provisional Schools have been establighed at Blacktown, Kurrajong, Lower Hawkesbury, and Tottenham Park; and the Greendale R.C. School, from which the certificate was withdrawn in conscquence of diminished attendance, was conducted as a Provisional School during the last quarter of the year. Including, therefore, the ten Provisional Schools that existed at; the end of 1870 , there have been fifteen Provisional Schools in operation in the courge of 1871. One Provisional School, that at Upper MDonald, has been made a Half-time School, in connexion with what was till recently the Public School at Upper MrDonald. The Prorisional School at North hocks was closed two months from the end of the year, through small attendance. Hence the number of Provisional Schools in operation at the close of tho year is thirtcen (13). A Half-time School has recently been opened at Wiserman's Ferry, in connexion with the late Public School at Lower Hawkesbury. Dhere are now, therefore, six Half-time Schools at work in this district.

The Denominational Schools in opcration at the close of the year are 16 C.E., 11 R.C., 3 Pr. and 3 Wes :-total 33. Five Denominational Schools havo been closed during the rear--two of them being converted into Public Schools as already stated, and three-the R.C, at Greendajo, the Windsor Wes., and the Mulgoa C.F.-having, because of insufficient attendance, had the certificates withdrawn. The Windeor Wes. is unnecessary, and the Mulgoa C.E. will probably soon be replaced by a Provisional School. In no instance, notwithsianding tho number of clanges within the year will the iutcrests of education suffer, whilst the means of extending it have been considerably increased, ns will be secn from a comparison of the following tables. These tables give the numbers and description of schools that have been in operation, tho nambers of pupils that have been enrolled, the arerage daily attendances, and the amounts of school fees paid throughont the district in ench of three successire years.

1. Schools in 1869 :-

| No. of Schools. | Description of Schoois. | No. of Pupils cnrolled. | 8) aily Average <br> Attendance. | Amount of School Fees paid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | Public Schools | 2,375 | 1,226.8 | crer |
| 11 | Prorisional Schools .. | 415 | 1971 | 151162 |
| 2 | Half-time Schools.... | 36 | 18. | 4180 |
| 20 | Church of England Schools | 1,908 | 9248 | 1,055 4, 10 |
| 14 | Roman Catholic Schools | 1,216 | 584.9 | 378110 |
| 4 | Presbyterian Schools. | 306 | 164:8 | $13115 \quad 5$ |
| 5 | Weslcyan Schools ... | 368 | 188.8 | 202170 |
| 81 |  | 6,624 | 3,305.2 | $3,240 \quad 4 \quad 2$ |

2. Schools in 1870 :-

| No, of Schools, | Description of Schools. | No. of Pupils enrolled | Daily Average Attendance. | Amount of School Fecs paid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | Public Schools | 2,812 | 1,301.1 | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1,506 & 14 & 8 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ |
| 12 | Provisional Schools | 499 | 212.5 | 1731311. |
| 2 | Half-time Schools. | 32 | 20.6 | 3198 |
| 19 | Ohurch of England Schools | 1,860 | $849 \cdot 2$ | 1,025 66 |
| 13 | Roman Catholic Schools | 1,159 | 5505 | 389110 |
| 4 | Presbyterian Schools.. | 288 | 141.2 | 98179 |
| 5 | Wesleyan Schools .... | 350 | $170 \cdot 3$ | 1911711 |
| 83 |  | 7,000 | 3,246 | 3,389 $\quad 5 \quad 4 \frac{1}{3}$ |

3. Schools in $1.871:-$

| No. of Schools. | Description of Schools. | No, of Pupils enrolled. | Dally Average Attendance. | Amount of School Fees paid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | £ в. d. |
| 32 | Public Schools | 3,291 | 1,648 | 2,055 311 |
| 15 | Provisional Schools | 580 | 2613 | 19370 |
| 6 | Half-time Schools | 98 | 38.9 | 131611 |
| 18 | Church of England Schools | 1,700 | $860 \cdot 9$ | 1,002 18 4 |
| 12 | Roman Catholic Schools | 1,056 | $529 \cdot 1$ | 380137 |
| 3 | Presbyterian Schools. | 317 | 148.4 | 125114 |
| 5 | Wesleyan Schools ... | 311 | $111 \cdot 3$ | 151150 |
| 91 |  | 7,353 | 3,597.9 | $3,923 \quad 6 \quad 1$ |

From the above tables it mill readily be gathered that this gear has been one of rery marked progress. Under each head there is gratifying increase.

## II. The wore of Ingpection.

Eighty-two schools rese examined during the jcar. The plan pursued, in endeavouring to ascertain and estimate aright the true condition of theae schools in oll particulars was little different from that followed in former years. It was equally thorough and searching, and the results discovered were generally more satisfactory. The schools were in almost every instance found in their ordinary condition, and thus it was easier to arrive at a correct judgment respecting their real character and efficiency. The information obtained coucerning the sclools examined, is giveu in a numerical and condensed form in the several Annexes and the Detailed Statement at the end of this Report. Closely allied to the inspection of the schools is the examination of teachers. What may be desigrated the passive examination of teachers, or that of which the demeanour, diligence, and proficiency of their pupils are the exponents has been in the majority of cases matter of satisfaction and pleasure. There has been crinced by the results, a laudable desire on the part of many teachers to increase their fitneas for their work, and to turn their attainments to better account in the instruction of their schools, and reasonable success has accompanied the efforts of eeveral among them. The tact to manage and the skill to teach, can only be ascertained through this passire examination, and the man who faithfully uses the gifts that ho possesses in a steady performance passire examination, and the man who faithfully, uses the gitts that ho possesses in a steady performance
of duty need not dread the result. His work's worth will in due time be acknowledged, and no one can of duty need not dread the result. His work's worth will in dac time be acknowledged, and no one can
come between him, as no one desires to come between him and his reward. This is fully borne out by the experience of many teachers in the last and former years.

Only a fer teachers were summoned to the active examination, or that by which their acquirements are tested; and these it must be observed did not make a creditable appearince. It was obvious that they had done littlc to improve their acquaintance with the subjects which they are expected to teach. Of nine pupil teachers who were examined, four were promoted. Twelve applicants for the office of pupil teacher were examined, but mainly from want of openings, only one appointment was made. It may be here remarked that as $a$ class the teachers, both male and female, who have been emploped throughout this district during the year are deserving of commendation. With but two or three exceptions which need not be more specially noticed, they have filled their respective situations with general satisfaction, and sustained before the eye of the world a blameless reputation. In the following table are given the numbers and classifications of teachers in the different schools at the end of the year:-


The neat table shows the numbers and descriptions of teachers that have been employed in the several kinds of schools during the year, togefher with the total amounts of salaries paid :-

| Schools. | Teachers. | Assistant Teachers. | Pupil Teachers. | Salaries. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public | 22 | 8 | 10 | $\underset{3,792}{f}$ |
| Provisional........................................................................... | 15 | ......... | ........ | 662 |
| Eilf-time .................................... | 3 |  | ......... | 216 |
| Church of England | 18 | 4 | .... | 1,764 |
| Roman Catholic................................ | 12 | 2 |  | 1,032 |
| Presbyterian ... | 3 | 1. | 1 | 300 |
| Weslegan .................................... | 5 |  | ......... | 386 |
| Totals.. | 88 | 15 | 11 | 8,152 |

## III.-Organtzation.

Much has been accomplished within the year in the direction of providing good, suitable, and properly furnished school buildings. The new premises in course of erection for Public Schools at North Richmond and Contral MI'Donald referred to in last rear's report have been completed and occupiod New buildings have been erected for the Public Schools at Penuant Hills, Prospect, and Lower M'Donald. The onlargement of the Richmond Public School building in progress last yenr has been completed, and necossury ulterations and additions have been effected in the Pablic School premises at Manly and Ryde. New buildings are contemplated for the Pemrith, Lower Portlaud (Colo), and Wallgrove Pablic Schools A very neat schoolhouse has becn built for the Provisional School at Lower Hawkesbury by a fer of the inhabitants. Good and suitable buildings have been crected for the Roman Catholic School at Villa Maria; a teacher's residence has been built at Marsfield C.E. ; and a new school-house is in course of crection for the C.E. School at Rouse Fill. There are still, however, cnses that cannot be referred to in favourable terms. Something like absolute indifference marks the conduct of some Local Bonrds as regards the condition of the school promises. The material condition of the R.C. School at Penrith and the Pn. School at Parramatta remains as bad as formerly reported. If any action has been taken towards remedying the condition of these echools, its effect is as yet imperceptible. The Public School premises at Tuddenham need very considerable repairs. This sehool hats never been provided with suitable furniture. Repeated promisos luave been made on behalf of the Local Board thut the unount of local subseriptions required by the Comeil to warrant the necossury expenditure would be provided, but as yet only a very little has been done to meet the necessities of the case. New and suitable luildings are much needed for the Public School at, Lane Core, but at present a good site camot be obtained. The St. Alban's Public School is held in a most unsuitable building, and rery little is being done to provide a better. The condition of by far the grenter number of the schools, us regards furniture and apparatus, playgrounds and outbuildings, is very satisfactory. The instanees are now rery few in which, in these particularg, tho buildings, is rery satisfactory, The instances are now rery few in which, in these particulara, tho
condition is below tolornble. The school records, as a rule, ure neatly and accurately kept, and the exceptions to this are happily on the decrease.
IV.-Discipinae.

The weather throughout the year has been gencrally furourable to school attendance, and to this circumstance, in some measure, may be due the very considerable incroase in the numbers of pupils that have been enrolled and that have attended the schools during the year. Mruch, however, of the increase is fairly attributable to greater watchfulness and firmness on the part of many teachers in exercising discipline, as it bears upon regularity of attendance. The spirit of such teachers has influenecd beneficinlly many parents through their children, and determined them to encourage the laudable efforts of the teachers to maintain regularity of attendince. Teachers feel and parentis acknowledge that regular attendance is indispensable to progress, and in in goodly number of schools the means used to secure it have been fairly succeesful.

As regards punctuality, there is still a considerable munber of schools in which it is very imperfectly observed. This want of punctuality was specially noticcable in the pupils of several Denominational Schools, whose teachers appeared to regard it as n matter of little consequence. In some of these schools, indech, pupils kejpt coming in for an hour and a half after the hour of opening. Notice of the inspection would no doubt have secured greater puncturlity for the day, whereas inspection without notice found these schools in their ordinary unpunctual condition. These remarks apply but to a rery few schools. With the vast majority of teachers punctuality is regarded as an essential, and they are fairly successful in securing it.

A regard for cleanliness is very genemily shown. There are a few exceptional cases in which tenchers might with ndvantage on this point support their teaching by their example more elearly than they now do. It is next to folly for any teucher to urge or to expect an habitual regard to cleanliness and tidincss in his pupils generally, unless he enforce it by the far more telling influence of his own example. Let him always be what in these respects he would have them to be, and he may confidently count upon pleasing results. It is of vast moment also that the pupils be assembled in a tidily kept playground, conducted into a clean, orderly sehoolroom, and surrounded with clean and well-arranged furniture and apparatus; in short, that cever thing with which they lanve to do within the school-grounds bear the impress of cleanliness and order.

In the teaching of their pupils most teachers readily admit the necessity of quict, diligence, and order, but comparatively few bave succeeded in producing these habits as the normal condition of their schools. Many are aiming at this, und making a fair approach to it, but there are yet some, and these not the worst of tenchers, who appenr indifferent to order or incapable of maintuining it:- Some of them seem to labour under the mistake that order is but of secondary importance, that teaching is their business; failing to comprehend the fact that the two are alike their business, and that the one must precede and lay thic foundation for the efficiont doing of the other. Let a school be well ordered and well governed, and there is thus furnished a guarantee that it will be well and efficiently taught. Let teachers not overlook what they aro apt to regard as little things, little irregularities, little faults, but let thern deal with them authoritatively, firmly, and at once, and they will rarely hare the unpleasantness of haring to deal with grave offences against proper sehool order and disciplinc.

Reverting to the point of achool attendance,-although it has increased considerably as compared with former years, it is still far short of what it might be, and ought to be. In moving about among schools, one cannot help being struck with the numbers of children of a school age seen playing about in the immediate neighbourhood of a sehool, and yet who are not sent to it. It has been confidently asserted during the year, that in not a few instances parents have reftred to send their children to sehool because of their inability to pay fees, notlawithstanding that they have had free education pressed upon them. They are either too ignorant of its worth, or too proud to take it on these terms. Thus the children are neglected. They are growing up in ignorance and opennoss to crime. It is carucstly to be hoped that, to meet this growing evil, the Legislature will soon see its way to render education compulsory.

The following tables give the numbers of schools in operation, the numbers of pupils enrolled, the daily average attendance, and the amounts of fees paid, during the last quarter of the past three years.
I. In 1869 :-

| Schools, | Number of Pupils errolled. | Daily Average Attendance. | Amount of Fees. paid. | Rate por head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 Public | 1,847 |  | ¢ s.  <br> 333 d.  <br>  0  | ${ }^{\text {s. }}$. d. |
| 11 Provisional ...... | 360 | 226.9 | 46112 | 4.1 |
| 2 Hrlf-time.. | 22 | 17.7 |  |  |
| 19 Ohurch of England | 1,343 | 908.8 | 2570 | 578 |
| 14. Roman Catholic | 883 | 6011 | 10510 | 35 |
| ${ }_{5}^{4}$ Presbyterian | 243 | $175 \cdot 1$ | 3179 | 38 |
| 5 Wesleyan | 255 | $183 \cdot 3$ | $5817 \quad 3$ | 65 |
| 80 | 4,953 | 3,363.5 | 831181 |  |

2. In $1870:-$

| Schools. | Number of Pupils enrolled | Daily Averago Attendance. | Amount of Fecs paid. | Rate per hoad. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 Public | 2,164 | 1,420.4 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { E. } & \text { d. } \\ 6 & 5 \\ 5 & 54\end{array}$ |
| 10 Prorisional | 336 | 203.9 | 410 2 | 433 |
| 2 Half-time... | 28 | 22. | 1148 | 17 |
| 19 Ohurch of England | 1,383 | 857.9 | 27641 | 65.4 |
| 13 Roman Catholic. | 826 | $555 \cdot 4$ | 105107 | 3 9 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |
| 3 Presbyterian | 207 | 141.4 | 2977 | 4.14 |
| 5 Wesleyan.. | 273 | 1737 | 5878 | 681 |
| 80 | 5,217 | 3,974,7 | 9721410 |  |

3. In 1871 :-

| Schools. | Number of Pupils enrolled. | Daily Average Attendance. | Amount of Fees pald. | Rato per liead. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \& я. d. | s. d. |
| 31 Public | 2,4̌3 | 1,698.9 | $54310 \quad 7 \frac{1}{3}$ | 6 伃 |
| 14 Provisional | 443 | 293.3 | 59 0 0 | 4. $0 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| 6 Half-time. | 95 | 705 | 786 | 21 |
| 17 Church of England. | 1,184 | $810 \%$ | 239310 | 5109 |
| 11 Roman Catholic.. | 761 | $521 \cdot 4$ | 931111 | 37 |
| 3 Presbyterian | 239 | 164.8 | $37 \quad 2 \begin{array}{ll}37\end{array}$ | 46 |
| 3 Wesleyan.. | 170 | 1159 | 371010 | 6 51 |
| 85 | 6,345 | 3,675'3 | 1,017 $810 \frac{1}{8}$ |  |

It thus appears that in the schools collectively, there has becn an increasc in the numbers enrolled of 128, in the daily attendance of 3006 , and in the fees of $£ 44.13 \mathrm{~s}$. 2d d ., ns compared with the same period of 1870 ; but the increase in the Public Schools alone, for that period, was 289 in the numbers carolled, 278.5 in the daily average attendance, and $£ 8623.6 \mathrm{~d}$. . in the fees. The rate per head has varied but little; gencrally it is slightly lower.

What leas been stated under tho head of discipline, on which depends the moral aspect of tho schools, may be condensed as follows:-Four-fifths of the Public Schools rank from fair to good, and onefifth raries between indifferent and tolerable ; two-thirds of the Denominational Schools, taken collectively, range from fair to good, and the romaining one-third varies from indifierent to tolerable.

## V.-Instruction.

Although an improved classification has taken place in several instances, there are still not a few sehools in which it is injudicious. Too many of the pupils are found in the first or lowest class, which is made to contain an unnecessary and unprofitable number of subdivisions. Instead of drafting the more advanced regularly into the second class, the teachers whose schools are thus noticed detain them for an unduc length of time in the first. This course is probably followed to make the first class pass a more creditable examination than otherwise it would; and no doubt it would hare that effect were there no reference to data bearing upon age and time at school ; but as these are important points in estimating attainments, this undue detention in the class tends to lower rather than to raise the cstimate. But this is not the only evil effect detcntion in the class tends to lower rather than to raise the cstimate. But this is not the only evil effect
of such a classification. Those tenchera who are unwise enough to adopt it are compelled to bestow too much of their time upon the first class, if they teach it themselres, to the injury of the upper classes, whose instruction is thereby to some extent neglected or but partially attended to. This irrcgular classification forms a powerful obstruction to successful teuching, and the more competent and efficient teachers are carcful to avoid it.

In almost all the schools it has been observed that regard is had to the just distribution of time and apportionment of work. Carefully constructed Time-tables and well arranged Programmes of Lessons are to be found in four-fifths of the Public Schools, one-third of the Provisional Schools, and one-third of all Denominational Schools. In the remainder the charicter of these documents for usefulness ranks from indifferent to fair. The great fault of many of the lesson documents is their want of clearness and explicitness. They are too rague, showing that the teachers hare no distinct conception of the value of precision in constructing them, or of their importance as guides in the systematic and offective teaching of their schools, when skilfully arranged. Tho the eredit of nost of the teachers, however, to whom reforence has thus been made, it must be remarked that they exhibit a desire to render their lesson documents more generally serviceable. Only in one school was an utter disregard shown of the requirement to construct such documents; and the result, coupled with other neglect, has led to the teacher's remoral.

With respect to the methods in general usc, it need only be stated that, in the great majority of schools they are fairly appropriate, and in several good; and even where faulty wethods are mot with, there is a pleasing disposition on the part of the teachers to receive any suggestions that may help thent there is a pleasing disposition on the part of tie teachers to receive any suggestions that may help then and whom it is nest to hopeless to alter. They hare never lad any proper preparation for the work in which they are employed, and hence they have litile fitness for ity cflicient performaneo. Taken as al whole, however, the teachers have shown reasonable success in keeping their pupils profitably occupied, and in conducting them onward in the paths of useful knowledge.

Reading.-The teaching of this subject commences in some shape ns soon as a child enters school, and it would be well if the commencement wore in all cases properly made and well sustaincl throughout the whole school period. At the outset the learner is either taught to name the letters of the alphabet itdividually, and mat their forms 50 that he may readily reconize and name them wherever be wectg them; or to spell them in pairs forming words of one syllable. Practically it does not appear to matter much which is the first them in pairs forming words of one syllable. Practically it does not appear to matter much which is the first
step, provided that care and intelligence are ehown in guiding the pupil to a clenr apprelension of the vowel step, provided that care and intelligence are ehown in gluiding the pupil to a clenr apprelension of the vowel
sounds, and, as he adrances, of the modifications that they undergo in various connexions and combinations. sounds, and, as he adrances, of the modifications that they undergo in various comexions and combinations.
The nim in the first lessons in reading should be to train the eye readily to recognizo the letters, the car accurately to distinguish the various sounds produced in maming them, and the tongue firmly, clearly, and distinctly to speak them. Such minute and painstaking work as this, is looked upon by some teachers as a disagrecablo drudgery. They would like this work dono and well done by others, and if well done they would not refuse the credit of it-thus fully ncknowledging its valuo. It is not possibic in large achools for the master to give personal attention ofton to the teaching of the juniors, although in the end it might be better if he could be more frequently their teacher; but it is possible for him, by frequent obserration and examination, to correct inaccuracies aṇd prevent tho creeping in of improper enunciation. Teachers
may depend upon it that their after-success in teaching reading will bo in proportion to the pains and the skill with which they treated it in its earlier stages. Au obstacle to correct reading presents itself in the practice of several teachers of mispronouncing many words that cither begin or end with a vowel, or that begin with the letter $h$. Two or three forcible examples of this cril came out during examinations, when the tenchers were naked to dictate a passage for a class to write. Sevoral words of the kind referred to were misspelt, but they were spelt as they had been pronounced by the teacher. Whether in their wore misspelt, but they were spert as they her been pronounced puyils, teachers cannot be too careful to examples of reading, or in threir ordiuary conrersation with their pupils, teachers cannot be too careful to
uvoid innccuracies in pronunciation, and improprieties in expression. But putting aside the defects hinted uvoid inaccuracies in pronunciation, and improprieties in oxpression. But putting aside the defects hinted
at as still to some extent existing, there has been respectable progress made in the teaching of this subject. at as still to some extent cxisting, there has been respectable progress made in the teacbing of this subject.
The necessity of attaining to a better style of rending has been more fully realized, and greater attention has been bestowed upon the means of reaching so desirable an end. Generally, too, the ineanings of the words presenting any difficulty in the passages read have been better brought out by the pupils. There is need, however, for still greater attention to this point, for without a fair acquaintance with the meanings of the words used in the lessons, the subjeets about whieh the lessons treat can only be dimly compreonded. As the punils adrance, particular cure should be taken to instruct them in the derivation and composition of words. The capacity for reading well, with intelligent and interesting expression, is but indifferently developed. In a large number of instances littlo notice is taken of this very important point in the exercise of reading. What may be termed fair clocution is too little studied. Before this defect can be remedied, teachers requirc to attend more to thcir own clocution, and so prepare themsolves, as has on former occasions been suggested, for teaching by example, which is much more impressivo and effective than by any direction, howerer good. $\Lambda$ goodly number of schools might bo named in which the elocutionary part of reading is very fairly and successfully trented.

Writing.-It appenrs yery desirable that copy-books of one deseription slould be used in all the schools. This would tend to secure sreater general uniformity in the teaching of writing, and furaish a better test of the relative merits of the different schools in dealing with this particular branch of instruction. At present there is in use us great a vuriety of copy-books as there are schools; and in sereral schools there are various kinds and somo of them very oljectionable. The less that is doue on the copybook for the pupil the better. Let his helps to writing come muinly from his tencher, in the free use of the blackboard, or in specimens written for his imitation in his copy-book. There is a good deal of elovenly writing to be met with-badly formed lettors, disjointed and misspelt words running even through a whole nage without correction, and blotted carelessly kept books. All these are due to a want of proper supervision. This state of things is however gradually disappearing, and a considerablo number of schools might be namod in which good writing is shown, and in which the instruction and superrision of the classes when at writing are satisfactory.

Arithmetic.-In numeration and notation fairly satisfactory results have generally been produced. More intercst and care have evidently been taken in dealing with this part of arithmetic, and honce a greater number of correct answers either orally or written have been received to exercises under these heads. Defects in the mode in which slate arithmetic is taught to the more adranced classes, such as havo been referred to in formor reports, continue in force in too many instances. The exercises are not sufficiently varied, nor are they of that practical kind that is fitted to interest the pupils and call forth their reasoning faculties. Even when put upon the blackboard it is not seldom the case that they ure taken from some book, under some rule the words of which the pupils hare learned. All sums of a similar type cxpecsed in similar terms aro wrought pretty readily in the way the rule indicates, but gire even a simpio
 exercise to think or reason, but merely to perform a set of similar exercises afler a given pattern. In such casos arithmetic can hardy be said to be taught, inasmuch as one of its chief uses is lost sight of-the developing and sharpening of the mental powers of the pupils. This subject is most intelligeully, thoroughly, and effectually tanght by those teachers who slavishly follow no text, hooks, but who give plenty of examples, varied in kind, see that they are carofully and necurately porformed, and that the reasons for all the steps leading to the final results are fully understool. Tlien from the processes the pupils may bo readily led to see how given rules have been deluced, and the rules may be beneficially committed to remer the mot gone over, securo that their pupils shall not forget what they lave once learned.

Grammar--The exanimations conducted throughout the ycar have discorered a considerable improvement in the methods cmployed in teaching grammar. It is made less a subject of names and dry details than in many cases it was wont to be. If pupils are taught to give gramnatical names to words in their introduction to this subject, it is when they have some ideas of their sense or meaning and use, either aingly or in combination. Thus their intelligence is brought into exercisc, and the memory comes in to receive und to retuin names for the idea that the understanding has grasped. Both work together and in their proper order, being mutually helpful the one to the other. The learners in this way are accustomed to ask themselves wat unme should be given to particular words, and why, and to name and remember then acordingly. Parsing from ita more clementury to its advanced stames, is treated in like manner them acoo It is rery deabe the composition. There sre a fer schools in which it is carefully and profitably attended to, but in the majority it is otherwise, as is evident from the poor attempts at reproducing reading or object lessons. These are in many instances worthless, showing no ability on the part of the pupils to clothe ideas in any correct language of their own. This condition might be largely obviated were they at their reading lessons used to giving the meaning of what they read in words of their own choosing. A like course should be followed in the matter of reproduction, preventing it from being a mere verbal transcription.

Geography.-The manner of teaching this subject and the results attained have raricd little since last report. The definitions are generally pery fairly taught al; the outset, but there have not been wanting examples of an opposite kind. Pupils have been found remarkably ready in answering such questions as What is an island? What is a lake? correctly, but who, when the questions were yuried to what ig tho name for a portion of land surrounded by water, or for a portion of water surrounded by land hesitated or failed. Local geography also is often found to be either neglected or but indifferently taught. Thoro have been classes examined that could speak of rivers and mountains far away, and could not name those close to their own schools. It is fair to state that such cases are rare. In its more advanced stages geography is upon the whole eatisfactorily taught, unless in exceptional instances. Considerable adrantage would result were the instruction given less gencral in its character, more limited in its range, and more minute and exact in its application.

Object Lessons.-In some of the Provisional and a for of the Denominational Schools these lessons are omittcd. The teaching in this depariment ranks from tolerable to fair in three-fifths of the schools, from fair to good in one-fifth, and in the remainder it ean only bo regarled as very indiferent. In those instances in which teachers prepare the lessons well and thave a clear conception of the suhjects, and the best mode of presenting them to their classes, the instruction is inteligenily and interostingly communicated, and the rcsults are satisfnctory.

Singing.-The teachers of thirty-seren schools examined having received no proper training either in the theory or practice of singing, do not feel thenselves competent, and therefore they do not attempt to give ingtruction in it. There are a few others who accustom their pupys to sing a hitte by ear. Singing on the Tonic-Sol-Fin system is puactised in forty echools, and with rarions degrees of merit. One-third ranks from fair to good, and the remaining two thinds vary from moderate to tolerable.
Drawing.-Very creditable specinens of drawing are produced in a large number of schools, crincing thus increased skill on the part of the teachers, and $\mathfrak{a}$ growing interest and application on that of the
pupils. A more frequent usc of the black-board, and of dircetions and illustrations therefrom, is rery desirable. The mere placing of a copy, however simple and however excellent, before a class, whether in a book or on the board, is not of much use unless the teacher accompanies it with proper explanations, which he will find in the books anthorized by the Council. It is of importance that a closer adherence to these books should be obscrucd than is the practice of some teachers. It is time enough to introduce other drawing copies when a fair acquaintance with the subject has been attained by following out the prescribed course. It will also be sufficiently cariy to introdure the pupils to more adranced drawing when that course has been completed. It ought to bo bornc in mind, to use the words of Dean Dewes, that drawing, "as introduced into elementary schools, is not necessarily 'fine art' in the production of pictorial manifestations. Drawing, strictly speaking, should be looked upon as a mechanical excrcise, analogous, in fact, to writing, and regarded, if I may so express it, as graphic language-that, as ideas are expressed by words (i.e., orally) or by writing, so they may be cmbodied by drawing."

Scripture.-Through some mistaken notion the Scriptire Lessons have been neglected in two Public Schools, but in all the others they are regularly taught. In two Provisional and in the Half-time Schools they hare not yet been used, chiclly from the fact that the pupils have not renched that stage in reading at which they are introduced. These lessons are generally tanght in the same manner as the ordinary reading lessons, and the amount and kind of knowledge in Scripture truth thereby imparted are, upon the whole, very commendable

Needlework.-This is a subject receiving increased attention, and yet not so much as its importance deserves. In a few cases there has been discovered a disposition on the part of teachers to put it into a very small corner, and draw as little as possible upon the time of heir wives. Rather much prominenco is giren to fancy. work-to the neglect, or but partial teaching, of plain and useful sewing. It is often alleged that this is at the instigation of, and to please, parents; but pleasing parents, whilst with prudence it may be a teacher's desire, is not in all cases the surest way to adrance and bonefit their children. A faithful and consistent observance of the Council's instructions, and a dignified but conciliatory demeanour in performing the duties of their office, will enable them satisfactorily to overcomie any difficulties arising from the ill-judged interference of parents that are sometimes complained of.
VI.-Local Supervisioas.

It is matter of regret that no improrement upon forner statements under this head can be revorted. It is not uncommon to hear from a teacher such statements as, "My Local Board hoids no stated meetings"; "Seldom any member of it enters the school"; " T hardly ever see one of them but when I go to get my papers signed." Now, this is a most unfavourable state of things. When any difficulties-arise affecting the organization and discipline of the schools, the progress of the pupils, or the conduct and character of the teacher, how can such Boards bo in a position to render that assistance by their knowledge and advice which is expected of them, when they tuke no pains to inform themselves by personal obscrvation on any of these points? It is not alleged that the School Boards feel no interest in the schools which they are appointed to supervise, but that it is to a large extent passive,--it requires to be brought ont in action. And here the suggestion way be made, that the tenchers might do a good deal in the way of stimulating their Local Boards to a more actire and profitable interest in their schools, by, if the expression be allownble, courting their risits, and rendering thom plensing and profitable, through the healthy and prosperous condition of their schools. They appeal to their Local Boards in their difficulties,why not also invite them to witness their work, and mark the manner and cffects of its performance? A good friendly understanding would thus be begotten and maintained between patrons and teachers, and the best interests of the schools would bo harmoniously promoted.
VII.-Stmmary.

Viewed as a whole, the educational condition of the district during the year may belooked back upon with very fair satisfaction. Much has been done in the building and equipping of suitable schoolnouses, and still work in this direction remains to be done. It is of importance, in order to the proper ordering of schools, that they be not held in buildings fitted up as places of worship. Of these there is a pretty large number, and to proride suitable buildings for them is an erident necessity. In the general management and instruction of the schools, with a feve exceptions, steady improvement has been made; and the teachers as a body have shown earnestness and zeal in striving to adrance the interests that have been placed in their charge.

ALEX. L. FORBES, A.M
Riohmond, 9th February, 1872.
Inspector of Schools, Cumberland District.

## ANNEX A.

Table showing the Material Condition of Schools.
1.-Public Schools.

| Organization. | Good. | Fair. | Toleruble. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations | 16 | 9 | 5 |  |
| Buildings | 16 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Playgrounds | 19 | 8 | 3 | ...... |
| Furniture .. | 16 | 7 | 7 | $\ldots$ |
| Apparatus . | 16 | 13 | 1 | .... |
| Books ...... | 25 | 5 | .... | $\ldots .$. |
| Registers.. | 19 | 11 | ...... | $\ldots$ |

2.-Provisionail Schools.

| Organizntion. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations | 5 | 6 | 1 |  |
| Buildings | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Plnygrounds | 6 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| Furniture | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Apparatus |  | 8 | 4 | ..... |
| Books ...... | 6 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ |
| Registors... | 4 | 6 | 2 | $\ldots$ |

3.-Hate-tine Sohools.

| Organizntion. | Good. | Fair. | Tolcrable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations . | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Buildings .. | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | \% | ..... |
| Playgrounds | ...... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Furniture . | ... | 2 | 2 | ...... |
| Apparatus. | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ |
| Reoks ....... | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ |

4.-Chuncti of England Schools.

| Orgnnization. | Good. | Fair. | Tolorable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations ............................................ | 9 | 4 | 4 | ...... |
| Buildings ........................................... | . 7 | 8 | 2 | ...... |
| Playgrounds ........................................ | 5 | 8 | 4 | ... |
| Furniture ........................................... | 5 | 10 | 2 | ...... |
| Apparatus ............................................ | 6 | 11 | ...... | $\ldots$ |
| Books ................................................. | 14 | 3 | $\ldots$ | ...... |
| Registers ......................................... | 8 | 7 | 2 | ...... |

5.-Roman Catholto Sohoors.

6.-Presbytikrian Schools.

| Organization. | Good. | Fair. | Toicrable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Buildings .......................................... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ...... |
| Playgrounds ..................................... | .... | ... | 3 | ...... |
| Furniture | ...... | 3 | $\ldots$ | ...... |
| Apparatus | .... | 3 | $\ldots$ | ...... |
| Books .,......................................... | ...... | 3 | ... | ...... |
| Registers | ...... | 2 | 1. | ..... |

7.-Weslbyay Schoots.

8.--Totais of Pubitc, Promisionat, and Hatr-time Sohools.

| Organization. | Good, | Fair. | Tolerable, | Indi Terent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations | 22 | 17 | 7 |  |
| Buildings | 19 | 16 | 9 | 2 |
| Playgrounds | 25 | 13 | 8 | $\cdots$ |
| Furniture .. | 18 | 15 | 12 | 1 |
| Apparatus | 16 | 23 | 7 | ...... |
| Books. | 33 | 11 | 2 | ...... |
| Registcrs | 23 | 19 | 4 | ...... |

9.-Totals of aix Denominational Echoots.

| Organization. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerabie. | Indifforent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations | 12 | 13 | 11 |  |
| Buildings | 15 | 1.5 | 4 | 2 |
| Playgrounds | 11 | 16 | 8 | 1 |
| Furniture | 6 | 21 | 8 | 1 |
| Apparatus | 8 | 25 | 3 | . |
| 1300 ks . | 22 | 11 | - 3 |  |
| Registers .... | 11 | 14 | 8 | 3 |

ANNEX 1.
Table showing the Ages of Pupils on the Rolls and present at Examination.
1.-Is Pebito Schools.

| Ases. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 7 \text { years } \\ \text { and under. } \end{array}$ |  | 8 years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 ycars. |  | 11 years. |  | \|ly $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12 years } \\ & \text { and over. }\end{aligned}$ |  | Totals. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hupis, | Boys. |  | Boys. |  | Boys | Cirls. | Boss. |  | Boys. | Girls.' |  | Girls. | Boys. | Girs. |  |
| Enrolled. | 453 | 375 | 136 | 109 | 163 | 11.5 | 132 | 107 | 111 | 113 | 296 | 221 | 1,291 | 1,040 | 2,381 |
| Present | 362 |  | 104 |  | 143 | 94, | 112 |  | 76 |  |  | 165 | 1,019 | 807 | 1,826 |

2.-Iy Provisional Schools.

| Ages. | 7 yearsand under. |  | 8 yoars, |  | 9 years, |  | 10 years. |  | 11 yesrs. |  | 12 years |  | Totals. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pupits. | Boys. | Giris. | Boss. | Girls. | Bogs. |  | Boys. | Girls | Bovs, | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Doys. | Girls. |  |
| Eurolled. | 68 | 62 | 15 | 21 | 23 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 17 | 15 | 33 | 32 | 180 | 178 | 358 |
| Present | 56 | 49 | 12 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 22 | 21 | 10 | 14 | 28 | 24 | 146 | 140 | 286 |

## 3.-In Half-time Schoons

| Agos. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 7 \text { yoars } \\ \text { and under. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 8 years. |  | 98 jears. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years. |  | (12 years |  | Totals. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pupils. | Boys. |  | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. |  | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls | Boys. | Girls. |  |
| Enrolled.. | 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 31 | 33 | 64 |
| Present .. | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 |  | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 26 | 31 | 57 |

4.-In Churcil oe England Schools.

| Ages. | \|c|c| $\begin{gathered}7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { andears } \\ \text { und }\end{gathered}$ |  | 8 years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years. |  | 12 years and over. |  | 1 Totals |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Boss. | Girls. | Boys. | Girl | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys! |  | Bors. | Girls. |  |
| Snroiled | 241 178 <br> 193 140 |  | 85 | $69$$\overline{5} 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | 73 60 <br> 59 37 |  | 68 57 <br> 47 41 |  | 116 112 <br> 77 80 |  | 668 525 <br> 498 393 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,193 \\ 891 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Present |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

5.-In Roman Catholic Schoor.s.

| Ages. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under }\end{array}\right\|$ | 8 yeara. |  | 9 scars. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 yentr. |  | 12 years and over. |  | Totals. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pupils. | Boys. ${ }^{\text {a inids.! }}$ |  |  |  | Kirls. | Boys. |  | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Roys. | Girls. |  |
| Enrolled. | 180139 | 64 |  | 41 | 50 | 38 | 36 | 32 | 35 | 67 | 42 | 412 | 335 | 747 |
| Present | 139100 | 36 |  | 33 | 39 | 26 | 22 | 22 | 30 | 47 | 28 | 303 | 243 | 546 |

6.-In Paesbitirlat Schools.

7.-In Wesimyan Schools.

| Ages. | 7 years and under. |  | 8 years |  | 9 ycare. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years |  | 12 ycarsund over. |  | Totals. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pupils, | Boys. | Girls. | Doys. |  | Boys. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Giris | Bnys. | Girls. |  |
| Enrolied. | 35 | 32 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 31 | 15 | 114 | 91 | 205 |
| Prosent | 31 | 23 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 25 | 12 | 92 | 62 | 1.54 |

8.-In Public, Protisional, aid Half-time Schools.

| Ages. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}7 \\ \text { years } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under. }\end{gathered}\right.$ |  | 8 years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 yc ars. |  | 11 ycars. |  | 12 years.and over. |  | Totals. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pupils. | Boys. | Qirs. | Boys. | Giris. | Doys. | Girls. | Boys. | Cirls, | Boys. |  | noys. | irls. | Boys | Girls. |  |
| Enrolled. | 530 | 445 | 157 | 135 | 189 | 138 | 158 | 138 | 130 | 135 | 338 | 260 | 1,502 | 1,251. | 2,753 |
| Present . | 426 | 34.3 | 121 | 105 | 154 | 111 | 130 | 106 | 88 | 110 | 256 | 195 | 1,191 | 978 | 2,169 |

9.-In all Certified Demominational Schools.

| Ages. <br> Pupils. | 7 yearsand under. | 8 years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 ycars. |  | 12 yearsand over. |  | Totals. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Bоуя. | Girls, | Boys. | Girls. | Boss. | Girls. | Boys. |  | Boys. G | trle. | Boys. | Girls. |  |
| Finrolled. |   <br> 493 385 <br> 391 284 | $163$$113$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.17 \\ 97 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 153 | $122$$97$ | 136103 | 11972 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r} 123 \\ 86 \\ 115 \\ \hline 86 \end{array}$ |  | 228 | 130 | 1,298 | 1,038 | 2.336 |
| Presont . |  |  |  | 128 |  |  |  |  |  | 159 | 128 | 970 | 754 | 1,724 |


| Ages. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 7 \text { y yars } \\ \text { and under. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 8 years. |  | 9 years |  | 10 years. |  | 11 yeara. |  | 12 years |  | Totals. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pupits. | Boys. | Girls, | Boys. | Girls. | Bors. | irls. | Boys. |  | Boys. | Girls. | Bays. | Girls. | IBoys. | Girle. |  |
| Enrolled. | 1025 | 830 | 320 | 252 | 312 | 260 | 294 | 257 | 253 | 250 | 566 | 440 | 2,800 | 2,289 | 5,089 |
| Present . | 817 | 625 | 234 | 202 | 253\| | 208 | 239 | 178 | 174. | 196 | 415 | 323 | 2,161 | 1,732 | 3,893 |

## ANNEX $C$.

Tables showing the Moral Character of tho Schools.
1.-Oe Pubric Schools.

| Details. | Good. | Fatr. | Tolerable. | Indiferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity | 14. | 13 | 3 | ...... |
| Punctuality | 17 | 12 |  | ...... |
| Cleanlinesss | 20 | 8 | 2 | ...... |
| Order ........ | 1.3 | 14. | 3 | ...... |
| Moral Tone ........ | 15 | 13 | 2 | ...... |

2.-Of Provtistonat Schools.

|  | Detall. | Good. | Fair. | Tolcrnble. | Isdifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity . |  | 4 | 6 | 2 | .... |
| Pupatuality |  | 5 | 6 | 1 | ... |
| Cleanliness |  | 2 | 7 | 3 | ...... |
| Order. |  | 1. | .7 | 4 | ...... |
| Moral Tone |  | 1. | 8 | 3 | ...... |

3.-On Halk-time Sohoors.

| Details. | Good. | Yair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity .... | ...... | 4 | ...... | ...... |
| Punctuality | ...... | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Cleanliness...... | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{4}$ | 4 | ..... |
| Moral Tone | ...... | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 2 | ...... |
|  |  |  |  | 4. |

4.-Of Chobeh of Evgiand Schools.

| Details, | Good. | Fair. | moterable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity | 7 | 8 | 2 |  |
| Punctuality | 9 | 6 | 2 | ....... |
| Cleanliness ... | 7 | 9 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Order ... | 4 | 9 | 4 | $\ldots$ |
| Moral Tone | . 4 | 9 | 4 | $\ldots$ |

5.-Of Roman Catholic Schoors.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indiferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity . | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Punctuality | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Cleanliness... | 2 | 5 | 5 | ..... |
| Order , ...... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Moral Toze | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 |

6.-Of Presbythelan Schools.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Toleratle. | Indificront. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity . | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 |  |
| Punctuality | ....... | 3 | ...... | $\ldots$ |
| Cleanliness..... | ...... | 3 | ...... | ...... |
| Order Moral Tone | $\ldots$ | 3 3 | $\ldots$ | ...... |

7.-Of Wesleyax Soinools.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifierent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity .... |  | 2 | 2 |  |
| Punctuality .. |  | 4 |  | $\ldots$ |
| Cleanliness..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... |
| Order ..... |  | 2 | 2 | ....: |
| Moral Tone |  | 3 | 1 | ..... |

8.-Of Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity | 18 | 23 | 5 |  |
| Punctuality | 22 | 22 |  |  |
| Cleanliness. | 22 | 19 | 5 | ....... |
| Order .... | 14 | 21 | 11. | ....... |
| Moral Tone | 16 | 23 | 7 |  |

0.-Of ate Certified Denominational Schools.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolorable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity . | 9 | 14 | 9 | 4 |
| Punctuality | 11 | 16 | 7 | 2 |
| Oleunliness.. | 11 | 18 | 7 | ... |
| Order | 6 | 16 | 11 | 3 |
| Moral Tone | 6 | 18 | 9 | 3 |

10.-Of ail Schools.

| Details, | Good. | Fair, | Tolerabie. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity ...... | 27 | 37 | 14 | 4 |
| Punctuality | 33 | 38 | 9 | 2 |
| Cleauliness..... | 33 | 37 | 12 | ... |
| Order ....... | 20 | 37 | 22 | 3 |
| Moral Tone | 22 | 41 | 16 | 3 |

ANNEX D.
Tables ehowing the Character of tho Inetruction.

2.-Iy Provistonat Schooles.

| Jetails. | Good. | Fair. | Tolcrable. | Indifierent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Occupation..... | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Mcthods............ | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 |

3.-Iy Half-time Sohoois.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolernble. | Indifitorent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification | ..... | 2 | 2 |  |
| Occupation .. | ...... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Methods........ | ...... | ..... | 2 | 2 |

4.-In Churcit of Exgland Schools.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifficrent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification. | 7 | 6 | 4 |  |
| Occupation | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Methods ......... | 4 | 9 | 3 | 1. |

5. In Roman Cathomit Schools.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Toierable. | Indifforent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification. | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Occupation | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Methods . | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 |

6.-In Presbytrilan Solools.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification . | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 |  |
| Occupation | ...... | 2 | 1 |  |
| Methods ..... | ...... | 1 | 1 | 1. |

7.-In Wesleyyan Schools.

| Details, | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indificrent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification . |  | 2 | 2 |  |
| Occupation . | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... |
| Methods |  | 2 | 2 | ...... |

8.-In Public, Promsional, and Half-time Schools.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferont. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clnesification ..... | 20 | 20 | 5 | 1 |
| Oceupation | 28 | $12{ }^{\text { }}$ | 5 | 1 |
| Methods ..... | 13 | 22 | 8 | 3 |

9.-In aid Certified Denominationai Schools.

| Details. | Good. | Fnir. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification .. | 8 | 15 | 11 | 2 |
| Occupation | 12 | 15 | 6 | 3 |
| Methods | 5 | 17 | 9 | 5 |

## ANNEX E.

Tables, showing the Proficiency of the Pupils in the subjeçls of examination. 1.-In Publio Schoors.

| Subjects | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Boderato } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Indiferent } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Totais. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet. | 25 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 142 |
| Monosyllables. | 143 | 179 | 105 | 71 | 438 |
| Eary Narrative | 193 | 256 | 130 | 96 | 675 |
| Ordinary Prose. | 148 | 1.73 | 117 | 73 | 511 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates | 185 | 250 | 214 | 92 | 741 |
| In Copy-books | 366 | 323 | 234 | 162 | 1,085 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rulos | 365 | 305 | 201. | 140 | 1,011 |
| Campound Rules | 127 | 156 | 110 | 66 | 459 |
| Higher Rules ....... | 17 | 55 | 51 | 22 | 175 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary | 167 | 176 | 127 | 89 | 559 |
| Advanced | 116 | 157 | 118 | 86 | 477 |
| Geography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary... | 138 | 186 | 152 | 83 | 559 |
| Advanced ............................................. | 140 | 141 | 112 | 79 | 477 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture................................................ | 159 | 188 | 72 | 40 | 459 |
| Object Lessons ........................................ | 441 | 506 | 545 | 33.4 | 1,826 |
| Drawing ............................................... | 193 | 275 | 274 | 218 | 960 |
| Music. | 322 | 415 | 414 | 336 | 1,487 |
| Euclid. | 13 | 31. | 24 | 11 | 79 |
| Inatin | 11 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 57 |
| Needlework | 150 | 205 | 180 | 99 | 634 |

2.--Provistonal Schoois.

| Subjects. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Moderate } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Indifferent } \end{array}$ | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet.. | 6 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 37 |
| Monosyllables.......................................... | 11 | 22 | 29 | 6 | 68 |
| Easy Narrative ........................................ | 12 | 36 | 38 | 26 | 112 |
| Ordinary Prose ......................................... | 10 | 25 | 21 | 13 | 69 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates... | 24 | 42 | 41 | 31 | 138 |
| In Copy-books | 25 | 35. | 58 | 30 | 148 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules .......................................... | 33 | 40 | 48 | 39 | 160 |
| Compound Rules ..................................... | 14 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 69 |
| Higher Rules ........................................... | ...... | 5 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| Gramuar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary... | 15 | 27 | 22 | 241 | 88 |
| Adranced ... | 7 | 22 | 19 | 21 | 69 |
| Geography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary................................................ | 18 | 29 19 | 23 |  | 88 69 |
| Adranced ..... | 8 | 19 | 25 | 17 | 69 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture............................................... | 12 | 21 | 13 | $1{ }^{15}$ | -61 |
| Object Lessons ........................................ | 37 | 58 | 69 | 105 | $\stackrel{269}{ }$ |
| Drawing ............................................... | 11 | 28 | 46 | 61 | ${ }_{146}^{64}$ |
| Needlemork ........ | 12 | $20^{\circ}$ | 26 | 15 | 73 |

3.-In Haif-time Schools.


## 4.-In Cimbeh of Engedid Schoors.

| Subjects. | Good. | Fair. | Tolcrable. | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Moderate } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Inferent } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alplaabet. | 13 | 29 | 33 | 24. | 99 |
| Monosyllables. | 48 | 79 | 75 | 31 | 233 |
| Easy Narrative ........................................... | 78 | 94 | 86 | 79 | 337 |
| Ordinary Prose ............................................. | 59 | 62 | 70 | 31 | 222 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Shates | 76 | 141 | 107 | 90 | 417 |
| In Copy-books | 109 | 142 | 125 | 98 | 474 |
| Arithnetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules .......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 124 | 157 | 111 | 83 | 475 |
| Compound Rules ....................................... | 43 | 6.4 | 65 | 01 | 293 |
| Migher Rules ................................................' | 9 | 15 | 17 | 1.1 | 35 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary. | 46 | 85 | 67 | $\square 4$ | 252 |
| Adronced . | 37 | 66 | 65 | 54 | 222 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary.. | 52 | 85 | 61 | 54 | 252 |
| Admanced ................................... ............ | 13 | 85 | -5 | 39 | 222 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Object Lessons ......................................... | 116 | $2 \% 5$ | 964 | 226 | 801 |
| Drawing ................................................ | 59 | 143 | 144 | 128 | 454 |
| Mrnsic .................................................. | 135 | 211 | 199 | 2 a 8 | 703 |
| Htuelid................................................... | $\stackrel{3}{7}$ | ${ }^{4}$ | 6 | 7 | 19 |
| Needlework............................................. | 76 | 100 | 89 | , 72 | 337 |

5.-In Romin Cammond Schoods.

| Subjects. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Moclerate } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Indifferent } \end{gathered}$ | Totnl. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reationg |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet. | 10 | 27 | 28 | 39 | 104 |
| Monosyllables.. | 22 | 30 | 43 | 4.6 | 141 |
| Easy Narrative | 48 | 47 | 60 | 64 | 189 |
| Ordinary lprose ...................................... | 16 | 30 | 34 | 32 | 112 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates | 30 | 06 | 89 | 89 | 264 |
| In Copy-books ........................................... | 35 | 79 | 87 | 81 | 282 |
| Arithnetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Kules | 51 | 55 | 70 | 116 | 292 |
| Compound Rules | 12 | 17 | 38 | 4.5 | 112 |
| Higher Rules ...... | 4 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 26 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slemontary. | 25 | 41 | 36 | 54 | 156 |
| Advanced . | 17 | 26 | 27 | 42 | 112 |
| Gcography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary............................................... | 18 | 39 | 45 | 67 | 159 |
| Adranced | 15 | 29 | 24 | 34 | 102 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Object, Lessons | 49 | 82 | 102 | 164 | 396 |
| Drawing . | 17 | 54 | . 72 | 72 | 215 |
| Musio ... | 29 | 47 | 65 | 60 | 201 |
| Needlewrork....................................... | 22 | 37 | 40 | 44 | 143 |

6.-In Presbyterian Schools.

| Subjects. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Moderate to Indiffrent. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabeti .................................... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| Monosylables............................... | 5 | 20 | 13 | 7 | 45 |
| Dasy Narrativo ............................ | 11 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 47 |
| Ordinary Prose ............................. | 8 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 30 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates..................................... | 12 | 23 | 16 | 5 | 56 |
| In Copy-books............................... | 14 | 24 | 20 | 1.9 | 77 |
| Arithmetic - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules ............................... | 22 | 28 | 23 | 1.9 | 32 |
| Compound Rules .......................... | 4 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 30 |
| 1Figher Rules ................................ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 8 | 6 | 16 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eiementary ................................... | 10 | 13 | 9 | 15 | 47 |
| Advanced *................................ | 7 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 30 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 47 |
| Advauced .................................. | 5 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 30 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Objecti Lessons | 15 | 27 | 39 | 52 | 133 |
| Drawing ..................................... | 3 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 42 |
| Music .... | 4 | 18 | 29 | 27 | 78 |
| Needlework.. | 15 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 50 |

7.-In Wesleyan Schoors.

| Sabjects. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Modernte $\underset{\text { to }}{\text { Indifferent }}$ | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet.: |  | 5 | 6 | 5 | 16 |
| Monosyllables. | 9 | 1.2 | 15 | 6 | 42 |
| Easy Narrative ....................................... | 20 | 1.4 | 11 | 5 | 50 |
| Ordinary Prose ....................................... | 11 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 46 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates | 17 | 25 | 16 | 13 | 71. |
| In Cops-books | 20 | 27 | 23 | 13 | 83 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules ... | 19 | 18 | 16 | 11 | 64 |
| Coupound Rules .................................... | 11 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 46 |
| Highcr Rules .................................... ..... | 4 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 23 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementars. | 10 | 14. | 8 | 5 | 37 |
| Advanced |  | 15 | 14 | 8 | 46 |
| Geography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary ............................................. | 11 | 10 | 9 |  | 37 |
| Advanced ............................................. | 9 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 46 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Object Lossons .......................................\| | 28 | 38 | 47 | 41 | 154 |
| Drawivg ................................................ | 8 | 18 | 24 | 16 | 66 |
| Needle¥rork............................................................. | 9 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 36 |

8.-Iy Publig, Profisional, ajd Half-time Schools.

| Subjects. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Moderate to Indifferent. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet... | 39 | 4.9 | 47 | 58 | 186 |
| Monosyllables | 158 | 208 | 139 | 83 | 588 |
| Easy Narmative ........................... | 208 | 296 | 173 | 126 | 803 |
| Ordinary Prose ............................. | 160 | 203 | 141 | 88 | 592 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates.. | 213 | 299 | 264 | 128 | 904 |
| In Copy-books.. | 398 | 369 | '301 | 197 | 1,265 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules | 404 | 360 | 256 | 188 | 1,208 |
| Compound Rules | 141 | 176 | 132 | 83 | 632 |
| Higher Rules ..... | 47 | 60 | 54 | 24 | 185 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary | 185 | 207 | 155 | 117 | 664 |
| Adranced... | 123 | 180 | 138 | 109 | 550 |
| Geography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementury .................................. | 160 | 221 | 179 | 104 | 664 |
| Advanced | 153 | 161 | 139 | 97 | 550 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture .................................. | 171 | 209 | 85 | 55 | 520 |
| Object Lessons | 484 | 574 | 632 | 462 | 2,152 |
| Drawing | 201 | 294 | 299 | 248 | 1,042 |
| Music | 333 | 443 | 460 | 397 | 1,633 |
| Euclid | 13 | 31 | 24 | 11. | 79 |
| Latin | .11 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 57 |
| Needlework. | 162 | 225 | 206 | 114, | 707 |

9.-Ix all Certipied Devomisationata Schoons.

| Subjects. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable, | Moderate to Indifferent. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet..................................... | 25 | 63 | 70 | 72 | 230 |
| Monosyllables.............................. | 84 | 1.11 | 146 | 90 | 461 |
| Easy Narrative ............................ | 137 | 174 | 157 | 155 | 623 |
| Ordinary Prose ............................ | 94 | 123 | 119 | 74 | 410 |
| Writing- ${ }_{\text {W }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates | - 135 | 248 | 228 | 197 | S08 |
| In Copy-books | 178 | 272 | 255 | 211 | 916 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules ............................. | 216 | 258 | 220 | 229 | 923 |
| Compound Rules .......................... | 70 | 103 | 123 | 115 | 411 |
| Higher Rules ................................ | 17 | 32 | 38 | 33 | 120 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary ............................... | 92 | 149 | 121 | 130 | 492 |
| Advanced . | 70 | 113 | 115 | 112 | 410 |
| Geograpiy- . 000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary................................. | 00 | 102 | 126 | 127 | 495 |
| Adranced | 72 | 136 | 101 | 91 | 400 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Object Liessons ............................ | 237 | 402 | 452 | 483 | 1,574 |
| Drawing | 87 | 231 | 257 | 222 | 797 |
| Music | 189 | 306 | 320 | 271 | 1,086 |
| Wuclid | 2. | 4 | 6 | 7 | 19 |
| Needlework. | 122 | 166 | 147 | 131. | 566 |

Detamed Statement of the Condition of Schools in the Cumberland Dietrict, examined during the year 1871.

## I.-PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bunwoon :- Fisited, 1st September.
Present at cxnmination:-Bors, 60 ; girle, 34 ; total, 94.

1. The whole material condition of the school is excellent, and the organization generally is satisfactory. 2. The discipline is bealthy ; the attendance is fuirly regular and punctual, and the cleanly appearance and respectful demeanour of the pupils are very pleasing. The teaching is conducted with quict steady carnestness, and the methods employed are good and effectively applied.: 4. The pupils are quiet steady carnestness, and the methods employed are good and eftectively applied.
well grounded in the rarious subjects of instruction, and their proficiency runks from fair to good.

Castleneagus:-Visited, 6th Scptember.
Present at examination:-Buys, 19; girls, 23 ; total, 42.

1. The buildings as $a$ whole are bad, but the condition of the closet is specialiy objectionable. 2. The pupils attend reasonably well; they are also clean, orderly, and industrious. 3. The teacher is zealous in the discharge of his duties, and the methods employed by him are fairly appropriato and effective. 4. The attainments genernlly are very fair.

## Colfton :-Visited, 8th May.

Present at exmmination:-Boys, 14 ; girls, 28 ; total, 12.

1. The school premises are in fair condition, and the organization is tolerably satisfactory. 2. The pupils give fair attendance, but sufficient attention is not paid to habits of cleanliness, order, and industry. 3. The work of teaching is carried on with diligence, but it is not marked by anination and rigour ; it fails to produce in the learners a desire and a determination to adrance. 4. The attainnents rank from very indifferent to fair.

## Dobroydr: - Visited, 16th Jnno.

Present at examination:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 18 ; total, 27.

1. The school-house is good, and woll supplied with suitable furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The attendance is small and irregular, and the order is imperfect. 3. The instruction is tolerably regnlated. In the teaching therc is $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { want of animation and vigour. 4. The pupils are not sufficiently in }\end{array}\right.$ lated, In the teaching taerc is $\mathfrak{a}$ want of antimation and vigour.

Dundas :-Visited 15th November.
Present nt examination:-Boys, 32 ; girls, 29 ; total, 61.

1. The school premises are comparatively new, and in good condition. 2. Government is rather feebly administered. The pupils fail to gire ready and continuous obedience to orders. 8. Too little animation and vigour characterize the teeching; it is wanting in thoroughness and penetrativeness. 4. The attainments ranl from tolerable to fair,

## Five Dock :-Visited, 24th Norember.

Present at examination:-Boys, 25 ; girls, 18; total, 43.

1. The material condition of the school is fairly satisfactory. 2. The pupils give reasonably good attendance; and, as a whole, they are attentive and diligent. 3. In the matter of the instruction there is some departure from the regulations, but it is gencrally well regulated and diligently imparted. 4. The average proficiency is a little in cxecss of fair.

## Freeman's Resch:-Visited, 31st August.

Present at examiuation :-Boys, 26 ; girls, 8 ; total, 34.

1. The school buildings are in tolerable condition ; but from the frequency of floods, by which they have been seriously damared, the question has been raised of securing a morc elevated site for the school. 2. The cause that has injuriously affected the buildings has likewise diminished the attendance; it is now low and irregular. 3. The instruction is moderately regulated; the methods employed in imparting it are somewhat superficial. 4. The proficiency is tolerable.

Grono Park:--Visited, 20th November.
Present at examination :-Boys, 27 ; girls, 23 ; total, 50.

1. The school-house is a very rude wooden structure. There is a fair supply of moderately suitable furniture. The stock of books and apparatus noeds to be increased. 2. The discipline is fairly heolthy, securing reasonably good attendence, cleanlinces, order, and industry in the pupils. 3. The instruction is carefully regulated and energetically imparted. 4. The attainments, taking into consideration the time that the school has been in operation, exceeds fair.

## Henter's Mill :- Fisited, 1st March.

Present at examination :-Boys, 50; girls, 17 ; total, 67.

1. The material condition of this school is excellent, and the whole organisation good. 2. The attendance is fairly regular and punctual. The personal appearance of the pupils generally is pleasing. The corernment is mild, but rather weals. 3. The methods employed to impart instruction are appropriate, but they might with adrantage be a little more vigorously applied. 4. The proficiency, as a whole, is fair.

Lave Cove:-Visited, 1st Noyembor.
Present at examination:-Boss, 19; girls, 20; total, 39 .

1. The building being made to serve the two-fold purpose of chapel and school, is not well adapted for the latter. 2. The attendance is fair. The pupils are upon the whole clean and orderly, but they for the latter. 2. The atendres 3. Several of the prescribed subjects are omitted from the course of want carucstness and industry. 3. Several of the prescribed subjects are omitted from the course of instruction. The methods, whilst in themselves appropriate, are not applied with that carnestness and
cnergy which are requisite to render them effectire. 4. The progress made by the napils ranks from rery moderate to fair.

## Li,ANDfilo:--Visited, Sth September.

Present at camination:--Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26.

1. The teacher's residenco is in bad condition. There is nothing deserring the name of a closet. With furniture, apparatus, and books, the school is tolerubly well supplied. 2. The attendance is some what irregular. The gencral appearance of the pupils is pleasing, and with little exception they are orderly and diligent. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed, and the methods in use are appropriate. The intcligence of the pupils is being tolerably well developed, and their proficiency averages nearly fair.

## Lower Hawieebury:-Visited, 20th October.

Present at examination:-Boys, 6; girls, ${ }^{\text {oे }}$; total, 11.

1. This sciool is carried on in the Wesleyan Chapel, which, from the circumstance of its being largely occupied by othor than school furniture, is not well adapted for the proper arrangement and effective tcaching of children. 2. The attendance is very low and irregular ; greater cleanliuess aud tidiness are desirable in the pupils who do attend, and more earnestness and application. 3. The instruction is carefully regulated and steadily imparted. The animation and rigour, however, requisite for producing good results are wanting. 4. The pupils are not so well advanced as might reasonably be expected. Thei proficience renks from tolerable to tair.

Ledoentarar:-Wisited, 28tll April.
Present nt examination:--Bogs, 16 ; giris, 16 ; total, 32.

1. The school premises require very cousiderable repairs; suitable furniture is niso much needed for the school. Of apparatus and books thicre is a sufliciency. 2. The attendance is tolerably satisfactory, and the pupils are clean and orderly. The moral aspect of the sehool is upon the whole healthy. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed, and the teaching is conducted with industry and fair intelligence. The average attainments aro fair.

Manny :-Visited, 28th and 29th September.
Present at examination :-Boys, 42 ; girls, 20 ; total, 62.

1. The school organization generally is reasonably good. 2. The discipline is tolerably effectiveAt work the pupils are not steuds; their attention is too easily diverted, and they are rather inclined to be noisy. 3. The classification is fair, the instruction is tolerably regulated, and the methods are appropriate and applied with energy and intelligence. 4. The proficiency ranks from tolerable to fair.

McDoyald Ritis, Lower:- Visited, 16ith Octoker.
Present at examination:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 8 ; total, 23.

1. A good and well-furnisbed schoolroom has just been completed, closets have been crected, the ground has been enclosed, and the whole organization is now rery fair. 2. The discipline is effective. The pupils are clean, orderly, obedient, and industrious. 3. The instruction is well regulated, und vigorously and iutelligently imparted. 4. The profieiency ranks from fair to good.

> McDonalm Riter, Cuntray:--Visited, 196 h October.
> Present at examination:--Roys, $14 ;$ girls, 7 ; total, 2.

1. The furniture is af an inferior description, and detracts from the seemliness and comfort of the new schoolroom. The closets are in a rery disreputable condition. 2. The attendance is low. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, neat and clean ; but they exhibit little mental activity and rigour 3. The instruction, whilst reguluted by programmes and systematically imparted, is poor as to resulte Tact and rigour do not mark the methods employed. 4. The proficiency ranks from very indifferent to fuir; average nearly tolerable.

North Ricmmond :-Fisited, 15th September.
Present. at examination :-Boys, 32 ; giris, 33 ; total, 65.

1. The whole of the premises is new, and the echool is in all respects weil equipped. 2. The nttendance is vory fair, and the pupils are neatly and cleanly dressed, and upon the wholo orderly; but in animation and earnest continued application to work they are deficient. 3. The elassification is irregular, and the methods used in teaching are not marked by sufficient liveliness and rigour. 4. The proficieney is nearly tolerable.

> Nonty Srdxey :-Visited, 25th August.
> Present at cxamination :-Boys, 12 ; girse, 17 ; total, 29.

1. Little has been done towards remedying the defects in the premises and furniture referred to last year. The fencing ulso needs repairing. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, and clean and orderis, but they cxhibit hittle niental readiness and wigour. 3. The usual course of instruction is followed, but the teaching is unsteady und foeble. 4. The proficiency is a little in excess of tolerable.

Parramistia :-Visited, 26th, 27th, and 28th July.
Present at exnmimation :--Boys, 147; girls, 66; total, 213.

1. The great defects in the material condition of this selinol are, that there is no toncher's residence, and that the playground is inconveniently small. The schoolroons are good, and well supplied with all requisites. 2. The moral aspect of the school is rery pleasing. 3. 'Lhe instruction is judiciously regulated, and the methods in use are appropriate, and intelligently and vigorously applied. 4. The attainments in some subjects reach to good ; as a whole, they rank from fair to very fair.

## Pramant Hills:-Visited, 2nd Norember.

Prescut at examination:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 27 ; total, 53.

1. New and suitable buildings hare at length been erected for this school. Its material state and general organization are now satisfictory. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual; they are also neat and clean in their person and dress, and orderly and diligent at their work. 3. The instruction is carefully regulated :nd assiduously imparted. 1. The proficiency upon the whole elightly exceeds fair.

Peyritit :- Tisited, 22nd and 23rd Mareh.
Present at cxamination:--Boys, 73 ; girls, 57 ; total, 130.

1. A new and anitable schoolroom is very much needed, and measures are in progress for having this need supplicd. With respect to furniture, apparatus, aud books, the school occupies a very fair position. 2. The attendance is good, and the clemeanour and industry of the pupils are very pleasing. 3. The instruction, which embraces clementary Latin, is well regulated, and the methods in use are appropriate and vigorously and intelligently applied. 4. The proficiency ranks from fair to good.

Petebsham:-Visited, 11th and 12th July.
Present at cxaminatiou:-Bors, 41 ; girle, 38 ; total, 79.

1. Tho whole organization of the echool is fairly satisfactory. 2. The character of the attendance is but tolerable. Tho pupils are fairly clean and orderly; they are inclined to be talkative and negligent. 3. The classification is correct, the iastruction is carefully regulated, and the methods are practical, and upplied with industry. 4. The attainments are nearly fair.

Prospect: :-Visited, 8th Junc.
Present at examination:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 18; total, 34.

1. Little need be sail about the unsuitablencss of the present building, us new and proper premises will scon be ready to receive the school. 2. The discipline of the sehool is fairly effective, securing reasonably good attendnnce, cleanliness, order and industry. 3. The instruction is carefully regulated, and encrgetically and iutelligently imparted. 4. The proficioncy as a whole is fair.

Richmond :- Tisited, 29th and 31st May, and 1st and 2nd Junc.
Present at examination:-Boys, 60 ; girls, 49; total, 109.

1. The schoolroom has been enlarged, and an infant room has been added. Mnterially the school atands well. 2. As an rule, the pupils are very regulnr and punctual, and clean and woll conducted. 3. The inetruction is skilfully regulated, and appropriate methods are used in imparting it. 4. The proficiency is nearly very fair.

## Ryde:- Fisited, 15 th and 16th August.

Prescnt at cxamination:-Boys, 76 ; girls, 80 ; total, 156.

1. Important alterations and improvements have been effected in the schoolrooms and in the premises generaliy. The orgnmization is now rensomably good. 2. The attendance is fairly regular and punctunl, and the children generally are clean and well conducted. Betiter attention, greater self-reliance, and more carefulness in thinking and working are required of them. 3. The classification does not accord With the attainments of the pupils or the requirements of the standard; from some cause it is too low. The instruction nlso is not very sntisfactorily regulated. These observations apply to the Primary School Depurtment. There is a tendency towards show and superficiality in the teacling. 4. The attainments in the Primary School rank from tolerable to good,-average nearly very fair; in the Infant department they rank from very fnir to good.

Smithinield :-Visited, 20th Soptember.
Present at' examination :-Boys, 19; girls, 21; total, 40.

1. The schoolroom requires cleaning and whitewashing. The state of the closets is very unsatisfactory; in other respects the organization is fair. 2. The government is rather weak. Irregularities are cither tolerated or not checked with sufficient firmness. 3. The instruction is carefully regulated, and the methods employed are appropriate. 4. The proficiency is a little in oxcess of fair.

St. Adran's:-Visited, 19th October.
Present at cxamination:-Boys, 13 ; girls, 8; total, 21.

1. The school building is a very infcrior one, and littlo profitable effort has been put forth to procure a better. 2. The attendance, though small, is fair as regards regularity and punctuality. The pupils are likewise clean, and fairly industrious. 3. The preseribed subjects, with the cxception of singing, are taught with regularity and carc. 4. The proficiency generally reaches to fair.

## St. Mary's :-Fisited, 20th April.

Present at examination:-Boys, 23; girls, 13; total, 36.

1. The schoolroom is in fair condition, and tolorably well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The pupils generally are clcan aud orderly, but they lack mental oucrgy and application. 3. The teaching is wanting in precision and penetrativeness. 4. The attainments rank from moderate to fuir.

Wadigrofe:- Visited, 7th June.
Present at examination :-Boys, $14_{1}$; girls, 13 ; total, 27.

1. New and suitable premises are about to be provited for this school. 2. The attendance is fairly regular, but unpunctual. The pupils are tolerably clean and orderly, but inclined to be indolent. 3. The instruction is indifferently regulated, and the mental powers of the pupils are not well exercised. 4. The proficiency is barely tolerable.

Wrydsor :-Visited, 10th and 11th August.
Present at examination :-Boys, 79; girls, 81; total, 160.
3. The organization as a whole is highly satisfactory, the only exception being that the Infant-room is too small. 2. The attendance and cleamess of the pupils are good. The general discipline in the Primary School requires to be udministered with greater mimuteness, discernment, nud firmness. 3. The instruction is well regulated, and the methods practised are modern, and applied with intelligent earnestness. 4. The proficiency in the Primary School ranks from fair, and in the Infant, from very fair to good.

## II.-PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Batufham Hilles:-Visited, 13th November.
Present at examination:--Boys, 21 ; ginls, 11 ; total, 32.

1. The organization generally is not satisfactory. Could a proper site and suitable buildinge be procured this ought to be a Public School. 2. The attendance is fair, and the pupils are tolerably clean and orderly, but they are not industrious, and they exhibit but little mental power. 3. The classification is very irregular, and the instruction is of a very superficinl nature. 4. The proficiency is only moderate:

Blackrown :-Visited, 23rd Norember.
Present at examination :-Boys, 10 ; girls, 17 ; total, 27.

1. The schoolroom is good, fairly furnished and supplied with apparatus and books. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual, neat and clean; but they are noisy, and unaccustomed to thoughtful, steady working. 3. The classification is indifferent. The instruction is moderately regulated. The teaching is lively and energetic, but unsteady and superficial. 4. The proficiency is tolerable.

Guildrord :-Visited, 21st September.
Prosent at examination:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total, 20.

1. The material condition of the school is tolerable. 2. The pupils are respectful and obedient ; they work with considerable steadiness and intelligence. 3. The classification is correct, and the ingtruction is imparted with diligence and care. 4. The attainments are nearly fair.

Keyp's Crerit:-Visited, 21st April.
Present at examination:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 12 ; total, 21.

1. The state of the building is very indifferent; it needs flooring and plastering. 2. Tho attendance is irregular and unpunctual. As a whole, the pupils are clean, but iuattentive. 3. The instruction is tolerably well arranged, and imparted with fair diligence. 1. The proficiency is nearly tolerable.

## Kurrajong :-Visited, 28th November.

Present at examination:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20.

1. The building is in fair order, suitably furnished, and well supplied with apparatus and books 2. The pupils are neither regular nor punctual, but they are tolerably orderly and industrions. 3. Lesson programies are wanting. The work of teaching is, upon the whole, intelligently performed. 4. The proficiency ranks from tolerable to fair.

## Lower Hawhesbury :-Tisited, 20th October.

Present at examination:-Boys, 5; girls, 14 ; total, 19.

1. A very neat and suitable building has been put up for this school by the inhabitants; it is tolerably well furnished and supplied with upparutus and boots. 2. The attendance is very fair, and the pupils are clean and tidy. They are also fairly orderly and diligent. 3. The instruction is earnest and painstaking. 4. The attainments, on an atrerage, exceed tolerabie.

## Lower Poriland :-Visited, 10th March.

Present at examination:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 18 ; total, 30.

1. The school-house is very inferior, and very indifferently furnished. New premises, and the conversion of the school into a Public one, are contcmplated. 2. The attendance is tolerably regular and punctual. The pupils are clean, well-conducted, and diligent. 3. The instruction is carefully regulated, and imparted with energy and fair intelligence. 4. The proficiency ranks from tolerable to fair.

> Newingros: :-Visited, 4th August.
> Present at examination:-Boys, 22 ; girls, 10 ; total, 32.

1. This school-house is in all respents very unsuitable. From its irregular shape, small dimensions, and poor furnishing, anything like proper supervision and effectire teaching of so many pupils is next to impossible. 2. The attendauce is very fair. The diseipline is only moderate. 3. The instructional documents are rather carelessly drawn up, but the teaching is upon the whole painstaking. 4. The proficiency ranks from moderate in the arithmetic of the third class to nearly fair generally.

> Regextrules :-Visited, 13th October.
> Present at examination :--Boys, 8 ; girls, 20 ; total, 2 S.

1. The schoolroom is fairly auitable, but poorly furnished. 2. The attendance has considerably improved since last inspection; but the pupils in school are noisy, thoughtless, and inatientive. 3. The teaching is diligently conducted, but it wants method and penetrativeness. 4. Tho proficiency ranka from
moderate to tolerable.

## Sachville Reach :-Visited, 9th March. <br> Present at examination :-Boys, 18 ; girls, 7 ; total, 25.

1. The achool building and furniture are tolerably good. There is a fair supply of suitable apparatus and books. 2. The disciplino is rery fceble. 3. The pupils are irrcgularly classified and superficinlly tanght. 4. The proficiency is very indifforent.

## Sfancamore:-Visited, 26th April.

Present at examination':-Boys, 8; girls, 7; total, 15.

1. The material condition of the school is tolcrably satisfactory. 2. The pupils arc clean and orderly; they give but very little evidence of being trained to earnest self-reiiant working. 3. The methods employed in teaching are mainly obsolete and mechanical. 4. The proficiency is nearly tolerable

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## Tottenham Park:-Visited, 22nd November.

Present at examination:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 5 ; total, 17.

1. The schoolroom is fairly suitable and tolerably furnished. The stock of apparatus and books is eufficiont for present requirements. 2. The discipline is tolerably effective. 3. The teaching is conducted with earnestness and industry. 4. The proficiency ranks from moderate to tolerable.
2. Hatp-time Schoous.

Colo :- Visited, 27th September.
Present at examination :-Boys, 7 ; girls, 4 ; total, 11.

1. The material condition of the school has been considerably improved. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual in their attentance, but they want animation and vigour at their work. 3. The instruction is not judiciously regulated, nor is it imparted in an intercsting, energetic, und effective manner. 4. The attainments are only moderate.

$$
\text { Wheeney Creek: - Tisited, } 26 \text { th September. }
$$

Present at examination:-Boys, 6 ; girls, 5 ; total, 11.

1. The material condition of the school is moderatc. Too little attentiou is paid to cleanlinoes. 2. The attendance of the pupils is fair; they are in person and dress tolerably clean. The discipline, as it affects their babits at work, is fecble. 3. The instruction is but indifferently regulated, and the teaching wants animation, tact, and vigour. 4. The proficiency is a lititle in excess of moderate-

MoDonald River, Upper:- Tisited, 18th October.
Present at examination:-Boys, 3 ; girls, 0 ; total, 3.

- 1. The schoolroom is in fair order and sufficiently furnished. 2. The attendauce is very low at present, throngh removals from the district. 3. The teaching is marked by diligence, but little tact. 4. The attainments aro barely tolerable.

MoDoxald River, Lower :-Visited, 18 (h October. Present at examination :-Boys, 10 ; girle, 22 ; totul, 32.

1. The school is very poorly furnished. 2. The attendance is neither regular nor punctual. The pupils are tolerably clean, but they are not orderly, attentive, and industrious. The discipline is weak. 3. The classification is inappropriate, the instruction is indifferently regulated, and the methods employed are mechanical and littlo elfective. 4. The proficiency is nearly tolerable.

ALEX. I. FORBES, A.M.,
Inspector.

## GOULBURN DISTRICT.

## Lxspector's Gencral Report for 1871.

I beg to submit, for the iuformation of the Council of Education, my Goneral Report on the condition of the Public, Provisional, Half-time, and Denominational Schools inspected by me during the rear. A statement, including an abstract of my report on each school, is hereunto appended. The information contained therein chielly relates to the material condition of the schools, the organization, discipline, and moral training of the scholars, the subjects and methods of tuition, and the gencral progress of the pupils in learning.

## Schoors in operatioy.

At the close of the year 1870 there were 1.54 schools in operation, attended by 6,822 seholars for the last quarter of the yenr. The aggregate attendance of pupils at all the sehools in the district for 1870 was 9,344 , being an increase of 438 scholars for that year. Now, 31 December, 1871 , there are 158 schools, attended by 7,075 scholars. The following statoment shows the number of ench class of sehools in operation at the close of the year, with the attendance of pupils :-

| 51 Public Schools, attonded12 Provisional |  | 3,079 pupils ; average for each school, 60 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1:276 | " | " | 30 |
| 40 Half-time | " | 698 | $"$ | " | 17 |
| 8 Church of England | " | 662 | " | " | 82 |
| 16 Roman Catholic |  | 1,321 |  |  | 82 |
| 1 Presbyterian |  | 39 |  |  | 39 |

- The aggregate attendance of pupils at all the schools in operation in the district in 1871 was 10,202 , being an increase of 858 pupils for the year. Public Schools were opened during the year at tho following places :-

| Cbatsbury. | Thena. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cobargo. | Tantawanglo. |
| Gullen. | Bowning. |

The Public School at Mifurulan was re-opened, and Prorisional Schools were established at the following places:-

Nerriga.
Jellat yellat
Bundanoon.
Walner.
Kirkdale.

Brown's Mifountain
Chain of Ponds.
Parlesobournc.
Millbans.
Lower Mittagong.

Half-time schools were establishod at-
Burra nud M'Donald's Flat
Ginninderra and Parkwood.
Mullengullenga and Windellama.
Bombny and Colombo.
Cathcart and Bibbenbuke.
Delegato and Cragie.
Quialago and Berlang.

Thirty-two now schools were opened in the district during the year. Enrly in Junc last the Public School buildings at Araluen West were consumed by fire, and the scliool has not since been re-organized. Owing to the small attendanco of scholars, the Public School at Berlang was closed, and a Half-time School established in its place. At the request of the inbabitants, owing to the small number of pupils, the Prorisional schools at Giminderrn and Mullengullenga were organized as Half-time Schools. The teachers of the Provisionnl Schools at Laggan, Kangaloola Creek, aud Bobundarah, resigned the charge of these schools during the ycar, and no steps lave been taken by the Local Committecs to appoint successors. The Half-time Schools ut Kirkdale, Parkesbourne, Gullen, Gundaroo, Nerrign, Corang, and Crookwell, were closed early in the year, with the riew of establishing Provisional or Public Schools in their phaces. At Lochiel and Greig's Flat the schools were closed in November and December, owing to the illhealth of the teacher; and the schools at Snaphook, Burra Burra, Norougo, Winstone Valley, Arlaminaby, Boconnoe, Burra, and MrDonald's Fhat, were not in operation at the close of the ycar, either from the want of competent teachers or suitable school premises. The Church of Eagland school at Bega was closed at the request of the Local Board, and at Bombala the certificate was withdrawn in consequence of the small attendance of pupils, in accordance with the 28th section of the Public Schools Act. The Chureh of England School premises at Araluen were aceidentally destroyed by fire, in Junc last, and no steps hare been taken by the Local Board to re-organize the school. The Roman Catholic Schools in the district remain the same as at the close of last year.

## Work of Ixspection.

Owing to the large number of schools in the district, T have not been able to inspect them all within the year, nor to adhere strictly to my progranme, in consequence of the numerous unforesecn duties requiring my attention. Owing to the pressure of clerical work, and some other urgent dutics, I did not commence the regular work of inspection until the middle of tho month of April. My programme provided for the regular inspection of 97 schools, including nearly all the schools not inspected in 1870, together with those opened in the first quarter of the year 1871.

I furtier contemplated making a considerable number of incidental risits, as circumstances permitted in the course of $m y$ journeys, to schools in my route not included in my programme. During the greater part of the second quarter of the year the weather wats very wet, and there were several floods in greater part of the second fuarter of the year the weather wats very wet, and there were several floods in withstanding, bcfore the close of the year I succecded in inspecting 111 schools. 81 of these were regularly inspected, and to 30 I made incidental visits. The course of insplection and mode of examination were iu all respects the same as last year, and excepting in the case of a number of Malf-time Schools, I gave neither teachers nor School Boards any intimation of the dates of my risits. Fifteen visits were made to places where schools were proposed to be established, some time was occupied in the selection of siteg for new schools, thirteen teachers and pupil teachers were cramined, 1,463 communications were written on the business of the Council; and, in the discharge of the dutios of my office, I travolied $2,4,35$ miles,

## Organtzation.

The following statement shows the Material Condition of all the Public, Provisional, and Halftime Schools inspected :-

|  | Very Fair to Gond. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Minderate to Indfferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Schoois- |  |  |  |  |
| Sites ...... | 38 |  | 1 | 1 |
| Buildings................................................ | 28 |  | 8 | 2 |
| Playgrounds ......................................... | 34 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Furniture | 27 |  | 9 | 4 |
| Apparatus and Books.................................. | 35 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ |
| Provisional Schools- |  |  |  |  |
| Sites..................................................... | 18 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Buildings.............................................. | 10 | ...... | 13 | 2 |
| Playgrounds .......................................... | 24 | $\ldots$ |  | 1 |
| Furniture | 10 | ...... | 12 | 3 |
| Apparatus and Boaks.................................. | 24 | ...... | ...... | 1. |
| Half time Schools- |  |  |  |  |
| Sites .................................................... | 20 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Buildings..... | 7 |  | 18 |  |
| Playgroundz | 21 | ...... | ${ }^{2}$ | 2 |
| Furniture .......................................... | 10 | ...... | 12 | 3 |
| Apparatus and Books.................................. | 24 |  |  | 1 |

The following statement shows the Material Condition of all tho Denominational Schools inspected:-

| Denominational Schools, | Yery Yair to Guod. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Modernte to Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sites | 19 | ...... | 1 | 1 |
| Buildings | 16 | 兂 | 3 | 2 |
| Playgrounds | 16 | ...... | 2 | 3 |
| Furnibure ... | 16 | ...... | 3 | 2 |
| Apparatus and Books ... | 20 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots .$. | 1 |

The sites of ninety-five of the schools inspected are suitalle in almost every respect, thirteen are fairly or tolerably suitable, and there are only seven of an indifferent lind. Sixty-one of the school buildings are suitable for the purposes of teacling, and in good repair; forty four are fairly or tolerably suitable, and there are only six of an indifferent kind. New school buildings were crected during the ycar at Mooroowoollen, Gunning, Bergalia, Nerriga, Merimbula, Chain of Ponds, Cobargo, Cochrune's Flat, Brown's Mountain, Oranmeir, Tomboy, Wyndham, Rossneath, and Inglewood Forest. Public School buildings were purchased at Lower Mittagong, and a residence built for the teacher of the Roman Catholic School at Jenabaicumbene. Arrangements have becu made for the erection of school buildings at the Currawang Copper Mines, Candelo, and Gullen, and important for the erection of school buidings at the Currawang Copper Sines, Candelo, and Gulien, and important
improvements aud repairs were made to the Church of England Sehools at Moruya, Braidwood, and Yass; to the Roman Catholic Schools at Goulburn, Braidwood, and Moruya; to the Public Sehools at Bombala, Cooma, and Myrtlerille, and to the Provisional Schools at Boli's Crcek and Parkesbourne. Ninety-five of
the schools have sufficient and suitable playground accommodation, and considerable improvement has been effected during the year in the performance of playground duty. Nine of the playgrounds are fairly or tolerably suitable, and there are only seren of an indifferont kind. Sisty-three of the schools are well furnished, in thirty-six the supplies of furniture are tolerable, and there are only twelve selools where the furniture is indifferent or of an unsuitable description. As regards apparatus and booke the schools are neariy all well supplied, and generally speaking the materials granted by the Council are used with caro and conomy. In some schools the pupils are subdivided into too many classes, but genorally speaking the clussification is judicious, and nilapted to the "Course of Secular Instruction." The Time-tables, with few exceptions, agree with the "Public Schools Act," and "Regulations," and provide for the constant and profitable cmployment of the pupils, but in some cases they are not fiithfully observed by the teachers. Programmes of lessons are now in use in nearly all the schools, they are generally suitable, but like the Time-table they are not at all times strictly observed. The school records are, with but few exceptions, neatly and correctly kept, but in some cases I found the daily attendance and promotions of the pupils had not been noted at the proper time, nor the class-roll duly closed at the eud of the quarter. But on the whole the school aceounts are cunofuly and houcsty bept, and with the cxception of some newly the The material condition and organization of the schools have been considerably improved during the year.

## Discipline.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the regulations of the Council are faithfnily obserred in nearly all the schools, and the most pleasing feature in the discipline is the cieanniness of the seholars. Considerable improvement has been offected during the year, as regards the neatness, cleanlmess, and roper ventiation of the selbolroons, and the geveraltecping of the school promises. The school mexering on general are carcfuliy used, and not so mach wasted as in former rears. About $\mathbf{7 1}$ per cent. of the pupils onrolied are regular in attendance, but in a number of the schools the children are still not sufficiently punctual. The order maintained in some sehoois is not so bigh a standared as may be attianed, but gene rally speaking, the pupils are quict, obedient, and attentive to their lessons, ind their manuers and behari our are plensing nnd respectiul. The government of the schools is mild, and moral suasion is tie ruling principle, but I found only two schools where corporal panishment was wholly abandoned.

The following statement shows the character of the discipline maintained in the schools inspected :-

| Schoos.s. | Very Fair to Geod. | Fnir. | Tolerable. | Ifnderate to Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Schuols | 5 | 14 | 1.6 | 5 |
| Provisional | 2 | 4 | 13 | 6 |
| Halftims | 7 | 2 | 13 | 3 |
| Denominational. | 4 | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| - | 18 |  | 61 | 18 |

Subjects of Instroction.
The following statenont shows tho number of pupils learning the different branches in all tho schools inspected :-

| Reading | 3,218 | Writing | 3,177 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arithmetic | 3,203 | Grammar . | 1,771 |
| Composition | 367 | Geography | 1,793 |
| Scripture | 1,075 | Object Lessons.. | 1,607 |
| Singing | 804. | Druwing ..... | 1,017 |
| Geometry | ${ }_{6}$ | Algcbra....... |  |
| Latin | 6 | Necdlework | 1,065 girls. |

The subjoined statementa show the estimaterl proficiency of the pupils examined in the eighty-one schools inspected in accordnnee with the requirements of the Course of Regular Inspection :-

In Peblic Schools.

| Subjects taugitm | Estimated Proficiency of Puplis. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Moderate } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Indifferent } \end{gathered}$ | Totals. |
| Reading- |  |  |  | , |  |
| Alphabeti. | 17 | 21. | 13 | 7 | 58 |
| Monosylubles.. | 78 | 85 | 66 | 29 | 258 |
| Easy Narratize.. | 64. | 116 | 85 | 47 | 312 |
| Ordinary Proso .... | 63 | 79 | 47 | 16 | 203 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates | 97 | 135 | 81 | 43 | 356 |
| In Copy-books | 189 | 142 | 89 | 57 | 477 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules | $14 \%$ | 203 | 165 | 97 | 612 |
| Compound Rules | 50 | 70 | 58 | 27 | 205 |
| Higher Rules .... | 19 | 37 | 25 | 13 | 94 |
| Englich Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary.... | 98 | 99 | 73 | 12 | 312 |
| Advaned . | 53 | 62 | 59 | 31 | 205 |
| Gcography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary. | 95 | 91 | 87 | 39 | 312 |
| Adraned . | 47 | 79 | 51 | 28 | 205 |
| Other Subjects-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture or Moral Lessons ............................. | 129 | 141 | 200 | 47 | 517 |
| Object Lessons .......................................... | 139 | 184 | 21.1 | 14.1 | 675 |
| Drawing ........ | 110 | 104 | 154 | 106 | 474 |
| Music ....................................................... | 77 | 91. | 80 | 73 | 321 |
| Euclid ...................................................... |  | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| - Algebra | 4 | 2 | ...... | $\cdots$ | 6 |
| Needlework............................................... | 53 | 63 | 56 | 33 | 205 |

In Provisionar Schoois.

| Subjects taught. | Estimated Proficiency of Pupils. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hoderal } \\ & \text { idifferen } \end{aligned}$ | Totals. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet. | S | 16 | 15 | 9 |  |
| Monosyllables. | 40 | 51 | 73 | 15 | 179 |
| Easy Narrative | 28 | 45 | 67 | 61 | 201 |
| Ordinary Prose | 13 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 50 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates | 22 | 53 | 71 | 39 | 185 |
| In Copy-books | 62 | 85 | 63 | 41 | 251 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rulcs | 27 | 61 | 176 | 148 | 412 |
| Compound Rules | 4 | 6 | 16 | 148 12 | 38 |
| Higher Rules. | 6 | 2 | , | 3 | 12 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary.. | 1.6 | 33 | ${ }^{6} 7$ | 66 | 182 |
| Advanced | 8 | 9 | 18 | 15 | 50 |
| Geography |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary.. | 15 | 34 | 76 | 57 | 182 |
| Advanced. | 4 | 8 | 17 | 21 | 50 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soripture and Moral Lessons | G | 14. | 24 | 6 | 50 |
| Object Lessons | 6 | 13 | 37 | 31 | 87 |
| Drawing ... | .... | 6 | 25 | 18 | 49 |
| Musie ....... |  |  | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Needlework | 12 | 50 | 80 | 31 | 173 |

Is Half-Time Schools.

| Subjects tnught. | Estiunated Proficlency of Pupils. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Moderste } \\ \text { Indificrent } \end{gathered}$ | Totais. |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet. | 5 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 30 |
| Monosyllables.. | 22 | 17 | 27 | 18 | 84 |
| Easy Narrative | 25 | 31 | 56 | 23 | 135 |
| Ordinary Prose | 6 | 13 | 17 | 7 | 43 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates....... | 17 | 26 | 47 | 24 | 114 |
| Arithmetic- | 26 | 47 | 54 | 21 | 148 |
| Simple Rules . | 22 | 41 | 86 | 70 | 219 |
| - Compound Rules | 6 | 9 | 17 | 11. | 43 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary............................................. | 24 | 42 | 65 | 47 | 178 |
| Geograpliy- Elementary............................................. | 27 |  |  |  |  |
| Other Subjects- | 27 | 35 | 77 | 39 | 178 |
| Scripture and Moral Lessons | 12 | 19 | 46 | 29 | 106 |
| Object Lessons | 7 | 14 | 37 | 23 | 81 |

In Cherch of Evglayd Schools.

| Subjects taught. | Estimated Proficiency of Pupils. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mivederate } \\ \text { Indifferent } \end{gathered}$ | Totals. |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet ...................... ............................ | ...... |  | 2 | 1 | 3 |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 17 | 15 | 32 |
| Easy Narrative | $\ldots$ | ...... | + 6 | 17 | 23 |
|  | $\ldots$ | ...... | 6 5 | 17 2 | 23 7 |
| Writing- | ...... | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| On Slates ............................................... | ...... | $\ldots$ | 7 | 29 | 36 |
| In Copy-books | ...... | $\ldots$ | 4 | 13 | 17 |
| Arithmetic- | ...... | ...... |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules | $\ldots$ | ...... | 5 | 47 | 52 |
| Compound Rules | ...... | ...... | ...... | 7 | 7 |
| Grammar- <br> Eilomentary |  |  |  |  |  |
| Geography- ${ }_{\text {Elary }}$ (..................... ........................ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 5 | 25 | 30 |
| Elementary ............................................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | 23 | 30 |
| Other Subjects- | $\ldots$ | ..... |  |  |  |
| Object Lessons ......................................... |  |  | 3 | 21 | 24 |
| Music | .... |  |  | 39 | 39 |
| Needlework | ...... | ...... | 7 | 21 | 28 |
| $\cdots$ |  |  |  | : x |  |

Roman Catholic Schools.

| Subjects taught. | Estimated Proficioncy of Pupils. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | ( Moderat3 $\begin{gathered}\text { to } \\ \text { Indifferent }\end{gathered}$ | Totals. |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet |  | 3 | 6 | 5 | 14 |
| Monosrllables | 10 | 12 | 27 | 9 | 58 |
| Easy Narrative | 8 | 12 | 26 | 7 | 53 |
| Ordinary Prose ................................................ | 4 | 12 | 20 | 7 | 43 |
| Writing-- |  | 12 | 2 | 7 | 4 |
| On slates ..................................................... | 6 | 14 | 57 | 21 | 98 |
| In Copy-books................................................ | 13 | 16 | 27 | 10 | 66 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  | 27 |  |  |
| Simple Rules | 17 | 21 | 44 | 14 | 96 |
| Compound Rules | 5 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 33 |
| Higher Rules .................................................. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| English Grammar- |  | 4 | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| Elementary ................................................ | 5 | 30 | 10 | 7 | 52 |
|  | 7 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 43 |
| Geography-- |  | 18 | 12 | 6 | 4 |
| Elementary . ............................................. . | 10 | 19 | 21 | 2 | 52 |
| Advanced ... | 9 | 13 | 15 | 6 | 43 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Object Lessons ........................................... | 1.6 | 25 | 36 | 21 | 98 |
| Draving ............................................................ | 1.6 | 11. | 49 | 21 | 81 |
| Needlework | 12 | 21 | 17 | 9 | 59 |

The following statement shows the classification of the pupils in the schools inspected:-

| Schools. | Cinssification of the Pupils. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First Class. | Second Class. | Third Class. | Fourth Class. | Totals. |
| Public Schools .................... | 519 | 552 | 316 | 36 | 1,423 |
| Provisional ....................... | 234 | 206 | 50 |  | 1,490 |
| Half-tinse .......................... | 116 | 135 | 43 | $\ldots$ | 294 |
| Chureh of Tingland................. | 124 | 944 | 49 | $\cdots$ | 272 |
| Roman Catholic ................. | 259 | 278 | 133 | 11 | 705 |
| Presbyterian ...................... | 16 | 13 | 4 |  | 34 |
| Totals ............. | 1,299 | 1,272 | 695 | 52 | 3,218 |

First Class.-Trom this statement of the classification if appears that about 40 per cent. of the pupils are in the first or lowest class. They learn to read nid write monosyllables with the simple addition of numbers not exceeding three pluces of figures, and object lessons on domestic animals. In addition to this course, in several schools, the younger children are taught to sing melodies. As regards the instruction of this class, in many schools the pupils occupy too much time in learning to read. Sufficient attention is not given to the meaning of the words in the reading lessons, and the writing is not, in come selools, sufficiently carcful. Unial the younger children can read and write monosyllables fairly, their progress in the other subjects is gencrally small. In all schools managed by one teacher, the jounger children generally reccive the lcast attention and carc.

Second Class.-In this chass there is nearly the same number of scholars as in the first. They learn to read and write casy narrative, with the simple rules of arithmetic and the clements of English grammar, geography, and lessons on common thinge. In a considerable number of the schools inspected, this class is taught to sing melodies, and to draw rectilineal figures. Generally speaking the second class is fairly taught, but the memory docs not receive sufficient cultivation, the children are not mado thoroughly acquainted with the lessons as they proceed, and the meaning of the words in the reading lessons are not taught with sufficient care. The clements of grammar and geography are fairly understood, and very considerable improvement has been effected in teaching notation and the simple rules of arithmetic.

Third and Fourth Classes.-In these classes about 20 per cent. of the pupils are enrolled. They learn to read and write ordinary prose, with the geography of the continents in detail, English grammar, analysis of sentences, composition, arithmetic as far as, and including fractions, with object lessons on natural history, manufactures, mechanies, and common things. Singing, draving, and Scripture aro taught to this class in a considemble number of the schools inspected, and in some cases, algebra, goometry, and Latin. In nearly all the Public, Provisional, and Denominational Schools under the management of female or married teachers, needlework is tanght to the girls. Generally spoaking, the third and fourth class pupila read and write fairly for the time undcr tuition. The reading is intelligent, and the writing is legible and performed with fncility. As regards arithmetic, considerable progress has been effected during the year. When the pupils fail in this subject it is the result of the wrant of sufficient practice; if they were to work more and the teachers to talk less, the progress, not only in arithmetic, but in geography, grammar, and object lessons, would be more satisfactory. In some schools there is no systerin of homo lessons adopted. This is much to be regratted, because no matter how efficient a teacher may be, cyery scholar's success depends very much on his own efforts. Ono object of school education is to teach the child how to educate himself, another is to train him to be iudustrious and solf-reliant, and I am of opinion home lessons are well calcuated to secure these ends. They extend the schoolhours, hare a good moral induence, show the amount of interest cach pupil takes in their work, crente home tastes, and are well regarded by parents. When there is a proper system of home lessons, the progrees in learning is far more satisfactory than in schools where all the teaching is oral.

## General Drficiency of the Schoons.

As regards the nature and cxtent of the instruction imparted, the cleanliness, order, and discipline maintained, the practical skill of the teachers, the proficiency of the pupils, and the general management;
tho following summary may be taken as a fair estimnte of the 81 schools which I fully cxamincd, in accordance with the requirements of the Course of Regular Inspection:-

| Schools. | Graule of eficiency. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Very Fair to Goud. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Moderate to Indifferent. |
| Public Schools | 2 | 8 | 11 | 4 |
| Provisional. | 2 | 3 | 14 | 5 |
| Half-time | ; | 4 | 1.2 | 4 |
| Denominational,. | 3 | ...... | ...... | 4. |
| Total | 12 | 15 | 37 | 17 |

Atrendance of Pupels.
The following table exhibita the attendance of pupils at all the Public, Provisional, and Half-timo schools in the Goulburn District:-

|  | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pupils curolled in the schools inspected | 1,620 | 1,471 | 3,091 |
| Pupils present at examination | 1,177 | 1,030 | 2,207 |
| Pupils emrolled for the last quarter of the year | 2,672 | 2,381 | 5,053 |
| Average attendance for the same period | 1,896 | 1,649 | 3,545 |
| Total numbers who attended the schools in 1871 | 3,487 | 3,176 | 6,663 |

The following table shors the attendance of pupils at all the Denominational Schools in the district:-

|  | Bors. | Girls. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pupils enrolled in the schools inspecterl | 736 | 623 | 1,359 |
| Pupils at examination ................... | 549 | 462 | 1,011 |
| Pupils enrolled for the last quarter of the year | 1,046 | 976 | 2,022 |
| Average attendance for the same period ...... | 765 | 707 | 1,472 |
| Total number who attended the echools in 1871 | 1,709 | 1,532 | 3,24.1 |

By comparing the figures in the forenoing statements, it may be observed that nearly 71 per cent. of the pupils enrolled for the last quarter of the yeur attended school daily, and that five-screnths of tho scholars enrolled in the schools inspected were prosent at examination. The average attendance of the pupils for the last quarter in 1870 was 68 per cent., which shows an inercase of 3 per cent. in the average attendance for the corresponding quater of 1871.

## Hair-time Schoots.

The number of Half-time Schools in operation at the close of the year 1870 was 44 , attended by 733 scholars. Nom, 30th December, 1871, there arc only 40 schools in operation, attended by 698 children, being an average of 17 scholars for each school, and a decrease apparently, during the year, of 4 sehools and $3 \stackrel{5}{5}$ pupils. Early in $18 \overline{7} 1$ the school at Crookwell was closed witl the view of establishing a Pro risional. At Gullen a Public School wna opened, which js attended by a large number of pupils: Tho schools at Corang and Bullamalita were closed owing to the small attendance of scholars, and a Provisional School was orgnized at Nerrign. At Burra Burra, Snaphook, Bombay; Colombo, Adaminaby, Boconnoo, Burra, and M'Donald's Flat, the schools were vacaut at the close of the year, pending the appointment of suitable teachers. At Norongo and Winstone Valley the schools were closed until auitable schoolrooms have been erected. New Halt-tine Schools were established during the year at Hullengullenga, Windellama, Catheart, Bibbenluke, Delegate, Craigic, Berlang, and Quinlago. Applications for Half-time Schools at Myalha and Curry Flat, on Monaro, at Stony Creck and Tarraganda, near Bega, at Rossmeath, and Inglewood Forest, nea: Bungendore, were under consideration at the close of the year. Of the 40 Halftime Schools in the district, 1 inspected 25 . I found 292 pupils present, classified as follows :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { First class ................................................................ } 135 \\
\text { Second class ........... }
\end{array} \\
& \text { Second class } \\
& \text { Third class .................................... } 43
\end{aligned}
$$

As regards the suitablencss and material condition of the schoolhouses, eight are good, and seventecen aro tolerable. Five are held in private dwellings. In five, the furniture is good, in five fair, in thirteen tolerable, and in two insufficient. In some instances out-buildings are needed. The general discipline is good in five schools, fair to rery fair in four, tolerable to fair in thirteen, and moderate in threc. As recards the instruction of the pupils, the proficiency in learning is rood in three sehools, very fair in four, regards the instruction of the pupils, the proficiency in ieatning of the trenty teachers in charge of the fair to very fair in six, tolerable in mine, and moderate in threc. Of the trenty teachers in chargo of the
schools at the closo of the year, eight are classified, and twelve are probationers. The average salary paid schools at the close of the year, eight are classified, and twelve are probationers. The average salary paid
to each by the Council is $£ 67$ per annum, with an atlowance of flo per anvum for forage. The arerage amount of school fees paid to cach teacher for last year was $£ 10 \%$ s. fal, making the total annual emolumente of each master about £87 7s. 6 d .

## AGFS OF SCTIOLARS EXAMINED.

Of the 3,218 pupils present at the time of inspection-
765 boys and 608 girls were 7 years of age and under

| 210 | 2 | 230 | $"$ | 8 | $"$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 208 | $"$ | 228 | $"$ | 9 | $"$ |  |
| 153 | $"$ | 1.63 | $\because$ | 10 | $\because$ |  |
| 123 | $"$ | 128 | $"$ | 11 | $"$ |  |
| 262 | $"$ | 272 | $"$ | 1.2 | $"$ | and above |

From this statement it may be observed that about 49 per cent. of the pupils cxnmined were not orer 7 years of age, that three in cight are between 7 aud 10 years, that one-tenth are 10 years, and that about one-fourth of all the children cemmined are over 10 years. l'hese proportions of the different ages are much the same in both Public and Denorainational Schools.

## Teachers.

About hulf the number of tenchers employed in the district are trained and classified. The untrained tenchers aro chiefly employed in Provisional and Hall time Schools. In consequence of my time being so fully occupied with other dutics during the year, very fer examinations of teachers were held; and although scereal removals, resignations, and fresh appointments were made, there are but few promotions, either by examination, or under article 39 of the Regulations. Geuerally speaking, the teachers are indusrious and pninstaking in the discharge of their duties. Many of them crince nuch onthusinsm in their work, some have little aptitude for teaching, but as a body they are respoctable, exemplary, and trustworthy. This is gratifying, because there is perhaps no office under the Government which so directly promotes the social well-being of the community. A good school forms the mamers and character of the people, it prevents crime, and no doubt alds to the security of property. Although the position of teachers may not socially be all that they could wish, their profession is as important as that of any other public functionary. At the close of the year thore were employed in this district--

145 teachers,
9 nssistants,
10 pupil teachers
121 were males, and
43 females.
70 wero cmployed in Public Schools.
42 in provisional,
20 in Holf-time,
11 in Church of Engiand, and
21. in Roman Catholic.

The subjoined table exhibits their classification:-

| Schools. | 1st Class, |  | 2nd Class. |  | 3rd Class. |  |  | Not classified. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Section A . | Section B. | Section A. | Section 13. | Section A. | Section B. | Section C . |  |
| Public Schools ......... | 1 | ...... | 1 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Provisional ............... | ... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | 42 |
| Half-time .............. | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 13 |
| Chureh of England ... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 3 | 18 3 |
| Roman Catholic......... | . $\cdot$ | ...... | . | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Presbyterian ............ | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 |
| Totals,....... | 1 | ... | 1 | 10 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 73 |

Cost of Education
From the Annual Returns it appenrs that the total number of pupils who attended the schools in the year was 9,904 , and the total annual salories of the teachers, with the cost of inspection, appuratus and school books added, amount to $£ 11,834$. The total amount of school fees paid to the teachers during the year was $£ 4,1480$ s. 1d. Now, if the grants mado by the Council for school buildings and permanent improvements are not taken into account, it will then follow that cach pupil who attended the sclools in 1871 cost the Council of Education fi 3s. 10d., sixpence more than last year; and the parconts and guardians about 8s. 1d., or sispence more than they paid in 1870 . From these results it follows that the Council pays about three-fourths of the cost of cach child's education, and the parents and guardinus one fourth.

## Free Scholdrs.

Although the number of schools in the district has been considerably increased during the year the free scholars lave decreased from 1,111 to 1,040 . As I observed in my report for last year, parents unless they are in cery poor circumstances or deroid of all self-respect, generally object to enrol their children on the indigent list. In general people place but little value on that which costs nothing, and for which they have made no sacrifice. It was for this reason, no doubt, that the celebrated Oberlin adopted it as a principle to give nothing quite grutuitously; he mado each pupil pay according to his means. I think it is a healthy sign of the administration of the Public Schools Act to find that, while the pupils are rapidly increasing in number, the free scholars are gradually decreasing. It proves that the education is valued, and that it promotes self-rcspect aud a spirit of independence anong the people. Children should not be admitted to school free with the view of increasing the number of pupils or competing with other teachers. In the teaching profession, success depends on the excellence and usefulness of the school and the efficioncy of the instruction. If a school is well mannged, as a general rule, fees seldom prevent the attendance of scholars. The free scholars educated in tho schools of this district during the year are as follows :-


In the Colony of Queensland it appears that free education suddenly increased the number of pupils nearly 50 per cent., and that the attendance is more regular than when fees were charged. I am not, however, in a position to state that the number of children attending the schools in Queensland in proportion to the population is greater, nor that the pupils are more regular in their attendauce than in Now South Wales.

## Looal Suprritision.

In many schools the local superrision is las. The School Boards and Local Committees do not gencrally erince sufficient interest in the success and uscfulness of the schools under their managerpent. Regular meetings and the visitation of the sehools are much neglected, and the sehool records are seldom inspected. The names of the frec pupils, and the ground on which they were admitted free, are not reported to tho Council quarterly, ns required, but they generally endearour to keep the echool-building in repair and properly furniehed.

- Coscludine


## Conctuding Remabis.

The results for the year may be summarized as follow:-Thirty-two new schools were cstablished and the number of pupils increased by 858. The material condition of the schools and the cleanliness of the school-rooms continue to improve- The general discipline, including playground duty, is fairly satisfactory. The instruction of the schools has been considerably improved, and the Inlf-time Schools are fairly efficient. The free scholars are decreasing in number, and the nmount of school fees paid to the teachers has increased. As regards the local supervision, it remains much the same as in former years, but in all the more important features of school management considerable progress has been effected during the year, and the Public Schools Act continues to increase in public farour.

Goulburn, 16 February, 1872.
W. MoLNTYRE,

Inspector.

## GOULBURN DISTRICT.-SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR 1871.

THE following remarks are abridged statements of my detailed Reports upon the Condition of the Public, Provisional, and Hinf-time Schools inspected by me during the year 1871. The remarks chiefly relate to the material condition and organization of the schools, the general diecipline and moral training, the subjects and methods of instruction, and the progress of the pupils in learning.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Adanrinaby (H.T.) :-Visited, } 9 \text { th May. } \\
& \text { Pupils enrolled :-Boys, } 8 \text {; girls, } 10 \text {; total, } 18 . \\
& \text { Pupils present:-Boys, } 5 \text {; girls, } 4 ; \text { total, } 9 .
\end{aligned}
$$

This school is managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Boconnoc, which is about 12 miles distant. The school-house needs some repairs, and closets are required, but there js a fair supply of fumiture, apparatus, and books. The pupils are clean and orderly, and their progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the elernents of geography and English grammar, are fairly satisfactory for the time under tuition. The inclemency of the weather was the cause of the small attendance of pupila.

> Abatuen (V.) :-Visited, 28th May.
> Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 133 , girls, 106 ; total, 239 .
> Pupils present :-Boys, 118 ; girls, 94 ; total, 212.

Fencing is still required, but in other respects the material condition of the school is good. The pupils are very punctual, clean, orderly, and well conducted. The instruction is well regulated, and so far as I examined, tho proficiency of the scholars is very fair. The school is managed in an efficient and atisfactory manner. Since the date of my visit a department for the girls has been established.

Behl's Creer (Provisioual) :- Visited, 11th August.
Pupils enrolled :-Bors, 15; girls, 17 ; total, 32.
Pupils present :-Boys, 15; girls, 15 ; total, 30.
The school is held in a small slab builaing, roofed with bark. The schoolroom has been floored with eamn boards and properly furnished since my last inspection. The cleanliness, order, and attention of the pupils have been improved since the school was placed under the Council's supervision ; but the teaching is superficial, and although the teacher is very industrious she is much wanting in professional kkill. The progress of the pupilsin learning is barely passable.

Brambood (V.-Boys' Department) :-Visited, 16th August.
Pupils onrolled :--Moys, 71.
Pupils present:-Boys, 50 .
A well, an additional room to the teachcr's residence, and a bell, are much needed, but in all other respects the material condition of the sclool is good. The pupils are clean, orderly, and attentipe to their worl, and their educational attainmenta, so far ns examined, are in most respects very fair.

Braddwood (V.-Girls' department) :-Visited, 16 th August.
Pupils enrolled:--Girls, 50.
Pupils present:-Girls, 35.
The schoolroom is rather small, and two additional desks are required, but in othor respects the material condition of the school is good. The pupils are clean and orderly, but they are not all sufficiently punctual. So far as examined, the educational attainments of the girls are fairly satisfactory in most respects.

> Bombay (H.T.) :- Visited, 22nd August.
> Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 5 ; girls, 12; total, 17.
> Pupils present:-Boys, 5 ; girls, 10 ; total, 15.

This achool is managed in coujanction with the Half-time School at Colombo, which is about two miles distant. The schoolhouse is in good repair, and the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. The school has been abont two months in operation. The general discipline and progress of the pupils in learning are tolerable.

## Ballalaba (H.T.) :- Visited, 29th August.

Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 5; girls, 8; total, 13.
Pupils present:-Boys, 4 ; girls, 8 ; total, 12 .
This sphool is managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Jembaicumbene Creek, which is nbout seren miles distant. The school is held in the room of a private dwelling-house. The furniture consiste of a ferv forms and a table, and there is a fair supply of other materials. The teacher does not adhere to the "Course of Sccular Instruction," there are no lesson documents in use, and although he is very attentive to his work, he is very deficient in practienl skill. The gencral disciphine and educational attainments of the pupils are moderate.

Bois Chere (H.T.):-Visited, 29th Norember.
Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 10 ; girls, 2 ; total, 12.
Pupils prosent:-Boys, 5 ; girls, 2 ; total, 7 .
This school is about five miles from Goulburn, on the road leading to Yass; it is managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Run of Water, which is about three miles distant. The schoolroom is suitable, and there is a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The pupils aro clean, orderly, and obedient, and their progress in learning is rery fair. The small attendance of pupils was owing to the prevalence of whooping-cough in the neighbourhood.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. BixidA (V.) :-Visited, 27th September. } \\
& \text { Pupils enroiled :-Boys, } 15 \text {; girls, 8; total, } 23 . \\
& \text { Pupils present :-Boys, } 1.3 \text {; girls, } 5 \text {; total, } 18 .
\end{aligned}
$$

The schoolroom is an old building falling into decay, but there is a fair supply of furniture, appsrutus, and books. The discipline is passable, and tho attaiuments of the pupils in reading, writing, and arithmetic are tolcrable, but the "Course of Sceular Instruction" is not strictly observed, and geography, object lessons, singing, and drawing are not taught. The School Board has promised to take measures for the erestion of a new sclool-house.

Bengonia (Provisional):-Visited, 23rd November.
Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 20 ; girls, 15 ; total, 35.
Pupils present:-Boys, 9 : girls, 9 ; total, 18.
The schoolroom is sufficient in size, in passabla repair, and fairly furnished. The children are tolorably clean and orderly, but not sufficiently punctual in attendance. The writing is careless, but the average attainments of the scholars are tolerable. There are no Programmes to regulate the echool work, but there is a fair supply of apparatus and books.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Boconnoc (H.T.) :-Visited, 8th May. } \\
& \text { Pupils enrolled :-Boss, 6; girls, 7: total, } 13 . \\
& \text { Pupils prescut:-Boys, } 5 ; \text { girls, } 5 ; \text { total, } 10 .
\end{aligned}
$$

This scbool is managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Adaminaby, which is about tweive miles distant. The schoolroom is too small, and suitable desks are much nceded. The pupils aro clean and orderly, and their progress in reading, writing, and aritlmetic, and the elements of Engtish grammar, and geography, are fairly satisfactory for the time under tuition.

> BobendaraH (Provisional) :-Visited, 15 th May.
> Pupils emrolled :-Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26.
> Pupils present :-Boys, 9 ; girls, 8 ; total, 17.

This school is held in a building constructed of elabs and zinc. The schoolroom is too small, and badly furnished, and the supply of books is insufficient. The pupils are attentive, clean, and orderly. About two-thirds of the number curolled are regular in attendance, but ther are not sufficiently punctual. The progress in learning is fairly satisfactory for the few months the school has been in operation.

Bombata (V.) :- Fisited, 25th May.
Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 4.0 ; girls, 29 ; total, 69.
Pupils present:-Boys, 28 ; girls, 14; total, 42.
The materinl condition of this school is good. A permanent supply of good water has been provided eince my last inspection, and there is an ample stock of furniture, apparatus, and books. About 66 per cent. of the pupils enrolled are regular in attendance, but they are not all sufficiently punctual. The cleanliness and order are good. The erlucational attainments of the jumior classes are below the standard, but the proficiency of the senior class is in most respects very fair. The inclemency of the weather was the cause of the emall attendance of the papils.

> Burragate (H.T.) :-Visited, 1st June.

Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 4 ; totaI, 14.
Pupils present:-Boys, 8 ; girls, 4 ; total, 12.
This school is managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Wyndham. The achoolroom is a good building, and there is a good supply of desks, forms, apparatus, and books. The proficiency of tho pupils is fair in most respects. The children who learned the ulphabet three years ago can now read and write ordinary prose, know the sinple aud compound rules of arithmetic, and have made some progress in the elements of English Granmar, modern geography, and Scripture history.

Brown Mountan (Provisional):-Visited, 7th July.
Pupils enrolied :-Boys, 10 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25.
Pupils present:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25.
Tho schoolroom is smali and inadequatcly furnished, but a new schoolhouse is in course of erection, and propor furniture will be provided. The children are quiet und orderly, and they have mado good progress in reading and writing for the short period the school has been in operation.

> Bergaild (V.) :-Visited, 17th July.
> Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26.
> Pupils present:-Boys, $9 ;$ girls, 11 ; total, 20.

The schoolroom is a good building, and there is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The pupils are clemn, orderly, and obedicnt, and so far as examined their educational attainments are fairly satisfactory. The teacher, owing to ill health, resigned the charge of the school on the date of my visit. A new schoolroom is in course of erection, and when completed the present building will be used as a residence for the teacher.

BegA (V.) :-Visited, ISth June.
Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 41; girls, 39 ; total, 80.
Pupils present:-Boys, 34 ; girls, 22 ; total, 56
Fencing, hat-pegs, a clock, a bell, a lavatory, and improvements to the echoolroom and teacher's residence are required. There is a fair stock of apparatus and books. The discipline is effective, the instruction is well regulated, and the progress of the pupils in learning is good. The School Board has promised to makc the improvemients required.

> Brrisva (N.V.) :-Vigited, 25th August.

Pupils enrolled:--Boys, 11 ; girls, 16 ; total, 27.
Pupils present:-Boys, 3 ; girls, 4 ; totul, 7 .
The schoolroom is a small building of slabs and shingles, in fair repair. Tho supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient, but there is no residence for the teacher. The small number of pupils present was caused by the inclemency of the weather. The discipline and proficioncy of the pupils aro tolerably satisfactory.

Collecror (N.V.) :-Visited, 5th December.
Pupils enrolled:--Moys, 34; girls, 19; totai, 53.
Pupils present:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 11 ; total, 37.

- This school is held in temporary premises. The schoolroom is rather small, but there is a sulficient stock of furnituro and working materials. About 65 per cent. of the pupils enrolled are regular in attendance, but they are not all sufliciently punctual. Lhey are clean and orderly, and their attainments are fairly satisfactors.

Cilarifgong (Pro) :-Visited, 7th September.
Pupils cnrolled :-Boys, 10 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25.
Pupils present:-Boys, 5 ; girls, 11 ; total, 16.
This school is held in the Union Chapel. It is a building sufficient in size, and well furnished. The grounds are fenced, and there are suitablo out-buildings. The supply of apparatus and books is sufficient. The instruction is well regulated, and the discipline and educational attainments of the pupils are fairly satisfactory.

Cooma (V.) :-Visited, 26 th April.
Pupils enrolled :-Bors, 43 ; girls, 20 ; total, 63.
Pupils present:-Boys, 32 ; girls, 18 ; total, 50.
The teacher's residence is too small, and the walls of the seboolroom need colonring. The roof and ceilings of the rooms require repairs, and the windows, doors, and paling fence are in much need of painting. Additional desks and hat-pegs are required. The pupils are talkatire and disorderly, and not sufficiently attentive to their work. The instruction is not well arranged ; object lessons, music, drawing, and needlework are not regularly taught. The average nttaimuents of the scholars aro tolerablo. Tho School Board has taken measures for the enlargement and repairs of the school buillings.

Clear Hilis (Prov.) :-Visited, 24th November.
Pupils enrolled :--Boys, 17 ; girls, 22 ; total, 39.
Pupils prescnt:-Boys, 8 ; girls, 1.6 ; total, 24 .
The schoolroom is constructed of slabs and bark, sufficient in size, and in fair repair. There is a fair supply of furniture and working materials. The pupils are clean and orderly, and attentive to their lessons. The progress in learning is tolerably satisfactory.

> Cotra Waila (Pror.) :-Visited, 22nd December.
> Pupils enrolled :-Moys, 24 ; girls, 18 ; total, 42.
> Pupils present:-Boys, 17 ; girls, 12 ; total, 29.

The schoolroom is a small slab building, with an earthen floor, and roofed with bark. Closets, fencing, a boarded floor for the schoolroom, and two additional desks, are much needed. Apartments for the teacher are in course of erection. The discipline is passable, and the progress of the pupils in reading writing, and arithmetic, is tolersbly satisfuctors.

> Curramavg (N.V.) :--Visited, 6th December.

Pupils enroiled:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 38 ; total, 80
Pupils present:-Boye, 39 ; girls, 24 ; total, 63.
This school is held in a small slab building, too small to accommotate half the number of pupils, attending with any degree of comfort. There is as much furniture as can be used in the room. Funds have been raised for the erection of suitable school-buildings. The pupils are clean, orderly, and their attainments are very fair in most respects.

> Chatsbury (V.) :-Visited, 11th Decomber.

Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 14; girls, 22 ; total, 36 Pupils present:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 16 ; tokal, 26.
The buildings have been recently cected; they are suitable, the schoolroom is properly furnished, and the grounds are fenced. The pupils are unpunctual, but in all oiher respects the discipline is satisfactory, and the general proficiency of the pupils in learning is yory fair for the time under tuition.

Candelo (V.) :-Visited, 4th July.
Pupils enrolled :--Bors, 25 ; girls, 13 ; total, 38.
Pupils present:-Boys, 25 ; girls, 13 ; total, 38.
The schoolroomis in good repair, and well supplied with furniture; apparatus, and books; but, it ismuch too smail, owing to the increase to the population of the district. During the recent rains and floods the pupils have becn irregular in attendance, and they are not sufficiently punctual, but they are clean and orderly, and their progress in the subjects of imstruction is fair. The School Board is making arrungements for the erection of a new schoolroom and the enlargement of the teacher's residence.

> Cobargo (V.) :--Visited, Ilth July.

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\text { Pupils earolled :-Boys, } 18 \text {; girls, } 14 \text {; total, } 32 .
$$

$$
\text { Pupils present:-Boys, } 17 \text {; girls, } 12 \text {; total, } 29 .
$$

The schoolroom is a small slab building, inadequately furnished, but there is a passable residence for the teacher almost completed. The supply of books is sufficient, but fencing, closets, a bell, and a clock aro required. The pupils are clean and orderly, but not sufficiently punctual, and the late rains and floods lave been much against their regular attendance. The school was established in liebruary last. The pupils are learning the mere elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and their progress is moderats.

> Coloumo (H.T.) :- Fisited, 22nd August.

Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 6 ; girls, 10 ; total, 16 .
Pupils present:-Bogs, 5 ; girls, 10 ; total, 15.
This school is managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Bombay, which is about two miles distant. The school is a smull slab building, in fair repair. The furniture, apparatus, and books are sufficient. The school has been about two months in operation. The disciplino and progress of tho pupils in learning are tolerable.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cochrane's Fiat (H.T.) :-Visited, 9th June. } \\
& \text { Pupils enrolied :-Boys, } 8 \text {; girls, } 6 \text {; total, } 14 . \\
& \text { Pupils present :-Boys, } 8 \text {; girls, } 6 \text {; total, 14. }
\end{aligned}
$$

This school is held in the house of one of the settlers. The room in which the children are taught .was thoroughly clean. The furniture consists of a desk, two small tables, three forms, a black-board, and $a$ map of tho World. The children are clean, orderly, and attentive to thoir work. The school is managed in conjuncion with the Half-time School at Towamba, which is sixteen miles distant. It has been in operation about a year, and the pupils have receired twenty-three full weeks tuition. They learned the alphabet when it was established, and now ten can read and write monospliabic composition, and four easy narrative. The writing of the younger children is good, and of the older pupils excellent. Tho progress in tho elements of arithmetic and geography is good. Funds have been raised to build a school-house.

> Edex (V.) :-Visited, Sth June.
> Pupils curolled :- Boys, 27 ; girls, 21; total, 48.
> Pupils present:-Boys, 25; girls, 16; total, 41.

Threo more deske, an additional room to the teacher's residence, and some repairs to the fencing arc required, but the materia! condition of the school in other respects is passably good. Tho junior classes yequire more carcful teaching as regards the matter of their reading lessons and the meaning of the words, but the general disciplino and average attainments of the pupils in learning are fair.

Enobodala (H.T.):-Visited, 14lh July.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pupils enrolled :-Boys, } 2 \text {; girls, } 7 \text {; total, } 9 \\
& \text { Pupils prcsent:-Boys, } 1 \text {; girls, } 7 \text {; total, } 8 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

This school is managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Turrallh, which is about 10 miles distant. The schoolroom is in rery fiair repair, but the furniture is not of a vory suitable description. The pupils are not sufficiently punctual, but in other respects the discipline is passable. The progross in learning ranges from tolerable to fair.

Gowdaroo (V.) :- Visited, 7th December.
Pupils eurolled :-Boys, 21 ; girls, 8 ; total, 29.
Pupils present:--Boys, 17 ; girls, 3 ; total, 20.
The material condition of this school is good. The building is new, and the schoolroom is well furnished. There is a sufficient supply of apparatus and books. More than half the pupils were late, the schoolroom floor was not clean, and the clock was slow. The habits of order, attention, and industry are much neglected, nud the discipline generally needs great improvement. The teacher is very deficient in professional still, the instruction is badly arranged, and the progress of the pupils in learning is unsatisfactory.

Goxdaroo (Pror.) :-Visited, 8th December.
Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 7 ; girls, 11; total, 18.
Pupils present:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13.
The echoolroom is in good repair and sumeient in size; it has teen stuecoed lately, and there is a good stock of furniture, apparatus, and books. The pupils are clean, orderly, and attentive to their lessons, and their attaimments ure fairly satisfactory.

> Grexa's Fiat (II.'I.) :-Visited, Gth Junc.

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\text { Pupils anrolled :-Boys, } 9 \text {; girls, } 10 \text {; total, } 19 .
$$

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\text { Pupils present:-Boys, } 7 ; \text { girls, } 7 \text {; total, } 14 \text {. }
$$

This achool is managed in conjunction with the Half-time Schools at Loohiel, which is about six miles distant. The schoolroom is suitable, and there is a sufficient stock of working materials. The pupils are clean and orderly, and fairly punctual, but in consequence of tho late rains and floods, they have been very irregular in attendance. During the fifteen months the school has been in operation, the pupils have loarned to read and write prose, and work the simple rules of arithmetic.

## Grabben Gdilex (Pror.):-Visited, 29th September.

> Pupils enrolied :-Boys, 24 ; girls, 16 ; total, 40 .
> Pupils present:-Boys, 5 ; girls, 7 ; total, 12.

The small attendnace of pupils was owing to the inclemeucy of the weather. The school is held in a small slab building roofed with bark. The supply of furniture and other materials is nearly sufficient. Hat-pegs are required, and the desks need repairs, but the scholars ure clean and orderly, and their progress in learning is tolerably satisfactory.

Guilen (N.V.):-Visited, 21st September.
Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 32 ; girls, 36 ; total, 68.
Pupils present:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30 .
This school is held in temporary premises. The grounds are fenced, and there is a fair stock of working matcrials, but the supply of desks and forms is insufficient. A suitable site has been secured anil funds have been raised for the crection of a school-house. The average proficiency of the pupils and general discipline are tolerably satiafactory.

Gullen (Prov.):-Visited, 29th Scptember.
Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 18; girls, 19 ; total, 37.
Pupils present:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 12; total, 22.
The echoolroom is a neat wooden building, in good repair. Hat-pegs, closets, and proper seats are required, but in all other respects the materinl condition of the school is reasonably good. The discipline and progress of the pupils in learning are passable.

> Jerricknorba (H.T.) :-Visited, 7th September.
> Pupils enrolled :--Boss, 5 ; girls, 12 ; total, 17.
> Pupils present:-Boys, 5 ; girls, 11 ; total 16.

This school is managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Tomboy, which is about four miles distant. The schoolroom is in fair repair, but desks, hat-pegs, and a black-board are required. The general discipline and attainments of the sciolars are tolerable.

Jerrabatacmiy (H.T.) :-Visited, 30th August.
Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 6 ; girls, 8 ; total, 14.
Puplis present:-Bors, 4 ; girls, 5 ; total, 9 .
This school is managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Oranmeir, which is about four miles distant. The schoolroom is large enough, and in passable repair. There is an fair stock of apparatus and books, but better ecats and a supply of hut-pegs are much needed. The general discipline and attainmonts of the pupils are moderate.

Junction Porst (Prov.) :- Visited, 25th September.
Pupils cmrolled :-Boys, 4; girls, 17 ; total, 21.
Pupils present:-Boys, 3 ; girls, 12 ; total, 15 .
This school is held in a small room in the teacher's residence. The furniture is ingufficient in quantity, but there is a fair supply of other materials. The pupils are irregular and unpunctual in attendance, but they are tolerably clean and ordorly. T.here are no Programmes nor Time-table to regulate the school worl ; the classification is not appropriate, and the progress of the pupils in learming is barely passable.

> Kiluenamicila (Prov.):-Visited, 28th September.
> Pupils onrolled :-Boys, $18 ;$ girls, 16 ; total, 34.
> Pupils present:-Boys, 8 ; girls, 6 ; total, 14.

The schoolroom is a wooden building. An additionnl window, a boarded floor, and some repairs to the roof, are necessary. The grounds aro fenced, and tho supply of apparatus and books is sufficient. The progress of the'pupils in learning and the gencral discipline are tolerabiy satisfactory. The small attendance of pupils was ceused by the inclomency of the weather.

> Jrarbaicuangens (V.) :-Visited, 11th Augiet.
> Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 25; girls, 22; total, 17.
> Pupils present:-Boys, 13; girls, 9 ; total, 22.

The teacher's reeidence is too small, fencing is required, the walls of the schoolrooms nced colouring, and the locks of the doors are broken, but in all other respects the material condition of the school is passable. The room was very dusty, and the pupils are unpunctual and irregular. The teacher stated that sickness was the cause of the small attendance. So far as examined, the progress in learning was fair.

Jembaictambent Crebk ( $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{F}$ ) : - Visited, 29th August.
Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15.
Pupils present:-Boys, 3 , girls, 7 ; total, 10.
This school is managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Ballalaba, which is about seven miles distant. The school is held in the room of a private dwelling-house. The furniture consists of a table and a few forms, and there is $n$ fair supply of other materials. The general discipline and progress of the pupils in learning are moderate.

> Kiardra (Prov.) :-Visited, 11th May.

Pupils cnrolled :-Boys, 29 ; girls, 11 ; total, 40.
Pupils present:-Boys, 19; girls, 7; total, 26.
This school is held in a weather-board building. The schoolroonn needs repairs to the walls and windows, and some additional desks and forms are required. The play-ground is fenced, but too small. The discipline and attainments of the pupils in learning are tolerable.

Kiredale (Pror.):- Wisited, 4th December.
Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 6 ; total, 21.
Pupils present:-Boys, 14 ; girls, 3 ; total, 17 .
This school is held in a small wooden building, with an earthen floor. The echoolroom needs another window, come additional desks and forms, and a book-press. The scholars are clean, orderly, and attentive, and the progress in learning is very fair.

> Kiora (N.V.) :-Visited, 21st July.
> Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 15; girls, 24 ; total, 39.
> Pupils present:-Boys, 13 ; girls, 21 ; total, 34.

The site is good, the grounde arc fenced, and the schoolroom is sufficient in size and in good repair. . New desks have been supplied since my last visit, and there is a good stock of apparatug and books. The pupils have been yery irregular during the late rniny weather, but they are punctual, clean, and obedient. So far as examined, the proficiency in learning is fair.

Lociies (H.T.) :-Visited, 6th June.
Pupils cnrolled:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 9 ; total, 19.
Pupils present:-Boys, 5 ; girls, 3 ; total, 8 .
This school is managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Greig's Flat, which is about aix miles distant. The schoolroom is suitable, and there is a fair stock of apparatus and books. In consequence of the late rains and floods, the pupils have been very irregular in attendance, but they are clean, orderly, and fairly punctual. For the time under instruction, the progress in reading, writing; and arithmetic, is good.

> Milibang (Prov.) :-Visited, 4th December.

Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 12; girls, 9; total, 21.
Pupils present:-Boye, 8 ; girls, 6 ; total, 14.
This school is held in a small wooden building with an earthen floor. There is a fair supply of desks and forms, but the stock of books is not quite sufficient. The discipline is very lax, the instruction is badly arranged, and the progress of the pupils in learning is but moderate.

Pupils curolled :-Boys, 19; girls, 16; total, 35.
Pupils present:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 8 ; total, 15.
The schoolroom is a rooden building, in passable repair. The furniture is sufficient, and there is a tolerable supply of apparatus and books. The discipline is good, and the attainments of the pupils are
very fair. very fair.

> Mommeld (V.) :-Visited, 28th November.

Pupils emrolled :-Boys, 23; girls, 21 ; total, 44.
Pupils present:-Boys, 19 ; girls, 17 ; total, 36.
This schoolhouse is a substantial stone building, well furnished with all necessary applisnces. The general discipline and average proficiency of the pupils in the subjects taught are tolerably satisfactory. .

Major's Creeik (V.) :-Visited, 25th August.
Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 52 ; girls, 48 ; total, 100.
Pupils present:-Boys, 33 ; girls, 31 ; total, 64.
Oring to the increase of pupils, the schoolroom is too small, and it is in much need of painting. A bell, $a$ book-press, some additional desks, and a supply of hat-pegs, are required. The pupils are clean and orderly. The wet morning tras the cause of the small attendance. Singing and drawing are not taught, but so far as examined, the attainments in the other branches are fairly satisfactory. The School Board have taken measures to enlarge and improve the schoolroom, and build a repidence for the teacher.

> Merimblas (Prov.) :-Visited, 7th June.

Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 18 ; girls, 12 ; total, 30.
Pupils present;-Boys, 16 ; girls, 11 ; total, 27.
This school is heid in the Presbyterian Church. It is a good wooden building, and sufficient in size, but closets, hat-pegs, and suitable seats for the younger children are much needed. The pupils are talkative and disorderly, and not sufficiently attentive, but they are clean, and tolerably regular and punctual in attendance. The teaching is conducted with considerable industry, and the progresp in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is tolerably sutisfactory.

## Mummeil East (N.V.):-Visited, 21st September.

Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 16 ; girls, 18; total, 34.
Pupils present:- Boys, 10 ; girls, 9 ; total, 19 .
The schoolroom is a bush building, in fair repair, constructed of slabs and bark. The supply of furniture is not quite sufficient. The grounds are fenced, but the closcts are in bad repair. The pupils aro punctual, and not sufficiently clean. Two additional dosks, hat-pegs, and a larger black:board, are required. So far as examined, the attaimments of the pupils are passable in most respects.

> Monitmee (N.V.) :-Visited, 15th September.
> Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 11; girls, 9; total, 20.
> Pupils present:-Boys, 11; girls, 8; total, 19.

Tho building needs painting, and repairs to the windows, floors, chimneys, and fircplaces. Closets and hat-pegs are much required. The School Board has commenced to make the necessary improvementa. The present teacher has been only of few days in charge of the school.

> Michalago (Prov.) :-Visited, 24th April.
> Pupils cnrolled :-Boys, 17 ; girls, 12; total, 29.
> Pupils present:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 12; total, 27.

The schoolroom is of stone, and in good repair. There are suitable outbuildings, the playground is fenced, and water is convenient, but there is no bookpress nor hat-pegs. The supply of apparatus and books is sufficient, but the teaching is not conducted with much earnestncss nor ekill; the discipline necdis improvement, and the attrinments of the pupils are barely tolerable.

Mittagong (Prov.) :-Visited, 28th March.
Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 10; girls, 13 ; total, 23.
Pupils present:-Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.
This school is held in a small wooden building, which is in fair repair. There is a tolerable supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The teacher has very little knowledge of the modern methods of tuition, the discipline is lax, and the attainmonts of the pupils are but moderate.

Mitingoxa Lower (V.) :-Visited, 2sth March.
Pupils earolled :--Boye, 22 ; girls, 12 ; total, 34.
Pupils present:-Boys, 20; girls, 11 ; total, 31.
The school furniture has not yet been supplied. The building is sufficient in size and in good repair, but closets, a supply of water, repairs to the fencing, playsheds to protect the pupis from sun and rain, and a residence for the teacher, are all required. The school has been in operation but a few weeks, and the pupils are learning the mere elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The School Board has taken measures to carry out the improvements required.

Marolan (N.V.) :-Visited, 20th December.
Pupils cnrolled:-Boys, 11 ; girls, 11 ; total, 22 .
Pupils present :-Boys, 5 ; girls, 6 ; total, 11.
There is no residence nor schoolhouse free of rent to the teacher. The schoolroom is in bad repair, and the furniture consists of a small table, two old forms, and two wooden slabs. The School Board promised to provide furniture, but it has not yet been supplied. The pupils are clean and orderly, and their progress in learning is tolerably satisfactory. The inclemency of the weather was the cause of the small attendance.

Mooroowoorises (Y.) :-Visited, 20th December.
Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 36 ; girls, 35 ; total, 71.
Pupils present:-Boys, 25 ; girls, 15 ; total, 40.
This school is conducted in temporary premises, but the erection of suitable school buildings has now been completed. About tivo-thirds of the pupils enrolled are regular and fairly punctual in attendance, and so far as examined, the progress in learning is tolerably satisfactory.

- Marindily (Prov.) :-Tisited, 26th September.

Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 16; girls, 16 ; total, 32.
Pupils present:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 1.2 ; total, 22.
This school is held in a comfortable building constructed of slabs and shingles. The grounds are fenced, and thero aro suitable closets. The desks and forms are too high, and hat-pegs are much needed. The school materials ore not used with sufficient care, the pupils are uapunctual, but they are tolerably clean and orderly. The classification is injudicious, there are no Programmes in use, and the progress of the pupils in learning is slow and unsatisfictiory. The teacher is very deficient in professional skill.

> Mivinenavilenge (H.T.) :-Visited, 18th December.
> Pupils onrolled :-Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13.
> Pupils preent:-Boys, 5 ; girls, 6 ; total, 11.

This school is held in the Engligh Church. It is an excellent: building, and supplied with good deaks and forms, but closets, a bookpress, and hat-pegs are required. There is an anple supply of apparatus and books. The pupils are punctual, clean, and orderly, and their attainments are tolerable in most respects.

New Stryfield (N.V.) :-Visited, 29th March.
Pupils cnrolled.-Boys, 15 ; girls, 26 ; total, 41.
Pupils prosent:-Boys, 13 ; girls, 26 ; total, 39.
This school is held in the Wesleyan Chapel. Tt is a commodious building and in gond repair, but the playgrounds are not enclosed. There is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The teacher is advanced in years, and deficient in professional skill, but he is endearouring to improve the management of the institution.

Nerhiga (Prov.):-Visited, 5th September.
Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 12; girle, 20; total, 32.
Pupils present:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 17 ; total, 26.
This school was conducted for some time as a Half-time School in conjunction with Corang, which is about four miles distant, but in April lust, owing to the small number of pupils at Corang, the Provisional School at Nerriga was established. The echoolroom and teachcr's residence are built of slabs and bark, and there is a fair stock of furniture and working matcrials, but closets, fencing, and hatpers are much needed. The general discipline and attainments of the pupils are tolerable.

> Mrrtutimes (V.):-Visited, 11th December.
> Pupils enrolled :-Boys, $13 ;$ girls, $23 ;$ total, 36.
> Yupils present:-Boys, $6 ;$ girls, $12 ;$ total, 18.

The buildings and furniture hare been recently repaired, and the schoolroom line-washed. The supply of apparatus and books is sufficient, and the general discipline and progress of the pupils in learning are tolerable in most respects.

Nonmood (V.) :-Tisited, 22nd Decernber.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pupils enroiled :-3oys, } 29 ; \text { girls, } 21 \text {; total, } 50 . \\
& \text { Pupils present:--Boys, } 9 ; \text { girls, } 8 \text {; total, } 17 .
\end{aligned}
$$

The schoolroom is a substantial new brick building. The grounds are fenced, but closets, hatpegs, and some additional seats aro much needed. The pupils are very irregular and uppunctual in attendance, and the schoolroom is not kept sufficiently clean, but the order and attuinments of the pupils are passable. The wet weather is the cause of the emali attendance.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nimitymetes (Prov.) :-Visited, } 17 \text { thl May. } \\
& \text { Pupils enrolled :-Boys, } 13 \text {; girls, } 10 ; \text { total, } 23 . \\
& \text { Pupils present:-Boys, } 9 ; \text { girls, } 9 ; \text { total, } 18 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

This school is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, which is a substantinl stone building, but as there is no fircplace it is rery cold for the pupils during the winter. Therc are no closets nor fencing, but the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books, is uearly sufficient. The cleaniiucss, order, and attention, requirc much improvement, and the attaiments of the pupils are snall.

> Perrigradail (N.V.) :-Visited, 13th July.
> Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 14; girls, 14; total, 28.
> Pupils present:--Boys, 12 ; girls, 10; total, 22.

The schoolroom is in good repair, and there is a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and books, but the grounds arc not fenced. The pupils are very irregular, but tolerably punctual, clean, orderly, and attentive. So far as examined, the progress in learning is fair.

Oranaeir (H.-T.):-Visited, 30th August.
Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 6 ; girls, 14 ; total, 20.
Pupils present:-Boys, 1 ; girls, 9 ; total, 13.
The teacher docy not adhere strictly to the "Course of Secular Instruction," and there are no Programmes in use. His knowledge of the inaproved methods of tuition is very limited, and the attainments of the pupils are but moderate. This school is conducted in conjunction with the Half-time School at Jerrabatgully. The gencral discipline of the pupils is passable.

> Panbvia (V.) :- Visited, 5th June.
> Pupils onrolled :- Boys, 22 ; girls, 29; total, 51.
> Pupils present:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 14; total, 30.

The old site and buildings thereon haring beon repcatedly flooded, at length became uninhabitable, and thes have been sold, with the view of building another schoolhouse in a dry and healthy position not linble to inundation. The school in the meantimo is held in a mmall weatherboard building. Inatpegs are required, but there is a fair supply of other inaterials. The recent rains and floods have been much against the usefulness of the sclool. The gencral discipline is passable, and the attainments of the pupils, range from tolerable to fair.

> Queasbeyan (N.V.) :-Visited, 20th April.
> Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 35 ; girls, 16 ; total, 51 .
> Pupils present:-Boys, 31 ; girls, 10 ; total, 41 .

The schoolroom is sufficient in size and in passable repair, but it is too near the main street. There is a tolerable supply of apparatus and books, but hatpegs and additional deske are mach needed. The gencral discipline and attainments of the pupile, so far as examined, are fair. Tho attendance of pupils is increusing.

> Quinjago (H.T.) :-Visited, 19th December.
> Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 5 ; girls, 9 ; total, 14.
> Pupils preenent:-Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13.

This school is managed in coujunction with tho Half-time School at Springfield, which is about six miles distant. The schoolroom is suitable, but a black-board is much needed. The teacher does not adhere strictly to the "Course of Secular Instruction," and there are no Programmes in use. The progress of the papils in reading and writing is tolerable, and in other subjects small. Thoy are clean, orderly, and tolerably attentive to their work.

Roslyn (V.):-Visited, 1.5th December.
Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 14; girle, 13; total, 27.
Pupils present:--Boys, 19 ; girls, 6 ; total, 25.
The building is in goorl repair, and the stupply of apparatus and books is quite sufficient. The general discipline and attainments of the pupils are tolerably satisfactory.

> Rov or Waten (H.-T.) :-Visited, 29th December.
> Pupils enroiled :-Boys, 15 ; girls, 5 ; total, 20.
> Pupils present:--Boys, 7 ; girls, 4 ; total, 11.

This sctuol is held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and managed in conjunction with the HalCtime School at Bois Chere, which is about three miles distant. Suitable deeks, a bookpress, and hatpegs are required, but there is a fair supply of apparatus und books. The pupils are clem, orderly, and obedicat, and their progress in learning is very fair.

> Richlaxds (H.7.) :-Visited, 14th Decomber.
> Pupils emrolled :-Boys, 8; girls, 7 ; total, 15. Pupils present:-Joys, 4; girls, 6 ; total, 10.

This school is managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Ycibrnith, which is about threo miles distant. The schoolroom is in passable repair, there is a fair stock of working materials, and the general discipline and attainments of the pupils are tolerable in most respects.

> SIX-3ma Fuar (Provisional):-Visited, 23rd December.
> Pupils enrolled :-Boys, $9 ;$ girls, $9 ;$ total, 18.
> Pupils present :-Goys, 7 ; girls, $9 ;$ total, 16.

The schoolroom and teacher's residence are built of sawn timber and split elabs. The roof needs some fresh bark. There is a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and booke, but fencing and closets are moch needed. About half the pupils enrolled are regular in nttendance; they are not sufficiently punctual, but the cleanliness and order are passable. The progress in learning is tolerable.

> Springriedo (H.-T.) :-Visited, 19th December.
> Pupils cnrolled :-Boya, 9 ; girls, 7; total, 16.
> Pupils present:-Boys, 6 ; girls, 7 ; total, 13.

This school is managed in conjnnction with the Half-time School at Quialago, which is about six. miles distant. The schoolroom is fuirly suitable and tolerably furnished, but a blackboard is much neededTho teacher does not adhere strictly to the "Coursc of Sccular Instruction," and there are no Programmes in use. The pupils are clean, orderly, and tolerably attentive to their work; the progress in reading and writing is tolerable, and in other subjects small.

Tarago (N.V.) :-Visited, 27 th October.
Pupils enrolled:--Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29.
Pupils present:-Boys, 8 ; girls, 8 ; total, 16.
This school is held in the English Church. It is a good brick building, sufficient in size, and there is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The general discipline and average proficiency of the pupils are fair in most respects.

> Taraiga (Y.) :-Visited, 13th December.

Pupils cnrolled:-Boys, 22 ; girls, 24 ; total, 46.
Pupils present:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 21 ; total, 37.
The buildings are substantial and good, and the schoolroom is properly furnished, with the exception of a clock. The general discipline is fairly satisfactory, but the progress in learning is much below the standard.

> Tarralua (H.-T.) :-Visited, 14th July.
> Pupils eurolled :-Boys, 4 ; girls, 3 ; total, 7 .
> Pupils present:-Boys, 4 ; girls, 3 ; total, 7 .

This school is managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Eurobodalla, which is about 10 miles distant. The schoolroom is suitable, but clusets, hat-pers, and a blackboard are required; in all other respects the supply of working materials is sufficient. The pupils are clean, orderly, and attentive, but not sufficiently punctual. The attaimments range from tolernble to fair.

Tantawangio (V.):-Visited, 6th July.
Pupils enrolled:-Boys, 13 ; girls, 19; total, 32. Pupils present:-Boys, 13 ; girls, 10 ; total, 29.
The buildings have been recently erected of sawn timber and shingles; the site is suitable, the grounds are fenced, and the schoolroom, with the exception of a clock and inkwells, is properly furniehed. A bell is required. The school has been only a few weeks in operation, and the scholars are learning the mere elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The pupils are tolerably elean and orderly, but umpenctun. The late rains and floods have been much against regular attendance.

Tomboy (H.-T) :- Fisited, 6th September.
Pupils enroiled :--Boys, 10 ; girls, 22 ; total, 32
Pupils present:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 20 ; total, 30
This school is managed in conjunction with the Thalf-time School at Jexrichnorra, which is about four miles distant. A new schoolroom of slabs and bark is alnost finished. The school is at prescn held in a comfortable room given by one of the settlers. There is a fair stock of books, but the supply of furniture and apparatus is not quite sufficient. The general discipline and attainments of the pupils are tolerable.

Towrang (N.V.) :- Visited, 1st December.
Pupils enrolled :- -Boys, 18 ; girls, 16 ; total, 34 .
Pupils present:-Boys, 11; girls, 6 ; total, 17.
This school is held in the Wesleyan Chapel. The building is suitable, in good repair, and there is a fair supply of furniturc, apparatus, and books. The attainments of the pupils and general discipline are tolerably satisfactory.

Tirkansa (N.V.) :-Visited, 27th November.
Pupils enrolled :-Boys, 22 ; girls, 15 ; total, 37.
Pupils present:-Boys, 18 ; gixls, 12 ; total, 30.
This school is held in the English Church. The building is commodious; additional deskg and forms have been supplied since my last visit, and there is a good supply of working materials. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught, and the general discipline and progress of the pupils in learning arefair.

> Tuggernong (Pro.):-Visited, 20th April.

Papils enrolled :-Bors, 14 ; girls, 15; total, 29 Pupils present:-Boys, 6 ; girls, 10 ; total, 16.
This echool has been in operation about 8 months. The schoolroom is constructed of slabs and bark, in passable repair, and therc is a fair stock of school materials. The pupils are not sufficiently punctual, but the order, attention, and clennliness are passable, and the attainments are moderate for the time under instruction.

Windellama (IL.-T.) :-Visited, 18th December.
Pupils cmrolled :-Boys, 10 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25.
Pupils present:-Boys, 7 ; girle, 13; total, 20.
This school is held in a small wooden building, and managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Mullengullenga, near Lake Bathurst. The schoolroom is in passable repair, and there is a fair supply of materials. The pupils are clean and orderly, and their attainuents are tolerable in most respects.

> Woutmia North (V.) : - Visited, 30th June.
> Pupils cnroiled:-Boys, 24 ; girls, 19 ; total, 43 . Pupils present:-Boys, 20; girls, 10; total, 30.

The buildings have been recently paiuted, a bell is required, but in all other respects the material condition of the school is good. The recent rains and floods have been against the regular attendance of the pupils, but the cleanliness and order are passable. The progress in learning is unsatisfactory.

> Woutmia Socth (V.):-Visited, ôth July.

Pupils cnrolled:-Boys, 16; girls, 14; total, 30.
Pupils present:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 14; total, 30.
The eite is dry and healthy, and the material condition of the school is good. The general dig. cipline is passable, and the attainments of the pupils are very fair. In consequence of ill liealth, the tercher renigned the chargo of the sehool on the day of inspection.

Walker (Prov.) :-Visited, 27th September.
Pupils cnroiled:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20. Pupils present:-13ove, 8; girls, 11; total, 19.
The sehool is held in a comfortable wooden building. The supply of materinls is sufficient, and the grounds are fenced, but an additional wiudow in the schoolroom and a supply of bat-pegs are required. The general discipline and attendance of the pupils are tolerably satisfactory in most respects.

Wrepham (H.-T.):-Visited, 2nd June.
Pupils emrolled:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25.
Pupils present:-Boys, $\mathbf{7}$; givls, 13 ; total, 20.
This school is managed in conjunction with the Falf-time School at Burragate, which is about eight miles distant. The schoolroom is a good building, and thore is a supply of good desks, forms, apparatus, and books, but closets, fencing, a book-press, and hat-pegs, are required. The discipline is good; and the proficiency of the pupils is fair in most respects.

Yelbrarfie (H.-T.) :- Tisited, 14th December.
Pupils enrolled:-Poys, 10; girls, 7; total, 17 .
Pupils present:-Boys, 6 ; girls, 4; total, 10 .
This school is managed in conjunction with the Half-time School at Richlapds, which is about thres miles distant. The schoolroom is in passable repair, and there is a fair stock of working materisls. The pupils are irregular in altendnuce, being ofton cmployed in farming operations, but they aro tolerably clean and orderis, and the progress in learring is passable in most respecte.
Goulburn,
16th February, 1872.
W. MTNTYRE,

Inepectior.

## MAITLAND DISTRICT.

Insiector's General Report for the Year 1871.
My duties as Inspector of the Maitland District commenced on the 1st of April, 1871; but owing to the press of clerical matters consequent on the close of tho March quarter, the actual work of inspection was not begun until the 18th of that month.
I.-Nimber and Description of Schools.

At the close of the year 1870 there were in operation the following schools :-

| Public. | 30-comprising 37 departments. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provisional | 15 | " | 15 | " |
| Half-tine | 2 | " | 2 | ; |
| Certificd C.E. | 18 | " | 19 | " |
| Certified R.C. | 8 | " | 11 | " |
| Certified Pres. | 1 | " | 1 | " |
| Certified Wes. | 1 | " | 1 | " |
| Total | $\overline{81}$ |  | $\overline{86}$ |  |

Early in the year 1871, Mundooran and Four-mile Creek Public Schools were closed on account of the small attendance of pupila; and, for the same reason, at the close of 1870 tho certifcate was withdrawn from Blandford C.E. School. Millield Provisional has become Millfield Public School, and a Public School has becn established at Blandford mainly by the action of the promoters of the former C.E. School. In addition, Provisional Schools have been opened at Broke, Cookah, Doyle's Creek, Stockyard Creek, Summerhill, and Webber's Creek. With these alterations, the number of schools in the district in operation for eiticr the whole or part of 1871 is as folluws :-

| Public...................... | 36-comprising 37 departments. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provisional .............. | 20 | " | 20 | $\stackrel{ }{\square}$ |
| Half:time ................. | 2 | , | 2 | " |
| Certificd C.E. ........... | 17 | " | 18 | " |
| Certified R.C. | 8 | " | 11 | " |
| Certificd Pres. | 1 | " | 1 | " |
| Certified Wes. | 1 | " | 1 | " |
| Total | $\overline{85}$ |  | 90 |  |

Succoseful measures were also taken for the establishment of Half-time Schools at Sparke's and Junction Creeke, a Provisional School at Knockfin, and for the reopening of the Public School at Four-mile Crcok. None of these schools, however, came into operation before January, 1872, and are thercfore not included in the foregoing list.

## II.-Amount and Cilaracter of Inspection.

With the exception of Doylo's Creck Provisional School, which was not opened till the 9th of Octobor last, and would bave required a special visit at a very inconvenient time, erery school and departmont in the district has reccived the Regular Inspection. Four (4) Ordinary Inspections have also been made, and serenty-eight ( 78 ) lincidental ones-the hatter distributed among forty-trro (42) schools.

It is pleasing to be able to record so large a number of inspentions; and, in becoming acquainted with a district entirely new to me, I have been singularly fortunate in eseaping those interruptions from floods and bad roads that formed the prevailing featurc of $185^{\circ} 0$. It is to be regretted, howerer, that, even under such favournble conditions, so fow ordinary inspections can be made. These inspections afford opportunities for observing the school as conducted by the teacher himself, and of discovering defects in its management that, without them, year alter year may nand do escape notice. But beyoud this detective end of the ordinary inspection, there is a consequent and educative one. At present many of our schools are, and for somo time to come will be, conducted by teachers who have little natural aptitude and less special training for their work, and to such teachers these inspections are invaluable. Inspection for tho time being is dropped, and the Inspector becomes teacher; practically illustrating in his own management of the school the points upon which the teacher is ignorant. Although it is improssible fully to compensate for the absence of such inspections, I have endearoured, as far as circumstances rould admit, and where the case required it, to combine this latter feature with the regular inspection; and, except in the case of 3 very few echools, I have supplied the teachers with as detailed a report of tho results of the examination in the "Observation Book," as is given in the Sydney District. This of course involves much cxtra time and tronble; butt the spirit in which the suggestions and assistance thus given has been taken encourages the hope that the adrantages aceruing will be commensurate with the labour bestowed. The results of the teaching in the rarious schools have been testel manly br oral examination upon the subjects, and to the extent preseribed in the Standurd of Proficiency furnished to every teacher. Only in tho case of $a$ few smull schools, which the nature of my arrangements compeiled me to inspect on a Saturday, has notice of the inspection been giren. It is howover, impossible, to visit every school unexpectedly. Bush telegraphy is eflectual in making known the movements of an Iuspector; and where the teacher is so inclined, he has the opportunity oftentimes of makiug special preparations for his conning. In a few instances I hare heard from nembers of Local Boards expressions of dissatisfaction at the withholding of notice of a visit; but many more have voluntarily admitted both the propricty and desirability of such a course.
A. Summary of the Reports upon the Condition of the Schools in the District will be found in Annexes F and G.

## III.-Matehiar Condition of Schoors.*

All but about eighteen (18) schools have sites varying from fair to good, while only in the case of three (3), Nclson's Plains, Phenix Park, and Roughit, are they really bad. The two former schools are scarcely uccessible in wet weather; and, in flood-time they are partly under water. Roughit Public School is to a less extent liable to be flooted, but has no right-of-way to it; and is very uncentral.

Owing to losses by floods through a succession of seasons, the district generally has become greatly impoverished, and much that needs doing in the way of repairs to school-buildings has to be left undone for want of funds. Not a few of the minor repairs in Public Schools hare been effected either at the expense of the teachers themsolres or through their instrumentality. Should the scasons prove as favourable nest year as they have done during the latter half of this, better things may have to bo recorded. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the condition of school buifdings generally would leave little room for complaint if Local Boards were found taking a more active and intelligent interest in tho schools they represent than they do at present. New Public School buildings have been erected at Brokenback and Campsie, and new Roman Catholic Schools at Morpeth and Musclebrook are approaching completion. Important repairs and additions have also been made to the following Public sthools :Hinton, Lochinrar, Singleton, and Enst Mritiand ; and minor ones to the Publie Schools ut Cessnock and Sugarlonf, and to the Church of England Schools at Buchanan, East Maitland, and Scone. Gosforth Public School, which was destroyed by flood in April, 1870, has not since been yebuilt, and the school, which was for a time carried on in a small room of the teacher's dwelling, has been ciosed. Ipunmore Public School is a dangerous and uusightly ruin; and several others, though not quite so bad, call for extensive repairs. As a rule the Denominational Schools are reasomably well cared for, and in very fair condition. Amoug Provisional Schools, the best are those at Coolah, Uarbry, and Webber's Creek; the rest aro in general of a very inferior description.

Comparatively few schools hare good playgrounds, and not one is to be found whose playground aecommodation is all that could be desired-ample it extent, securely feneed, honlthily and pleusantly situated, planted with trees for shade and ormament, supplied with weathershed, laratory, and separate closets, and furnished with the simpler gymmastic apparatus for the physical training of the pupils. About the best in the district are those of the Singleton schools (3) and the one nt Coonamble.

In a little more than half the number of schools the supply of furniture is from fair to good; in the rest, from tolerable to bad. The stock of apparatus and books is, gencrally speaking, sufficicat and suitable. In Public and Denominational Schools fair care is taken for its preservation, but in many Provisional Schools this is not the case. In every instance where it appears from the requisition for school materials rendered yearly by teachers that the school stock is below what it should have been with the exercise of ordinary care and economy, they are called upon for an explanation; and, should such explanation prove unsatisfactory, they are required to make good the deficiency at their own expensc. According to a calcuunsaisiactory, they are required to make good the deficiency at their own expensc. According to a calcu-
lation bascd upon some sixty requisitions receired and passed since my appointment to the charge of the lation bascd upon some sixty requisitions received and passed sinec my appointment to the charge of the
district, I find that for books-not ineluding sechool records-aud appuratus, the average cost per head us per onrolment has been but a fraction above sereapence.

As a rule, a rery fair degree of neatness and accuracy is observed in the keeping of the school records. The Register of Lessons is the one least satisfactorily compiled. Instead of being made up at the close of each day's work, and containiug concise but epecific cutries of the lessous given-entries that would enable an Inspector to judge not only of the matter of the instruction, but, to some extent, of the method ulso--they have been in nearly crery instance mere transcripts of the Lesson Programmes, professedly made up weekly, but too often allowed to rum on unattended to for severyl weeks together. It is but fair to many teachers, chicfly thoso employed in and about Maitland, to state that my instructions in reference to the mode of keeping these documents are now receiving carefui attention. Quurterly Returns are not compiled with the uecessury neatncss and accumacy; and, on the average, about one-fifth of the number received erery quarter have to be eont back for correction.

## N.-Moral Cmaracter of Schoole. $\dagger$

In considerably more than half of the schools in the district, the degree of regularity and panctunlity of attendunce observed rates from tolerable down to bed ; in the remainder it is from fair to good. These results are far from satisfactory. Compulsory cducation is looked formard to as the cure for irregularily of attendance, but umfortunately compulsory education is not yet the law of the land, nor for some time to come does it nppear likely to be. Even when such 22 mensure is introduced, it is more than probable that many schoois will be situated in localities where its provisions will be all but inoperative. In the meantime, teachers can do much to improve matters thomselves. Thit they can do so is no mere supposition ; for, from tables now before me is derived this significant fact, that in almost every instmee in which the gorerument of a school is of a high order, the character of the attendance both as regards regularity and punctuality is from fair to good; and vice versa. The rule cstnblishes itself with such consis-
teney

* Aonez B. $\dagger$ Aunex $C$.
toncy that very irregular or unpunctual attendance, but especially the latter, may be taken as primd facie evidence of defective management. At the same time it must be admitted that in the case of scarcely uny school, oven with the best directed efforts of the teacher, can absolutely good regularity of attendance be secured. This is the great obstacle to successful teaching; and in country parts, where the evil is felt most, the teacher must be thoroughly imbued with a love for his work, and consciontions in its discharge, who does not under its disheartening influence, go through his round of duties in a spiritless and perfunctory manner.

The following Table shows for eacle quarter of the year the proportion of pupils enrolled who wero in average daily atteudance:--

| Class of School. | Per centage for March Quarter. | Per centage for June Quarter. | Per centage for sept. Quarter. | Per centage for Dec. Quarter. | Average percentage for tho Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public, Provisional, and Halftime | 65 | 65 | 68 | 66 |  |
| Certified Denominational ...... | 65 | 63 | 67 | 69 | 66 |

The number of pupils emrolled on the day of examination was 5,198 ; and, of these, 4,002 , or nearly 79 per cent., were present. Thesc numbers cxceed those of last year by 237 in the enrolment, and by 463 in the actual attendance. In other words, there has been an increase of $5 \frac{4}{4}$ per cent, in the number of pupils enrolled, and of nearly 9 per cent. in the attendance at examination. A comparison between tho numbers for 1870 and 1.871 is presented in the following Table :-

| Year. | Class of School. | Number cnrolled. | Numbers present at Examination. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870. | Public, Provisional, and half.Time $\qquad$ <br> Certified Denominational $\qquad$ <br> Total $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,189 \\ & 2,772 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,605 \\ & , 024 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 4,961 | 3,629 |
| 1871. | Public, Provisional, and Half-time $\qquad$ <br> Certified Denominational $\qquad$ <br> Total $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,503 \\ & 2,695 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,887 \\ & 2,205 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 5,198 | 4,092 |

Cleanliness is a matter that receives a rery fair share of attention in most schools, and the results are, generally speaking, creditable-from fair to good in two-thirds of the schools, and from tolerable to indifferent in the other third. There are only five sehools in which the character for clempliness is bad, and, of these, four are of the Provisional class. Habits of cleanliness are taught much more effectualiy by example than by precept, and where the teacher's bas been a good one, cause for complaint seldom exists.

In about half of the schools in the district the order is cstimated at from fair to good; in nbout twenty (two-ninths), it ratos from indifferent to bad. Good order is the distinguishing characteristic of a bealthy discipline, and to secure it requires the exercise of firmness, tact, and discration,--qualities more rave than common. Without, it, the moral training of the pupils is defective in a rital point, and instruction, at best, will be but parbial in its effects. Order is a far more comprehensive term as applied to schools than some teachers appear to suppose. It implics quiet precision and uniformity of novenent, prompt and willing obellience to authority, intelligent and respectful attention to instruction; and it further takes into account the deporment of the papils when restraint is temporarily remored, as well as when the teacher's cye is upon them. As far as I am aware, cases of undue screrity in the use of corporal punishment are extremely rare; and only two formal complaints in reference thereto have been received by me. A few teachers in the district hive resolved to abolish corporal punishment altogether, but fuch a procedure is perlaps some what ill-advised. In the opinion of many educationists, the right, the power, and the determination to inflict it, are the basis of moral influence in school government. At the eame time, it should be resorted to only in special cases, nad when other influences have fuiled. The practice of caning for almost every tripial offence that occurs in school is as injurions as it is cruel and reprehensible; and doubly so from the fact that the majority of such offences are really chargcalle upon the teacher, arising as they do out of inability or neglect on his part to keep his pupils fully and profitably employed.

## V.-Instruction*

The necessity for a judicious classification cannot be too strongly insisted upon. With the nid of properly constructed Time-table and Lesson Progrummes, it enables the teacher to do the greatest amount of effective work in the least possible time. In country schools, where but one teacher is in charge, the aim ehould be to make as few classes as possible, consistent with securing a reasonable equality of attainments in each. Three will be found quite as many as even an energetic and skilful toncher can manage well, and will afford scope enough to aroid doing injustiec to the capacities of any pupil likely to attend. It is in dealing with the first or lowest class that errors are most frequently made. As many as four subdivisions of thjs class have been found in sereral selools; while in alarge number-the majority perhapsthe rule is to have three, the teuchers professing their inability to organize their schools with less. I am of opinion that this defective organization is mainly if not entirely owing to the unsuitable methods employed in teaching reading in its curlicst stages; and, until teachers discard the traditional but wearisome and profitless alphabetic method, and substitute the more modern and approved ones, their first class will continue to be, what eo many confess it is now, their chief source of cmbarrasement and a clog on the progress of the sehool. Whe character of the classification ranges from fair to good in half the number of schools, wud is indifferent or bad in six only-five of them being Provisional.

The occupation of the pupils is on the whole fairly protided for. Only in one school in the district were both Lesson Programmes and Time-table wanting. In Public and Denominational Schools these documents are, as a rule, judiciously compiled, und, to a satisfactory extent acted upon; but in Provisional Schools this is not the case ; some of the Time-tables are impricticable ; and the entries in the Programmes are often incongruons and very meagre.

Omitting Provisional Schools, the tcachers in which are mntrained, it is found that in one-eighth of the schools the methods vary from indifferent to bad, in onc-lalf they are of tolerable merit, and in threeeighths they range from fuir to good. This is reasonably satisfactory. But, in the mode of applying the methods used, there are many degrees of excellence, and many faults obsorrable. The most serious fault
that can be committed-and it occurs most frequently among the better ciass of teachers-is to do too much for the pupils-to explaiu a subject, figuratively speaking, to rags, so that no mental effort on their part is neeessary for its comprehension. This is telling, not teaching. Therc is a point at which the simplifying process in instruction should stop, and that point is noither below the level of a child's comprehension nor on a level with it, but just viihhin reach of it. The aim should be to develop the child's mental powers by presenting reasonable difficultics in such a way that he can, by the exercise of the mental effort proper to him, overcome them. And to very few children, if to any, would such exertion be distasteful. On the coutrary, its infuence will prove inspiriting and healthful, each fresh achievement affording incentive to still further effort. Under such a training sot only is the child's school life made pleasant and profitable, but its beneficial impress extends itself in a multitude of ways throughout his after life. There are other faults connected with the teaching processes, and of much more general occurrence than that above referred to. The more important are, neglect to test the eficacy of the work as it proceeds by direct searching examination, and the absence of proper recapitulation. These expedients may be applied by the untrained as well as by the trained teacher; and neither the one nor the other can dispense with them and feel sure of the soundness of his instruction.

* General proficisacy. - In all cases where the average proficiency'reaches the mark fair, or within a small fraction of it, the attainments have been regarded as eoming up to the requirements of the Standard." According to this estimate, it may be seen by reference to Aunex thet only abont onefourth of the schools reach or exceed these requiroments, whilo the remainder fall below them. These results, though low in themselves, show substantial improvement upon those of last year, which, judged by the same standard, give only one-seventh as the proportion meeting or exceeding it. The average proficiency in the several classes of schools is thus estimated:-

| Class of Schools. | No. of Schoois. | Estimated Proficiency. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pubiic | 37 | Nearly tolcrable. |
| Erovisional | 19 | Small to indifferent. |
| Hall-time | 2 | Tolerable. |
| Certified C. E....................................... | 18 | Moderate to tolerable. |
| Certifed P. C. .................................. | 11 | Tolerable. $\dagger$ |
| Certified Pres.. | 1 | Tolerable. |
| Ccrified Wes.. | 1 | Nearly fair. |
| All Schools | 89 |  |

It will be seen from this table, that although so large a number of achools fail in fully satisfying the requirements of the Standard, it is ouly in the case of Provisional Schools that there is not, on the whole, a tolerable approach to it.

Subjecas : Reading.-As was before remarked, it is in treating this aubject in its earliest stages that teachers find their greatest difficulty, and where, as a rule, they fail. The so-called Alphabetic and Spelling 31ethots are adhered to with a pertinacity that would command success, if success were at all a likely product of them. Most teachers are ignorant, or at best have but a confused ideu, of the more modern methods employed in terching the subject to infunt classes; wnd of those that have a kuowledge of them, the majority appear to be deterred from putting it in practice, fearing the expressions of dissatisfantion that are sure to be used by many illitevate and foolish parents with whom one of the most tangible and convincing proofs of a child's eaily progress in the art is its ability to "say the A.B. C. forwards and backconvincing proots of a chids early progress in the art is its ability to "say the A.B. C. Forwards and back-
wards without the book." The extended introduction of tho First Australian Class Book has done much wards without the book: The extended introduction of tho First Australian Class Book has done much
towards setting teachers in the right track, but there are few that can be said to make an intelligent use of it, or who carry out effectively the design of its compiler. In the higher classes the mechanical part of tho reading is fairly sutisfactory; but beyond this littlo is attempted, or, if attompted, accomplished. Really good reading, natural and expressive, is seldom heard. In the majority of Public and Denominational Schools the subject matter of the reading lesson receives fair exposition, and the results of examination in this particular are, on the whole, pretty creditable. Under these circumstances it is the more remarkable that in such schools the rcuding is not of a better order than it is, as the proper oral readering of a passage is directly dependent upon the conception of its scope and meaning. But reading is to a large extent an imitative art ; and it is an allowable inference that teachers either do not as $n$ rule is to a large extent an imitative art; and it is an allowable inference that teachers either do not as a rule
make use of exemplar reading, or that, if they do, the imperfections of their pupils are but the reflex of make use of exemplar reading, or that, if they do, the imperfections of their pupils are but the reflex of
their own. Spelling is taught in connection with the reading lesson, but more effectually through the agency of the dielation exercise, The objectionable practice of compelling pupils to commit to memory the spelling of a long string of strange, and to most of them, meaningless words, is now fast disappearing.

Writing,-The results in this branch are, perhaps, better than those in any other,-not so much because better methods or greater care are employed in teaching it, but becanse it is a subject of a mechanical nature, depending for its acquisition upon the exercise of the perceptive faculties of the pupils. In nearly all schools the copy-books used contain engraved head-lines, and these often of an inappropriato kind; in a few, plain ruled books are used, and copies set on the black-board. Where, in inappropriato kind; in a few, plain ruled books are used, and copies set on the black-board. Where, in
the latter case, the copies are carefully graduated, and the points to be attended to in their execution the latter case, the copies are carefully graduated, and the points to be attended to in their execution
touched upon by the teacher at the commencement of the lesson, the results are always of a gratifying touched upon by the teacher at the commencement of the lesson, the results are always of a gratifying
find. The writing of about thirteen per cent. of the pupils is estimated at indifferent or below, while that of fifty-thrce per eent. ranks from fair to good.

Arithmetic.-In Prorisional Schools only about fifty per cent. of the pupils learn slate arithmetic ; in the other classes of echools the proportion is a littie over seventy per cent., distributed thus:-


Taking all classes of schools iuto the estimate, the percentages of proficiency are as follows:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fair.............................. in } 23 \text { per cent. } \\
& \text { Moderate to tolerable ......... in } 44 \text {, } \\
& \text { Indifferent to bad ................ in } 33 \text { " }
\end{aligned}
$$

These restits show little, if any, improvement on those of previous years. In the absence of the Ordinary Inspection, I am not in a position to speak of the methorls employed otherwise than as indicated in their effects. Judging by these, I am persuaded that, until teachers use their tongues and the blackboard to a much greater extent than at present, no noteworthy improvement will have to be recorded. It is to be feared that the majority of country teachers regard the arithmetio much in the same light as they do the writing lesson. Sums are "set," and the pupil is left to his own ingenuity or ignorance to
manage
manage or fail their eolution, while the teacher occupies himself exclusively with some other class and suhject. In many schools the children are found to be expeditious in the performance of what may be called the mechanical part of the work, but very few understand the reasons for the rarious processes involved. In dealing with the higher classes, teachers show a want of originality and resource in framing exercises for their pupils; and questions put by an Inspector, simple cnough in themselves, but proposed in an unusual form, seldon fail to perplex them. For example, in attempting to solve such a question as the follow-ing:-"What must be added to $£ 96$ 16s. $0_{4}^{3}$ d. to make $£ 1305$ s. $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., a great many third-class pupils added the two quantities, others experimented with rarious amounts, while comparatively fow discovered readily that the solution was to be obtained by the operation of subtraction.

Grammar.-In the leading Public and Denominational Schools this subject is taught with fair ekill and intelligence, and the results are proportionately good. But that the majority of teachers fail in their mode of trenting it may be gathered from the following percentages of proficiency :-

> Fair................. in 18 per cent. of schools. Moderate to tolerable ..... in 36 Indifferent to bad .......... in 46

Grammar is thus the worst taught of all the ordinary subjects. Whe comparatively poor results disclosed above are no doubt attributable to the following causes: (1) the imperfect fnowledge of the subjects possessed by teachers, (2) the use of unsuitable tert books, and (3) the necessity for more than ordinary ${ }^{\text {athill }}$ required in its treatment.

Geography.-Geographry may be said to be well taught in proportion as the subject is practically and athractively presented to the pupiis. The standard of proficiency is of great service in indicating tho amount and progressiou of the lessons proper to the rarious classes, and, where attention is paid to its provisions, moderate success is attainable by ceven the most unskilful teaciers. But, as a rule, the subject is not dealt with in either a practical or attractive manner. In the elementary classes definitions of terms are drilled into the ehildren's heads without the accompaniment, in many instances, of more than one or two musty examples culled from some antiquated text book; while river, valley, plainland, aud mountain within sight of the school-door receive neither thought nor mentiou. In teaching the advanced part of the subject, the blackboard is of inraluable assistance. Maps are useful ; but a nap of continent, country, or district!'built up by the teacher on the blackboard, step by step, and feature by feature, under the pupil's eyc, and to as great an extent as possible with his aid, will prove ten times more so. And no leseons on the physical geograpiy of a country should be counted complete until, by the help of such a process, the pupil is able to draw a tolerably correct map of it from memory.

Object Lessons.-Object lessons are professedly given in all but two or three Provisional Schools, and, as far as general answering is concerned, with results, on the averare, about tolerable. Too many teachers look upon these lessons as mercly intended to add to the child's stock of information, whereas such is really but a secondary object. The mere accumulation of facts in the memory is of trifling ralue, if unaccompanied by the derelopment, and training of the faculties. It is the education of the chitd's perceptive faculties that should be the great aim of the olject-lesson; for, with these dormant, the exercisc of the conceptive faculties can neither be active nor accurate. As Currie snys-"Its predominant aspect is the mental exercise it gives; it is meant to awaken the intelligence and to cultirate its different phases of observation, conception, and taste, without which little satisfactory progress can be mado in the child's future education. It is a disciplinary, not a utilitarian procesy ; the information it gires is a means, not an end."

Scriptare Lessons.-These are read in most Public Schoois, one Half-time School, and in the few Provisional Schools where a third class has boen formed. The results of examination show a tolcrable acquaintance with the leading Scriptural fucts as related in the Old and New Testament (No. 1.) lessons. In several instances, howerer, the extracts are simply raad by the pupils without the accompaniment of explanation or comment from the teacher

Sinjing.-This subject is taught in only forty-six schools-fifty per cent. of the whole-and in thirty-one of these by ear ouly, in many ceses with results far from onjoyable. The Tonic Sol-far method ia cmploged in eleren schools; but in only three of these hare the ieachers a creditable acquaintance with it, and in these only is fair proficieucy attained. In four schools Hulfah's mothod is used, and here the average results are fair also. The importance of vocal music as a means of discipline, in keeping alive a healthy tone and activity in the school, is readily admitted by most tcuchers; and it is a source of regret to many of them that their ignorance or imperfect knowledge of the subject precludes the possibility of its systematic and effective treatment in their echools.

Drawing.-Drawing is taught in about seventy per cent. of the schools in the district; thus an increase of about ten per cent. has been made within the year. The proficiency on the whole is not above tolerable ; and, such as it is, is in many instances the result of the almost unguided efforts of the pupil. There are few teachers who draw well themselves, or teach drawing well, although up to a certain point a knowledge of it is easily acquired and applied-much more so than is the case with music. In the clomentary stages, copies should invariably be set on the black-board, and be accompsnied by full explanation from the teacher.

Needlework.-On the whole, this subject reccives better attention in the Denominational Schools than in any of the rest. This is probably owing to the fact that nearly all such schools lie in or near the larger towns of the district. Altogether there are thirty-three schools in which necdlework is not taught, but about half of this number are of the Provisional class. The following is the estimated proficiency of the pupils whose work was inspected :-

| Fair to good | 57 per cent. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tolerable |  |
| Indifferent or bad |  |

This is not unsatisfactory ; and notwithstanding that there are many difficulties in the way, my experience proves that, wherg the teacher's wife is competent to teach it well, and thoroughly in earnest, tho display of needlework on the day of inspection will in general be creditable.

Other Stbjects: Euclid, Algebra, Latin.-The extent to which these subjects have been introduced is shown below, the figures indicating the number of schools in which they are taught:-


## VI.-Teachers

The staff of teachers at the close of the year, as shown by the annual returns, consisted of-

Pupil teachera

The following table exhibits the number holding each grade of classification :-


During the year four teachers have reccired promotion for good service under the prorisions of Article 39 of the Council's Regulations-two from Class III A to Class II B, and two from Class III B to Class III A. According to the Council's instructions, only probationers and teachers in the lowest grade of the 3rd Class were summoned to examinution; but of 15 who presented themselves- 5 of whom made special application for cramination-only 3 succeeded in gaining promotion. Six candidates for the office of pupil-teacher were also cxamined, and all of these passed suceessfuily.

As a body, the teachers are persons of good moral character; and, although many professional defects have been noted, of a large majority it has been my pleasing duty to report a conseientious and painstaking attention to their work. I have invariably been treated courteously, and my suggestions, directions, and censure, have been taken in a epirifi that bodes well for the futurc.

The average income of teachers, principals only, derived from salary and school fees is as follows:-

| Teachers in | Salary. | School fees. | Total Averngo Income. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public and Finlf-time Schools. | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { E } & \text { r. } \\ \text { ¢ } \\ 86 & 18 & \text { c } \\ 45 & 0 & 0 \\ 82 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { f } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 28 & 1 & 5 \\ 10 & 7 & 5 \\ 43 & 16 & 6\end{array}$ | £ \%. ¢1. |
|  |  |  | 11.4. 1910 |
| Prorisional ", |  |  | 55 75 |
| Certified Denominational", |  |  | 126 4 6 |

While the incomes of some teachers are fairly adequate to maintain themselves and families in While the incomes of some teachers are farry adequate to maintain themselves and farin
comfort and respectability, with a rery large number it is not so. For their sakes, and for the sake of the profession to which they belong, which must ultimately suffer from such a state of things, it is hoped that an increased Parliamentary Fote for educationnl purposes may enable the Council to cast the salaries of teachers on a more liberal scale.

## VII.-Local. Supervision.

In more than tro-thirds of the Public Schools local superrision is merely nominal; official visits of the entire Board are rarcly or nerer made; and, in some instances, not a single member enters the school ns much as once in a twelvemonth. Teachors complain, and justly so, of the apathy displayed, and their efforts not unfrequently languish for want of the stimulus and encouragement that even an oceasional visit would give. In the casc of Denonimational Schoois the character of the local supervision is much better, though even here the active part of it devolves almost exclusively upon the clergyman who is the Chairman of the Board.

## J. D. BRADLEY, <br> Inspector of Schools,

Mailland District.

## ANNEX A.

Pubile Schoors.
Tabie showing the Ages of the Children on the Ronl, and preecent at Examination.

| Number. | 7 7 years and under. | 8 years | 9 years. | 10 years. |  | 11 years. |  | 12 rears |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys. /Girs. | Boys. $/$ Girls | Loys. ${ }^{\text {airls. }}$ | Boys. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Roll | \| 383 | 1.28 1.98 | 1.22102 | 101. |  | 03 | 79 | 181 |  |  |  |
| Present at Examination | 289284 | 103 66 | 98 83 | 73 | 80 | 67 | 53 | 123 | 106 | 753 | 672 |

Photisioval Schoons.
Table showing the Ages of the Children on the Roll, and present at Examination.


Himetime Schools.
Tabres showing the Ages of the Children on the Roll, and present at Examination.

| Number. | 7and yoarsand under. |  | 8 ycars. |  | $0^{1}$ years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years. |  | 12 yearsand over. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys. | Giris. | Boys. | Girls. |  | Girls. | Boys. |  | Boys. | Girls. |  |  |  | Cirls. |
| On Roll | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |  | 2 | 4 | 8 | 18 | 22 |
| Present at Examinalion | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 20 |

Ala Nox-Demomixtionar. Schours.
Table showing the Ages of the Chilitrou on the Roll, and present at Nxamination.


Cmitrifed Dpavirnationil, C.E. Stmoors.
Table showing the Ages of the Childron on the Roll, and present at Examination.

| Numher. | 7 years and under. | 8 years. | 9 yeurs. | 10 ycars. |  | 11 years. | 12 yenrs |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bays. Girls. | oys. Girls |  | Boys.\|Girle. Boys. Girls |  | Bays. Giris. | Boys. |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { cirrs. } \\ \hline 6.1 \\ \hline 6.1 \end{array}$ |
| On Roll | 32685 | 77.74, 76 | $72 \quad 73$ | 81 | 90 | $64 \quad 50$ |  |  | 736 |  |
| Present at Examination | 261.216 | $60 \mid 58$ | $68 \quad 60$ | 61 | 70 | 47: 44 | 81, |  | 581 |  |

Certiflad Devominatioxal R.C. Schnots.
Table showing the Ages of the Children on the Roll, and present at Examination.

| Number. |  | 8 years. | 9 years. | 10 years. | 11 years. |  | 12 yearsand over, |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hoys ${ }_{\text {Girss, }}$ | Boys, Giris. | Hoys. CIII , | Tose. Girls |  | Girls | Boys. |  | Boys, | Girs. |
| On Roll | 245) 224 | 49 \|51 | 6751 |  | 63 | 42 | 105 | 104 | 576 | 517 |
| Present at Examination | 219185 | 47 , 45 | 5319 | $10 \quad 10$ | 46 | 33 | 74 | 90 | 179 | 442 |

Certified Denominationat Pres. Schools.
Tabie showing the Ages of the Children on the Roll, and present at Examination.


Certified Denominationat Wes. Scinools.
Table showing the Ages of the Children on the Roll, and present at Examination.

| Number. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { 7 ycars } \\ \text { and under, } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 8 years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years |  | 12 years and over |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys, |  | Boys, |  |  | Giris. | Boys |  |  |  |  |  |  | cirls. |
| On Roll |  | 13 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 10 |  |  |  | 89 | 57 |
| Present at Examination | 29 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 21 | 10 | 83 | 50 |

Aid. Demoxinationat, Schoois.
Tabla showing the Ages of the Children on tho Roll, and present at Examiation.

| Number. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { \% yeara } \\ \text { and under. }\end{gathered}\right.$ | 8 yeara. | 9 years. | 10 years. | 11 years. | 12 ye |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boss: Girls | Boys.\|Girls. | Doys. (Girls. | Boys. Girls, | Boys. Girls. |  |  |  |  |
| On Roll | 615 524 | 134187 | 154134 | 141142 | 110144 | 263 |  |  |  |
| Present at Examination | $520!420$ | 118112 | 135118 | 112117 | 10489 |  |  | 1171 | 1034 |

Ain: Schools in thit: MLatlasd 1)istrict.
Table shotving the Ages of Children on the Roll, and present at Examination.


ANNEX. B.
Publio Schools.
Table showing the Material Condition.

| Organization. | Good. | Fatr. | Tolcrable. | Yndifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sites | 17 | 14 | 4 | 2 |
| School Buildings | 9 | 12 | 9 | 7 |
| Playgrounds .. | 8 | 18 | 6 | 5 |
| Out-offices ... | 1.0 | 7 | 8 | 12 |
| Furniture - .. | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Apparatus and Books | 12 | 17 | 8 | ...... |
| Records. | 18 | 15 | 4 | ...... |

Provisional Sohoors.
Table showing the Material Condition.

| Organization. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sites | 4 | 10 | 5 |  |
| School Buildings | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Playgrounds ..... | ... | 3 | 10 | 6 |
| Out-offices ....... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Furniture .. | 1 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Apparatus and Books | 1 | 4 | 10 | 4 |
| Records ................. | $\ldots .$. | 9 | 6 | 4 |

Half-time Schools.
Table showing the Material Condition.

| Organization. |  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sites |  | $\ldots$ |  | 2 |  |
| School Buildings |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 |
| Playgrounds ..... |  | ...... | . | 2 | $\ldots$ |
| Out-offices. |  | ... |  | ... | 2 |
| Furniture .. |  | ...... | . | 1 | 1 |
| Apparatus and Books |  | '..... | 1 | . | 1 |
| Records ........... |  |  | 2 | ..... |  |

all Non-Denominational Schools.
Table showing the Material Condition.

| Organization. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sites | 21 | 24 | 11 | 2 |
| School Buildings | 13 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| Playgrounds | 8 | 21 | 18 | 11 |
| Out-offices. | 11 | 8 | 16 | - 23 |
| Furnituro | 11 | 13 | 17 | 17 |
| Apparatus and Books | 13 | 22 | 18 | 5 |
| Records ................ | 18 | 26 | 10 | 4 |

Ohdrch of England Schools.
Table showing the Material Condition.

| Organization. | Good. | Fair. | Tolcrable. | Indiffercnt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sites | 9 | 7 |  |  |
| School Buildings | 5 | 8 | 5 |  |
| Playgrounds | 1 | 5 | 9 | 3 |
| Out-offices. | 2 | 3 | 9 | 4 |
| Furniture | 4 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| Apparatus and Books | 7 | 11 | I |  |
| Records ........ | 5 | 10 | 1 | 2 |

Rohan Catholio Schools.
l'ables showing the Material Condition.


## Presbytrerian Schoor.

Table showing the Material Condition.

| Organization. | Good. | Fair. | , | Tolersble. | Intiffercat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sites |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| School-buildings | ... | 1 | , |  | $\ldots$ |
| Playgrounds | ....... | 1 | , | . | $\ldots$ |
| Out-oflices .. |  | 1 |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| Furniture ... | 1 |  | ! | ....... | $\cdots$ |
| Apparatus and Books | 1 |  |  | $\ldots$ | - ........ |
| Rocords ......... |  | 1 |  |  |  |

Wesleyay Schoota.
Table showing the Material Condition.

| Orgauizntion. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifforent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sites | ...... | 1 |  |  |
| School-buildiugs | $\ldots$ | 1 | ...... |  |
| Playgrounds .... | ...... | ...... | . | 1 |
| Furniture ..... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | 1 |
| Apparatue and Books | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| Records ......... |  | 1 | . | $\ldots$ |

Adi Denomivational Schools.
Tabies showing the Mnterial Condition.

| Organization. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sites | 12 | 14. |  |  |
| School-buildings | 10 | 14. | 5 | 2 |
| Playgrounds .. | 3 | 9 | 11 | 8 |
| Out-oflices.. | 3 | 5 | 14 | 9 |
| Furniture ............. | 10 | 14. | 5 | 2 |
| Apparatus and Books Records ........... | 16 | 14 | 1 |  |
| Records ............ | 8 | 18 | 3 | 2 |

Aul Schoors in tifr Maityand District.
Table showing the Material Condition.

| Organizatiou. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sites.. | 33 | 38 | 15 |  |
| School-buildings | 23 | 30 | 20 | 16 |
| Playgrounds . | 11 | 30 | 29 | 19 |
| Out-offices . | 14 | 13 | 30 | 32 |
| Furniture | 21. | 27 | 22 | 19 |
| Apparatus and Books | 29 | 36 | 19 | 5 |
| Records ........ | 26 | 44 | 13 | 6 |

ANNEX C.
Publio Sohools.
TIABle ahowing the Moral Character.

| Diselpilne. | Good. | Fatr. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Punctuality | 9 | 11. | 12 |  |
| Regularity .... | 8 | 12 | 12 | 5 |
| Cleanliness | 9 | 20 | 7 | 1. |
| Government | 14 | 10 | 9 | 4 |
|  | 9 | 14. | 10 | 4 |

Provisional Sohools.
Tahle showing the Moral Charucter.

| Dlscipline. | Good. | Yair. | Tolerahie. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Punctunlity |  |  |  |  |
| Regularity ...... | $\ldots$ | 1 | 14 | 10 |
| Cleanliness .. | $\ldots$ | 6 | 14 9 | 4 |
| Order ........ | $\ldots$ | ..... | 8 | 11 |
|  | ...... | ...... | 7 | 12 |

Half-tine Schoons.
Tabte showing the Moral Character.

|  | Disclpline. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. |  | Indiferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Punctuality | . |  | ... | 1 |  | 1 |
| Regularity |  | ..... | .... | 1. |  | 1 |
| Cleantiness |  | ...... | $\ldots .$. | 2 |  | ...... |
| Order ...... |  | $\ldots .$. | ...... | 2 |  | ...... |
| Gorcrnment |  | ...... | ...... | 2 |  | ...... |

A.lid Yor-Denominational Schoors.

Table showing the Moral Charactor.

| Discipline. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indiferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Punctuality | 9 | 13 | 20 | 16 |
| Regularity . | 8 | 1.3 | 27 | 10 |
| Cleanliness . | 9 | 26 | 18 | 5 |
| Order ....... | 1.4 | 10 | 19 | 15 |
| Govermment | , | 14. | 19 | 16 |

Chtrcil of Engaland Schools.
Table showing the Moral Character.

| Discipline. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Punctuality | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 8 | 8 |  |
| Regularity ...... | 3 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| Cleanliness | 4 | $1]$. | 3 | , |
| Order ...... | 4 | 5 |  | 3 |
| Government .... | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

Roman Cathontc Sctools.
Table showing the Moral Character.

| Discipline. | good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indiferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Punctuality | 2 | . | 4 |  |
| Regularity ..... | 1. | 5 | 5 | ...... |
| Cleanliness . | 2 | 5 | 4 | ..... |
| Order ..... | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Government | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

Presbyterian School.
Table showing the Moral Character.

| Discipline. | Good. | Fair. | Toleratle | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity . | ...... |  | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Cleanliness | ...... | 1 | ...... | ...... |
| Order ...... | ...... | 1 | ..... | . |
| Government |  |  | 1 | ...... |

Wesleyan School.
'Labia elowing the Mornl Churacter.

| Discepline. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable, | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Punctuality. |  | 1 |  |  |
| Regularity .. | 1 | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ |
| Cleanliness. | 1 | ...... | ...... | .. |
| Order ......... | 1 | $\ldots$ | ..... | ... |
|  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |

Aud Denomernathonal Schoors.
Table showing the Moral Character.

| Disccipline. | Good. | Fair. | Tolemble. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Punctuality | 4 | 15 | 12 |  |
| Regularit ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 5 | 12 | 13 | 1 |
| Cloanliness | 7 | 17 | 7 | ...... |
| Order | 10 | 10 | 7 | 4 |
| Government | 10 | 5 | 12 | + |

Ald Sohools is 'he Maftlayd Dismrict.
Table showing the Moral Cinaracter.


ANNEX D.
Puble schoots.
Table showing the Instructional Arraugements.

| Detals, | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indiffarent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification | 13 | 10 | 14. |  |
| Occupation | 16 | 7 | 13 | 1 |
| Methods.... | 7 | 11 | 14 | 5 |

Provisional Schools.
Table elowing the Instructional Arraugements.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indiffernt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification.. |  | 4. |  |  |
| Occupation .... | $\ldots$ | 1 | 10 7 | 11 |
| Methods........ | ...... | ...... | 6 | 13 |

Halp-tine Schooms.
Pable showing the Instructional Arraugemeuts.

| Details. | Good. | Yair. | Tolerabie. | Indifforent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification <br> Occupation <br> Methods....... | ...... |  | 2 |  |
|  | ...... | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
|  | ...... | ...... | 2 | ...... |

All Mon-Demominational Sohooles.
Thabe showing the Iustructional Arrangements.

| Detnils. | Grood. |  | Yair. | Tosernhle. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification | 13 | ' | 14 | 26 | 5 |
| Occupation | 16 | i | 9 | 21 | 12 |
| Methods.... | 7 | ! | 11 | 22 | 18 |

Chubch of Exglamo Schools.
I'abds showing the Instructional Arrangements.

| Details. | Good. | Fantr. | Tolerable. | Indiferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classificrtion .. | 2 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| Occupation | 2 | 5 | 10 | 1 |
| Methods.... | 1 | . | 12 | 3 |

Roman Catholic Schools.
Table showing the Instructioual Arruggements.

| Tetaits, | Goou. | Fair, | Tolerable. | Indifferent, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification | 2 | 3 | G |  |
| Occupation . | 2 | 3 | 6 | $\ldots$ |
| Methods... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 |

Prybeyteriay

## Pregbyterlan School.

Tabie showing the Inetructional Arrangements.


Wesleyan School.
Table showing the Instructional Arrangements.

| Details. | Good. | liair. | Tolerable. | Indiferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification. | 1. |  |  |  |
| Oecupation | $\ldots$ | 1. | $\ldots$ | ....... |
| Methods.... | 1 | $\ldots$ | ..... | $\ldots .$. |

Ald Dexominational Schools.
Table showing the Instructional Arrangements.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification | 5 | 12 | 13 | 1 |
| Occupation, | 4 | 10 | 16 | 1 |
| Methods..... | 4. | 5 | 18 | 4 |

Land Disact


ANNEX E.
Public Sohools.-Estimated Proficifnce of the Pupils.


Profistonal Schools.-Estinatated Proficiency of the Pupils.


Half-ting Schools.-Mstmatrid Proficiency of the Pepils.

| Subjectr taught, and number of Children examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subjects. | Estianated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fait. | Tolcrable. | Indifferent | Totals. |
| Reading- <br> Alphabet $\qquad$ <br> Monosyllables $\qquad$ <br> Easy Narrative $\qquad$ <br> Ordinary Prose $\qquad$ <br> Writing- <br> On Slates. | 1 |  | $\cdots$95 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 5 | 5 |
|  |  | 7 |  | 5 | 5 16 |
|  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 10 |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 | 266 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 316 |
| . In Copy-books ............... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arithmetic- | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules |  | $\frac{\square}{6}$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | 106 |
| Compound Rules | $\ldots$ |  |  | ..... |  |
| Higher Rules ..... |  | $\cdots$ |  | ….. $\cdots$ |  |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  | ..... |
| Elementary. | ...... |  | 56 | 5 | 106 |
| Adranced.... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Geograply - | ...... | $\ldots$ | 56 | $\ldots$ | 106 |
| Elementary.. |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| Advanced |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| Other Subjects- | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture ....... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Object Lessons |  | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 11 |
| . Drawing ........ |  | , |  |  |  |
| Music ... |  | ...... | $\cdots$ | …... | …... |
| Euclid | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | ...... |
| Algebra | ...... | ...... | $\ldots .$. | $\ldots$ |  |
| Mensuration | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ....... | $\ldots$ |
| Iatin |  | …..$\cdots \cdots .$.$\cdots \cdots$ |  | …... |  |
| Needlemork | $\ldots \ldots$. |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Position of the schools as regords the standard of proficiency :Exceeding the requirements of the standard Meeting $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total number of Half-time Schools .......................... 2 |  |  |  |  |  |

All Nox-Denominational Schools-Estimated Pboficievce of the Pupils.


Certified Dexom. Cherch of England Schools.-Estarated Proficiency of the Purils.




Crrtified Denominationat Presbyterian Sohool.-Estimated Phofictenox of the Purime.


Certified Denominatmonal Wesleyas Schoon-Estimatrd Proptcifncy of the Pupils.

| Subjects taught, and number of Children examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subjects. | Estimated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent | Totals. |
| Roading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet.... | 12 | $\ldots$ |  |  | 12 |
| Monosyllables... |  |  | 14 | 15 | 29 |
| Easy Narrative | 28 | 18 | ...... | ...... | 46 |
| Ordinary Prose | 46 |  | ...... | $\ldots$ | 46 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates |  | 14 | 27 | $\ldots$ | 41 |
| In Copy-books | 5 | 4.1 | 46 | ..... | 92 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules .... | ...... | 46 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 46 |
| Compound Rules | ...... | 32 | ...... | ...... | 32 |
| Higher Rules .. | ...... | ...... | 14 | ...... | 14 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary. | $\ldots$ |  | 46 | ...... | 46 |
| Advanced . | ...... | 46 | ...... | ...... | 46 |
| Geography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elcmentary.. |  | ..... | 28 | 18 | 46 |
| Advanced .. |  | .... | 46 | ...... | 46 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture........ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Object Lessons | ...... | 92 | 14 | 27 | 133 |
| Drawing .. | ...... | $\ldots$ | 60 | ...... | 60 |
| Music | ...... | $\ldots$ | . | ... |  |
| Euclid |  | ...... | 9 | ... | 9 |
| Algebra |  | ...... |  | 9 | 9 |
| Mensuration |  | $\ldots$ | …… | ...... | ...... |
| Latin |  |  | …... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Needlework |  | 35 |  |  | 35 |
| Position of the school as regards tho standard of proficiency:- <br> Excceding the requirements of the standard $\qquad$ <br> Meeting $\qquad$ <br> Total number of Certified Donominational Wesleyan Schools ............... i |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Adl Denominational Schools.-Estrmated Profioiency of the Pupils.


All Schools in the Matland Dietaict.-Estimated Proficienoy of the Pupits.

| Subjects taught, and number of Children exsmined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subjects. | Estimated Prosiciency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Tudifferent. | Totals. |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alpinbet.. | 51 | 99 | 168 | 217 | 535 |
| Monosyllables. | 233 | 302 | 4.66 | 239 | 1,330 |
| Easy Narrative | 103 | 376 | 711 | 236 | 1,426 |
| Ordinary Prose | 191 | 364 | 220 | 26 | 801 |
| Writing- | 344. | 599 | 659 | 442 | 2,044 |
| On Slates....... In Copr-books | 447 | 786 | 727 | 88 | 2,048 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules | 77 | 332 | 742 | 884 | 2,035 |
| Compound Rules | 45 | 116 | 198 | 200 | 559 |
| Higher Rules ..... | 93 | 66 | 58 | ...... | 217 |
| Grammar - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary . | 124 | 237 | 440 | 513 | 1,314 |
| Adranced .. | 83 | 207 | 353 | 141 | 784, |
| Geography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary. | 97 | 353 | 501 | 367 | 1,318 |
| Adranced..... | 47 | 253 | 366 | 118 | 784 |
| Other Subjects- ${ }_{\text {S }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture........ | 6 | 58 | 95 | 61 | 220 |
| Object Lessons | 71 | 795 | 1,850 | 1,219 | 3,935 |
| Draming . | 59 | 220 | 1,149 | 325 | 1,753 |
| Music .... | 16 | 249 | 774 | 1,050 | 2,089 |
| Euclid. | 18 | 39 | 19 | 12 | 88 |
| Algcbra | ...... | 53 | $\cdots$ | 15 | 68 |
| Mensuration | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 6 |
| Latin ....... | 127 | 319 | 6 329 |  | 6 790 |
| Needlework | 127 | 319 | 329 | 15 | 790 |
| Position of the schools as regards the standard of proficiency :- <br> Excecding the requirements of the stundard $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meeting , |  |  |  | . 17 |  |
| Below |  |  | ........... | 68 |  |
| Total number of all schools inspected ................... 89 |  |  |  |  |  |

## ANNEX F.

MAITLAND DISTRICT.
Summary of Reports upon Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools for the year 1871.
1.-PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

> Aberdern (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 19th June.
> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 24 ; gills, 21 ; total, 45.
> Numbers present:-Boys, $11 ;$ girls, 13 ; total, 24.

1. The premises generaily are in fair condition, but most of the furniture is but moderately suitsble for school purposes. Recently a book-press and two new desks bave been supplicd. Tho suitable for school purposes. 2. The attendance has fallen off, on account of the extension of the Railway general organization is tolerable. 2. The attendance has arienon, ou accum unproctual. The order is but to Scone. The children attend very irregularly, but are not as a rule unpunctual. The order is but
moderate-the various movements of the children beiag noisily conducted, and without pronptness and moderate-the various movements of the children being noisily conducted, and without promptnoss and
precision. 3. The lesson documents ure moderatoly well arranged, but the methods employed appear too euggestive, are wanting in vigour, and aford the pupils little mental training. 4. The average proficiency is moderate.

## Aberglassify (V.) :-Regular inspection, 20th October. <br> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 31 ; giris, 17; total, 48.

Numbers present:-Boys, 21 ; girls, 8 ; total, 29.

1. The schoolroom needs whitewashing ; otherwise the premises are woll kopt, and in very fair condition. The furniture is sufficient and fairly suitable, and the organization is tolerable. 2. The attendance bas improved latterly, but was low on the day of examination, on account of the threatening weather The children are well behared, and, ou the whole, clean in appearance. The order, howerer, is but The chite. 3 The Time-table is imperfect, and the Lesson Programmes are unskilfully arranged. The moderate. 3. The Time-table is imperfect, and the Lesson Programmes are umskilfully arranged. The
methods are poor in themselves, but the teaching is marked by diligence and earnestness. 4. The averago methods are poor in themselres, but the teachin
proficiency is between indifferent and moderate.

Bishop's Bridgr (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 18th October.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 34 ; girls, 19 ; total, 53.
Numbers present :-Boys, 30 ; girls, 14; total, 44.

1. Both schoolroom and furniture aro unsuitable and insufficient for present requiroments, and even a tolerable organization is impossible under the circumstances. The closets are in bad repair, and do not afford the necessary privacy. 2. The disciplipe shows signs of improvement, and is now about tolorable. 3. Drawing has been recently added to the list of subjects taught. The methods of instruction are bookish in charecter, and the teaching lacks rigour. 4. The average attainments range from moderate to tolorable, the rosults in the first class being considerably better than those of last year.

Blandford (N.F.) :-Regular inspection, 13th December.
Numbers curolled:-Boys, 20 ; girls, 29 ; total, 49.
Numbers present:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 19 ; total, 31.

1. The closets are out of repair, and a supply of hat-pegs is needed; in other respects the material condition and orgnnization arc fair. 2. The attendance is tolerably regular, but the discipline is not effective in securing punctuality. The appearanee, demeunour, and order of the children are fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects but singing are taught. The Time-table is defectire in some important particulars. The teaching is energetic, but rather too boisterous. The methods, though on the whole of tolerable morit, are meagro in their results; simultaneous answering is too much rolied on. 4. The average proficiency is barely moderate, but the school has only been in oporation three monthe.

Brantion (V.) :-Regular inspection, 8th August.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 33 ; girls, 28 ; total, 61 .
Numbers present:-Boys, 29 ; girls, 36 ; total, 55.

1. The promises genorally are in fair condition; the schoolroom, however, needs whitemashing. The atock of working materials is ample, and in good order. 2. The couduct and goncral appearance of the pupils are rensonably good, but the marching and other points of order require more careful attention. The attendance shows a very fair degrec of regularity und punctuality. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and judiciously regulated; and the methods, as a whole, are appropriate, and zealously applied. The classification is at present faulty-great disparity in attainments existing between the pupils of the second and third classes. Random answering is rather common, and the habit of attention neod strengthening. 4. The averuge proficiency is about fair.

Bromenback (V.):-Regular inspection, 12th May.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 25 ; girls, 37 ; total, 62.
Numbers present:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 22; total, 34 .

1. The achoolhouse is new and commodious, but the furniture is miserably insufficient and unsuitable. No water supply has yet been secured. Some of the sehool records are not kept with proper precision and punctuality. The organization, as far as tho teacher is accountable for it, is fairly satisfactory, but the schoolroom is not kept neat ind clean. 2. Recently the nttendance hus been affected by tho prevalence of bad weather, and on the day of examination about one-third of the pupils were absent from this cause. The punctuality is but moderately good; in other respects the discipline is fairly effective. 3. The lesson documents are compiled with very fair judgment. The methods are modern, applied with intelligence, and produce fair results. 4. Tho average proficiency approaches fair.

Campsis (V.) : -Regular inspection, 22nd July.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 1.7 ; girls, 19 ; total, 36.
Numbers present:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 17 ; total, 32 .

1. School is now conducted in the new building, recently completed. Proper furnituro has also been supplied. The promises have yet to be fenced and out-buildings provided beforo the material condition can be regarded as fully satisfactory. The supply of working materiuls is, on the whole, sulficient and suitsble, and in fair preserfation. 2. None of the pupils livo within a mile of the school, and not a few come from three to five miles, yet tolcrable regularity of attendance obtains, and in the case of only one family is the punctuality bad. "The order and general discipline are very fair, and a healithy moral tone prevsils. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated. The methods are, in general, appropriate, and applicd with fair skill and industry. 4. The average proficiency is fair, and under examination the attention of the pupils is well sustained, and they gire cridence of fair mental training.

Cessmock (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 9th Jume.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 28 ; girls, 33 ; total, 61
Numbers present:-Boys, 19; girls, 23 ; totai, 42.

1. The building is not large enough for the present attendance of pupils, and is rather out of repair. The furniture is but moderately suitable. Under existing circumstances the organization may be considered fair. 2. The pupils attend with fair regularity, and the degree of punctuality is good; their order, appearance, and demeanour are satisfactory. 3. Except singing, all the required subjecta are taught. Tho losson docunients are arranged with tolerable judgment, and the methods are appropriato and passably effectivo. 4. The averago attainments range between tolerable and fair.

Coosabarabray (V.) :-Regular inspection, 26th August.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 25 ; givls, 17 ; total, 42.
Numbers present:-Boys, 22 ; girls, 12 ; total, 34.

1. The school-buildings are new. They are well built, convenient, and plensantly situated; and, excopt that the school-room masy be found too small for future requirements, ure in all essentials suitable. There is a good stock of working materials, and the orgunization is correct. 2. Very fair regularity and punctuality of attendance are secured; in other respects the government is firm and offective, and tho gencrnl tone of the school is pleasing. 3. The coursc of instruction is complete and well regulated, and the teaching energetic, mothodical, and fairly successful. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair, and is creditable for the time the sehool has been in operation.

Coonairble (V.):-Regular inspection, 30th August.
Numbers curolled:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 17 ; total, 43.
Numbers present:-Boys, 17 ; girls, 11; total, 28.

1. The condition of the premises generally hins improved under the prosent teacher. The interior of the dwelling house has been renovated, a garden has been formed, and a tolerably appointed gymnasium fitted up for the use of the pupils. The organization is fuir. 2. The discipline has seusibly improvedseveral objectionable features noted at formor wisits having disappeared. 3. The instructional armangements are judicious, and the teaching is marked by fair skill and industry. 4. The general proficiency is between moderate and tolerable.

Downore (N.V.)-lhegular inspection, 19th April.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 28 ; girls, 27; total, 5 as.
Numbers preseut:-Boys, 24 ; girls, 23 ; total, 47.

1. The school-ground is unfenced, and the building a dangcrous, unsightly ruin. The furniture is odd und unsuitable. The stock of books and apparatis is ample, but its preservation in such a building is a matter of difficulty. The organizution is as good as can be expected under the circumstances. 2. Tho
pupils are, as a rule, regular and punctual, and a healtiy moral tone exists. Simultaneous movements are wanting in precision and quictness, but perfoction in this respect is at present simply imposaible. 3. Music is the only one of the prescribed subjects not taight, but is about to be introduced. The chassificntion is capable of improvement; in other respects the instructional arrangements are satisfactory, and
 sustained, and their answering indicates fair mental training. The average proficiency orceeds tolorable.

> Eulationg (N.V.):-Regular inspection, 15th May.
> Numbers eurolled :-Boys, 14 ; girls, 23 ; total, 37.
> Numbers prosent:-Boys, 13 ; girls, 16 ; total, 29.

1. The roof of the building is out of repair,' and a new and improved stock of furniture is much needed. There is a good supply of books and apparatus in very fair condition. 2. The pupils aro unpunctual ; otherwise the disepline is tolerably effective. 3. The methods employed are not penetrotive, and periodic examination of the pupils on lessons given is not resorted to. The attention of tho pupits is weak, and the degree of mental offort displayed very indifferent. 4. The general proficiency is about moderate.

Falbrooe (V.) :-Regular ingpection, 18th December.
Numbers curolled :-Boys, 16; girls, 20 ; total, 36.
Numbers present:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.

1. The building has suffered much from the rarages of the white ant, and needs extensive repairs. A bookpress and hatpegs are required. The sapply of books nnd apparatus is adequate, and the organization is fair. 2. There is a temporary falling off in the attendance, on account of harvest operations. The government is firm and judicious, the order and moral tone very fair. 3. The lesson documents aro arranged with fair judgment, and the teaching is energetic and tolembly skilful. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

## Fishery Crfer (V.):-Regular inspection, 27th Norember.

Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 25 ; girls, 12; total, 37.
Numbers present:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 4 ; total, 20.

1. Externally the aspect of the place has been improved by the uddition of a neatiy kept garden; but the repairs and additions to the premises pointed out as necessary last year, and at the regular inspection in March, 1871, have not yet been attended to. The internal organization is fair. 2. Tho attenclance appears to be decreasing, and is marked by much irregularity. The children are attentive and well-behaved, but the general order of the school is not beyond tolerable. 3. Tho Lesson Programmes are constructed with but indifferent slill, and the Register of Lessons contains very meagre and unsatisfactory ntries. The methods are not effective. Singing is the only subject well taught; all others full below the standard, -reading, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and object lessons, to a considerable extent. the standard,-reading, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and abject lestons, tole a conside in the third.

Gosronyt (V.) :-Regular inspection, 22nd September.
Numbers eurolled :-Bors, 15; girls, 19 ; total, 34.
Numbers present:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 15 ; total, 22.

1. No steps have been token towards rebuilding the sehonl-house, destroyed by the flood of 1870, and the school is conducted in a room of the teacher's diselling, nbout ten fect square and seven feet high. The only legitimate article of furniture is a form six feet long, the other sitting accommodation consisting of slabs laid on blocks agrinst the walls of the roow. There is at tolerable supply of books and minor apparatus. 2. The attendance is but moderately regular and pructual, und has been below the prescribed minimum for some time past. With two or three uxceptions, the chidren are not didy in their appenrunce, but their behariour is better than as recorded at the last inspection. The order is indifferent, and the government lax and indulgent. 3. The lesson documents are prepared with moderate judgment, but the methorls are unsuitabic and feebly applied. 4. The pupils arv incapable of sustained attention, and their average proficiency is indifferent.

Hinton (V.) :-Regular inspection, 24th April.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 29; girls, 27; total, 56.
Numbers present:-Boys, 24 ; girls, 23 ; total, 47.

1. The schoolroom, teacher's residence, out-buildings, and fences are in a dilapidated state, but steps arc being taken for their imnediate repair. The school is fuirly organized, and well supplied wilh working materials. 2. Under the present teacher the moral tone of the school lans greatly improred; and tho attendance, which is reasonably regular and pumetual, has nearly doubled itself within $n$ twelvemonth. 3. The instructional arrangements are complete, and the methods of tenching are approprinte, but need a moro vigorous application. 4. The average proficiency is fair in the third class, from moderate to tolerable in the others.

Joxa (V.) :-Regular inspection, 26th April.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 11 ; girls, 14; total, 25.
Numbers present:-Boys, 0 ; girls, 14 ; total, 23.

1. The sehoolroom and teacher's residence are in better condition than they have been in for many years past. New out-buildings are required, and a water supply is a pressing want. The generna organization is good, und the stocls of working appliances ample. 2. A very fair degree of regularity and punctuality is secured. The discipline is not less satisfactory in other respects; the order is good, although corporal punishment is rarely resorted to ; and the general tone of the school is plensing. 3. The classification is judicious, the lesson documents are well arranged, and the teaching, intelligent and effective. 4. The averago proficiency is nearly fair.

Lochinvar (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 20th September.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 33 ; girls, 24; total, 57.
Numbers present:-Boys, 22 ; girls, 18 ; total, 40.

1. The schoohroom is rather small, and of bud ehape; in other respects the material condition and orgnization are fair. The premises are now undergoing thorough repnir. 2. The attendance is about stationary, and is tolerably regular and punctual. The results of the discipline appear to have improved
since last inspection; but few of the pupils are disposed to exert themselves, and some of the older boys are still inclined to be pert. The governmest needs to be more firm and ripilant. 3. All the proscribed subjects are taught, and the documents regulating the instruction are tolerably woll constructed; but the methods are unskilful, and only partially effective. 4. The general proficiency is barcly moderate.

Maitland, East (N.V.) :-Rcgular inspection, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Norember.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 78 ; girls, 57 ; total, 135.
Numbers present:--Boys, 72; girls, 50; total, 122.

1. The premises are well adapted for school purposes, but need extensive repairs. There is a full supply of working matcrials, and the gencral organization is good. 2. The attendance has increased slightly, and the pupils are, with few exceptions, regular and punctual. The order is very fair, but the discipline appears to be ratber harsh. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated. Tho methods, as a whole, are appropriate and energetically applicd. In addition to the ordinary subjects, Latin and Algebra are taught. 4. Under examination the pupils show a very fair disposition to exert themselves. In the upper, second, aud fourth classes, the attainments approach very fair ; the arerage for the wholo school exceeds fair.

Merriwn (V.):-Regular inspection, 16th August.
Numbers enrolled :--Bors, 31 ; girls, 26 ; total, 57.
Numbers present:-Boys, 27 ; girls, 22 ; total, 49.

1. The roof of the school-house and teacher's residence is leaky; the closet is in a very dilapidated state, and a bell is needed. The accommodation is barely sufficiont for present requirements; and two more desks and forms, a book-press, nud hat-pegs are required. The solool stock is sufficient and in fair order. 2. The pupils are pretty regular in attendance, but only tolerably punctual; in other'respects the results of the discipline are fairly satisfactory. 3. Singing excepted, all the prescribed subjects are taught, and the lesson documents are arranged neatly, and with fair judgment. Too much is done for the pupils, otherwise the methods are suitable and fairly applied. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

> Mrumield (N.V.) :-Regular inspoction, 16th May.
> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 23 ; girl, 16 ; total, 39.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 14 ; girls, 15 ; total, 29.

1. The temporary premises in which the school is held are totally unfit for the purpose. The furniture is insuficicient and of tho rudest dcscription; and the organization, though necessarily indifferent, is as good as ean be expected. 2. Hair regularity of attendance is secured, but the children aro not punctual. The discipline is mild, but firm, and the order and general tone of the behool ure satisfactory. 3. The lesson documents are intelligently constructed, and the methods are appropriate, and narked by fair skill and energy in their application. 4. The arerage proficiency is nearly fair.

## Moreftii (V.) :-Regular inspection, 5 th, 6th, and 9th October.

Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 71; girls, 60 ; total, 131.
Numbers prosent:-Boys, 65 ; girls, 56 ; total, 121.

1. The premises are excellently adapted for school purposes, and are on the whole in good condition. There is an ample supply of furniture, apparatus, and books; and otherwise the organization is goorl. 2. In gencral the pupils are regular and punctual, clean in appearance, attentive, and in fair order. 3. The instruction is well regulated, and a judicious classification obtains. The teaching is carnest, the methods suitable, and applicd with vigour and fair effect. Algebra and Latin are extra subjects, taught in the highest class. 4. Under examination the attention of the pupils is fairly sustained, but thcy do not work as hard as is desirable. The arerage proficiency in the fouth class exceeds fair; in the others it lies between tolerable and fair.

> Muraurundi (V.) :-Regular inspection, 27 th June.
> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 28 ; girls, 16 ; total, 44.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 15; total, 41.

1. The school buildings and furniture are in the same unsatisfactory state as was noted on the occasion of former inspections. There is a very fuir stocl of working materials, but otherwise the organization is indifferent. 2. The attendance is low for the place, and the pupils appear to be only moderately regular and punctrial. The govermment is fecble, aud the moral tone of the school decidedly bad. 3. The lesson documents are arranged with passable skill, but the classification of the younger children is unnecessarily minute. The teaching appears to be metbodical and painstaking, but is only partial in ite effects, from the defective discipline. 4. The average proficiency is a little beyond moderate.

Nelbon's Platns (N.V.) :--Regular inspection, 18th April.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 19; girls, 22 ; total, 41.
Numbers present:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 17 ; total, 32 .

1. The school ground is unfenced, and there is no water supply for the use of the children; in other respects the material condition is but moderate. 2. The attendance, for the locality, is reasonably regular, and the order appears to have improved since last inspection. In its other offects the discipline is less satisfactory. 3. The classification of the pupils and arringement of the lesson documents are, on the whole, appropriate; but the teaching lacks rigour and impressivencss, and is only partially effective. 4. The average proficiency is barely moderate.

> Oarvaie (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 29th November.
> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 13; girls, 15; total, 28.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; totul, 16.

1. The building is fair for the place, but the necessary additions to the furniture have not yet been made. The organization, under the circumstauces, is tolerable. The room is not tidily kept, and more care is requisite for the preservation of the school material. 2. The children are but moderately regular and punctual; in other respects the discipline is tolerably effective. 3. The instructional arrangements have improved considerably, and are now fair. The methods are in general suitable, but the management of the school neods to be characterized by greater zeal and energy. 4. The attainments range from moderate to tolerable.

Oswald (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 19th October.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 14; girls, 17 ; total, 31.
Numbers present:-Boys, 7; girls, 11 ; total, 18.

1. The building is old and worm-eaten; and although there is an abundance of furniture, it is elumsy and unsuitable. 2. The children are neither regular nor punctual, and the attendance bas been decreasing for some time past. The discipline is but moderately effective; it fails most in securing sustained attention and active meutal cffort on the part of the pupils. Whispering and indiscriminate nnswering are prevalent faults. 3. The Lesson Progrummes are not mado out in sufficient detail to be of direct service. The teaching is marked by fair energy, but is discursive and profitless. 4. The proficiency is lowest in the highest class-the average being small.

> Rougur ( $\overline{\text {. }) ~:-R e g u l a r ~ i n e p e c t i o n, ~} 9$ th December.
> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 25 ; girls, 13 ; total, 38.
> Numbers present:-Boys, $14 ;$ girls, 12 ; total, 26.

1. The school-house is uncentral, too small and out of repair ; and the teacher's accommodation is miserably insufficient. There is a sufficiency of working materials, and the organization is fair under existing circumstances. 2. The attendance at examinution was lower than usual, on account of harrest operations; ordinarily it is regular and punctual. The children are attentisc, obedient, and well conducted; and the general order is very fair. 3. Singing is not taught, and needlework does not receive due attention. The lesson documents are arranged with tolerable shill, but the classifcation is rather low. The teaching is painstaking, and conducted on suitable methods. 4. The arerage proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

Scone (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 20th June.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 40 ; girls, 22; total, 62.
Numbers prosent:-Boys, 18 ; girls, 19 ; total, 37.

1. The school is conducted in the Presbyterian Church, which is small and crowded with furniture; only a moderate organization is possibic. 2. The attendance is tolerably regular, and the degree of punctuality fair. The order has improved slightly since last inspection, but noisy habits are still too common. The pupils are in general neat in appearance. In a few cases the demeanour is unsatisfactory -a sulion resistance of authority being exhibited. 3. The proscribed subjects are taught, and the lesson documents arranged with tolcrable judgment. The nethods in themselves are not unsuitable, but need a more intelligent and vigorous application. 4. The genexal proficiency is not much above indifferent.

Singlimon-(Primary, V.) :-Regular inspection, 7th and 8th December.
Numbers onrolled :-Boys, 38 ; girls, 34 ; total, 72.
Numbers prosent:-Boys, 32 ; girls, 28 ; total, 60.

1. Sinco last inspection various improvements in the material condition of the school have been effected, the most important being the addition of two windows, very neccesary as a means of rentilation. The playground is well appointed, and neatly kept. The general organization is good. 2. The attendance has improved slightly but steadily for some time past, and is reasonably regular and punctual. The order is very fair, but the discipline is not fully effective-some of the older boys betraying a apirit of sullenness and insubordination under reproof. 3. The course of instruction includes all subjects but sing. ing, and is judiciously regulated. The teaching is intelligent and skilful. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

Singleton (Infants, V.) :-Regular inspection, 7th December.
Numbers enrolled:--Boys, 12 ; girls, 21 ; total, 33.
Numbers present:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 17 ; total, 27.

1. The schoolroom is small and uncomfortable, but is tolerably well furnished. The stock of working materials is sufficient and suitable. 2. The children are pretty regular and punctual, and, on tho whole, in fair order. 3. The Yime-table and Lesson Programmes are not specific onough. The methods are tolerably appropriate, but more vivacity in the teacher's manner is desirable. 4. The arerage proficioncy approaches tolcrable.

Stanhore (V.) :-Regular inspection, 21st September.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 32 ; girls, 20 ; total, 52.
Numbers present:-Boys, 30 ; girls, 16 ; total, 46.

1. The premises remain unimproved, owing to the apathy of the Local Board, and are in urgent ped of extensive repairs. There is no water supply. The furnituro and school stock are fairly sufficient. The attendance bas steadily increased since the re-opening of the school. The discipline is firm and fective, and the general tone of the school is pleasing. 3. The instruction is earnest and tolerably skilful, but the lesson documents are as yet only of a tentative character. 4. For the time the school has been but the lesson documents are as yet only of a tentative character.
in operation the results are not unsatisfactory. The average proficiency is tolerable.

> Sugarloar (V.) :-Regular inspection, 11th May.
> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 22 ; girls, 25 ; total, 47.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 11 ; girls, 13 ; total, 24.

1. Since last inspection a floored verandah has been added to the building, improving its appearance and affording shelter to the children from sun and rain. Other minor repairs and additions are in progress. The sehool stock is sufficient, and the organization tolerable. 2. The comparatively low attenprogress. the day of examination was caused by wet weathor. The order and gencral discipline are very fair, but many of the pupils are irregular and unpunctual. This latter circunstance is orwing in some mensure to the nature of the locality in which the school is eituated. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and tho documents regulating the instruction are compiled with neatness and fairjudgment. The teaching appears carnest, and the methods of tolerable merit. 4. The average proficiency is moderate.

Vact (N.V.) :-Megular inspection, 21st July.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 22 ; girls, 19 ; total, 41.
Numbers present:-Boys, 20; girls, 16 ; total, 36 .

1. The schoolroom is fairly suitable, but is not well-furnished; two more desks and forms, a booknd pross and a supply of hat-pegs ared, and are now fairly satisfactory. The pupils are well-behaved, and a healthy moral tone prevails. 3 . The classification of the younger children is too minute, othorwise the instructional arraugements are tolerably appropriate. The methods are passable in kind, and are applied with reasonable earnestness. 4. The pupils give a ready and sustained attention under cxamination, and make fair mental effort. The average proficiency is tolerable.

Wadinfosa (V.):-Regular inspection, 27th April.
Numbers cnrolled:-Boys, 25 ; girls, 19 ; total, 44.
Numbers present:-Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15 .

1. Both schoolhouse and tencher's residence are much in neod of repnir. There is a good supply of books and upparatus; and the furniture is tolerably suitable, and suflicient for the requirements of the place. 2. The attendance, which was low on the day of examination on account of rain, is in general regular and punctual. The government is mild, but firm and effective, and the demennour of the pupila very eatisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjectis but singing are taught. The lesson documents are neatly rept and judiciously arranged, and the methods are suitable, and inarked by earnest, intelligent application. 4. The average proficiency is fair.
$W_{\text {ark torth ( }}$ (V.) :-Regular inspection, 30th May.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 24; girls, 23 ; total, 47.
Numbers present :-Boys, 20 ; girle, 15 ; total, 35.
2. The school buildings rank among the best in the district. Some roof repairs nad a new bell aro needed. The school is well furnished, and the supply of working materials is ample. 2. The attendance has fallen off of late, from various cuuses, among others the recent destruction of the bridge orer the Cockfighter Creek. The degree of regularity and punctuality observed is about tolerable. The government is firm, and fairly effective. 3. Tho instruction is on the whole well regulated, and the methods skilfu! and applied with fair industry. 4. The pupils are attentive under examination, bat do not slow sufficient animation and intcrest in their work. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

> Womovar (V.) :-Regular inspection, 17tin and 18th Mar.

Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 37 ; girls, 40 ; total, 77.
Numbers present:-Boys, 33 ; girls, 33 ; total, 66 .

1. Some roof repairs are needed, and a verandah would prove $n$ useful addition. The schoolrooms are fairly suitable, and their organization is satisfactory. 2. The regularity is tolerable, punctuality fair. The gorernment is mild, but firm and fairly effective. The order is good on the whole, but there is room forimprovement in the marching. 3. The instructional arrangements are judiciously made, all the preacribed subjects except singing are taught, and the methods cmployed are very fair in kind and in the mode of application. 4. The pupils are well trained to habits of attention and self-rcliance, and their general proficiency approaches fnir.

> Wooddura (N.F.) :-Regular inspection, 15th December.
> Numbers enrolled :--Bors, 19; girls, 20; total, 39.

Numbers present:- -Boys, 9 ; girls 10; total, 19.

1. The out-offices have been destroyed by the white ant. The school-house is in moderately good condition, and has a sufficiency of furniture, though of a rough description. The organization is tolerable. 2. The attendance is only moderately regular and punctual; but most of the children come from very long distances. The marching is irregular ; in other respects, the order, general appcarance and demeanour of the pupils are satisfactory. 3. The teaching necords with the standard, and the methods are tolerably approprinte. The classification is in general correct, and the lesson documents are arranged with moderate skill. 4. The arerage proficiency is tolorable.

## II.-PROVISIONAL SOHOOLS.

Broke:-Regular inspection, 20th December.
Numbers enrolled :-Boye, 13 ; girle, 12 ; total, 25.
Numbers present :-Boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; total, 18 .

1. Both building and furniture are of a make-ghift kind, but bettor are being propared. The organization is at present bad. 2. The children are moderately regular, but unpunctual. The ordor is indifferent, though the childron arc obedient and respectful. 3. No Time-table or Lesson Programmes have been constructed; and the instruction has been desultory, and of little bencfit. 4. The general proficiency is indifferent.

> Bedga:-Regular ingpection, 29th May.
> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 15 ; girls, $19 ;$ total, 34.
> Numbers prosent:-Boys, 9 ; girle, $13 ;$ total, 22.

1. The situation is exposed and bleak, and not sery convenient; in other respects the material condition is tolerable. 2. The pupils are still irregular and unpunctual, owing largely to the nature of tho locality in which the school is situnted. Tolerable order is maintained, and the govermment is mild and fairly effective. 3. All ordinary subjects but singing and drawing are taught. The instruction is painstaking, but not very effectire. 4. The average proficiency is indifferent.

Caengwrie:--Regular inspection, 25th July.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 17 ; girls, 9 ; total, 26.
Numbers prosent:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 8; total, 23.

1. The bnilding is fair for the place, bit the windows are unglazed; and the floor is of earth, and, in rainy weather, damp and uncomfortable. There is a fair supply of the usual requisites. 2. The pupils are irregular and unpunctual; the order is indifferent, and the appearance of many of the children far from clean and tidy. 3. The lesson documents are arranged with indifferent akill, and the teaching is stiff and mechanical. 4. The general proficiency is small in the first class, and moderate in the second.

## Coowar :-Regular inspoction, 22nd August.

> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 13 ; girls, 17 ; total, 30.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 11 ; girls, 13 ; total, 24.

1. The school buildings are new, well-built, and sufficient for present requirements. The out-offices and some articles of furniture have yot to be completed. The stock of working materials is insufficient; otherwise the organization is moderate. 2. The attendance is regular, and tolerably punctual. The pupils are tractable and obedient, but habits of order have yet to bo acquired. 3. The lesson documents are intelligently constructed; but the teaching, though painstaking, is unskilful. 4. The average proficicncy is from small to indifferent, but there is reason to expect better results in the future. The school is newly opencd.

Doyib's

Doyle's Creek
Opened too late in the year to receive inspection.

Gresford:-Regular ingpection, 24th July.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Numbers enrolled :-Boys, } 21 \text {; girls, } 16 \text {; total, } 37 . \\
& \text { Numbers present:-Boys, 14; girls, } 14 \text {; total, } 28 .
\end{aligned}
$$

1. An opening of four or five inches below the wall-plate, caused by the shrinking of the slabs, wants filling up, and the windows are out of repair; in other particulars the material condition is reasonably good, and the organization is tolerable. 2. On the wbole, the attendance is moderately regular and punctual. The children are attentive and well-behaved; and the order, though improrable in matters of detail, is, generally speaking, fair. 3. All the preseribed subjects are tanght. The lesson documents are not arranged in sufficieat detail, and the instruction, though marked by fair industry, is conducted on faulty methods. 4. The general proficiency is small in the first class, but is nearly tolerable in the others.

Kruga :-Regular inspection, 16th June.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 25 ; girls, 20 ; total, 45.
Numbers present:-Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26.

1. The old school-bouse has been pulled down, and is being rebuilt on a larger scale. Teaching is carricel on in temporary premises. 2. About onc-half of the pupils attend regularly and punctaally. Tho discipline is weak, and the order indifferent. 3. The instruction is badly arranged, and the teaching unstilful nad barren of result. 4. The average proficiency is very small.

> MoonsN Brook:-Regular inspection, 24th June.
> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, $12 ;$ girls, $6 ;$ total, 18.
> Numbers present:-Boys, $7 ;$ girls, $3 ;$ total, 10.

1. Except that the roof is leaky, the schoolhouse is in tolerably good condition. The interior is neat, clean, and comfortable. There is a good supply of working materials. 2. The attendance has decreased. A very moderate degree of regularity and punctunlity provails. The pupils are quict and attentire, but order is poorly understood. 3. The instructional documents are unsuitable, and the teaching 'very unskilful. Reading and writing are taught with fair success; but in the other subjects the results are barely appreciable. 4. The arerage proficiency is small.

Modnt Wilis:-Regular inspection, 28th September.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 15 ; girls, 20 ; total, 35.
Numbers present:-Boys. 7 ; girls, 12 ; total, 19.

1. The building is fairly suitable, but the furnituro is indifferent. No out-offices have yet been provided. 2. The children are irregular and unpunctual ; they are respectful and obedient, but otherwise ignorant of order. 3. The classification and occupation of the pupils is badly regulated, and the teaching is unskilful and profitless. 4. The average proficiency is bad.

## Munmurra :-Regular inspection, 19th August.

Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 9 ; girls, 15; total, 24.
Numbers present:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 13; total, 22.

1. The school is unfloored, but in other respects its condition is fair. The stock of furniture, apparatus, and books is fairly sufficient. 2. The attendance is pretty regular, and about threc-fourths of the pupijls are punctual. The appearance and behaviour of the children are fairly satisfactory; but the order, in natters of detail, admils of considerable improvement. 3. The teaching is painstaking and carnest, and the methods and instructional arrangements tolerably appropriatc. 4. The average proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

> Mrscie Cbeer :-Regular inspection, 17 th June.
> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 26 ; girls, 24 ; total, 50.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 23 ; girls, 20 ; total, 43.

1. The rerandals needs repair, but the main building is in fair condition, and is commodious and suitable. The stock of furniture and apparatus is good, and otherrise the organization is fair. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual, and their appearance and general demeanour are fairly satisfactory. The order is tolerable. 3. The coursc of instruction is complete; the lesson documents are arranged with neatness and tolerable skill, and tho methods appear pasably appropriate and effective. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

> QcorroboLong:-Regular inspection, 13 th May.
> Numbers chrolled :- Boys, 28 ; girls, 15 ; total, 43.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 12 ; total, 38.

1. The schoolroom las been lengthened about eight feet aince lnss inspection. The furniture is rough but, gencrally speaking, suitable. 2. The attendance of pupils is not regular; their appearance and general demeanour are creditable, and the order rates at about tolerable. 3. The classification is too minute, and the construction of Lesson Programmes poorly understood. The methods omployed are not very suitable, but the teaching is carnest and moderately steccesful. 4. The average proficieney ranges from moderato to tolerable.

Rosebrook:-Regular inepection, 25th Septomber.
Numbers enroiled :-Boys, 9 ; girls, 12; total, 21 .
Numbers present:-Boys, 6 ; girls, 10 ; total, 16.

1. The material condition and organization remain unaltered, and may bo estimated at very moderntc. 2. Most of the pupils attend irregularly; they are passively attentive and well behared, but the order of the school is poor. 3. The lesson documents appear to be arranged with care, but contain much that is inappropriate and al variance with the standard. The methods are unsuitable, feebly applied, und of little effect. A. The average proficiency is swall.

# Stockiard Crebr :-Regular inspection, 20th December. 

Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 10 ; total, 22.
Numbers present:-Boys, 3 ; girls, 2 ; total, 5 .

1. The school-house and furniture are moderately suitable, and the stock of working materials is adequate. 2. The character of the attendance cannot be ascertained from the school records, as the entries are unreliable. The few children present at examination were dall, shy, and awkward. 3. The Iesson documents are tolerably well arranged, but the results of the teaching arc barely appreciable. 4. The average proficiency is very small.

> Summertrid:-Regular inspection, 26th July.
> Numbers curolled :-Boys, $10 ;$ girls, 8 ; total, 18.
> Numbers present:-Boys, $9 ;$ girle, $8 ;$ total, 17.

1. The sclool-house and furniture are of a vory inferior character, and the organization is very indifferent. 2. There appears to be an entire absence of disciplino. The children leave their places at will, and are much uddicted to whispering and copying. 3. The construction of Lesson Programmes is not understood, and the teaching is individual and productive of most meagre results. 4. The proficiency is bad.

Turee Crees:-Regular inspection, 21st August.
Numbers enroller :-Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24.
Numbers enrollerl:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24
Numbers present:-Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20 .

1. No closets hare yet been provided. The school-building is tolerably good, but the flooring boards are not nailed down, and more about noisily when trodden on. There is sufficient furniture of a rough kind. A. black-board is much needed. 2. The attendance is not rery regular or punetual. The children are $a w \mathrm{kward}$ in their movements, and indifferently trained to habits of order and attention. 3. The instruction is tolerably well regulated, and the teaching is methodical and painstaking, but not very effective. 4. In reading, writing, and dictation the results aro tolerable; but the average proficiency is indifferent.

Uarbry :-Regular inspection, 7th September.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 13 ; girls, 7; total, 20.
Numbers present:-Boys, 13; girls, 7; total, 20.

1. The out-offices are unsuitable and inconveniently situated. The schoolroom and furniture are ian for the place. The playground has recently been fenced and drained. A black-board is needed; otherwise the supply of requisites is tolerably good. 2. The attendance is tolerably regular ; the degree of punctuality fair. The appcarance and demeanour of the children are satisfactory, but proper order is not enforcod. 3. The Time table is fairly suitable, but the framing of Lesson Programmes is not well understood. The methods are of moderate quality and industriously applied. 4. The average proficiency is about moderate.
$\nabla_{\text {ere }}:-$ Regular inspection, 19th December.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 11 ; total, 23
Numbers present:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12.
2. Both school-house and furniture are of a miserable, makeshift character. The school stock is insufficient, and appears to havo been badly used. 2. The order is bad, and the moral tone of the school low. 3. No Lesson Prognammes have been in use for six months past, and it is doubtful if the Time-table is adhered to. The methods of instruetion, both in themselves and as applied, arc valueless. 4. The results of examination are almost nil. (The Council's aid has since been withdramn.)

Webeer's Cesee :-Regular inspection, 16th December.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 21 ; girls, 12; total, 33.
Numbers preserit:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 12 ; total, 27.

1. The schoolroom is good of its kind and fairly furmished; in other respects the organization i only indifferent. 2. The attendance is moderately regular and punctunl. The children are obedient and passively attentive, but shy, awkward, and ignorant of order. 3. The Time-table is not unsuitable, but the Lesson Programmes are not judiciously compiled; and, in some subjects do not accord with the Standard. The teaching is without method, stiff, mcehanical, avd of poor effect. 4. The average pro ficiency is very indifferent

Wingen :--Regulay inspection, 21st Junc.
Numbers enrolled :- T3oys, 23 ; girls, 16 ; total, 39.
Numbers presont:-Boys, 21 ; girls, 13 ; total, 34.

1. The schoolroom and furniture are of a most inferior kind. The school stock is scanty, and has been budly used. The organization is bad. 2. The children are moderately regular, but not so punctual their movements in selool are noiss and disorderly. 3. The instruction is without method, and the only notion of teaching is that of "setting" and "hearing" tasks. d. The average proficiency is small.

## III-HALK-TDIE SCHOOLS

Dairy Abm:-Regular inspection, 20th May.
Numbers enroiled:-Boys, 8 ; girls, 12 ; total, 20.
Numbers present:-Boys, 8 ; girls, 11 ; total, 19.

1. No improvemont in the material condition of this sehool is noticenble. Two desks are urgently required, and the building needs to be made more warm and confortable. No out-offices haro yet boen provided. 2. The attendauec is neither regular nor punetnal; and, from tho nature of the locality, is easily affected by the weather. The order is moderate. 3. The lesson documents are suitably arranged and the methods, in goneral, appropriate and applied with industry. 4. The gencral proficiency is moderate.

Watagon Creek:-Regular inspection, 20th May.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 10 ; girls, 10 ; total, 20
Numbers present:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; totul, 18 .

1. The building is unimproved. The furniture is tolerably sufficient, and, in a rade way, suitable. There is a fair supply of apparatus and books, and the organization is tolerable. 2. For the locality, the attendance is reasonably regulnr and punctial. The general discipline and order are tolerable. 3. Singing and druwing are not taught. The lesson documents are fairly arranged; the methods suitable; and the attainments, for a Half-time School, reasonably good. 4. The uverage proficiency is nearly fair.
J. D. BRADTEY,

Inspector.

## NEWCASTLE DISTRIOT--GENERAL REPORT, 1871.

Removal-Nature and extent of duties.-This district was nssigned to me from the 1st April last, and on tho Cthe of the same monthi I entered on the duties thereof. From tilat dato to the close of tho year I was fully occupied in the usual routine of iuspection, examination of teachers and correspondeuec, the first and last items claiming the largest share of attention and the greatest exponditure of time.

Schools in operation.-On taking charge of the District, I found 87 schools in operation, numbering 90 departments, and clased as follows:-


Changes-Of these, the Provisional School at Copabella was closed at the end of July; that at Wyong Creck, some time in October, that at Enderbark was converted into a Half-time school in conjunction with another at Glenmore; and the Public School at Parading Ground was closed in Norember, by the remoral of the teacher. The number of schools in operation at the end of the year was therefore 85 , containing 88 departments. Applications for the establishment of Provisional Schools were received from Blackwall und Minimbah, and of Half-time Schools from Ward's River und Jolnnson's Creek, and Camden Haven-all recommended for aid.

Extent of inspection.-The schools inspected during the year number 85, containing 88 departments, which figures represent all the schools open at the times of inspection, the only schools not examined, as having been then closed, being Copabella and Wyong Creek, Provisional; Underbank and Glenmore, Half-time. Before my removal I had inspected 5 schools, containing 6 departments, making, for the whole ycar, 90 schools with $\varrho 4$ departmenty examined by me. I made besides, 26 incidental visits, most of them to schools in different portions of this district.

Character of inspection.-The elaracter of the school examinations continues, as hitherto, to be grided by the Council's Standard of Proficiency, and their value to be estimated in precise accordance with the Council's instructions, both which circumstances render them as valuable in their searching power, as accurate and just in their results, as they can very well be made. It may be proper to observe, however, that there are several schools which, though not evincing that degrco of actual proficiency which would entitle them to be considered beyond or up to the requirements of the Standard, are, nevertheless, schools of excellent promise and bigh character. In some of these, irregular attendance and frequent removals, in others, defectire accommodation, thwart the best intentions of the teachers, baffe their most earnest, resolves, and materially reduce the value of their sixill and efforts, which, favourably applied, arc calculated to achieve suceess. It seems to me, if teachers are to depend for present rank promotion, are genernl charanter, in a grent measure, upon results, that on alowauc should be made for very irre, and scholars. Their answering should bo either altogether discontinued, or no child should be presented for examination who could not show a reasonably regular attondnace for at least three monthe preceding the date of inspection. I very much regret that my engagements did not pernit me to visit any sechools for the ordinary inspection, as it is that which affords the best opportunity of detecting errors of management, want of skill or energy in the discipline and instruction. and of offering such suggestions as the case might seem to require. If inspection is intended, as I belicve it should be, to remove abuses and replace them by improvements, more frequent visitation is necessary; but with the number of schools to be inspected, and the amount of correspondence comected therevith, this is a matter of the greatest difficulty, and can at best be buti partially acconplished.

Sites and playgrounds.-Spenking of this district, about three-fourths of the sites are satisfactory as to position, but many aro deficiont as regards suitable out-offices. In most playgrounds the absence of trees is a striking want, and I took occasion to enlist the teachers' interest in the matter of planting some in adrantageous spots. Acucias and willows are casily procured, grow rapidly, and requirc only the labour of planting and ordinary carc, to afford an agreeable shade from the summer sun, and relieve the somewhat sharp and bare outline otherwise presented to the eve. In clearing playgrounds, also, a few large trees should always be left standing, which by the process of pruuing might be rendered very serviceable for shade.

Buildings and organization.-More than half the number of school buildings range from fair to good, among which sevcral nre excellent, both in design and construction. The Public School at Newcastle has been enlarged by a very fine infanti schoolroom, giving to the establishment a degree of eymmetry nud completeness which before it had not possessed. The Infant Department of the Wallsend Public School is very much too swall, and defectively rontilated and organized. Suitable schoolhouses are badlr needed at Raymond Terrace, Clarence Tlown, Woolla Woolla, Tinonec, Bandon Grove, and Pitt Town; but at the lastnamed phecencw premises are in course of erection. At Taree, also, an Infant room is very urgently required, there being only an ill-rentilated and insufficient back room at present arailable for the purpose. The majority of Public and Certified Denominational Schools are effectively furnished, and abundautly supplied with apparatus and books. In the other classes of schools the same requisitos are rather deficient, though upon the whole, in moderate proportion to their wants. In general great care is taken of the school matcrials. With very few exceptions, the school records are kept will punctuality, neatness, and accuracy; and the requisite returns are, in most cases, compiled with care, and punctually despatched.

Discipline-Punctuality.-In seven-eighths of the schools of this district the punctuality of the pupils ranges from fair to good, and is unsatisfactory only in three. This 1 consider a prosperous condition of affairs, and mention with great satisfaction the almost uniform and strict observance of punctuality by the great majority of teachers. They are not only at their work in good time; but long before the hour of commencing, are making proparations for the day's business, and otherwise exercising a rigilant supervision over the conduct and interests of their pupils. Both parents and children soon loarn to appreciate such attention, and to work in willing concert with such teachors, who, I am happy to say, are numorous ini the district.

Regularity, cleanliness, and order:- $\Lambda$ s regards regularity, howover, the same degree of aatisfaction has not been experienced, though, even in this respect, the sehools range for the most part from tolerable to good. The causes which operate in other districts, viz., the porerty, and sometimes aleo the selfishness of parents, are felt in this as well, although perhaps to a less extent. This condition of regularity more than any other affects the usefulness of schools, the progress of scholars, and the suecess or failure of tcachers ; it is likewise the most difficult of fulfilment, coming, as it does, under no direct, palpable power to enforce its obserrance, while opposed by considerations of some moment with the parents. Having in last year's report stated my views on compulsion as a means of securing regular attendance, I see no need to repeat them here. Cleanliness is highly satisfactory in one-third of the schools, fairly so in three-cighths, tolerable in one-fifth, and moderate to indifferent in the remainder. There are ssveral schools in which perfect order exists; but compared with the whole number, the degree erinced is not satisfactory. On this point I am of opinion that a disorderly school arises mainly from the fact that the teacher is a person of disorderly habits; and I have often witnessed ample confirmation of the same. I feel gratified to belicve that most teachers of this district are fully convinced that order is a conditio sine qua non of successful teaching, and accordingly lend their efforts to secure it. In the more important sehools of Neweastle and its immediate vicinity, and of the Manning River District, it is well established, and bears ample cridence of it beneficial influence in th3 correct habits and agreenble demeanour of a large proportion of the pupils attending them. I must, observe, however, that habits of whispering and copying are still to be noticed in a considerable number of sehools, tending only-and that very forcibly-to reduce the value of the results realized, and to grievously injure the charactors of the children indulging them.

Government.-In general, the gorernment is very intelligent and judicious, and not marked by the extensive use of corporal chastisement.

Instruction, classification, occupation, and methods.-For the most part, the classification is correct, the occupation appropriate, intelligently arranged, and conducted with a fair amount of skilful method.

The instructional documents are, generally speaking, well understood, carefully prepared, and constantly observed. Notwithstanding this cvidence of satisfactory attention, some defects oceur, which require a passing notice, but upon which, as being obvious to teachers of ordinary intelligence nnd experiouce, and having the remedy in their own hands, it is needless to expatinte. These are,--the tendency to orer-subdivision of classes, the unprecise arrangement of the subjects, and the want of adequate reference to the standard. The inspections having been, except some few ineidental visits, of the kind known as "regular," or " general," I had but little opportunity of witnessing the methods pursued, and from the cursory insight obtained by a brief trial-lesson, I should hesitate to offer any definite comments upon their merits. I may remark, however, that those portions of the examinations which were placed in the hands of the teachers were in many instances skilfully conducted; and, as estimated from such data, the methods may be said to rary from fair to good in about half the number of scliools-being tolorablo in less than one-fourth, and moderate to indifferent in the remainder.

Proficiency.-Appended hercto is a table, prepared in accordance with the Council's instructions, showing the estimated proficiency of the pupils examined in the different subjects.

The numbers enrolled in the screral classes of schools are giren, according to their ages, in the following table:-

| Numbers Enrolled at Inspection inー | $\begin{gathered} 7 \text { years } \\ \text { and under. } \end{gathered}$ |  | 8 years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { years } \\ & \text { and over. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Totals, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Schools .............. | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { Boys } \\ 789 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Boys. } \\ 229 \end{array}\right\|$ | Girls. | Boys. | Giris. | Boys. | Girs. | Boys. | Girls. | Boss | 237 | Boy. 1949 | Girls.$1553$ |
|  |  |  |  | 203 | 248 | 169 | 230 | 148 | 154 | 117 | 299 |  |  |  |
|  | 26 | 40 | 9 | 9 | 3 |  | 6 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 20 | 59 | 90 |
| Half-time Schools | 48 | 41. | 15 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 21 | 22 | 107 | 108 |
| Church of England Schools | 204 | 159 | 67 | 45 | 48 | 39 | 41 | 38 | 30 | 30 | 52 | 45 | 442 | 356 |
| Roman Catholic Schools ... | 96 | 102 | 18 | 21 | 32 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 15 | 27 | 34 | 34 | 218 | 231 |
| Presbyterian Schools | 69 | 61 | 26 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 22 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 29 | 18 | 175 | 156 |
| ota |  |  | 364 | 319 | 363 |  | 329 | 245 | 223 | 208 | 448 | 376 | 2050 |  |

And the numbers present at examination in the following:-

| Numbers Present at Inspection in- | 7 yearsand under. |  | 8 ycars. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years. |  | 12 years and over. |  | Totals. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Clirs. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. |  | 1305s. | Titls. | Boys | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| Public Schools | 608 | 510 | 182 | 155 | 186 | 121 | 159 |  | 123 | 86 | 202 | 151 | 1460 | 1131 |
| Provisional Schools | 21 | . 35 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 8 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 4 | 8 | 33 | 67 |
| Half-time Schools | 42. | 3 S | 14 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 84 | 89 |
| Church of England Schools | 154 | 117 | 18 | 36 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 26 | 23 | 21 | 32 | 28 | 321 | 258 |
| Roman Catholic Schools ... | 70 | 58 | 14 | 13 | 20 | 18 | 21 | 20 | 11 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 160 | 155 |
| Presbytcrian Schools | 38 | 27 | 21 | 19 | 14. | 6 | 20 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 22 | 118 | 94. |
| Totals |  | 785 | 285 | 244. | 262 | 187 | 238 | 184 | 167 | 147 | 291 | 247 | 2176 | 1794 |

Knowledge of reading.-In reading, the results crinced are fair. The faults observed in former years, and in other districts, have been noticed bero also. Of these, the most prominent aro indistinct and rapid articulation, imperfect modulation of voice, and a very general want of expression. In many schools this subject does not receive that attention and care which its importance demands, nor do the majority of teachers justly valuc it as an educating power. Hence the evident carelessness in, or slight preparation for giving their pupils those exercises which nre necessary for thoroughly mastering it an an art. Very often the reading lesson is no more than a dull repetition, by the pupils, of the words of the book, during a often the reading lesson is no more than a dull repectition, by the pupils, of the words of the book, during a
stated interval, without any examination of their meaning or amalysis of the subject matter; while, to make it really effective, the teacher should so guide, by his questions, the attention of his scholars in both directions, that, understanding and assinilating the author's ideas, they may form an intelligent and a correct notion of the sense of the passage, and thus acquire a natural and pleasing delivery. When the teacher is himself a good reader, the pupils, or a majority of them become so too; but if he ling only a confused idea of what good reading is, or if he labours, as some do, under the delusion that loud and fast
rending is neccssarily good, then, indeed, the case is almost hopeless. There is one thing in connection with this subject of which I desirc to express my ontire and emphatic disapproval, viz., the practice of putting books into the hands of clildren for the purpose of "preparing lessons." Whaterer adrantage may be clainod for it in dealing with adult pupils in the higher stages of adrancenent, it is on no ground justifinble where the children of an ordinary first class only aro conccrned. With these, such a mode of cmployment is at best a waste of time, while in general its tendency is positively injurious.

Writing. - In writing, the proficiency evinced is very satisfactory, there being upwards of 77 por cent. of the pupils examined, from fuir to good. The subject is well taught in the majority of schools, and the care bestowed on the copy-books is very creditable both to teachers and scholars. Sometimes children are loft a long time without books, to their grent loss, and with no real necessity. It is truc that in many localitics there are great difficulties in supplying the want; but if every teacher took care to keep a stock on hand, for sule, these would be obviated, or very elightly felt. The "Vere Foster" copy-books aro beginning to be used. 'They comprise a series of well graduated copies, from the simple clements of the letters to the most difficult combinations.

Arithmetic.-Arithmetic is taught to nearly 79 per cent. of the pupils in attendance; but for the most part the progress is emall, and confined to the simple rules. The proficiency is upon the whole from tolerable to fair, which is a reasonably good average result. In severnl schools the subject is intelligentiy, skilfully, and thorongly imparted ; but they are comparatively few. In most, howerer, preat attention is bestowed upon the instruction, and modern zucthods aro employed. The principal defect appears to be in orer-teacling, and relieving the pupils as much as possible from the lahour of learning. 'Xhis is a serions error, against which teachers camot be too guarded. In mental arithmetic the results are indifferent.

Grammar.-In grammar the pupils receive instruction to a antisfactory extent, and display on the avernce a tolerable knowledge. In most Public and Denorainational Schools the subject is tanght with earnestness, attention, and reasonnble success; but in the greater number of the other schools, the qualifications of the teachers, and consequently tho attainments of the pupils, are of rery small account. In the matters of analysis and composition of sentences there is much room for improvenent, especially in the latter, in which I witnessed numerons failures during the year.

Geography.-With the exception of one or two Half-time Schools, geography is taught, and for the most part to the extent prescribed in the standard. I caunot speak of the methods, but judging from the results, would cstimate them at abont tolerable. Instruction in the subject is skilful and efficient in a considerable number of schools; but in many, on the other hand, it is very weak and ineffectual. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

Object Lessons.-Except in three smail schools, lessons on common objects form part of the usual daily routine, there being no fewer than 89 per cent, of the pupils present learning them. This fact shows that attention is paid to the requirements of the standard in this regard-a very important ono as closely affecting mental derclopment and culture; but I cannot say that any real success has been achiered up to the present. The frult noticed in former rejports, viz., thatt the instriction imparted assumes too cxelusively the form of lectures-cramming the children with information, but giving no scope or exercise to their own powers of observation and compurison-is still far too prevalent. In a feew of tho best schoole a fair proportion of pupils manifest a satisfactory knowledge of the more ubeful and important subjects, but as a whole the proficiency is only moderate.

Scripture Lessons.-Tho Scripture Extracts sanctioned by the Council are read to the requisite extent in Public, Provisional, and Half time Schools; they are also used in the Newcastle Presbyterian School, which is, however, mis-nnmed, there being very many more pupits of other denominations in attendance than of that from which the school derives its title. The general results witnessod runge from anoderate to tolcrable.

Other suljects.-Drawing and vocal music are taught in tho majority of Public and Denominational Schools, but only in comparatively few is the instruction effective. Euelid is studied in eight schools, and Algebra in one or two, with, on the whole, fair success.

Instruction in needlemork is pretty general, and imparted with tolerable care. In the larger schools I saw many excellent samples of plain sewing; but in the smallor ones suflicient intercst is not naznifested in this useful branch of female education, and children often please themselves as to whether they bring work or not.

Teachers--Examinations of teachers were held at Newcastle, Turee, Dungog, and Gosford, to which, as coming under the Regulations, Art. 37, and the Council's specinl instructions for the year, 19 teachers were summoned, of whom 14 attended. Two of the absentees were exempted by age; one was unable to attend from illness, in proof of which a medical certificate whs enclosed; one considered hersclf exempt, and has since left the district; and one did not receive my notification (through postal irregularity) in sufficient time to enable her to be present. Two others underwent special cxamination. Of the 16 examined, only five were deomed worthy of promotion; and of 13 pupil teachers examined, five were promoted, and one was adnuitted to the Training School. Four teachers received promotion, in terms of Art. 39 of the Regulations. The teachers-including assistants-in the Council's servico at the close of the year, were classed as follows :-

| Class I. | Class II. |  | Class JII. |  |  | Not classed. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Section A. | Section B. | Section A. | Section B | Scction C. |  |  |
| 0 | 7 | 14 | 26 | 20 | 8 | 18 | 93 |

The Pupil-teachers hold the following grades :-

| Class I. | Class II. | Class III. | Class IV. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 19 |

It gives me much plcasure to testify to tho evidences of ability, experience, and devotion to duty, which the greater number of the teachors of this district have manifested during the past jear. I may mention especially those in and around Newcastle and on the Manning River, as for the most part doing their work thoroughly, anxious to succeed, and unsparing in their efforts to promote the efficiency and extend the influence of their respective schools. I am inclined to go so far as to eay that my first impression of almost all is very fuvourable, and that if they continue to exhibit the same spirit throughout, our inter-- course will be upon the whole agrecable, the interests committed to their keeping will be carefully guarded, and a healthy impotus will be given to the progress of education in the district.

Local supervision.-In many instances the Boards exercise a Fery intelligent and an activo supervision, encourage the teachers by their presence at examinations, and give them every assistance in matters of difficulty. On the Munning River in particular this interest is very perceptible, and speaks well both for Boards and teachers. In this district, as a whole, I observe that a greater number of School Boards evince a lively concern in the welfare of their schools than in the other districts with which I have been acquilinted.

Conclusion.-In conclusion, I have only to remark that the educational wants of the district are pretty effectively provided for, the number of schools is on the increase, and a fair interost in their establishment ard support is manifested by the people generally. Several of the older and more important institutions, comprising the majority of the Newcastle Schools, those at Hanbury, Lambton, Wallisend, some on the Williams, and saroral on the Manning, have attained a respectable degree of efficiency, and merited alike the approval of the Council and the confidence of the inhabitants.

Newcastle, 9th February, 1872.
WM. DWYER,
Inspector.

## ANNEX A.

Table showing the Material Character aud Organization of Schools.


Table showing the Character of the Discipline.


Table showing the Arrangementa for Instruction.


ANNEX B
Public Schools.-Estimated Proficievcy of tite Pupils.

| Subjecte tnught, and number of Children examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subject., | Estinated P'roficiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerablo. | Morente $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moder } \\ & \text { Indiferent }\end{aligned}$ | Totale |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphubet | 92 | 36 | 23 | 242 |  |
| Monosyllables | 312 | 202 | 119 | 219 | 853 |
| Easy Narrative | 193 | 210 | 154 | 228 | 785 |
| ${ }_{\text {Writing }}$ Ordinry Prose | 202 | 188 | 92 | 79 | 561 |
| WritingOn Slates |  |  |  |  |  |
| In Copy-books | 292 478 | 333 | 1.40 | 228 | 993 |
| Arithmetic- | 478 | 401 | 199 | 95 | 1173 |
| Simple Rules | 723 | 135 | 85 | 55.1 | 1494 |
| Compound Rules | 183 | +59 | 24. | 205 | ${ }_{471}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Advanced | 189 | 118 | 80 | 275 | 662 |
| Geography- | 147 | 83 | 92 | 244 | 566 |
| Flementary. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adranced | 170 | 139 | 43 | 325 | 677 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture or Moral Lesson | 80 | 64 | 54 | 337 | 535 |
| Object Lessons ............ | 239 | 445 | 218 | 1409 | 2311 |
| Music | 35 | 105 | 300 | 5507 | 997 |
| Euclid | 252 | 246 | 1.96 | 1053 | 1747 |
| Algebra | 41 | 11 | 6 | 25 | 83 |
| Mensuration | 2 | ...... | ...... | 21 | 23 |
| Latin ... | ..... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ |
| Necdlework | 123 | 204 | 271 | 714. | 912 |
| Position of schools ns regards the standard :- <br> Beyond the standard $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bolow the standard $\qquad$ 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total...................... 50 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Provisionat Schools.-Esvinatrd Propiciency of the Pepils.

| Suhjects taught, and number of Chiddren examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| §ubjicts. | Estimated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moderate } \\ & \text { ndifferent } \end{aligned}$ | Totals. |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monosyllablos. | 10 | 11 | 10 | 18 |  |
| Easy Narrative | 10 3 | 14. | 10 | 18 | 49 |
| Oritinary Prose | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 $\ldots$ | 18 |  |
| On Slates |  |  |  |  |  |
| In Copy-books | 12 | 7 | 4 | 16 | 39 |
| Arithmetic-- | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 30 |
| Simple Rules ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compound Rules | 8 | 4. | 4 | 51. | 67 |
| Higher Rulcs.. | ... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... |
| Grammar- | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | ..... |
| Elementary. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Advanced | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 23 | 27 |
| Geograply - | ...... | ...... | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Iilementary. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adranced | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 23 | 27 |
| Other Subjects- | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | 3 | 3 |
| Scripture or Moral Lesson |  |  |  |  |  |
| Object Lessons ............. | ...... | $\ldots$ |  |  | 5 |
| Drawing | ..... | ...... | 7 | 49 | 56 |
| Music | ..... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... |
| Euclid.. | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... |
| Algebra | ..... | ..... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ..... |
| Mensuration | $\ldots$ | ..... | ...... | ..... | ...... |
| Latin |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ |
| Needlewor |  | …... | $\ldots$ | $\ddot{6}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Hatr-time Schoois.-Estimated Proficiency of tife Pupils.


Church of England Schools.-Estimated Promiciency of tite Pupils.

| Subjects taught, and number of Children examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sabjects. |  | Estimnted Proficlency. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | food. | Frair. | Toictable. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Moderate } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Indifierat } \end{array}\right\|$ | Totals. |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet. |  | 24 | 19 | 6 | 73 | 122 |
| Monosyllables.. |  | 79 | 47 | 37 | 54 | 217 |
| Easy Narrative |  | 14 | 41 | 32 | 57 | 144, |
| Ordinary Prose |  | 15 | 49 | 16 | 16 | 96 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates |  | 68 | 40 | 46 | 56 | 210 |
| In Copy-books |  | 56 | 112 | 43 | 19 | 230 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules |  | 127 | 35 | 9 | 188 | 359 |
| Componnd Rula |  | 16 | 19 | 8 | 46 | 89 |
| Higher Rulcs... |  | 2 | ...... | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementnry. |  | 13 | 24 | 30 | 78 | 145 |
| Advanced |  | 5 | 4 | 11 | 74 | 94 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| illementary.... |  | 8 | 11 | 41 | 89 | 149 |
| Adranced |  | 5 | 4 | 11 | 74 | 94 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture or Moral Lesson |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Object Lessons |  | 15 | 32 | 69 | 448 | 664 |
| Drawing ......... |  | 3 | 23 | 25 | 68 | 119 |
| Music |  | 58 | 16 | 33 | 356 | 463 |
| Euclid |  | 3 | ...... | $\ldots$ | 5 | 8 |
| Algcbra |  | .... | ..... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... |
| Mensuration |  | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... |
|  |  |  | 36 | 47 | 95 | 107 |
| Needlework............................................ |  |  | 36 |  |  |  |
| Fosition of schools na regards the standard :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berond the standard ..................................... 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Below the standard $\qquad$ 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total $\qquad$ 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Roman Cathonic Schools.-Estimated Proficifncy of the Pepits.


Presdyterian Schools.-Estimated Propicienct of tie Pupils.

| Subjects taught, and number of Chlldren examince in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subjecta. | Estimated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Moderate } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Indifferent } \end{array}\right\|$ | Totals. |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet................................................ |  | 9 | 6 | 3 | 18 |
| Monosyllables.. | 39 | 23 | 14 | 15 | 91 |
| Easy Narrative | 6 | 12 | 13 | 22 | 63 |
| Ordinary Prose ........................... | 19 | 19 | 8 | 4 | 50 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| In Copy-books | 35 | 43 | 14 | ${ }_{6}$ | 85 98 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules | 66 | 15 | 4 | 48 | 133 |
| Compound Rules | 10 | 1 | ...... | 20 | 31 |
| Higher Rules .... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 1.3 | 20 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elcmentary. | 23 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 53 |
| Advanced | 14 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 59 |
| Geography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary | 8 | 12 | 5 | 26 | 53 |
| Adranced | 14 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 59 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture or Moral Lesson ........................... | 1 | 12 |  | 26 | 39 |
| Ohject Lessons ......................................... | 16 | 29 | 27 | 122 | 194 |
| Drawing ................................................ | 4 | 36 | 53 |  | 93 |
| Music | 20 | 19 | 46 | 100 | 185 |
| Euclid. | 5 | ..... | ...... | 19 | 24 |
| Algebra .... | ...... | . $\therefore .$. | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Mensurntion ................................................... | ...... | ...... | . | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Latin .................................................. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 58 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |



Deinmed Statemint showing the condition of the Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schoole inapectod, as regards-

1. Their material condition.
2. Their mornl character.
3. The subjects and methods of instruction.
4. The proficiency of the pupils.

## PUBLIC SOHOOLS.

## Bandon Grove:--Visited, 7th November.

$$
\text { Present at examination :-Boys, } 14 \text {; girls, } 17 \text {; total, } 31 .
$$

1. The premizes are old, and much in need of additions and repairs; but the school is effectively organized. 2. The pupils are exccedingly ahy and timid; but their general behaviour ia good, and their order tolerable. 3. Except singing, the occupation comprehends the prescribed subjects, is arranged with tolerable judgment, and conducted with reasonablo method. The instruction is fairly intelligent and earnest, but not applied with adequate deliberation. 4. The averago proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

> BaRRinaton :-Visited, 22nd August.
> Present at examination:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21.

1. The room is omall, but affords moderate accommodation for the place, and is fairly supplied with furniture, apparatue, aud books. 2. The pupils are shy and difident, indolent in their habits, and subject to no very healthy discipline; but their attention and the order of their movements are tolerable. 3. Except singing and neediletrork, the subjects accord with the standard. The lesson documents betray a want of care, neatness, and precision in their construction. The instruction is badly suited to the capacities of thie children, and is in ganeral rather wandering. 4. The arerage proficiency ranges from indifferent to tolerable.

## Bute Gfm Fidt:-Visited, 27th November.

$\dot{P}_{\text {resent at examination :-Boys, } 16 \text {; girls, } 30 \text {; total, } 46 . ~ . ~ . ~}^{\text {and }}$

1. The premises are sufficient, fairly suitable, and in decent condition as a whole. The organization of the school is fairly eflective. 2. The order and mornl aspect of the school are fair. 3 . The subjects are appropriate, carefully and neatly arranged, imparted with energy, intelligence, and effect. 4. The average proficiency ranges from moderate to fair.

> BUlLadelah :-Visited, 3rd October.

Prescnt at examination:-Boys, 24 ; girls, 19 ; total, 43.

1. The condition of the premises and the accommodation afforded are only very moderate. The furniture is old, and poorly sufficient; but otherwise the organization is tolerable. 2. The discipline is fairly judicious, and of reasonable promise, but jut now the pupils are noisy in their habits, and addicted to whispering. The moral aspect of the school is tolerable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and arranged in the requisite guides, which are pretty well constructed. The requirements of the standard arie not kept sufficiently in view, otherwise the instruction is skilful and intelligent. 4. The average proficiency ranges from indifferent to moderate.

## Boolaybayte :-Visited, 2nd October.

Present at examination :-Boys, 18 ; girls, 8 ; total, 26.

1. The achool is in tolerable condition as to repair, and fairly sufficient, but untidily kept and very poorly furnighed. 2. There is neither discipline nor order in the school; the habits of the pupils are rude and rulgar; the tone of the school is very low in consequence. 3. With the exception of singing, the subjects accord with the standard; but their arrangement is extremely defective. The instruction is very weak, mechanical, and inefficient. 4. The average proficiency is indifferent.

Booral :- Visited, 5th October.
Present at examination :-Boys, 16 ; girls, 9 ; total, 25.

1. The premises are pleasantly situated, in good condition, suitable, sufficient, and well provided with the requisite appliances. 2. The discipline, order, and moral aspect of the school are good. 3. Frcept singing, the preseribed subjects are taught, and arranged with very fair judgment. The instruction is earnest, intelligent, and effective. 4. The general proficiency ranges from moderate to fair.

Clarrnos Town :-Vibited, IOtl November.
Present at examination :-Boys, 30; girls, 30; total, 60.

1. The building is old, in bad condition, and poorly ventilated, but the school is very effectively organized. 2. The discipline is judicious, the order good, and the moral tone of the school very satisfactory. 3. The instruction is appropriate ; the lesson guides are carefully and skilfully constructed; and the teaching is intelligent, judicious, and inpressivc. 4. The general proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

## Coorambong :- Visited, 28th November.

Present at examination :-Boys, 21 ; girls, 16; total, 37.

1. The school is held in the R. C. Chapel, which is a good building, sufficient and suitable. The Gorganization is tolerable. 2. The pupils are unsteady and poorly attentive, addicted to whispering, under feeble discipline, and in very poor order. 3. Singing and drawing are not taught, but the other subjects sccord with the standard. The instructional guides are carelessly prepared. The methods-judged chiefly by the results-are weak and superficial. 4. The proficiency varies, on the average, from moderate to tolerable.

## Cundietomn :- Visited, 30th August.

Present at examination :-Boys, 20 ; girls, 16 ; total, 36.

1. The premises are in good condition, adequate to the wants of the place, and well cared for, but mithout a supply of water. The teacher's house needs $n$ verandal. The school is very effectively organized. 2. The pupils arc attentive, self-reliant, and orderly; the moral aspect of the echool is good. 3. Singing and drawing are omitted from the occupation, which is otherwise appropriate and judicious. The instruction is skilful and carmest, intelligent and effective. 4. The average proficiency is, in the first class, very fair to good; in the second, tolerable to fair ; in the thirrd, fair to very fair.

Croki :-Visited, 7th September.
Present at examination :-Boys, 34; girls, 25 ; total, 59.

1. The buildings are suitable, sufficiont, in very good condition, and adequately provided with furniture and applisnces. 2. The moral aspect of the school is very pleasing. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught to tho extent required by the classification, and the losson guides are skilfully and carefully prepared. The pupils are earnestly, zealously, and effectively instructed. 4. The proficioncy is fair in the first elass, very fair to good in the second, very fair in the third.

> Dingo Creer :-Visited, 15th September.
> Present at examination :-Boys, 14; girls, 11; total, 25.

1. The school building is tolerable as to condition and accommodation, and the organization is ressonably effectivc. 2. The pupils are attentive and well-bchaved during instruction, but at intervals indulge objectionable habits. Their movements are made in tolerable order. 3. The subjects accord with the standard, and are arranged with tolcrable judgment; the methods are, upon the whole, moderate. 4. The general proficiency varies from fair in the first class, to tolcrable in the second and third.

Dumarese Island :--Visited, 4th September.
Present at examination :--Boys, 18; girls, 24; total, 42.

1. The schoolroom is small for the requirements of the place, but very suitable and well organized. 2. Irregular attendance is the only cause of complaint under this head; the mornl tone of the school is good. 3. Except drawing and vocal music, the occupation is in accordance with the standard; the losson documents are appropriate and well observed; the methods are modern, und are judiciously and effectively applied. 4. The proficiency is nearly good in the first class, very fair to good in the eccond, fair in tho hird.

## Dungog :- Visited, 3rd November

Present at examination:-Boys, 23 ; girls, 21 ; total, 44.

1. The site is admirable, tho building sufficient, in excellent condition and very effectively organized. 2. The discipline wants energy, animation, and firmness; but the moral aspect of the school is, upon the whole, fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and skilfully arranged; the instruction is intelligent and earncet, but needs penctrative power. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

## Eagleton:-Visited, 8th August.

Present at examination:-Boys, 17; girls, 14; total, 31.

1. The walls, which are built of weatherboards, need painting on the outside; otherwise the premises are in good condition, suitable, sufficient, and well preserved; the organization of the school is good. 2. The moral tone of the school is very good. 3. The occupation is suitable, and properly arranged; the instruction, judicious and effectual. 4. The average proficiency is fair to good in the first class; fair in the second and third.

Ghinni Gminni:-Visited, 5th Soptember.
Present at examination :-Boys, 35 ; girls, 31 ; total, 66.

1. The school is suitable, commodious, well found in furniture and appliances, and in excellent condition. 2. The moral aspect of the school is good. 3. The instruction is appropriate and well arranged; the methods evince satisfactory intelligence and skill on the part of the teacher, and are on the whole fairly effective. 4. The average proficiency is somewhat over fair.

Glimimiliam :--Visited, 26th October.
Present at examination :-Boys, 10 ; girls, 7 ; total, 17.

1. The teacher's residence is partially exposed to the wenther, but the schoolroom is in good repair and well organized; six pupils were absent on account of the day being wet. 2. The moral aspect of the echool is good. 3. The instruction is in couformity with the standard, suitably regulated, and imparted with fair intclligence and skill. 4. The pupils betray a want of spirit in answering, but their attainments aro nearly fair in the first. class; tolerable to fair in the second; nearly moderate in tho third.

Gosford:-Visited, 23ru November.
Present at examination :-Boys, 12 ; girls, 20 ; total, 32.

1. The school is conducted in the R.C. Chapel, which is small, but tolerably suitable and well organized. 2. The moral aspect of the school is tolerable. 3. Dmawing and singing are not taught; otherwiso the subjects accord with the standurd. The 'Time-table is not constructed with eatisfactory clearness and simplicity, but the other guides aro prepared with fair skill; the methods witnessed evince fair intelligence, but want penetration. 4. The average proficioncy is fair to very fair in tho first clasa ; nearly fair in the second, but only moderate in the third.

## FExHAM :-Tisited, 14th Juis.

## Present at oxamination :-Boye, 15; girle, 16; total, 31

1. The premises are in good condition, but need minor repairs ; the accommodation is abundant and reasonably suitable, and the organization of the school is fairly effectire. 2. Some of the pupils are unpunctual, and a fow untidy and poorly clad; the movements of the younger ones are rather noisy and thoir attention slight. As a whole, the discipline is appropriate and calculated to be effective. Th teacher has been only seven or eight months in charge. 3. The instruction is, in some subjecte, rather advanced for the periods of enrolment, and in reading insufficient; but the occupation, as at wholo, is neatly and suitably arranged, and the methods are painstaking, fairly judicious, and effective. 4. In the first class the average proficiency is fair in the upper division, but small in the lower ; in the second moderate; in the third, nearly fair.

## Hanbury :-Visited, 16th to 20th June.

Present at examination :-Boys, 92 ; girls, 74 ; total, 166.

1. The condition of the premises, the accommodation and equipment of the school, and the supply of all materials, are excellent. 2. The discipline is higlly appropriate, and the order of the pupils excellent, though a rathor large proportion of them do not attend regularly. 3. The occupation accords with the standard, is judiciously arranged, and systematically conducted, and the instruction is impressive stilful, and effectual. 4. To a large extent the answering is very satisfactory, and the axerage proficiency is as follows:-First class, very fair; second, very fair to good; third, nearly fair; fourth, very fair (nearly).

Lambron (Primary):-Visited, 16th to 18th May.
Present at examination :-Boys, 102; girls, 56 ; total, 158.

1. The situation is low, but the buildings are in very good condition, and, except a lavatory, amply sufficient. The organization of the school is excellent. 2. The discipline is very appropriate, and the moral aspect of the school good. 3. The subjects are euitable and judiciously arranged; the instruction is imparted with a degree of skill varying from good to fair. 4. The aferago proficiency ranges from moderato to fair. The head teacher had not been long in charge.

> Lanbtox (Infant) :- Visited, 18th and 19th May.

Present at examination:-Boys, 66 ; girls, 59 ; total, 125.

1. The accommodation is suitable and sufficient, the condition of the building and the organization are very satisfactory, but the site requires draining. 2. The pupils move in good order, but their habits are unsteady, and the discipline betrays too much bustle in its application. 3. The occupation accords with the standard, and is regulated with reasonable skill and care. Tho instruction is fairly appropriate and judicious. 4. The proficiency of the elder pupils, who number nearly one-third, is verr good; that of all, nearly fair.

## Manghove Creen:-Visited, 13th December

$$
\text { Present at examination :-Boys, } 15 \text {; girls, } 9 \text {; total, } 24 \text {. }
$$

1. The school is held in the R.C. Chapel, which is in fair condition, reasonibly sufficient, and tolerabiy well organized. The playground accommodation is defective, and the teacher's residence very misernble. 2. Difficulties arising from the nuture of the country prevent satisfuctory attendance. The pupils are pleasing in their conduct and manners, and orderly in their movenacnts. The moral tone of the school is satisfactory. 3. The occupation is suitable and systematic ; the instruction carcful, zealous, and reasonably cffective. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

## Marlee: - Visited, 14th September.

Present at examination:-Boys 11; girls, 12 ; total, 23.

1. The premises are in exeellent condition, and the schoolroom is suitable and well provided with proper applianccs. 2. The woral tono of tho school is fair. 3. Drawing and singing are not taught; otherwise the occupation prescribed is followed, and the lesson-guides are prepared with tolerable judgment The methods are intelligent, earnest, and of good promise. 4. The averuge proficiency varies from mode rate to fair.

Mingr:-Visited, 12 lh July.
Present at examination:-Boys, 27 ; girls, 22 ; total, 49.

1. The building is in good repair, fairly adequate to the wants of the place, and provided with sufficient furviture and appliances. 2. Some of the pupils are unsteady and addicted to disagreeable habits; but the attention and gencral order of the majority are fair. 3. Excepting needlework the prescribed subjects are taught, but their arrangenent is not judicious. The methods are reasonably intelligent, energetic, and effectiual. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to tolorable, but the teacher had been only a few weeks in charge.

Mitcheli's Island :--Wisited, Sth September.
Present ut cramination :-Bors, 25 ; girls, 36 ; total, 61

1. The building is in all respects good, and the sehoolroom is fully found in furniture and other requisites. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is appropriate, but its arrangement admits of improvement. The methods are very earnest, fnirly intelligent, and reasonably effectual 4. The average proficiency raries from tolerable to fair.

Monmprat :-Visited, 18 th August.
Present at examination :-Jioys, 8 ; girls, 5 ; total, 13.

1. There are no out-offices; otherwise the premises are fairly suitable; and the school is tolerably well supplied with furniture and other appliances. 2. The pupils are passubly clean, modorately attentive and well hebared, but $a \pi k$ ward in mamer and demeanour, and ignorant of order. 3. Most of the pro scribed subjects arc taught, but without satisfactory reference to the standard. The instruction is tolerably carnest and constant, but rery mechanical. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

Monquifo Iseand :-Visited, 2nd May,
Precont at examination:-Boys, 15; girle, 13 ; total, 28,

1. The premises are suitable, sufficient, and in very good order; and the school is well organized. 2. The pupils are clean, attentive, and, except a habit of whispering, in fair order. The small attendance is due to the prevalence of unfavourable weathor. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is followed, with the exception of singing; but the arrangement of the subjects is not satisfactory. The instraction is earnest and constant, but wanting force and fulness. 4. The arerage proficiency is, for the most part, indifferent, and the mental culture smnll. The best scholars were snid to be absent.

Newcastia (Primary) :- Visited, 23rd to 26ilh May. Present at examination :-Boys, 96 ; girls, 44 ; total, 140.

1. The accommodation-inadequate at the time of inspection-hns been considerably enlarged, and is now amply sufficient. A verandah to the west side of the building is much required. The organization is highly effectivc. 2. The discipline is efficient, the order very good, and the moral tone of the school high. 3. The subjects are approprinte, carefully and skilfully arranged. The methods vary, but as a whole, are intelligent, well applied, and effective. 4. The average proficiency of the first class is fair; of the second, fair; of the third, somewhat over moderate; and of the fourth, fnir. The pupils evince a satisfactory degree of mental culture.

Newcistle (Infant) :- Fisited, 20th and 30th May.
Present at examination:-Boys, 42 ; girls, 33 ; total, 75 .

1. This dopartment is held in the class room (but since removed to the new Infant School), which is in every respect unsuitable, but well supplied with furniture and appliances. 2. As far as the teacher can be held responsible under the circumstances, the discipline is satiafnctory, and the moral aspect of tho school fair. 3. The instruction is appropriate, well arranged, and imparted with fair judgment. 4. To a partial extent the proficiency reaches excellent and good, but on the average is under tolerable. The results are considerably affected by the dificulties of the room.

Oxiry Island:-Visited, 6th September.
Present at examination :-Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29.

1. The premises are in fair order, very suitable, and well kept; and the school is pretty effectively organized. 2. Tho pupils are very shy and itwkard in memer, but attentive, well conducted, and in fair order. 3. Singing and drawing excapted, the subjects accord with the standard, and are arrangod in the requisite guides, which are prepared with fair skill. The methods are carnest, tolerably intelligent, and fairly judicious. 4. The average proficiency waries from indifferent to moderate, and the mental culture is very small, but the teacher has been only a slort time in charge.

Parading Ground :-Visited, 4th August.
Present at examination:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.

1. The premises are old, badly cared for, and falling into disrepair, but still in tolerable condition. The organization of the school is tolerable. 2. The pupils are awhward and indolent in habit, and rather grimy in appearance, but tolerably attentive and in moderate order. 3. The occupation is not well suited to the capacities of the pupils, and the standard is not observed. The instruction is mechanical, but passably intelligent. 4. The aremge proficiency ranges from moderate to indifferent.

Pit Town:-Visited, 31st May to 2nd June.
Present at examination :-Boys, 85 ; girls, 71 ; thtal, 156.

1. The schoolroom is old, in very bad repair, inadequate to the wants of the place, but sufficiently provided with furniture, apparatus, aud books. The first class pupils are taught in the Mechanica' Institute. 2. The moral aspect of the sehool is good. 3. The subjects are approprinte, and judiciously arranged. The instruction is fairly skilful, vigorously applicd, and, under the circumstances, reasonably effectusi. 4. Tho arerage proficiency ranges from moderate to fair.

## Plattabokg:-Visted, 18 th and 19 th Julg.

Present at examination :-Boys, 69 ; girls, 45 ; total, 114.

1. The playground is not enclosed, and there is no water on the premises. The building is fairly sufficiont, suitable, and in good condition. The organization of the school is reasonably effective. 2. The pupils are addicted to noisy and unsteady habits, and their general demeanour is rather forward. Tho noral tone of the sehool is unsatisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are tainght, and arranged with care and judgment. The teaching is intelligent, active, well sustained, and calculated to be effectual. 4. The proficiency and mental culture are for the most part indiferent, but the teacher had been only a few weets in charge.

## Raymond Terrace:-Visited, Sth and 9th June.

Present at examination:-Boys, 19 ; girls, 9 ; total, 25.

1. The promises are badly situated, and unproridel with the requisito out-offices. The organization of the gchool is tolerable. 2. As a whole, the moral aspect of the school is good. 3. Singing is not taught; olherwise the standard is obserred in the occupation, and the lesson guides are fairly suitable. The teaching is reasonably intelligent and skifful, but weak in searching porer. 4. The results are unsatisfactory.

Rempans :-Visited, 18th September.
Present at examination :-Boys, 11 ; girls, 10 ; total, 21.

1. The site is unsuitable. The schoolroom is old, but in tolerable repair, suticient, and fairly organized. The teacher's residence is in good condition. 2. The habits of the pupils are disagreeable, and their mannors awkward; their appearance is untidy, and their general demeanour unprepossessing. 3. The occupation is, to some extent. unsuited to the cupacities of the pupils, and some of the more important subjects are not sufficiently attended to. The methods, as witnossed, need rigour, animation, and simplicitr. 4 The average proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

## Sun폈:--Visited, 24th October.

Present at examination:-Boys, 16 ; girle, 12 ; total, 28.

1. The premises are old, in poor repair, and the schoolroom is very insufficient and badly organized. 2. The pupils are passably clean, but poorly clad, moderately attentive, but unsteady in their habites and very deficient as regards order. 3. The occupation is very superficial, and without careful or intelligent arrangement. The instruction is fecble, and of small cffcct. 4. The proficiency and mental culture are unsatisfactory.

## Stoceron :-Visited, 25th April.

Present at examination:-Boys, 22; girls, 20 ; tothl, 42.

1. The ground is not enclosed, there are no out-offices, and tho schoolroom is emall for the numbers, and very badly ventilated. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is fair. 2. Tho discipline is weak, and the order unsatisfactory. 3. Singing and needlework are not tanght; otherwise the occupation accords with the standard, but its arrangement is injudicious. The instraction is rather suggestive and superficial. 4. The average proficiency is indifferent.

Tarer:-Visited, 31st August.
Present at examination :--Boys, 52 ; girls, 44; total, 96.

1. The situation is very good, and the condition of the premises satisfactory; but the school necommodation is very inadequate, and a shed is much needed in the playground. The organization is fairly effective. 2. The discipline is appropriate and intelligent, and, allowing for the insufficient room, the order and moral tone are very fair. 3. Except drawing, the prescribed subjects are taught, and skilfully arranged. The instruction is earvest, judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency and menta culture are somewhat over fair.

Telfgamerts:-Visited, 17th August.
Present at cxamination :-Boys, 34; girls, 24; total, 58.

1. The premises are in good condition, suflicient, and fairly suitable; the school is fairly organized. 2. The moral aspect of the school is fair. 3. Singing and drawing are not taught, and object lessons only partially, but the other subjects accord with the standard. The instruction is not gatisfactorily vigorous and systematic, but careful and persercring. 4. The average proficiency is about moderate.

Teralba:-Visited, 13th July.
Present at cxamination :-Boys, 5 ; girls, 17 ; total, 22.

1. The school is held in the Congregational Chapel, which is a good building, but poorly furnished. The stock of apparatus and books is fair. A rested school is in course of erection. 2. The pupils sre unpunctual, rude and shy in manner; untidy, but paesably clean. They move in tolerable order. 3. Except singing, the course of instruction accords with the standard, bat their arrangement betrays some neglect. As a whole, the instruction is of tolerable value. 4. The average proficiency is moderate, but the mental culture very indifferout.

## Thalaba :-Visited, lst November.

Present at examination:-Bors, 18 ; girls, 13 ; total, 31.

1. The promises are tolerable for the place, and the school is moderatel $\bar{y}$ well supplied with furniture and other requisites. 2. The discipline is exceedingly las, and the pupils are in consequence very disorderly. Tho moral aspect of the school is low. 3. Singing excepted, the subjecte prescribed aro taught, but their arrangement is very unsatisfactory. The instruction is wenk, and of poor effect. 4. The average proficiency is below moderate.

Tinonee:- Visited, 28th August.
Present at exanmination:-Boys, 34; girls, 18 ; total, 52.

1. The site is good, but the schoolroom is old, wholly inadequate, and in bad condition. A supply of water and improvements to the teacher's residone are very urgently required. The school is fairly organized. 2. The morai tone of the school is good. 3. All the subjecta prescribed aro taught, except singing, and judiciously arranged. The instruction is earnest, stilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency and mental culturo are fair.

## Tomago :--Visited, 9th August.

Present at examination:-Boys, 11 : girls, 9 ; total, 20.

1. The premises are suitable, sufficient, and in good repair, and the school is properly organized. 2. The pupils generally are attentive and well behaved, but timid and somewhat fidgety. The moral aspect of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is appropriate and arranged with tolerable judgment, but in come points the standard is not observed. The teaching is earnest, careful, intelligent, and of good promise. 4. The average proficiency of the first class is indifferent; that of the other classes nearly moderato.

Wautsend (Primary) :- Visited, 22nd and 26th June and 11th July.
Present at examination:-Boys, 63 ; girls, 37 ; total, 100.

1. The premises are in excellent condition, and the organization of the school is all that could be wished. 2. The moral tone of the school is very good. 3. The subjects are appropriate, carefully and judiciously arranged. Tho methods aro carnest and intelligent, fairly skilful and effective. 4. The average proficiency and mental culture range from fair to very fair.

Waulsend (Infant):-Visited, 11th July.
Present at cxamination :-Boys, 43 ; girls, 35 ; total, 78

1. The room is small for the numbers, imperfectly ventilated, and not provided with desks. 2. The appearance, behaviour, attontion, and order of the pupila are fairly satisfactory. 3. The subjects are suitable, arranged with fair skill, and imparted with reasonable judgment, intelligence, and effect. 4. The average proficiency of the upper dirision is noarly good; that of the lower divieion; tolerable.

Waratall :-Visited, 26th April.
Present at cxamination:-Boys, 18; girle, 15 ; total, 33.

1. The premises are old, but in tolerable condition for the kind. The school is tolerably well organized. 2. The moral aspect of the school is fairly satisfactory. 3. The occupation is suitable, and regulated with tolerable judgment. The teaching is impressive and fairly effective. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair in the first and socond classes, but is only indifferent in the third class.

Whaliar Towr - Visitod, 10 th August.
Present at examination:-Boys, 20 ; girls, 19 ; total, 39.

1. The premises are very exitable, in excellent condition, well cared for, and sufficient for tho wants of the place. The sohool is well organized. 2. The discipline is rather mild, but the pupils are well conducted, fairly attentive, and in passable order. 3. Singing is omitted; otherwise the course of instruction agrees with the Standard, and the subjects are regulated with fair judgment. The instruction is careful and fairly intelligent. 4. 'the average proficiency is ubout moderate. The teacher had not been long in charge.

Winginsm:-Visited, 11th September.
Present at examination:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 10 ; total, 36.

1. The teacher's residence is amall and awkwardly situated; but the school accommodation is fairly sufficientand suitable, and the organization satisfactory. 3. The moral tone of the school is unsatisfactory. 3. The occupation comprehends the prescribed subjects, except singing and drawing; but its arrangement is unprecise. The teaching is suggestive, but otherwise fairly approprinte. 4. The average proficiency ranges from moderate to tolernble, and the mental culture is smanll.

Wooms Woomla:-Visited, 1st September.
Present at examination:-Boys, 20 ; girls, 12 ; total, 32.

1. The premises aro old, and much too small for the wants of the place, but in tolerable condition. The school is fairly organized. 2. The discipline is very appropriate, and the pupils are well trained, and in excellent order. 3. Except singing and drawing, the prescribed subjects are taught, and arranged with judicious care. The instruction is highly intelligent, very impressive, and effectual. 4. The average proficiency and mental culture are very fair.
$Y_{\Delta Y P O}:-$ Visited, 29th August.
Present at examination:-Boys, 14; girls, 12; total, 26.
2. The buildings are in good condition, suitable, and commodious, and the school is effectively organized. 2. The moral aspect of the school is very eatisfactory. 3. The classification is nomewhat incompatible with the teaching power, but otherwise judicious. The occupation is appropriste and well arranged. The methods are intelligent, vigorous, and effective. 4. The average proficiency ranges from fair to very fair, and the mental culture is nearly fair.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Kimberimi :-Visited, $24 t h$ August.
Present at examination :--Boys 9 ; girls, 17 ; totinl, 26.

1. The school is amall, but in fair condition, and tolerably well organized. 2. The attention and general order of the pupils are moderate, but the discipline wants energy and system. 3. The occupation is suitable, but unskilfully and somewhat carelessly arranged. The methods are painstaking, but flow and auggestive. 4. The average proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

## Kincumber:-Visited, 20th November.

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\text { Prescut at examination :-Boys, } 5 \text {; girls, } 6 \text {; total, } 11 .
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1. As regards repair and suitableness the school is moderate, but in point of organization very indifferent. 2. The discipline is weak and ineffective, and the moral aspect of the school very low. 3. The instruction is not regulated by any guide, and is very mechanical and ineffectual. 4. The average proficiency is very indiflerent.

Mangrove, Upper:-Visited, 15th December.
Present at examination:-Boy, 1 ; girls, 12 ; total, 13.

1. The school is small and very poorly furnished, but the supply of apparatus and books is moderate. 2. The pupils are well behaved and moderately attentive, but subject to no discipline worthy of the name, and ignorant of order. 3. Reading, writing, aud arithunetic, with a little grammar and geography, are attempted to be taught, but the methods are unintelligent and of little value. 4. The average proficieney is very indifferent.

Mangrofe, Lower:-Visited, 14th December.
Presont at examination:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 11 ; total, 18.

1. The building is old, in bad repair, and poorly furnisherl, but tolerably sufficient. The supply of apparatus and books is modernte. 2. The teachor has no knowledge of intelligent discipline, nor have the pupils any idea of order. 3. The leyson guides are useless, because not understood by the teacher; the subjects prescribed are attempted to be taught, except singing and drawing. The teaching is very mechanical and of small effect. 4. The average proficiency is rery indiferent.

Newport :-Visited, 2914 November.
Present at examination :-Boys, 9 ; girls, 15 ; total, 24.

1. The schoolroom is fairly suitabio and sufficient, tolerably well prorided with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The behaviour, attention, and geueral order of the pupils are moderate. 3. The subjects are regulated with tolerable care, and are guided by the standard. The teaching is careful and constant. 4. The average proficiency ranges from moderato to tolerable.

Prat's Ferby :-Vjeited, 12th 1)ccemior.
Present at examination:-Bors, 2 ; girls, 6 ; total, 8.

1. In essential respects the building is moderste, but it needs cleansing and other improvements. The furniture is insufficient and unsuitable, and the stock of apparatus small. 2. The pupils are moderately clean, but untidy, tolerably attentive, and in moderate order. 3. The subjects are fairly suitable, but without arrangement. The methods are very mechanical, and of emall worth. 4. The average proficiency is rery indifferent.

## HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

Bo Bo Cherk :- Visited, 25th August.
Present at examination:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.

1. The building is badly cared for and needs repair, but its general condition is moderate. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is tolemble. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. Object lessons, singing, and drawing are omitted from the coursc of instruction, which otherwise accords with the standard, but the subjects are destitute of proper arrangement. The teaching is carnes and moderately intelligent. 4. The avorage proficioncy rauges from modernte to tolerable.

Kithamarrs :-Visited, 12th September.
Present at examination:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 12 ; total, 22.

1. The accommodation is sufficient and fairly suitable, as also the supply of furniture and apparatus. 2. The moral tone of the school is moderate. 3. The occupation is fairly appropriate, and arranged with tolerable care and judgment. The instructiou is tolerably effective. 4. The average proficiency is about tolerable.

## Brookrimd :-Visited, 30th October.

Present at examination :-Boys, 7; girls, 4; total, 11.

1. The premises are suitable, sufficient, and in fair condition ; and the school is very well organized. 2. The discipline needs energy and animation; but the order of the pupils is, in gencral, tolerably satis factory. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and arranged with fair judgment. The instruction seemb intelligent, earnest, and skilful, but fails to produce adequate results. 4. The average proficiency is about indifferent.

Wallarobba:-Visited, 28th October.
Present at examination :-Boys, 7; girls, 6; total, 13.

1. The condition of the premises is most unsatisfactory. The school is destitute of furniture and apparatus. 2. The pupils are untidy in appearance and habits, but fairly attentive, well behaved, and in tolerable order. 3. The subjects are suitable, and proporly arranged. The instruction is intelligent and fairly impressive, but rather suggestive. 4. The arerage proficiency is ncarly moderate.

Joun's Rrver:-Visited, 26th September.
Present at examination:-Boys, 6; girls, 2; total, 8.

1. The room is unsuitnble and without proper furniture. 2. The pupils are clesn, passably tidy, attentive, and in tolerable order. 3. Rending, writing, and arithmetic are the only subjects taught they are arranged with reasonable care and skill. The inatruction is careful, intelligent, and fairly judicious. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

Landsdowne River:-Visited, 25th September.
Present at examination:-Boys, 6; girls, 9; total, 15.

1. The building is sufficient, suitable, in good repair, and fairly provided with furniture and appliances. 2. The moral aspect of the school is satisfactory. 3. The occupation is appropriate, but yot precisely arranged. The instruction is intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The averago proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

Myail Rifer Opfer:--Vieited, 4th October
Present at examination:-Boys, 5 ; girls, 19; total, 15.

1. The building and furniture are moderate in all respects, and there is a fair supply of books 2. The moral aspect of the school is tolerable. 3. The subjects are appropriate, but somewhat carelessly and unprecisely arranged. The teaching is energetic and tolerably intelligent. 4. The general proficiency is nearly tolerable, but the mental culture small.

Myatr River, Lower :--Visited, 4th October.
Present at examination:-Boy, 1 ; girls, 3 ; total, 4.

1. The building is good and sufficient, but inadequately furnished. Apparatus and books are in fair supply. 2. The pupils are attentive, well-lyehaved and orderly. 3. The occupation is suitable, but wants precise and judicious arrangement. The instruction is of tolemble merit. 4. The general pro ficiency is nearly tolerable.

Mitiean River, Uprer:-Visited, 29th September.
Present at examination:-Boys, 9 ; girls 10 ; total, 19.

1. The schoolroom is sufficient, suitable, and fairly organized. 2. The habits of the pupils are very rude and noisy, but the discipline is healthy und of lair promise. 3. The subjects are in accordance with the standard, but indefinitely arranged. The instruction is earnest, impressive, and tolerably effective. 4. The general proficiency is nearly moderate.

## M•Lean Rivar, Lowir:- Vibited, 30 th September.

Present at examination:-Boys, 5; girls, 3 ; total, 8 .

1. The building is fairly sufficient and suitable, and adequately propided with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The discipline is judicious, and the order fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate, but injudiciously regulated. The teaching is reasonably effective. 4. The general proficiency is nearly tolerable.

Mambo Istand :-Visited, 19th September.
Present at examination:-Boys, 3 ; girls, 5 ; total, 8.

1. The building is only in modernte repair, but tolerably sufficient. The organization is indifferent. 2. The moral tone of the achool is low. 3. The subjects nre suitable, but without arrangement. The instruction wants energy and animation. 4. The general proficieucy is nearly tolerable.

Pelican Pornt :-Wisited, 19th September.
Present nt examination :--Boys, 4 ; girls, 3 ; total 7.

1. The schoolroom is reasonably suitable, and in tolorable repair, provided with a fair stock of furniture and books, but deficient as regards upparatus. 2. Tho discipline und moral tone ure unsatisfactory. 3. The subjects are not arranged in the requisite guides. The methods are moderately intelligent, but do not evince satiffactory vigour and interest. 4. The general proficiency varies from indifforent to moderate.

## Wollomba Rivrr, Uprer :-Visited, 28th September.

Preeent at examination :-Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12.

1. The ground is uncleared, unfenced, and unprovided with out-offices; the schoolroom is tolerable, and moderately organized. 2. The discipline is ungystematic, and the order poor. 4. The classification is injudicious, the occupation irregular, and the instruction very mechanical. 4. The general proficiency is very indifferent.

## Wollomba River, Lower:- Visited, 28th September.

Present at examination:-Boys, 5 ; girls, 7 ; totnl, 12.

1. The building is fair for the place, and the organization moderate. 2. The moral aspect of the achool is moderate. 3. The subjects are suitable, but clumsily arranged. The teaching, which is almost individual, is very dull and monotonous. 4. The general proficiency is very indifferent.

## sYDNEY DISIRICT.

Inspectors' Gencral Report upon the Condition of Public and Dortified Denominational Schools, for the yenr 1871.
The educstional wants of this district are more than sufficiently provided for. In several localities the number of schools might be reduced, with no worse result than a certain and substantial improvement in the quality of the education imparted. One good large Public School would in such places do tho work, and do it much better and more economically than the two or three sectarian schools at present in existence, and the public would in erery way be gainers by the change. Under existing circumatances, a number of comparatively small schools receive support that provide only for the education of ehildren up to the are of ten years, and the education of those nbore that age has cither to be partially suspended, or the children have to be removed to large Public Schools long distancos from their homes. The disadrantages arising from this statc of things are beginuing to force themselres on public attention, and indications are not wanting to show thut the timo is not distant when active measures will be taken to have these disadvantages remored.

For some ycars to come, therefore, it is not likely that the number of schools in this district, as at prosent constituted, will reccira any material increasc. New schools may be estnblished, but these will in all probability grow out of and occupy the places of a number of small schools now in existence.

During the year covered by this report, the number of schools in operntion was sixty-one (61), namoly, sixtecn (16) Public, and forty-five (45) Denominational. The Public Schools cmbrace thirty-one (31) departments, and the Denominational sixty-eight (68) departments. There has therefore been an increaso of three departments, caused by the re-opening of Sussex-strect Public School, and the division of Paddington (Mixed), and of St. Philip's C. E. (Mixed), each into two separato departments-boys and girls.

The wholc of those departments underwent regular inepection during the year, besides being incidentally visited as often as circumstances would permit. The time spent in the examination of each department varied from one to eight days. The character of the inspection was the same as that described in former reports; one standard was applicd to every school, nud although due allowance was made in faveur of echools suffering from exceptional and univoidable causes, this was not permitted to alfect the meaning or raluo of the final estimates arrived at. Examinations were almost entirely of a viva voce character. The questioning was individual, searching, and exhaustive. It was not directed merely to elicit the nmount of technical information which the papils had received, but, what is more importment, to ascertain how far they land beentrained to think. The examinatory test thereforo was of a twofold character : in the first place, each class in a school was required to satisfy the prescribed standards in respect to technical knowledgo, and in the second, every such class was required to show, by the nature of their answering, that the tcuching had been instrumental in effecting a certain amount of mental development. And this latter consideration was viewed as of paramount importance. For, however valuable knowledge may be in itself, the power arising from a properly cultivated intellect is far moro valuable. A very large proportion of teachers, including many who have received no special training for the work, are capable of cramming children with a certain amount of facts, but only the experienced akilful instructor can succeed in teaching them to think.

The inspections were held without notice; we had the advantage, therefore, of observing each school in ite every-day aspect. This circumstance was not without effect upon the character of the examinations passed by the various schools. Comparcd with those of last year, these examinations were as a whole less satisfactory. The declension was principally, however, in matters of a superficial nature, to which teachers might with a little previous preparation have imparted a more than usually bright aspect. There has been no retrogression in the work of edueation properly so called, but the labours of our teachers, as disclosed by the inspection of their schools, will compare favourably with those of previous years.

Material condition.-The conditions that determine an eligible school site in a largo crowded city Annax a. like Sydney are few in number. So far as the present selection of sites is concerned, it is doubtful if they can be said to operate. Any situntion that is central, and away from a noisy thoroughfare or low neighbourhood, mas be regarded relatively as a good one. The number of echool sites that fulfil these conditions form a large proportion, as eleven sites ouly are indifferent, and not more than tweuty-four below fair.

The school buildings, with twenly exceptions, rank from fair to good. The worst class were not originally built for school purposes, are either ill-constructed, too small, or held in or under churches. In almost every instance where a school is taught in a church, its interests are very imperfectly recoguzed. Tho schooiroom becomes crowded with church or Sunday-school furniture, and proper organization is thereby rendered innossible. The holding of schools in such buildings is no doubt contrary to the spirit and intention of the Public Schools Act, and we are strongly of opinion that the time has arrived when, after reasonable notice, the Certificates should be withdrawn from them. Some improvements have been offected in the matter of school-buildings during the year. Among these may be mentioned the opening of the new Schoolrooms nt Paddington, and the erection of an Infants' Schoolroom in connection with St. Philip's C.E. Considerable lukewarmness has been manifested by several Local Boards in furnishing playgrounds with proper outbuildings; and it is a noteworthy circumstance that in sehools where lavatories are most required, the groatest cifliculty is experieneed in getting the School Boards to supply them. The wants of the School, no matter how pressing, are in such cases subordinated to the claims of the Church. The most trifling expense is gradgel the School, even where the health of hundreds of children is concerned. In truth, it is not too much to say that in some quarters havatories are riewed as luxuries, and money so expended as little else than sheer extravagance. The same may be remarked of play-sheds, still unprovided in several schools; and yet no one will deny that in a climate like ours some protection is requircd from heat and min-that the health and personal comfort of children need to be stadicd in this respect. The playgrounds themselves are in general much too emall. Seven echools are without them, and thirteen other are rery little better circumstanced. Some inprovement has been made in the internal farniture of schools. Old cumbrous desks are gradually giving way to others more suitable to the requiremonts of modern teaching. In seven echools the furniture is still indifferent, whilst in twenty-two others it does not in quality and suitability exceed tolerable. All the schools are sufficiently found in books and apparatus, these being supplied yearly at the Council's expense. Fair care appears to be exercised by teachers in the keeping of the school records. In some instances, howerer, the Admission Register has been found to be incomplete in cortain particulars.

Moral character:-School attendance during the ycar has been marked by moro than ordinary irregularity. The subjoined tabular statemont will render this apparent:-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Average attendance for the quarter ending March ........................... } \\ & \text { Averuge attendance for the quarter ending June........................ } \\ & 64.5\end{aligned}$
Average attendance for the quarter ending June..
Average attendavee for the quarter ending September
64. 6
Avcrage attendanco for the quarter ending December
69

To account for this irregular attendance is not ensy. It cnnnot be due to climatic canses, as the scasons have not been unfavourable to school attendance. Possibly the decline in the rate of wages, together with the limited demand for labour that has for some time existed in the metropolis, may have had momething to do with the matter. Certain it is that a larger number of ehildren than usual have been removed from school to work, while the numerous applications received for free education would seem to point to the cxistence of a good deal of poverty. Were these the only causes that operated to produce irregularity of attendance there would remain some ground for hope; but the fact cannot be concealed, that ignorance on the part of no inconsiderable portion of the community has not been without its influence in bringing about so unsatisfactory a result. A more widely educated public may in time tend to lessen the eril, but it is doubtful if more than a partial remedy will thus be provided. The only complete cure would appear to lie in a compulsory system of education. The leading educationists at Homo hare, after much experience and thought, come to this conclusion, and public opinion in England is beginning to point in the same direction. The following remarks of the Rev. G. Steele, Inspector of Schools under the Privy Corncil, published in his Report for 1870, are well wortly of consideration. "Mr. Fostcr, in one of his speeches last Scssion, said, "Attention being now strongly directed to the subject of education, it was his opinion that, next year, public feeling would be stimulated in favour of compudsory attendanco to an extent it never had beforc.' This anticipation has been already remarkably realized. Public opinion is cridently moving rapidly in the direction of gencral compulsion, althongh no School Board has yet had time to solve the dificult question how the compulsory powers may be best enforcod. That tho queetion will be solyed, and before very long, there seems no reason to doubt; and it will be extremely interesting to watch the proceedings of Boards in different places and circumstances. I have taken some pains to ascertain the fecling of some centres of population within this district (Lancashire), in order to illustrate the growth of opinion. The testimony which I subjoin is the more semarkable because it comes from Church of England managers, who are mainly cautious and conservative."

The number of pupils on the rolls of Tublic Schools at the time of inspection was 7377, and out of these, 5,974 , or 809 per cent, were present at examination. The number on the rolle of Denominational Schools was 9,570 , of which 7,100 , or 712 per cent, came uader exnmination. The corresponding percentages for 1870 were 35.8 and 78.9 respectively. The falling off in both instances is probably owing to the fact that during the present year no notice of intended inspections was given to schools. The average number on the rolls of Public Schools was 461; the average number on the rolls of Denominational Schools was 212.

The means taken to enforce a punctual attendance have been probably more vigorous and more systematic than any efforts made with the same object in former years; and it is satisfactory to find that in a majority of schools the pupils attend with commendable punctuality. That there are still scveral schools in which ample room for improvement exists in this feature of selool discipline will cause no surprise, when it is known that teachers are to be found who riew cren more important parts of school management as matters of little moment. The same persons lave but an imperfoct conception of the value of order iu gencral ; und their work is, therefore, one continued muddle. The one thingothey appear to do well is to create confusion, and they seem only to exist fully in an atmosphere of noise aud disorder. It rarely happens, however, that where $a$ habit of punctunlity is fostered, other features of school discipline do not receive due attention.

Better provision is required for securing to schoolrooms, playgrounds, and outbuildings, a proper degree of cleanliness. The same may be remarked of the maps, tablets, and other documents suspended on the walls of the schooiroom. These, in several instances, were found covered with dust. With regard to the means of enforcing cleanliness among the pupils, the want of lavatories in some schools has been already adverted to. In others, where lavatories have been provided, the examination of pupils for cleanliness is performed in a careless, superficial mamner. On the whole, it may be eaid that cleanliness is reasonably well attonded to by our teachers. No part of sehool discipline, however, has higher claims on the attention of a teacher than order, as without order it were vain to expect real effectire teaching. The teacher may never be so well informed, never so energetic, never so carnest, if ho does not recognizo the importance of order his best efforts must end in failure. As a busis for all sound teaching, it is necessary that a healthy moral tone perrade the school-that the pupils manifest habits of self-reliance, close attention, and implicit obedicnce. So impressed are we with the transcendant importance of this branch of school management, that we have given it the highest attention when examining and reporting on schools.

The introduction of military drill into our schools during the yenr cannot fail to raise the charecter of the order. Already the schools visited by the Drill Instructors begin to show a more cven and a more healthy discipline; and, as arrangements are in progress to extend the course of drill to as many schools as possible, substantial benefits may be expecter to result from the measure. Whilst providing so useful a physical training to the male pupils of our schools, the claims of the girls to like adrantages have not been overlooked. Full faciities have been afforded by tho Council whereby most of the female pupils attending our leading schools have been enabled to place themselves under a suitable courso of drill. The,
change
change produced in the appearance of many of the givls by the discipline has been of a gratifying character. Stooping has decreased, the girls are acquiring an improved carriage, the oxercises they are put through are conducive to heaith, and in these and other wnys thay are deriving lifelong benefits.

The one thing, however, that underlies and gives a tone to the whole discipline of a school is the govcranent. Whatever is defective in the order, whatever is amiss in other parts of echool discipline, is more or less traccable to the character of the government in force. This in almost all cases may nt present bo described ns mild. In only one instance were any symptoms of harshness discosered. Tho mumber, on the contrary, in which a want of firmness was apparent has been many. A disposition to pander to the whims and prejudices of parents, to deal with breaches of discipline in a timid, irresolute spirit, to sacrifice duty to expediency, is the common failing met with. For the government to be thoroughly offective, the tencher nust join firmness to mildness.

Instruction. The principles that regulate good classification are fairly understood. The clief of Annex D. these is, that the attaiments and cupacities of the pupils of each class shall be as uniform as possible. On tho inteligent and judicious application of this principle will depend much of the success of collective teaching. Instances have occurred-but they are comparatively few-in which a tendency to an umnecessary muitiplicity of classes has been manifested. Such a result is most commonly brought about from the teacher's desire to devote special atention to the noore backward papils, and thereby to render his instruction moro widely efficetive. That the neans udopted may enable him to achicve the first object is probable, but that it will tend to renlize the second is doubtful. The fact is, such minute classificution runs in the direction of individual teaching, which, in the case of a tolerably large sehool, can only mean the eacrifice of the good of the many to the interests of the few. Another phase of defectivo classification sometimos presents itsolf in an unduc preponderance of ehildren in the lower classes. Promotions aro not made at regulur intervals, lest the average proficiency of the classes be lowered and the school reccive a less favournble report than otherwise from the Inspector. Not less objectionable or wrong is the plan adopted in some cases of maintaining a uniform low classification with a riew to evade the application, of the highor standards at examination, and thereby gain credit for results apparently good but absolutely poor. To put the matler more pointerly, it is, to say the least, an evidence of defectire skill in a teacher whose school containing an averuge of ' 120 pupils, or upwards, and sustained by an infants' depariment, has no higher class than $a$ thirl.

Efforts more or less snccessful have been made in almost every school for the full and profitablo occupation of the pupils. The documents framed with this object consist of a Time-table and a Programme of Lessons. With few excoptions, the Timo-tables are arranged with tolerable judgment, and appear to be fuithfuily acted upon. A large number bear cridenec of care and skill in their compilation. A few fail to provide for a proper alternation of oral and sileut lessoms, and in a few others, a judicious distribution of time to the various subjects is not secured. The ohject of the Programmo is to induco regular and progressive instruction. In this document, the portion of each subject to be tanglat during cach week of the quarter should be clearly outlined. Thee several headings will thus assimilato in form to the notes of a lesson, or, nearer still, to an ordinary index. The defects that commonly characterize Programmes are, a want of explicitness of statement, and a want of judguent in the amount of work set down.

Tho Lesson Register is intended to contain a record of the lessons actually given. If properly kept, it should form $u$ enfo basis whercon to conduct the examination of a school. Seremal of those inspected were in arrears, and thus afforded ground to suspect the reliableness of the information they contained.

The opportunities aflorded us for observing and estimatiug the methods in use have not been so full or so satisfactory as we could have desixed; judging, however, from what we have seen, and from the character of the results produced, wo believe them to bo of fair avernge merit. The teaching for the most part is unarked by lucid explanation, appropriate illustration, and intelligent questioning. At the same time, it is proper to state that in n large number of instances the methods, although fairly suitable in

- themselres, are only very partially effective. This result is partly due to $a$ want of skill in their applicalion, but chicfly to the existence of defective discipline. Unless a teacher is able to command the attontion of the pupils, his best efforts at teaching must be more or less profitless. One of the best informed teachers we have met with, who could discourse philosophically on method, and who evidenced meommon ability in preparing and arranging the matter of his lessons, invariably failed to mako his tcaching effectivo because he lacked the power to sistain for any length of time the attention of lis pupils. He had con sidemble cuergy of character, but little real earnestness or enthusiasm; his government was feeble and racillating, and he exercised no permanent influence over the sympathies or affections of his scholars.

Tho adoption of approred methods in the teaching of elementary reading procceds slowly. Tho annox e. old alphabetic method still holds its grouud in several schools. One reason for this is, that no matter what advanco young children may be making in a knowledge of the sounds of the letters, unless they show an equal nequaintance with their names, the parents express disatisfuction at the seemingly slow progress being made. The result has been that some teachers have not been proof against this hind of popular prejudice. They lave allowed themselves to bo dictated to against their judgment, without making an effort to remove from the minds of parents such groundless objections. Notwithstanding, some improrement is observable in the methods employed, as well as in the results produced. The most marked success has been achieved in those schools, principully infants' schools, in wlich the syllabic method hus been unreservedly sdopted, and where, in the application of this method, a fudicious use has been made of the blackboarcl. The mode of teaching pursued in sueh cases may briefly be deseribed thus:-The teacher commences by inparting a knowledge of the sound of $a$ as in bat, snd the pupits are required in all cases to distinguish that letter by the sound. The sound of $b$ is similarly treated, and so with the sound of the other letters. Easy combinations of sounds are next taught, being built up, so to spenk, on the blackboard. The adwatages of this plan are obvious. One sound is presented to the child's mind at a time. The attention thus becomes concentrated on the character representing that sound, and the memory readily retains it. The process of combining these sounds enables the child to feel his own power, to recognize new sounds himself, and thus to conquer difficultics without the teacher's aid. 'libe interest too evoked by this method is not, its least meritorious fanture.

Whe claracteristic defect of the more advanced reading is a want of distinctness. This proceeds from a rapidity of utternnce, which in too many cases is confounded with flueucy. The only way to teach a good style of reading is to insist on a slow, clear, nud loud enunciation. Correctness of pronunciation of the vowel sounds is rarely sufficiently attended to, aud. intelligent expressive reading is by no means common. On the other hand, fair attention is devoted to the explanation of the more difficult words occurring in the lessons, and the pupils appear in most casce to hare an iutelligent conception of the meaning of the passages rend.

A varicty of causes conspire to render the teaching of the clements of writing unsatisfactory. Foremost among these may be mentioued the want of sufficient desk aceommodation. In a large uumber of schools 110 desks are provided for the rounger children : the states are held against the chest or on the luces, and the pupils thus early contract habits that seriously militate against their future progress. Then ugain it is to be noted, that in several instances, the materiuls supplied to these ehildren to enable them to learn to writo are wholly unsuitable. The slates are frequently unruled, cracked, or broken, and the percils mere atmmps. The supervision, too, exercised hy the teacher is next to worthless. The pupils are left to themselves; crrors, both in the mode of holding the pen and in the manner of forming the letters, are passed umoticed; little assistance is giren, either verbally or otherwise; and the result of ath this is that littie real progress is made. The more advanced writing is taught with rather better success. But eren here there is room for improvement in tho methods employed. 'The mistake commonly mado is to regard writing as a purely mechanical exerciso-as an excrcise which the pupils can perform with the
emallest possible assistance from the teacher. It is not considered that the mechanical nature of the subject, renders it the more necessary that the teacher should endeavour to create in the minds of the pupils an interest to become proficients in it, or that they should be taught to regard the writing lessson as a pleasing exercise rather than as a wearisome, meaningless task. The following mode of conducting the writing lesson is adopted in several schools with the very best results:-A cony is carefully set on tho blackboard, usually on some geographical subject. The pupils are allowed to write three or four lines; the teacher then examines each child's cony, and points out the various defects as he passes round the class. the teacher then cyamines each childs cony, and points out the various defects as he phsses round the class.
He notes the errors most conamonly committed, imitates them on the board, and shows how they are to He notes the errors most commonly committed, imitates them on the board, and shows how they are to
be aroided in future. The pupils are then allowed to write threc or four lines more, after which the books are finally examined and each cliild's writing carefully estimated in coloured pencil by the teacher. $13 y$ this method it usually happeus that three or more different copies are written on the onc page; the pupils are prevented from falling into carcless slovenly habits, and soon learn to value quality rather than quantity.

Very general attention is devoted to the teaching of spelling by means of dictation. This is as it should be. Dictation is not, however, intended to supersede entirely the practice of oral spelling. It is important that the pupils be regularly exercised in the spelling of the more diffeult worls occurring in the reading lessons, and that due encouragement be given to induce them to learn to spell well. With regnrd to the lessons, and that due encouragement be given to induce them to learn to spell well. With regnrd to the
dictation lessons, it is observed that proper precautions are not ulways taken to onsure the detection of the dictation lessons, it is observed that proper precautions are not ulwajs taken to cnsure the detection of the
mispelt words, the pupils in such cases being alowed to revise cach other's work. This is a mistake. misspelt words, the pupils in such cases being allower to revise cach other's work.
The ralue of a dictation lesson will depend in a great measure on the amount of persinal care and attention which the teacher is able to bestow on the examination of each child's work. It is absolutely necessary that he look over every slate, see that all the errors are marked, and that all such orrors aro ultimately corrected. To this and he should write the correct epelling of all the misepelt words on the blackboarl, require the pupils to copy them on their slates, and commit them to memory.

Dietation on paper is becoming more general. In several schools dictation books are naed by the upper classes, and form in most instances tolerably reliable criterin of the ability of the pupils to spell. The mriting in some of these books is of a peinstaking character; in the larger number, however, it is carelcssly done.

An improrement is observable in the mothods of teaching ciementary arithmetic. Fuller and mors lucid explanation of each rule is giren, and a larger number of examples worked on the blackboard. On the other hand, the pupils are adranced from one rule to another too rapidy; are not sufficiently practised in the back rules, and are permitted to fritter away a good denl of timo in profitless work. It not unfrequently lappens that a teacher will set a half-dozen or more questions at once, with instructions to the class to work as many of these us they can. The ordinary result is, that after the time allowed for the lesson has expired, a few of the moro intelligent and more advanced pupils will be found to have worked most of the questions, whilst the bulk of the class will have done corparatively nothing. To these latter the lesson will have proved little else than a more waste of time. The better plan would be to set but ono question at a time, to allow the class a reasonable interval to work it in, then to entl the pupits to the position of attention, and to solre the question with their aid on the bourd. Another question should then be given, and the same course followed. By this method the dull and backward children will receive ample oral explanation; all will be likely to profit from any artifices the tcacher may use in manipulating numbers; the whole time of the class will be usefully occupied, and iheir attention and interest greatly sustained.

In the higher arithmetic the results are not at ail satisfactory. This arises in a great mensure from the rery general misuse made of text-books. Some of these are without doubt excellent treatises, but were never intended to usurp the place of the living teacher. That they do so at present is evident on rarions grounds. A teacher who uscs a text-book is commonly fom to follow the order of the rules observed by the author, to adopt closely the language he employs, and to use only those questions contained in his book. The consequence is, that when questions of a prictical nature, no matter how simple, aro proposed, the pupils are unable to grapple with them; indeed, a mere change in the wording of a question will be frequently found to puzzle them. The form in which the questions are put thus becomes a matter of the utmost importance. Knowing this, we have, whilst taking care that the questions should be sufficient $\xi_{y}$ simple, varied the fornas as much as possible, our object being to ascertain whether the pupils had been intelligently taught and possessed the power to think.

Grammar is admittedly a difficult subject to tench successfully to children. Dealing as it does for the most part with abstract relations, it can be only profitably introduced at a tolerably late stage of the child's mental growth, and requires muel tact and skill in tha handling. It is not judicious to present more than a little at a tine ; ideas should be given before definitions, and ench part of the subject made clear by practical and nppropriate illustrations. It cannot be said that this method is generally pursued. In many schools the pupils, while exhibiting an intimate acqunintance with the definitions, are unable to distinguish an adjective from a verb, and have really no inteligent notions on the subject. Their minds are filled with a number of names to which no corresponding idens are attached. The teaching in such cases is of the most superficial charncter, and fails to cultivate the thinking powers. In the majority of schoola more ratioual methods are adopted, in about eighteen the elements of grammar are taught with marked कbill and effect. With respect to elementary parsing, some improvement is disccrnible in the mode of treatment. Fair uniformity is maintained in the terms employed, and the relations of words are dealt with for the most part from an intellectual stand-point. The practical application of such teaching to language and composition nceds greater extension. Sufficient attention is not deroted to securing correctness of speaking, and the attempts at composition usunly witnessed are poor and crude in character. The importance of this last subject indeed is all but overlooked. We should bo glad to see a more general aid systematic cffort made to teach the pupils of our higher classes to express themselves in simple and intelligent Engligh. and to foster in them an apprecintive regurd for models of good writing. The menns to secure this result lie close at hand, and are capable of ready application. Selections from standard authors might be regularly read to the pupils, the beauties and peculiarities of the more striking expressions pointed out, and the pupils required to reproduce the pastages read from memory. Short essays too might be required from them on the more important subjects treated of in the lessons. Such efforts at composition, if intelligently criticized by the tearher, could not fail to improve the character of tho education giren in our schools. "Verbositr and slorenliness of expression, cloudiness of meaning, and improprietics of diction, would soon give way to a sinple, terse, and vigorous siyle of writing. Intimately connected with composition is amalrsis of seitences. Our cxaminations have diselosed a slight improvement in the teaching of this branch, but the absolute results produced therein are not great. In most of the leading echools we pupils eviaced an intimate nequaintance with thestructure of involved sentences, and discriminated urith considerable niefty belween the various reiationships existing between their component parts. Some advance too has been made in verbal and writion paraphirasing. Owing partlr, howerer, to the low classification that, obtains in the qreater number of schools, and partiy to a want of skill in the teachers, the answering in malysis was of a limited aud partial nature.

The remarks made in last year's report relative to the defective methods of teuching elementary georraphy still apply. Not onlr is the subject in many cases not taught in the order prescribed in tho standard of proficiency, but little effort is made to invest the lessons with any degree of interest. Ithsirations ure seldom giren, and the teaching is usuall enveloped in a cloud of words. The rosult is that rery little is added to the elitdren's knowledge, and the subject is all but ineffectivo as a means of mental culture. Instances ocenr in which a class of pupils will repent from memory all the leading definitions, and betray at the same time an utter ignorance of the real nature of the physical features so definet. Ther will tell you with great fuency what on isthmus is, and yot demonstrate beyond a doubt in
their
their answering that they possess no intelligible idea on the subject. It is much to be feared that the map is not sufficiently appenled to, and that the value of picturcs generally, in conreying rivid and lasting impressions to the minds of the young, is but partially recognized.

In the more adranced geography the enswering is marred by trite generalities and poverty of information. It is seldom that a class cxhibits a thorough nequaintance with the detailed geography of a country; their knowledge does not extend beyond a few of the leading extornal features, and it is not of a character to prove of much permanent value. The cause of this would seem to lio in the fact that a good number of teachers do not prepare their lessons. They are too much disposed to trust to chance information they mary pick up from maps, and their lessons nre as a consequence marked by discureirencss, much useless matter, and an absence of an intelligent purpose. On the other hand, several schools could be instanced in which the pupils evinced so minute and acourate a knowledge of the geography they had been taught ns was absolutely surprising. Physical geography requires to be more generally trught to the higher clusses: it is the basis of all other geography, is peculiarly fitted to derelop and strengthen the reasoning powers, and is a most valuable branch of knowledge. Outline map drawing might also usefully receive greater attention. As an exercise, not only does it tend to fix with accuracy the relative positions of places on the mind, but it assists to give a reality and a form to what otherwise is likely to appear rague and indistinet.

Object lessons continue to command very general attention. There is nothing nerr to record in their mode of treatment. The more striking dofects that mark the teaching of the subject are, a want of invention, and a tendency to give undue prominence to unimportunt detaile. The methods are altogether too mechanical. It is seldom that the true aim of object lessons is thoroughly understood; they are more frequently regaried as a means of conveying mere information, rather than as a means of cultivating the mental faculties. The subjects usually selected for such lessons vary little in most echools, and aro repented quarter after quarter till they cease to possess any great interest for the pupils. Many of these subjects are singularly imppropriate, are chosen chiefly from an fow well known text books, and are subjects are singulary imppropriate, are chosen chiefly from an few wem nown text book, and are presented to the children with au undeviating uniformity. A. few schools might be cited in which object
lessons are taught with considerable intelligence and effeet, where judgment is shown in the choico of subjects, industry in collecting and arranging the best information respecting them, and skill in tho methods by which they are tnught to the pupils. Our examinutions in this subject disclose fuirly satisfiactory results.

Singing is beginning to be viewed with an increased degree of importnace. The schools in which it is not taught from note are becoming less in number, and in these its value as a branch of elcmontary instruction is protty generally recognized. The tonic-sol-fa method is almost univereally adopted, eren in the case of tho more adranced pupils. Whist fully sensible of the merits of this method, we cannot but regard it as a great mistako to permit children to finish their sehool education without first receiving some instruction in vocal music according to the established notation. Tho results disclosed by our examinations in the theory of singing, although an improvement on those of prorious yenrs, are still unsatisfactory. Children are hurried too rapidiy into part-singing, and the result is, that several schools in which tho singing is of a pleasing kind, betray a very poor acquaintance with the theory.

Except in one or two instances, the singing of our infants' schools is very unsatisfactory. Little if any cflort is made to introduce new tunes, und nany of those in use are wholly unsuitable. An Infants' School Manusl of Songs is urgently needed.

In a tolerable number of schoole, the results produced in drawing are satisfactory; in many the subject is not regurded with sufficient importance, and the teaching thereof is desultory and iveffective; in others, drawing is made to give way to other brauches. The fanits observable in the methods of teaching the subject are those adverted to in former reports. It is siill the case that teachers do not attend sufficiently to detnils. ' The pupils are allowed to draw in improper positions, are not always furnished with suitable muterials, and the teacher's supervision is frequently lax and of little value.

Tho Scripture Lessons published by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland are in use in nil Public Schools. These are used by all classes abore the second. In general, the answering in Scripturo is of $a$ satisfactory kind.

In the tenching of needlework there is great room ior improvement. It is seldom that we witness a fair show of work, or evidence suficient to prove that the subject receives fair attention. There is a tendency to give undue prominence to fancy work, to undervalue the ioportance of plain sewing, and to carry on the instruction in this essential of a girl's ciducation in a desultory and unmethodic manner. In about ono-third of the schools, the results in meedlework rank from fair to good; in the remaining two-thirds they range from indifferent to tolerable.

Teachers.-The teachers of the district are a very respectable body of porsons. All have been trained for their office. With ferr exceptions, they are diligent and attentive in the discharge of their duties. A desire for eelf-improvement is manifest among many of them; nerertheless a falling off is observable in the number offering theuselves for examination. The total number employed in the schools of the district is $16 \overline{5}$. Of these, 62 are appointed to Public Schools, and 103 to Denominational. Tho subjoined table exhibits their classification :-

| Employed in | First Class. |  | Second Clars. |  | Third Class. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { classifled. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Scc. A. | Sec. n . | Scc. 4. | Sec. $B$. | Sce. A. | Sec. B. | Sce. C. |  |
| Public Schools | 3 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Denominational Schools |  | 1 | 3 | 18 | 31 | 17 | 15 | 12 |
| Totals | 3 | 8 | 20 | 29 | 51 | 29 | 19 | 13 |

Pupil-teachers. The employment of pupil-teachers is on importnnt feature in connection with the schonl system of the Colony. As nany as 1.40 are at present employed in this district. The number of applicunts for the oflice is far in excess of oxisting requirements. The consequence is, that many of those who successfully pass the preseribed examination, lanve to wait long periods before racancies can be found for them. Every precaution is taken to sec that none are selected for the office but those who erince aptitude for teaching, and whose other qualifications are of the right kind. Those actually employed in the schools are reported as well conducted, studious, and diligent in the perfornance of their duties. The work of ali will benr farourable inspection; that of many would do eredit to trained nnd experienced teachers. A large number have passed through the Traiuing S̄chool, and are filling, with credit, tho positions of Assistants and Teachera in various parts of the Colony.

The time is fast approaching when the Training School will be supplied by successful pupil teachers nlone. Eren now all racancies in the ofices of Mistress and of principal female nssistant can be met from this eource. There is really, therefore, litile demand for the services of young females who bare not
pasted through a preliminary training as pupitteachors. The foilowing table is "intended to ouxtibitit tho classification of the pupil.tachers at present employed :-

| Employed in- | First Class. | Second Class. | Third Class. | Fourth Class. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Schools...................................... | 11 | 13 | 18 | 19 |
| Denominational Schools.. | 9 | 17 | 28 | 25 |
| Totals | 20 | - 30 | 46 | 44 |

Local Supervision
The character of the local supervision of schools remains uualtered. In few instances do all the members of a Local Board exhibit an active and an intelligent interest in the welfare of the school with which they are connected. The ordinary state of things is, that one member has practically to do tho work of the entire Board. Thero really seems no cure for this, under existing arrangements.

## Sumary.

The results of the yoar's inspection may be briefly summarized thus:-The material condition of schools continues to improve, the discipline is healthy, and the attainments of the pupils are an advance on those giron in last year's report.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { EDWIN JOHNSON, } \\ \text { JAMES W. ALJPASS, }\end{array}\right\}$ Inspectors.
Inspector's Office, Fort-streot,
25 January, 1872.

ANNEX 1.
Table ehowing the Material Condition of Public Schools.


* Three l'ublic Schuols have no playgrounds.

Tabie showing the Material Condition of Church of England Schools.

| Organization. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations.... | 21 | 11 | ...... |  |
| Buildings . | 23 | 9 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Playgrounds.. | 10 | 19 | 3 | . |
| Furniture... | 10 | 17 | 3 | 2 |
| Apparatus | 16 | 15 | 1 | ...... |
| Books | 17 | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| Registers .. | 14 | 16 | $\ldots .$. | . |

Table showing the Material Condition of Roman Catholic Schools.

| Organization. | Good. | Fair. | 'Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations ........... | 9 | 4 | 9 | 2 |
| Buildings .... | 4 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| * Playgrounds . | 4 | 11 | 4 | 3 |
| Furniture.. |  | 11 | 9 | 4 |
| Apparatus | 4 | 13 | 7 | ... |
| Books | 6 | 16 | 2 | ... |
| Registers ... | 10 | 14 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

*Two Roman Catholic Schools have no playgrounds.
Table chowing the Material Condition of Presbyterian Schools.

| Organizatios. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situntions. | 2 |  | 2 | 1 |
| Buildings. | 1 | 3 | 1 |  |
| *Playgrounds | 1 |  |  | 3 |
| Furniture... | 1 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Apparatus | 1 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Books | 2 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Registers | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

Table shoming the Material Condition of Wesleyan Sohoole.

| Organization. | Gooi. | Fair. | Tolerabic. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations.. | 3 | 1 |  | 1 |
| Buildings. | 3 |  | - 1 | J. |
| *Playgrounds . | . | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ |
| Furniture....... | 1 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Apparatus | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Books | 2 | 2 | 1 | . |
| Registers ..................... | 1 | 4 | ... | . |

* One Wesleyan School has no playground.
*Tadie showing the Material Condition of all Denominational Schools.

| Organization. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Situations.. | 34 | 16 | 11 | 6 |
| Buildings. | 30 | 23 | 10 | 4 |
| $\dagger$ Playgrounda | 15 | 32 | 9 | 7 |
| Furniture....... | 12 | 34. | 15 | 6 |
| Apparatus | 23 | 34 | 10 | $\ldots$ |
| Books ..... | 27 | 34 | 5 | 1 |
| Registers | 27 | 37 | 2 | $\cdots$ |

* Elizabeth-street Hebrew School is included in thls table. tFour Denominational Schools have no playgrounds.

ANNEX $B$.
Table showing the Moral Character of Public Schools.

| Discipline. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity | 1.5 | 13 | 2 |  |
| Punctuality .. | 15 | 10 | 3 | 2 |
| Cleanliness .... | 22 | 4 | 3 |  |
| Order Government | 14 | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| Government . | 17 | 8 | 3 | 1 |

Table showing the Moral Character of Church of England Schools.

| Disciptine. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable, | IndiGerent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity | 10 | 14 | 8 |  |
| Punctuality . | 12 | 10 | 10 |  |
| Cleanliness . | 15 | 14 | 3 |  |
| Order .... | 12 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| Government.. | 9 | 12 | 9 | 2 |

Table showing the Moral Condition of Roman Catholic Schools.

| Discipline. | Good. | Fir. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity | 6 | 10 | 5 | 3 |
| Punctuality ..... | 1 | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Cleanliness. | 7 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| Order ...... | 5 | 11. | 5 | 3 |
| Government.. | 5 | 10 | 6 | 3 |

Table showing the Moral Character of Preshyterian Schools.

| Discipline. | Good. | Fair. | Tolcrable. | Indifiercat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity | 1 | 3 | 1 |  |
| Punctuality . | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Clannliness . | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Order | 1 | 1 | 1 | - 2 |
| Government | ... | 4 | 1 | ... |

Table showing the Moral Character of Wesleyan Schools.

| Discipline. | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 |  |
| Punctuality | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ |
| Cleanliness |  | 5 |  | $\ldots$ |
| Order | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... |
| Government... | ... | 4 |  | $\ddot{1}$ |

* Tabre showing the Moral Cbaracter of all Denominational Schools.

| Disciplino. | Good. | Fair. | Toltrable, | Indifterent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regularity | 22 | 30 | 16 | 3 |
| Punctuality . | 15 | 25 | 21 | 5 |
| Cleanliness. | 24 | 22 | 8 | 2 |
| Order .... | 19 | 25 | 15 | 7 |
| Goverument. | 14 | 30 | 17 | 6 |

* Fixabatin-street Hebrew Echool is focluded in this table.
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ANNEX C.
Table showing the Ages of the Pupils on the Rolls and Present at Examination in Public Schools.

| Number. | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \text { years } \\ & \text { nid under. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 8 years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years |  | 12 years and over. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On the Roll | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys. } \\ & 1,459 \end{aligned}$ | Giris. | Boys. |  | Boys. | 341 | Boys. | Cirls | Boys. | Cirls. | Boy. | Girss. | Boys. | Giris. |
| Presentat Examination |  |  | 338 |  |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |  |  |  |

Tabies showing the Ages of the Pupils on the Roll and Present at Esamiuation in Church of England Schools.

| Number. | 7 yoarsand under. |  | S years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 sears. |  | 11 years. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { years } \\ & \text { and over. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys, | Giris. | Boss. |  | Boys. |  | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Glris. |
| On the Roll | 1,222 | 989 | 317 |  | 274 | 227 | 293 | 1.91 | 223 | 175 | 335 | 233 | 2,664 | 2,044 |
| Prescutat Examination | 966 | 741 | 260 | 166 | 212 | 178 | 223 | 144 | 174 | 134 | 260 | 150 | 2,102 | 1,513 |

Table showing the Ages of the Pupils on the Roll and Prosent at Examination in Roman Catholic Schools.

| Number. | 7 yearsanid under. |  | 8 years. |  | 9 yeara. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years. |  | 12 years and over. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 30ys. | Girls. | Boys. |  | Boys |  | Boys. |  | Boy | Girls. | Hoys. |  | Boys. | Girls, |
| On the Roll | 860 | 639 | 205 |  | 239 |  | 231 |  | 156 | 101 | 181 | 232 | 1,721 | 1,556 |
| Present at Examination | 632 | 474 | 142 | 121 | 173 | 105 | 171 | 89 | 110 | 77 | 158 | 111 | 1,986 | 977 |

Table showing the Ages of the Pupils on the Roll and Present at Examination in Presbyterian Schools.

| Number. | ${ }^{7}$ years and under. |  | 8 years, |  | 0 years. |  | 10 yeara. |  | 11 years. |  | 12 years and over. |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Cirrs. | Boys. |  | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girle. | Boys | Oirls. |
| On the Roll | 212 | 146 | 87 | 31 | 46 | 33 | 37 | 28 | 27 | 22 | 43 | 32 | 452 | 292 |
| Presant at Examination | 147 | 108 | 26 | 29 | 33 | 23 | 27 | 23 | 19 | 17 | 25 | 20 | 277 | 220 |

Tablis showing the Ages of the Pupils on the Roll and Present at Examination in Wesleyan Schoole,

| Number. | 7 years and under. |  | 8 years. |  | O years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 yeara. |  | 12 years |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys. | Girls. | Bays. | Giris | Boys. | Girls. | 30ys. | Girls. | Hoys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| On the Roll | 197 | 142 | 46 | 33 | 47 | 32 | 36 | 31 | 24 | 19 | 38 | 42 | 388 | 299 |
| Present at Examination | 154 | 107 | 34 | 21 | 31 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 19 | 11 | 25 | 23 | 288 | 202 |

* Tabie showing the $\Delta$ ges of the Pupils on the Roll and Present at Examination in all Denominational Schools.

| Number. | 7 yearsand under. |  | 8 years. |  | 9 years. |  | 10 years. |  | 11 years. |  | 12 years and oyer. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys. | Giris. | Boys |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Boys. | Glrs |
| On the Roll | 2,532 | 1,947 | 671 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,320 | 4,250 |
| Prosentat Examination | 1,935 | 1,457 | 57\% | 344 | 455 | 330 | 456 | 279 | 329 | 242 | 480 | 309 | 4,130 | 2,962 |

* Flizabeth-strect Hebrew School is included in this table.


## ANNEX D.

Table showing the Instructional Arrangements in Public Schools.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Tolcratle. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification | 15 | 12 | 2 |  |
| Occupation ... | 21 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Methods ........... | 15 | 14 | 4 | 2 |

Table showing the Instructional Arrangements in Church of England Schoole.

| Details. | Good. | Fair. | Toierable. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification ... | 7 | 15 | 7 | 2 |
| Occunntion...... | 8 | 16 | 8 | 1 |
| Methods....... | 5 | 10 | 12 | 5 |

Tabre showing the Instructional Arrangements in Roman Catholic Schools.

| Detalls. | Good. | Fait. | Tolerable. | Indificent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification.. | 4 | 12 | 8 |  |
| Occupation... | 7 | 9 | 7 | $\cdots$ |
| Methods ....... | 4 | 12 | 5 | 3 |

Tamir showing the Instructional Armugements in Presbyterian Schools.

| $\mathrm{D}_{\text {etails. }}$ | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | Indiferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification | 3 |  |  |  |
| Occupation..... | ... | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ |
| Methods........ |  |  | 1 | 3 |

Tabla showing the Instructional Arrangements in Wesleyan Schoole.

| Details, | Good. | Fair. | Toleruble. | Indifferent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification |  | 3 | 2 |  |
| Occupation... | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ |
| Methods ..... | ... | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ |

* Tabse showing the Instructioual Arrangements in all Denominational Schools.


ANNEX E.
Estimated Propiciency of the Purids in Publio Schools.

| Subjects, | Estimated Profciency. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Modernte } \\ \text { Io } \\ \text { Indiferent } \end{gathered}$ | Totals |
| Reading $\rightarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet. |  | 60 | 219 | 140 | 419 |
| Monosyllables. | 528 | 582 | 219 | 190 | 1,519 |
| Easy Narrative | 808 | 566 | 193 | 200 | 1,767 |
| Ordinary Prose | 1,039 | 1,075 | 81 | 46 | 2,241 |
| Writing- On Slates. | 1,134 | 576 | 627 | 333 | 2,670 |
| In Copy-books | 1,673 | 1,353 | 101 | 150 | 3,277 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules | 349 | 846 | 1,114, | 633 | 2,942 |
| Compornd Rules | 150 | 234 | 55 | 60 | 1,017 |
| Higher Rules ........................................... | 229 | 302 | 451 | 100 | 1,082 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary | 213 | 492 | 512 | 366 | 1,583 |
| Adranced | 709 | 583 | 334 | 63 | 1,689 |
| Geography- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary ............................................. | 315 | 663 | 1,386 | 713 | 3,077 |
| Advanced ............................................. | 807 | 812 | 157 | 118 | 1,894 |
| Other Subjects- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture or Moral Lessons ........................... | 1,154 | 1,541 | 763 | 302 | 3,760 |
| Object Lessons ................... .................... | 1,674. | 2,198 | 1,532 | 559 | 5,963 |
| Drawing ............................................... | 836 | 1,859 | 650 | 197 | 3,542 |
| Music | 1,134 | 1,998 | 121 | 2,136 | 5,389 |
| Euclid. | 180 | 191 | 149 | 120 | 640 |
| Algebra | ..... | 66 | 121 | 35 | 222 |
| Mensuration |  | 66 |  |  | 66 |
| Latin | 146 | 84 | 188 | 65 | 483 |
| Needlework | 636 | 764 | .. | 29 | 1,429 |

*Position of the school as regards the standard, namely,--Does it exceed the requirements of the standard-is it on the whole equal to the requirements of the standard-or is it below them?

> | Schools that exced the requirements of the standard ........... 9 |
| :--- |
| Schools that on the whole are equal to the requirements......... 15 |
| Schools that are below the requirements........................... |

* Each Department is here classed as a School.

Esittimated Proficiency of the Pupils in Church of England Schoois.

| Subjects taught, and number of Children examined in them. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Suhjects. | Estimated Proficiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Moderate } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Indifferent } \end{gathered}$ | Totals. |
| Reading--- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet | $\cdots$ | 100 | 152 | 241 | 493 |
| Monosyllables. | 47 | 484 | 4.76 | 231 | 1,238 |
| Easy Narratives. | 54 | 529 | 269 | 34 | 886 |
| Ordinary Prose ............................................ | 212 | 617 | 114 | 39 | 982 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Slates.................................................. | 274 | 865 | 464 | 411 | 2,014 |
| In Copy-books............................................. | 274 | 969 | 239 | 49 | 1,631 |
| Arithmetic- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules .... | 14 | 238 | 737 | 1,579 | 2,568 |
| Compound Rules ...................................... | ...... | 44 | 130 | 309 | 483 |
| Higher Rules ............................................... | ...... | 31 | 66 | 102 | 199 |
| Grammar- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary. | 28 | 344 | 257 | 530 | 1,159 |
| Adranced . | 57 | 344 | 154 | 76 | 631 |
| Geograply - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary | 98 | 355 | 470 | 894 | 1,817 |
| Adranced |  | 325 | 171 | 159 | 655 |
| Other Subjeets- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scripture or Moral Lessons ............................ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Objecti Lessons ............................................. | 422 | 1,151 | 1,005 | 1,012 | 3,590 |
| Drawing ................................................ | 21 | 1,355 | 391 | 126 | 1,893 |
| Music ... | 549 | 1,201 | 267 | 1,385 | 3,402 |
| Euclid | ...... | 16 | 31 | 33 | 80 |
| Algebra ............................................... | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | .... | ...... |
| Mensuration ............................................ | ...... | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ |  |
| Latin ...................................................... | 516 | 16 383 | .... | ... 30 | 16 959 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Position of the school as regards the standard, namely,-Does it exceed the requirements of the standard-is it on the whole equal to the requirements of the standard-or is it below them?

[^13]Estmated Proficiency of tife Putitis in Roman Catholic Sciools.

| Subjects taught, and number of Children examined in thens. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sabjects. | Estimnted Iroficiency. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Good. | Fair. | Tolerable. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Hoderate } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Indiferent } \end{array}$ | Totals. |
| Reading- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alphabet.. |  | 180 | 80 | 120 | 380 |
| Monogyilables. | 159 | 305 | 156 | 100 | 729 |
| Easy Narrative | 37 | 359 | 75 |  | 471 |
| Ordinary Prose | 147 | 509 | 41 | 72 | 769 |
| Writing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| In Copy-books. | 186 233 | 694 | 147 166 | 148 | 1,088 |
| Arithmetic - ${ }_{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Rules | 30 | 285 | 430 | 898 | 1,643 |
| Compound Rules | 7 | 34 | 79 | 159 | 279 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Highcr Rules .. }}$ | 9 | 29 | 87 | 60 | 185 |
| Elementary. |  | 251 |  |  |  |
| Adranced... | 75 | 243 | 123 | 324 | 693 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary | 56 | 135 | 287 | 4.38 | 916 |
| Adranced... | 100 | 141 | 216 | 113 | 570 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Object Lessons ...... | 202 | 953 | 672 | 522 | 2,349 |
| Drawing | 54 | 701 | 512 | 163 | 1,430 |
| Music | 36 | 303 | 850 | 1,010 | 2,199 |
| Euclid. | 12 | 21 | 4 | 42 | 79 |
| Algebra .... | 8 | 8 | .. |  | 16 |
| Mensuration <br> Latin | 10 |  | ...... |  | -16 |
| Necdlework | 10 92 | $\xrightarrow{27} 8$ | ....... | 73 | 16 438 |
| Position of the school as regards the standard, mamely,-Docs it cxceed the requirements of the standard-is it on the whole equal to the requirements of the standard-or is it below them? <br> Schools that exceed the requirements of tho standard ........... 2 <br> Schools that on the whole arc equal to the requirements.......... 10 <br> Schools that are below the requirements................................. 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Estmated Proficibncy of the Pupils in Presbyterian Schools.


* Estmated Proficlenoy of the Pbifila in Wesheyar Schools. Subjects taught, and number of Children exnmiued in them.

* The Eilzabeth-street IIbbrew School is included in this Schedule.


## ANNEX F .

Detaried Statement of the Condition of Public Schools in the Sydney Distriet, risited during the year 1871.
The remarks under head i relate to the condition of schools;
2 to their moral churacter;
3 to the subjects and methods of instruction;
4 to the proficiency of the pupils.
s. 9 th and loth May.

Baracarn :-Visited, 9th and 10th May. $\quad$; total, 260
Numbers present at examination :-Boys, 1 万̄5 ; girls, 105 ; total, 260.

1. The school building and out-houses are in very fair repair; the fences, although damaged in places, are in tolcrably serviceable condition; and the furniture is in a good state of preserration. 2. The attendance is on the increase, and is marked by commendable regularity. The pupils are punctual, clean, and in very good order. 3. The instruction includes all the prescribed subjects, and is regulated by the usual documents. The methods are modern, and applicd with diligence and earnestness. 4. The average proficieney is very fair. Whe pupils answer with spirit and intelligence.

Balmaln (Infants) :-Visited, 9th May.
Numbers present:--Boys, 112 ; girls, 80 ; total, 192.

1. The schoolroom is well arranged, and effectively lighted and ventilated, but, for the number of papils in attendance it should be twico its present size. 2. The children are properly classified, and the discipline cffects a healthy tone in all the classes. 3. The course of instruction embraces all the subjects preseribed for infants' schools, and the teaching displays intelligent tact. 4. The results range from moderate to tolerable in the lower division of the school, and in the middle and upper, from fair to good.

> Botany Road :--Visited, Ist June.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 93 ; girls, 53 ; total, 146.

1. The building is in tolerable condition, but it is much too small, and the playground is in all respects very unsuitable. 2. The pupils are properly classified, and the screral details of the organization are correct. The discipline effects a healthy tone in the school. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with carncstness and intelligent method. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

Bourhe-street : - Fisited, 7 th and 8th Junc.
Numbers present:--Boys, 149 ; girls, 90 ; total, 239.

1. The playgrounds are so small as hardly to deserve the name, and the out-honses lie unpleasnntly close to the schoolroom. With these exceptions, the material condition of the echool is reasonably good. The organization is in the main passable. 2. The attendance is numerous, but somewhat irregularly maintained. The pupils are fairly punctual and tolerably clean. The order is unsatisfactory. 3. Speaking gencrally, the classification is judicious, the instruction is tolerably well regulated, the methods are suitable for the most part, but need to be applied with increased skill and effect. 4. The average proficiency ranges between moderatc and tolerable.

Botrer.

## Bourke-street (Imfints):-Visited, 7th Jume.

 Numbers present:-Boys, 64 ; girls, 52 ; total, 116.1. The room in which this department is taught is much too small for the attendance, but in other respects the material condition of the school is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are correctly classificd, their instruction is judiciously regulated, and the discipline has satisfactory influences. 3. The teaching is lively, methodical, and very fairly effective. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

Campsrmown:-Visited, and June.
Numbers present:-13nys, 79 ; girls, 50 ; total, 129.

1. This sehool is undergoing estensire repairs; when they are completed the materinl defects pointed out nt former inspections will no longer exist. The school is reasonably well organized under the circumstunces. 2. The attendanco has slightly inproved, and is still on the increase. The pupils are fairly regular, but somewhat unpunctual. The order is unsetisfactory. 3. Passable judgment is exhibited in the classification of the pupils and in the arrangement of the lesson documents. The methods are approprinte, and applied with zeal, industry, and a fair degree of skill. 4. Tho avorage proficiency of the clasees approaches fair.

Cleveland-street (Boys):-Visited, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th June.
Numbers present, 463.

1. The schoolroom is cxceedingly limited for the present attendance. 2. The order and discipline continue excellent. 3. The instruction is well arranged und well reguiated. The methods are skilful and cffective. 4. The average proficiency is good.
2. This dopartment, in matcrial matters, is in an efficient state. 2. The organization is correct, the discipline effects excellent order and a healthy mental tone in the several classes. 3. All the prescribed subjects are effectively taught; the needlework is very good, and does credit to the teachers. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair in the 1st and 2nd classes; and in the 3rd and 4th from good to very good.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Cleveland-strief (Infunts) :- }- \text { isited, 13th, } 14 \text { th, and } 15 \text { th June. } \\
\text { Numbers present:-Boys, 244; girls, } 135 \text {; total, } 379 .
\end{gathered}
$$

1. The schoolroom is lofty, spacious, and well appointed. The crowded state of the room indicates the necessity for a class-room. 2. The pupils are properly classified and effectively disciplined. 3. The usual subjects are taught, the mothods being calculated to encourage thoughtful habits in the pupils. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to good.

$$
\text { Fort-strebr (Boys) :-Visited, 19th to } 27 \text { th April, and 1.st and 2nd May. }
$$ Numbers present:-Boys, 650.

1. The material condition of this school is very good, and, beyond a larger area for the rocreation of the pupils, little need be desired. 2. A correct and cffective organization obtains. The employment of the pupils evidences marked care. The discipline is thoroughly healthy, the pupils being orderly, obedient, and self-reliant to a very fair degree when under test. 3. The standard of instruction is higher than is exhibited in Primary Schools generally. Much of this is effected by the enlargement of the programme of subjects for the lower classes thus:-Analysis of sentences is commenced in the second class, and Geometry and Latin in the third. Such a plan enables the fourth and fifth classes to meet a high standurd of test. 4. The proficiency of the pupils ranges from very fair to very good.

$$
\text { Fort-straet (Girls) :-Visited, 18th to } 25 \text { th } \Delta_{\text {pril. }}
$$

## Numbers present:-508.

1. The organization of the school continues to be as satisfuctory as the circumstances will permit. 2. The attendance is large, und marked by reasonable regularity; in other respects the discipline is in a healthy state. 3. Appropriate methods are used, and the teaching is carried on with earnctncss and vigour. 4. The proficiency runks from fuir to good; the general tono of the school is healthy, and its condition evidences progressive improvement.

## Fort-5treet (Infants) :-Visited, 26 th to 20 th $A$ pril. <br> Numbers present:-Boys, 248; girls, 177; total, 425.

1. The light of the babies' room is defective, and the accommodation insufficient; the exterior of the buidding is in disrepair, and presents a dilapidated nppearance; the building occupied by the senior infants is in good condition. 2. The nttendance is larger than at any former period; the pupils are cleanly and neatly attired, and fairly punctual and regular; fair order is maintained in the baby and senior infants' departments, and good in the junior infauts' school. 3. All cssential subjects are taught; the methods are suitable, and marked with zeal nud painstaking in their application. 4. The attainments in the departments may be described thus :-Babies, fair ; junior infants, good; senior infants, fair.

Glebs :-Visited, 6th June.
Numbers present:-Boys, 70; girls, 44; total, 114.

1. The school buildings and fences have been placed in a good state of repair since last inspection. The school is well organized. 2. There is a slight falling off' in the attendnnce, of a temporary character. The pupils attend with rensomable regularity: very few are unpunctunl, and every care appears to be devoted to their personal cleanliness. Good order is maintained, and the noral tonc of the school is healthy. 3. A judicious clessification obtrins ; the instructional documents are calculated to ensure the desired ends. The methods are modern, and applied with zeal and energy. 4. The arcrage proficiency is silightly above fair.

## Gliebe (Infants) :-Visited, 6th June

Numbers present:-1Ooys, 41; girls, 26; total, 67.

1. The infants are tanght in the primary schoolroom, from which a portion is divided off by a baize screen. This, from the character of the teaching necessary for infants, is a rery undesirable arrangement; and a separate room should, in justice to both departments of the school, be provided for the infants. 2. The classification is correct, and the routine fairly effective. 3. The children are neat, and fairly orderly. 4. The attainments are fuir.

Jamieson-street :- Fisited, 2nd Junc.

$$
\text { Numbers present:-Boys, } 42 \text {; girls, } 28 \text {; total, } 70 .
$$

1. The sehoolhoase is in fair repair, the ground is properly enclosed, and separate closets have been provided. The furniture and working appliances fairly meet the requirements. 2. The organization is ver defective, and the discipline bad. 3. To an extent the teaching is methodical, but it is nevertheless iniffective. 4. The results are indifferent. The teacher has since been removed.

## Newtown :-Visited, 12th July.

$$
\text { Numbers present:-Boys, } 77 \text {; girls, } 51 \text {; total, } 122 .
$$

1. The playground is of little use, owing to its smallness; with this exception, the materina state of the school is sitisfactory. 2. The attendance is small for the neighbourhood, but there is no noticeable falling off in the numbers. The pupils are tolerably punctual, and with fers exceptious cleat. They are disposed to be talkative and noisy, and in other respects the order is defectire. 3. Fair judgment is evinced in the classification; the instruction is regulated by the usual documents; the methods are for the most part appropriate, and applied with tolerable intelligence and skill. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

Newtown (Infants):- Visited, 12th July.
Numbers present:-Bors, 28 ; girls, 28 ; total, 56

1. The room is fairly suitable, and its appointments are satisfactory. 2. The children are properly classified, and the discipline effects very fair order. 3. The instruction, which is of the kind usual in infants' schools, is imparted with fair method. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to rery fair-

> Paddington (Boys):-Visited, $17 t \mathrm{th}, 18 \mathrm{th}$, 19th July.
> Numbers present :-161.

1. The premises are excellent in character, and the appliances are ample. 2. The organization is intelligent in its intentions, exhibiting a correct classification of the pupils and proper provisions for their instruction. The discipline effects order of a technical character, but it has to cvoke a more satisfactory amount of mental effort in the classes cre it can be termed good. 3. The course of instruction embraces what is prescribed for a school of four classes; the teaching is intelligent and methodical. 4. The proficiency is fair.

> Paddivgron (Girls) :-Visited, 17th, 18th July.

Numbers presont :-126.

1. The material state of the school is good, and its organization satisfactory. 2. The attendance is on the increase, and is marked by fair regularity. The pupils are pumetual and clenn. The order is susceptible of improvement. The pupils are fidgety and talkative, and do not yield a prompt and complete obedience. 3. The course of instruction comprises all the preseribed subjects, and is regulated with fair judgment. The methods are appropriate, but require to be applied with greater animation and vigour. 4. The avcrage proficiency is fair.

> Padpineton (Infants) :-Visited, 19th July. Numbers prosent:--Boys, 73 ; girls, 58 ; total, 131.

1. The echool is hardly large enough to mect existing requirements, but is otherwise airy, welllighted, and suitably constructed. It is well found in educational appliances. 2. The attendance is good under the circumstances. The pupils are clean, chcerful, and in fair order. With few exceptions, they aro reasonably punctual and regular. 3. All the subjects usually included in the Infant School Course are taught. The instruction is judiciously arranged, and bused on appropriate methods. 4. The arerage proficiency is very fair. Reading is taught, with more than ordinary success, and every subject appears to receive due importance.

Pitt-Street:-Visited, 13th July.
Numbers present:-Boys, 28; girls, 18; total, 46.

1. There is no playground ; the desks are old and unsuitable, otherwise the material condition of . the school is satisfactory, 2 . There is a falling off in the attendance, which is not easily accounted for, The pupils are punctual, clean, and orderly; the prerailing spirit of the school is pleasing. 3. The pupils are intelligently classified; the instruction is properly regulated; the methods are modern, and applicd with a fair degree of skill. 4. The arerage proficiency is fair.

## Pitr-staver (Infants):-Fisited, 14th July.

Numbers present:-Bojs, 28; girls, 26 ; total, 54.

1. This department is taught on a gallery, which is curtained off from the room in which the primary clases are taught, but no other arrangement can be made at present. 2. The organization is correct, and the disciplinc induces fair order. 3. The subjepts prescribed for Infants' Schools are taught, but the teaching insufficiently affects the mental tone of the classes for good. 4. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

Putt-sirreer, South :-Visited, 1 st August.
Numbers present:-Boys, 30 ; girls, 13 ; total, 43.

1. The schoolroom is of suitable character, and its appliances are sufficient and good. 2. The pupils arc classified with fair judgnent, and their instruction is judiciously regulated; the discipline is fairly satisfactory, the pupils being reasonably punctual in attendance sud, on the whole, orderly. 3. The course of instruction includes the subjects prescribed for a sehool of three classes; the teaching evidences care and fair method. 4. Tho proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

> Prry-stridt, South (Infants) $:-$ Visited, 1 st August.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 25 : girls, 25 ; total, 50.

1. The school is fairly suitable, and has a tolcrable supply of furniture, but of a very inferior description ; the character of the apparatus is no better. 2. A modernte attendance is maintained ; the pupilsure tolcrably punctual; in most other respects the discipline is unsatisfactory; the pupils are talkative, noisy, and inatientive; the govermment is feeble and jneffective. 3. The instruction enbraces the usual subjects, but is poorly regulated; the methode are not applied with sufficient carnestness or zeal. 4. The avcrago proficiency is moderate.

> Pyrmont :-Fisited, 2nd August.

Numbers present:-Bors, 93 ; girls, $5 \mathbf{5}$; total, 148

1. The seloolhouse is altogether too small, and is not centrically situated. The playground is very limited in extent, rery uneven, and unfenced. The water-closets are exposed to public vier, and are otherwise objectionably arranged; they require emptying. 2. In the face of many obstacles, a good attendance is kept up. The pupils are punctual, but slightly irregular ; they are in very fair order. The government is firm and effective. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the classification, the instruction is well regulated, the methods are appropriate, and applied with zeal and energy. 4. The average proficiency lies between fair und yery fuir.

Prrmont (Infants):-Visited, 2nd August.
Numbers present:-Bo5s, 50 ; girls, 55 ; total, 105.

1. The room in which these children are taught is much too small, and is also of very sombre aspect, but there is no remedy. for the defects at present. 2. The pupils are properly classified, and the organization agrees with modern Infants' School plans. The general behaviour of the children is pleasing but the mental effort evinced by them is far from being satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught; in the upper division of the school the methods are of fuir charactor, in the lower they are but moderate. 4. The proficiency arerages tolerable.
$\qquad$
SUssex-stbeet :-Visited, 24th November.
Numbers present:-Boys, 31; girls, 21 ; total, 52.
2. A standing deffet in connection with this school is the want of a playground; a second watercloset is also a pressing necessity; otherwise the schoolroom is commodious, fairly supplied with appuratus, and with furniture sufficient for existing wants. 2. The attendance is small, but this is no doubt due to causes beyond the control of the teacher. The pupils are cxtromely irregular, but reasonably pmetual and clean. Fair order is maintaincd. 3. Suitable methods are in usc, and the application is marked by zeal and painstaking. 4. The proficiency is barely tolerable. Considering that the pupiln are for the nost part very young, and that tho school has been but a short time in operation, the results may be regarded as satisfactory.

Watsox's Bay :- Tisited, 3rd August.
Numbers present:-Boys, 30 ; girls, 14 ; total, 44.

1. The echool building, which was formerly the pilot station, is fairls suited to its uses, and the site is both pleasant and healthy. The furniture is inferior, inadoquate, nud badly arranged. 2. The orgmization is unskillul, the discipline secures cleanliness and fair order, but it is marred by the promptthe ordinary subjects. 4. The proficie. ary the ordinary subjects. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Wiminu-Street (Bogs) :-Visited, 24th, } 25 \text { th, } 26 \text { th, } 27 \mathrm{~h} \mathrm{~h} \text { July. } \\
\text { Numbors present: }-236 .
\end{gathered}
$$

1. Recent improvements have been made in the premises, thed they may be reported as being in a antisfactory state. 2. The classification is correct, and the discipline is jealhy and promising. 3. The subjects prescribed for a school of four classes are taught with intelligent method. 4. In the sevaral classes the results of the examination wore : first and fourth classes, tolerable; second, fair ; third, very
fair. The arerage resulta are fair.

Willian-strbet (Girls) :-Visited, 26th, 27th, 28th July.
Numbers present :-289.

1. Except that a clonk room has not yet been provided, the matorial defects adverted to in last year's report have been remedied. The school is well organized. 2. The attendance is large under the circumstauces, and is marked by reasonable regularity. The pupils are clean, junctual, and in satisfaetory order. The moral tone is good. 3. The instruction is carried on with considerable energy, and exceptas regards the teaching of arithmetic, the methods are approprinte and effective. 4. The average proexceptas regnrds the teaching of arithmetic, the methots are approprite and effechive. 4. The averago pro-
ficiency is very fair. The pupils are very attentive, evince great mental effort and considerable intelligence

## Willian-streiet (Infants):-Visited, 24th, 25th July.

Numbers prescat:-Boys, 207; girls, 147; total, 354.

1. The schoolrooms are not large enongh for existing wants ; desk room is notably insufficient, and additional hat-pegs are necessary. Improvements have been effected in the drainnge of the plapt, and sined last ingepection. 2. The pupils are not suffeciently orderly on the lines, and greater vigilance and tact need to be exercised by the teachers in repressing restlessness and like symptoms of disorder. 3. Appropriate subjects are taught; the instruction is fairly regulated ; the methods are reasonably effective in the gallery lessons, but faulty in the teaching of reading and number. 4. The average ;proficicncy is a litte above fair.

## APPENDIX I

Riceipts and Disnorsbments of the Council of Education, from 1st January to 31st December, 1871.


JOHN M. GIBSON,
Accountant.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## REPORT

of the

# COUNCIL OF EDUCATION 

UPON THE CONDITION
of the

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

FOR

## 1871.



SIdNEY: thomas richards, Goferfment printer.
$638$

To His Excellency Sir Alfred Stepien, Knight, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Chief Justice, and Administrator of the Government of the Colony of New South Wales.

May tr pleasi your Excelieency,-
We, the Council of Education, have the honor to submit to your Excellency this our Report upon the Certified Denominational Schools of the Colony, for the year 1871, in conformity with the provisions of the Public Schools Act, section 27.

During the yoar, there were in operation 223 Certified Denominational Schools, being seventeen less Appendix A. than in 1.870 . Besides the Schools mentioned in our last Report, from which Certificates were withdrawn in 1.870, the following changes were effected:-

Kelso, C.E. Converted into a Public School.
Lane Cove, Wes. do. do.
North Richmond, C.E. Closed on opening of Public School.
Kiama, C.E. Do. do.
Windsor, Pres. Do. do.
Marulan, C.E. Closed. Premises not fit for occupation.
Greendale, R.C. Converted into a Provisional School.
Certificates were withdrawn, on account of small attendance, from the Denominational Schools at George's River and Windsor (Wesleyan), and at Dingo Creek (Presbyterian).

The undermentioned applications for Certificates to Denominational Schools were received Appondx c. in 1871 :-

| 1. Adelong-For a Roman Catholic School. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. Grenfell- | Do. |
| 3. Plattsburg- | Do. |
| 4. Terrara- | Do. |

In the case of Grenfell, a schoolhouse had not been provided, as required by Article 10 of the Regulations; and in the other cases, the conditions prescribed in section 9 of the Public Schools Act had not been met. The Council, in each case, declined to graint a Certificate.

The usual Reports furnished by Inspectors, upon the various Certified Denominational Schools Apponds D. under their charge, are appended hereto, as also an Abstract of the Quarterly Returns of Attendance and Appondix B. School Fees. Information as to the general condition of Certified Dcuominational Schools is included in the remarks on this subject contained in the Report upon Public Schools.

We submit this our Report upon the Certified Denominatioual. Schools, for the year ending 31st December, 1871; and in testimony thereof we have caused our corporate Seal to be affixed hereto, this twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
(..s.)
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { GEORGE ALLEN, President. } \\ \text { JAMES MARTJN. } \\ \text { W. M. ARNOLD. } \\ \text { JOHN FARFFAX. } \\ \text { R. A. A. MOREHEA:D. }\end{array}\right.$

## W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

## APPENDIX A.

Retorn of the Attendance of Children at the Certified Denominational Schools of New South Wales, as certified by the Local Boards,
for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1871, or for the last Quarter in which the Schools were in operation during that year.


APPENDIX A-continued.

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APPENDIX A-continued.


APPENDIX B


## APPENDIX C.

Schedele of Applications for Certificates to Denominational Schools, received during the year 1871.


Insprators' Reports upon Certified Denominational Schools inspected in 1871.
ALBURY DISTRICT.
Drtaimed Statement of the condition of Cortified Denominational Schools in the Albury District, visited during the year 1871 :-
Albury (R.C.):- Visited, 11th and 12th December.
Present at examination:-Boys, 81.

1. The material state of the school is very defective as regards accommodation and furniture. 2. The attendance is irregular, and the general discipline, though somewhat improved, is by no menns satisfactory. 3. The instruction is very fairly regulated, but the teaching is productive of only partial results. The average proficiency ranges from moderate to barely tolerable.

Corows (C.E.) :-Visited, 25th September.
Present at examination:-Boys, 25 ; girla, 10 ; total, 35.

1. A laratory and play-shed aro needed to complete the material equipment, which, in all other respects, is of very good quality. 2. There has been a falling off in the average attendance as compared with that for the previous year, but in other respecta tho discipline is to some extent of a more satisfactory character. 3. The instruction is fairly regulated, and includes all the prescribed subjects. 4. The average proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

Gundagat, Sottil (C.E.) :-Viṣited, 28th August.
Present at examination:-Boys, 7 ; girls, 9 ; totol, 16.

1. At date of visit the echool was held iemporarily in private premises, in which the accommodntion was of a fairly suitable character. 2. The moral aspect of the school is moderately pleasing. 3. In most respects the instruction was badly regulated, and the teaching unprofitable. 4. The average proftciency was moderate. In the absence of her husband, who was suffering from a very severe accident, the teacher's wife had charge of the school fur some time previous, and to this the unsatisfactory coudition in which it was found at time of inspection is in a great measure attributable.

> Jvarong (R.C.):-Visited, 5th Scplember.

$$
\text { Present at examination:-Boys, } 10 \text {; girls, } 16 \text {; total, } 32 .
$$

1. The material state is defective as regards furniture, out-buildings, and accommodation. $A$ better resideuce for the teacher is also urgently needed. 2. The attendanee is fluctuating and unpunctual many of the pupils are untidily attired, and the government is neither rigorous nor effective. 3. The instruction is not judiciously regulated, and the teaching is marked by indifferent skill. 4. The arerage proficiency is indifferent.

> Turot (R.C.):- Visited, 7th August.

$$
\text { Present at examimation :-Boys, } 23 \text {; girls, } 27 \text {; total, } 50 .
$$

1. A lavatory, second whet-closet, and alditional furniture have been provided since last visit, and the school is amply supplied with working materiuls. 2. The attendance is neither regular nor punctual; in its remaining features the discipline is of a moderately effective claracter. 3. The course of instruction is limited and badly regulated; the methode are mechimical, and the results partial. 4. The arerage proficiency is small. At the close of the year the teacher was remored.

Wagga Wagaa (R.C.) :-- Wisited, 21st Norember,
Present at examination:-Boys, 32 ; girls, 8 ; total, 40.
The fencing has been repaired, the school grounds put in order, and a supply of hat-pegs provided, since last risit. A laratory and play-shed have yet to be orected. 2. There bas been a considerable increase in the attendance, and the general discipline has also become more healthy. 3. Execpt that the lesson programmes nced to be more specific, the instruction is passably well regulated, and the teacling is fairly intelligent, but requires to be of a more vigorous and incisive character. 4. The arerage proficiency is tolerable.

The following Certified Denomimational Schools, situated in the soutll-western part of the Bathurst District, were also riaited :-

Bunrown (R.O.) :-Fisited, 4th and 5th May.
Present at examinatiou :- Boys, 36; girls, 25; total, 61.

1. The scluoolroom is a slab building, roofed with bark; the furniture is of inferior quality, and tho supply of morking matcrials is limited. The school grounds need to be more carofully kept, and a lavatory is much required. 2. The attendance, is regular and passably punctual. Most of the pupila are becomingly attired, but the order is susceptible of improvement, and the government is not sudficiently watchful in matters of detail. 3. The course of instruction is complete; the lesson documents are moderately suitable, and the tenching is earnestly conducted, but the methods cmployed are not calculated to produce uniform results. 4. Thine average proficieney is moderate, and in the lighest cless a reasonable proportion of the pupils exinced a considerable degrec of mental culture.

Iabming Fuat (R.C.) :-Visited, 11th May.
Present at cxamination:-Boys, 21 ; girls, 23 ; total, 44.

1. This school is held in the Roman Catholic Church, a rooden building occupying an elevated, but not central, site, and rery uncomfortablo for children in cold weather. A store is much needed, and the supply of furnituro is scanty. 2. The attendance is irregular, and by no memn punctual. Many of the pupils are slovenly in dress, and the government is only modorately effectire. 3. The instruction includes most of the prescribed subjecte, and is imparted with reasonable diligence. 4. The average proficioucy is indifferent.

Young (C.E.) :-Visited, 12th May.
Present at examiuation :-Boys, 68 ; girls, 35; total, 93.

1. A class-room, lavatory, and playshed are requived to complete the materinl equipment, which in all other respects is of good quality. 2. The goverament is mild, but not very effective, the pupils are reasonably punctual, and the attendance has steadily increased throughout the year. 3. Owing to the very injudicious classification of the pupils, the lesson documents are of little practical utility, and the methods of teaching are less profitable than ther would have been under more farourable circumstances. 4. The average proficiency is but moderate, and fully 60 per cent. of the pupils are in the first class. Subsequent to the date of inspection an assistant tencher was appointed.

EDMUND H. FLANNERY,
Inspector's Office,
Inspector of Schools, Albury District.
Albury, 19 Febriary, 1872.

## ARMIDALE DISTRICT.

Sumarary of Reports upon Certificd Denominational Schools inspected in 1.871.
Fredebicton C.E. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 24th March, 1871. ' Numbers at tho examination :--Boys, 20 ; girls, 20 ; total, 40.

1. The material condition is improved and satisfactory, the situation pleasant, and the supply of furniture and apparatus fair and orderly arranged. The school records are kept with improved caro and accuracy. 2. The attondance is rather irregular. The pupils are clean and tidy, docile, quiet, and subdued in demeanour, but wanting in rigour and nnimation. The schoolroom is in very fair order, and the government is mild and fairly effective. 8. The usunl subjects are trught; tho classification is faulty, and the occupation is tolerably well regulnted. The teaching is earnest and tolerably intelligent, but lacks energy, painstaking, and animation. The attainments range from moderate to very fair.

Gunnedail C.E. (N.V.) :-Incidental inspection, 16th September, 1871. Regular inspection, 19th September, 1871.
Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 12 ; girle, 18; total, 30 .

1. This school is held in a chureh of improved condition. Tho stock of furniture is passable in quantity, quality, and arrangement; and that of working materials is fairly sufficient. Fence to playground, supply of water, lavatory, and additional out-offices are needed. The school records are imperfectly kept. 2. The attendance is irregular, and much below the prescribed minimum. The moral aspect of the school is unsatisfactory as regards the clean and decent appcarance of the pupils and the schoolroom, and the character of the school arrangoments. The government is feeble, unintelligent, and indifferently effective. The moral tone is low. 3. Tho course ol' instruction is elementary and ill regulated; and the teaching is empirical and but indifferently effective. The attaimments range from failure to tolerable.

## Kempsey C.E. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 20th and 23rd March, 1871.

Numbers at the exnmination:-Boys, 21 ; giris, 18 ; total, 39 .

1. This school is held in a church, airy and commodious, and adequately supplied mith furmiture and working materials. Lavatory, out-offices, and supply of water are needed. The school records are fnirly well kept. 2. The attendanee is tolerably regular, but too uppanctaul. The moral aspect of the sehool is but moderately satisfactory as regards order, quietness, cleanliness, and diligence. 3. The usual subjects, excopt singing, are taught with moderate skill and vigour, rud tho occupation is defectively regulated. The attainments of the priils range fiom small to tolenable.

Tamworim C.E. (N.V.) :-Rogular inspection, 291b, 30th, and 31st, August, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 57 ; girls, 42; total, 99.

1. The material organization is improved and very fair, and the supply of material applinnces is on the whole adequate. The school records require to be kept with greater ueatness and care. 2. The netendance is increased and tolerably regular. The pupils in genern are reasonably neat and clean, and improved in demeanour. The school work is done with fair order, quietness, and vigour. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing and inclusive of Latin and geometry. The occupation is fairly well regulated and the teaching is marked by fair energy, painstaking, and diligence, and is tolerably intelligent. the attainments range from moderate to fair.

Armpase R.C. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 4th and 9th May, 1871. Incidental inspection, 18th August, 1871.
Numbers at the examinatiou:-Bors, 55 ; girls, 26 ; total, 81 .

1. The playground and exterior of the schoolhoure have been improred. The schoobroom is tot narrow and badly rentilated, and is encumbered by a great number of unsightly store-shelves. The defec tive arrangement of the hat-pegs canses confusion. The supply of furniture and school requisites is adequate. The school records are not kept, with the requisite accuracy and regularity. 2. The attendance is fairly regular and punctunl. The pupils are fairly neat and clean, tolerably quiet and orderly in their movements, and fairly self-reliant and obedient. Stricter attention to defails of discipline is needed. The moral tone in general is passable. 3. The ubual subjects are taught, excapt einging, and tho occupation is tolerably woll regulated. The teaching is enrncst, animated, and tolernbly inteligent, but not painstaking enough. The attainments range from moderate to tolerable.

Graftos R.C. (N.V.):-Incidental inspection, 29th May, 1871. Regular inspection, 4th, 11th, and 21st December, 1871.
Numbers at the examination:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 13 ; total, 39.

1. Bell, invatory, weather-shed, and supply of water are needed; otherwise, the material orgnnization is rery fair. The achool records requiro to be kept with greater carc and accuracy. 2. The atteudance is rather irregular. The papils are fairly neat and clean, orderly, and well behaved, and tolerably selfrolinnt, and diligent. Stricter attention to details of discipline is needed. The moral tone is pretty fair. 3. The usual eubjects are taught, except singing nad sewing; the classification is defective, and the occupation is not properly regulated. The teaching is earnest and apparently diligent, animated, and tolerably intelligent. The attainments range from moderate to fair.

Gunnedail R.C. (N.V.) :-Incidental inspection, 1.6th September, 1871. Regular inspection, 18th September, 1871.
Numbers at the cxumination :-Boys, 10; girls, 19 ; total, 29.

1. The site is unsatisfictory. The sehoolhouse is anitable, but defectively furmished. Bell, laratory, supply of water, and better out-oflices are needed. The school records are not kept with the requisite accuracy and regularity. 2. The attendance is low, irregular, and unpunctual, and the sehool has been closed no less than forty days without authority. The government is moderately firm and rigilant. The pupils are reasonably neat and clean, but oniy moderately diligent, orderly, and mindful of commands. The schoolroom is untidy; and the school-work is done with moderate rigour and efficiency. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except, singing; but the occupation is only modorately well regulated, and the teaching is feeble and moderately intelligent. The attainments and mental culture of the papils are moderate.

Kempany, Pres. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 21st íarch, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 31 ; girls, 25 ; total, 56.

1. Lavatory, supply of water, suitable ont-offices, and repairs to echoolroom are needed; other wisc, the material organization is very fair. 2. The aittendance has increased and is fairly regular and punctual. The government is healthy and effective, and the moral condition of the school, as regards order, cloanliness, energy, and diligence, is very fair and improved. 3. The usual subjects are taught, ercept sewing ; the occupation is fairly well regulated, and the teaching is zealous and vigorous, fairly skilful and painetaking. The attainments range from moderate to very fair.

Cart's Crabk, Wes. (N.V.) :-Regular inspection, 5 th June, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 21 ; girls, 21 ; total, 12.

1. The schoolroom is too smnll, and bell, lavatory, and additional deeks are needed. The supply of working materinls is ample and woll kept, and the school records are clean and apparently correct. 2. The attendance has increased, but is rery irregular. The governmentis strict and healthy, but wanting in vigour. The moral tone is fair and improved. 3. The usual subjects are taught with carnestness and diligence, but the methods are still too mechanical, and are not applied with the requisite vigour and animation. The attainments range from moderate to fair.

## Ulmarra, Wes. (N.V.)

Incidental inspection, 7th June, 1871
Regular inspection, 13th and 14th December, 1871.
Numbers at the examination :-Boys, 19 ; girls, 15 ; totnil, 34.

- 1. This school is held in a chapel, which gives rise to inconvonience; otherwise, the material organization is very fair. A bell is greatly needed. The school records are not kept with strict accuracy. The results of the incidental inspection were not satisfactory. 2. The attendance appears to be fairly regular. The government is mild and fairly effective. The details of discipline need stricter attention.


## BATHURST DISTRICT.

## Dbrailued Satement of Denominational Schools for 1871.

13athuest C.E. (Infants) :-Regular inspection, 16th October, 1871.
Numbers onrolled :-Bo5s, 39; girls, 34; total, 73.
Numbers present:-Boys, 33 ; girls, 31 ; total, 64.
The fences need repair and the playground requires levelling. The pupils are fairly orderly and tolerably attentire. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the lessons are registered. The teaching is caveful and industrious, but would be improved by greater energy. The disciplino is tolerably effectire; the attainments are from tolerable to fair; and the general spirit of the school is fairly pleasing.

Bammosit C.E. (Primary) :-Regular inspection, 17th and 18th October, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 73; girls, 53 ; total, 126.
Numbers present:-Boys, 66 ; girls, 44 ; total, 110.
The walls of the schoolroom are dingy and need whitewashing; the fences require repair; snd the playground is in mint of gravelling in some places. The pupils are tolerably orderly, attentive, and selfrcliant.
roliant. The classification is not good. The instructional documents are fairly arranged, but the lessons are not registered daily ; the teaching is industrious, but lacks penetrative force. The dieciplino is not sufficiently vigilant and prompt; and the attaiuments are from moderate to tolerable on an areruge.

Bathurst R.C. (lnfants):-Regular inspection, 6th November, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 30 ; girl3, 128 ; total, 158.
Numbers present:-Boys, 22 ; jirls, 103 ; total, 125.
Numbers present:-Boys, 22 ; girls, 103 ; total, 125.
The echoolroom is a good one, and is kept scrupulously clean and tidy. There is no proper phay. ground, and the erection of a shed is desirable. The pupils are clean, orderly, and very fairly self-reliant. The clasififution is fairly approprinte, eonsidering the number of teachers. The lesson documents are fuirly arranged, and the teaching is careful, industrious, and productive of reasouably satisfactory results. The discipline is genial and firm; the arerage proficiency is from fair to very fair; and the general spirit of the school is pleasing.

Bathurst R.C. (Girls) :-Regular inspection, 7th and 8th November, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Girls, 134 ; total, 134.
Numbers present:-Girls, 117; total, 117.
As in the infant department, there is no playground. New desks have been provided, but, except in one group on the floor, they are badly arranged, being fastened to the wall. Tho pupils are orderly, and very fairly attentive and self-reliunt. The work is fairly regulated and registered, and the teaching is carnest and industrious, and productive, on the whole, of fair results. The discipline is mild, but effective ; the avorage proficiency is about fair ; and the spirit of the school is pleasing.

Batinurst R.C. (Boys) :-Regular inspection, 2nd and 3rd November, 1871.
Numbers eurolled :-Boys, 157 ; total, 157.
Numbers present:-Boys, 124; total, 124.
There is no playground. New desks of a peculiar construction, which makes them suitable for other than school purposes, have been provided since last inspection. The closet needs some repnir. The pupils are fairly orderly, attentive, and self-ruliant. Drawing is omitted from the list of subjects, but singing is taught by the organist. The instruction is tolorably regulated and registered, but the quarters of enrolment on the programmes are incorrect. The teaching seems fairly careful and industrious, but judging from results, needs greater thoroughness. The discipline is prompt and rigorous, and the average proficiency is barely tolerable.

Bathurst (Pres.) :-Rogular inspection, 19th and 20th October, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 75; girls, 72; total, 147.
Numbers present:-Boys, 67 ; girls, 61 ; total, 128.
The desks need some repairs, and the schoollouse requires renovating. The playground is too small The pupils are fairly orderly, attentive, and self-reliant. The lesson documents are proporly arranged, and the work done is registered. The teaching is energetic, and seems painstaking, but, judging from results it appenrs to be only tolerably impressive. The discipline is effective, and the arerage proficicncy in all the subjects taught is about tolerablo. Isatin and French are added to the usual subjects.

Kisiso (C.E.):-Regular inspection, 23rd March, 1871.
Numbers curolled:-Boys, 34 ; girls, 23 ; total, 57.
Numbers present:-Boys, 23 ; girls, 13 ; total, 36.
The closet is in yeed of repair, but otherwise, the matcrial condition is fairly satisfactory. The pupils are elean, and tolerably orderly and attentive. The lesson documents are tolerably arranged, and the teaching is cuergetic and fairly careful. The discipline is tolerably effective; the instruction is paskably regulated; and the average proficiency is barely tolerable. This is now a Non-vested Public school, having becn converted on application.

Mujage C.E. (Primary) :--Incidental inspection, 17th November, 1871.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 62; girle, 56; total 118.
Numbers present:-Boya, 4l; girle, 37 ; total, 78.
The materinh condition is satisfactory. The pupils are clean, orderly, and attentive. The leason documonts are woll constructed, and the work done is carefully registered. The school appears to contimue to bo well conducted. The records are neatly and correctly kept.

Modare C.E. (Infants) :-Incidental inspection, 17th November, 1871.
Numbers onrolled :--Boys, 51; girls, 50 ; total, 101.
Numbers present :--Boys, 25 ; girls, 22 ; total, 47.
There are some desks, but wo gallery; the matcrial condition is tolerable. The pupils are clean, fairly orderly, and tolerably attentive. The instruction is tolerably regulated, and the work is regislored. The school records are correctly kept. On the day of my visit the attendance was smaller than usual.

Mudgar (R.C.) :-Incidental inspectiou, 17th November, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 46 ; girls, 45 ; total, 91.
Numbers present:-Boya, 31 ; girls, 31 ; total, 62.
The naterial coidition of the schoolroom is satisfactory; but there is no teucher's residence, and the closets need repair. The instruction is well regulated and registered, and the tenching appears to be intelligently conducted. The school records are neat and correct.

Orange (R.C.) :-Regular inspection, 14th December, 1871.
Numbers carollod:--Boys, 48; girls, 37 ; total, 85.
Numbers present:-Boys, 27 ; girls, 22 ; total, 49.
The school is now well situatod, and conducted in a suitable building. There is a good playground, which is furnishod with the neeessary out-offices. The pupils are clean, orderly, and fairly attentive and self-relinat. All the subjects prescribod, except singing, are taught. The instruction is fairly regulated, and tho teaching is careful and industrious- The quarters of enrolment, from a misconception on the part of the teacher, are incorrectly stated on the ;programmes. The diseipline is genial and firm, and the avorage proficiency somewhat excceds fair.

## Sopala (C.E.):-Regular inspection, bth May, 1871.

Numbers cnrolled:--Boys', 40 ; girls, 30 ; total, 70.
Numbers present:-Boys, 22 ; girls, 10 ; total, 32.
The playground is small, but, on the whole, the material condition is fair. The pupils are moder ately orderly and attentive. The instruction is moderately regulated, and the teaching is defective in vigour intelligence, and thoroughness. The discipline needs more watchfulness. The average proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerabie. The attendance was smallor than usual on the day of examination.

Sorata (R.C.) :-Regular inspection, 29th September, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 18 ; girls, 32 ; total, 50.
Numbers present:--Boys, 9 ; girls, 16 ; total, 25.
The playground is unfenced, and the out-houses are not well situated. The schoolroom needs repair, and the stock of working materials is scanty. The pupils are irregular, but fairly punctual and orderly. The lesson documents are fairly arranged, and the teaching is careful and intelligent. The discipline is effective, the instruction is fairly regulated, and the average proficiency somewhat excceds tolerable. The present teacher has not been long in charge of the school.

Weldington (R.C.) :-Regular inspection, 28th November, 1871.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 28 ; girls, 26 ; total, 54.
Numbers present:-Boys, 10 ; girls, 14; total, 30.
The supply of furniture is not sufficient, more desks being needed. There is no teacher's residence nor is there a proper schoolroom, the school being conducted in one end of the church. The pupils are only tolerably orderly and attentive, and moderately self-reliant. The instruction is only tolerably regulated, and the teaching is industrious, but wanting in intelligence and penetrative forco. T'he average proficiency and the discipline are only moderate.

CAMDEN DISIRICT.

Annex C.
'Detailed statement of the condition of Certificd Denominational Selools inspected in 1871 :-

## 1.-CHURCII OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

> Ashfyedd :-Visited, 4th and 11th August.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 47 ; girls, 28 ; total, 75.

1. The school-building is in need of repairs, and a class-room and teacher's residence should be erceted. There is a good supply of working materials. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual; good order is maintained; and in other respects the discipline is fairly satisfactory. 3. The clasgification is fairly judicious; the subjects accord with the coursc prescribed. The instructional documents are fairly satisfactory. The methods are appropriate, and they are applicd with painstaking, and fair skill. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

Campin (Primary):-Fisited, 18th May.
Numbers present:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 20 ; total, 36.

1. The material condition of this school is very fair. There is a good supply of reçuisites, and the general organization is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are regnlar and punctual. The order is good, and the government fairly judicious. The prevailing tone is healthy and pleasing. 3. The instruction is carefully regulatod. The methods are suitable and intelligently applicd. 4. The pupils attainments range from tolerable to very fair.

Cayden (Infunts):-Visited, 15th May.
Numbers present:-Boys, 25 ; girls, 14 ; total, 39.

1. The matcrial condution of the school is tolerable. 2. The discipline is fairly healthy; and the moral tone is pleasing. 3. The instruction is moderately well regulated; the methods are defective but the work is carried on with zeal and painstaking. 4. The proficiency is nearly tolerable.

Canterbury :-Visited, 20 th December.

$$
\text { Numbers present:-Boys, } 18 \text {; girls, } 13 \text {; total, } 31 .
$$

1. Since last inspection the fences have been repaired, the schoolroom has been re-coloured, and the doors painted. The out-offices are only moderately well arranged. A teacher's residence is also much needed. The school is well supplied with requisites. 2. The attendance of the papils is marked by punctuality and tolerable regularity. The general discipline is satisfactory. The moral tone is plensing. 3. The classification is fair. The instruction is complete. The lesson documents are tolerably well arranged. The teaching is earnesti and fairly skilful. 4. The proficiency of the pupils ranges from fair to very fair.

## Cook's Rrver (Infants) :-Yisited, 22nd December.

Numbers present:-Boys, 24; girls, 11; total, 35 .

1. The material condition is fair. 2. The pupils are tolcrably regular and punctual. The order maintained is fair. The moral tone is tolerably satisfactory. 3. The instruction is moderately well regulated. The teacher is energetic and painstaking. 4. Tho proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

## Cook's River (Primary) :-Visited, 22nd December. <br> Numbers present:-Boys, 38 ; girls, 15 ; total, 63.

1. The material condition is fairly satisfactory. The school is well supplicd with working materials. 2. The pupils are fairly punctual and regular. The ordor is moderate in the 2 nd class, and very fair in the 3rd. The moral tone is henlthy. 3. The classification is tolerably judicious. The lesson documents are fairly satisfactory. The instruction is carried on with carnestness and rigour. 4. The proficiency is nearly fair in the 2nd class and very fair in the 3rd class.

## Darto:- Visited, 6th Norember.

Numbers present:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 18 ; total, 34.

1. The material condition is very fair. Two additional desks are needed, and the schoolroom should be painted. There is a good supply of requisites. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual. The order is satisfactory. The government is firm and effective. The moral tone is healthy. 3. The classification is fairly judicious. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is fasily well regulated. The mothods are tolerably suitable, and they are earnestly applied. 4. The proficiency is nemly fuir.

Enfield :-Visited, 15th and 18th August.
Numbers present:-Boys, 16; girls, 10; total, 26.

1. The fencing has been repaired and a large tank has been provided' since last inspection. New furnituro is still greatly needed. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The pupils are moderately regular and punctual. The discipline is defectire; and the moral tone is but moderately healthy. 3. Tho instruction accords with the course proscribed-except that singing is omitted. The classification is not judicious, and the lesson documents are, practically, of little use. The methods are defective. 4. The proficiency is rather below moderate.

Fox Groend :-Visited, 18th October.
Numbers present:-Boys, 12 ; girls, 20 ; total, 32.

1. The materinl condition and organization are tolcrable. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and puactual. The order is moderate. The government is weak and ineffective. The moral tone of the school is moderately healthy. 3. The instruction accords with the course prescribed. The classification is moderately judicious. The lesson documents are not sufliciently understood by the teacher. The teaching is weak and ineffective. 4. The proficiency is below moderate.

Jamberoo :-Visited, 3rd November.
Numbers present:-Boys, 30 ; girls, 20; total, 50.

1. A new residence (the interior of which was completed at the teacher's expense) has been prorided. The schoolroom should be lined, and both it and the residence shonld be painted. Additional out-offices, and repairs to the fences, arc also needed. The school buildings are well situated, and with a little additional outlay the matcrial condition and orgnnization might be made satisfnctory. There is a good supply of requisites. 2. The pupils enrolled are fairly regular, but only moderately punctual. The attendance has increased since last inspection, and there is still room for further increasc. The order is fair, and the prevailing tone of tho school is pleasing. 3. Tho instruction accords with the preseribed courso, except that drawing is omitted. The classification is fairly appropriate. The lesson documents are fairly well arranged; but they aro wanting in neatness, and somo particulars required in them aro omitted. The methods aro fairly suitable, and they are applied with earnestness and industry. 4. The proficicucy ranges from tolerable to fair.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Livenpoos:-Visited, 30th nnd 31st May. } \\
\text { Numbors present:-Boys, } 35 \text {; girls, } 37 \text {; total, } 72 .
\end{gathered}
$$

1. No improvement has boen made in the condition of the school buildings since last inspection. New premises are greatly needed. 2. The pupils are fairly regalar and puactual. The order is good, and the discipline und moral tone of the school is healthy. 3. The instruction accords with the prescribed course, and it is fairly well regulated. The methods are suitable, and applied with carnctstness and diligence. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to very fair.

Maquarie Riven:-Visited, 24th October.

$$
\text { Numbers present:-Boys, } 14 \text {; girls, } 17 \text {; total, } 31 .
$$

1. The school building is in bad repair ; and the teacher's residence is too smill, and otherwise unsuitable. The supply of working materials is fairly satisfactory. Additional dosks are needed. 2. Tho pupils nre moderately regular and punctual. The order is sutisfactory. The diecipline and general tone of the school are tolerably healthy. 3. The course of instruction accords with that prescribed, except that singing and drawing are omitted. The classification is tolerably appropriate. The instruction is not well regulated. The work is carried on with industry and painstaking, but the methods are defective. 4. The proficioncy ranges from moderate to tolerable.

Narelian:-Visited, 5th June.
Numbers present:-Boys, 1̣̣̆; girls, 31; totul, 46.

1. The interior of the schoolroom needs recolouring; and the teacher's residence should be repairod. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The pupils arc punctual, but only moderately regular. Tho attendance has increased. Fuir order is maintained, and the pupils are clean and nont in appearance. Tho moral tone of the echool is lealthy. 3. The classification is fairly judicious. The instruction accords with the prescribed course, and it is fairly well-regulated. The methods aro applied with indusiry and painstaking. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to fair.

Teraba :-Visited, 23rd November.
Numbers present:--Boys, 24 ; girls, 16 ; total, 40.

1. The schoolroom has been repaired and painted, the furniture has been improved, and the schoolground has been fenced. There is no residence provided; otherwiso, the material condition and organization are fairly satisfactory. The school is well supplied with requisites. 2. The pupils aro regular and punctunl, and the attendanec is increasing satisfactorily under the presont teacher. The order is good. The government is firm and julicious. The moral tone of the echool is henlthy. 3. The classification is appropriate. The instruction is completo, and it is carefully arranged. The methods are suitable, and applied with zeal, and painstaking. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.
ollongong :-Visited, 14th December.
Numbers present:--Jioys, 32; girls, 25; total, 57.
2. The material. condition is "fairly satisfactory. The promises and school property are well kept by the teacher. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. Tho pupils are fairly regular and punctual. The order is good, and the gencral discipline is healthy. The moral tone is pleasing. 3. The classification is judicious. The course of instruction is complete; and tho lesson documents are satisfactory. The methods are suitable, and they are earnestly upplicd. 4. The proficieney ranges from fair to very fair.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Aplis: :-Visited, 19th December.
Numbers present:-Boys, 12; girls, 12; total, 24.

1. The schoolroom has been cnlarged, and otherwise improvod. The furniture is but moderatcly suitable. There is no residence provided for the teacher. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. Th pupils' punctuality nad regularity are indifferent. The gonema discipline of the school is only moderately healdby. Fair order is maintained. 3. The clnssification is defective. The instruction accords with the course prescribed, except that singing is omitted. The lesson documents arc fair. The methods are fairly suitable, but they should be applied with greater industry and painstaking. 4. The general proficiency is only moderate.

> Cabramatya :-Visited, 20th September.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 13; girls, 5 ; total, 18.

1. The schoolground is not fenced; and the building is rough, and but indifferently furmished The supply of requisites is fairly satisfactory. 2. The pupils are neither regular nor punctual. The discipline is moderately healthy ; the government is feeble; and the order and attention in the 1st aud 2nd classes are unsatisfactory. 3. The classification is moderately judicious. Singing and drawing are not taught; otherwise, the prescribed course is followed. The lesson documente, as compiled, are of little taught; otherwise, the prescribed course is followed. The lesson documente, as comp,
ues. The mothods are mechanical and ineffective. 4. The proficiency is only moderate.

Camden:--Visited, 16th May.
Numbers present:-Boys, 19 ; girls, 17 ; total, 36 .

1. The matorial condition of the school has been improved since last inspection. The furniture is only moderately. suitable. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The pupils are but moderately regular. Their punctuality is fair. The discipline and moral tone of the sclool are tolerably bealthy. 3. The classification is tolcrably appropriate. The instruction accords with the prescribed course. It is moderately well regulated. The mothods are mechanical, but they are applied with industry and care. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

## Coor's Ruer:--Visited, 31st August.

$$
\text { Numbers present:-Boys, 17; girls, 27; total, } 44 .
$$

1. The furniture is unsuitable, and there is not a teacher's residence provided. The supply of requisites is suficient. 2. The pupils are tolerably regulur and punctual. The government is weak and the order unsatisfactory. The generai tone of the school is tolerably pleasing. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is passable. The sehool documents are but moderately well attended to. The methods are tolerably suitable but they are not systematically applied. 4. The proficiency ranges from indifferent to tolerable.

## Dapto:-Visited, 6th Norember, and 15th December.

Numbers present, 6th November:-Boys, 4 ; girls, 6 ; total, 10.
Numbers present, 15th Decomber :-Boys, 18 ; girls, 7 ; total, 25.

1. The teacher's residence needs re-shingling, and a supply of water should be provided. In other respects, the material condition and organization are tolerable. The school is fairly well supplied with working materials. 2. The regularity and punctuality are only moderate. Fair order is maintained. The government is firm and tolerably judicious. The moral tono is fair. 3. The classification is tolerably appropriate. The instruction is but moderately well regulated; and, for some time past, it hns not been carried on with the same earncstness and painstaking it formerly was. The parents and Local Board have not properly supported the teachor in the discharge of his duty, and, hence, he has become disheartoned. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

Jamberoo:-Visited, 3rd November.
Numbers present:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 23 ; total, 49.

1. The achoolroom and residence hare been repaired, and additional out-offices have been provided. The schoolroom is rather small for the number of pupils nttending, and the farniture is insufficient. The supply of working materiats is fairly satisfactory. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual. The order is fair, the general discipline henlthy, and the moral toue pleasing. 3. The instruction accords with the prescribed course, except that singing and drawing are onitted, and it is fairly well reguluted. The methods are fairly suitable, but greater vigour and animution are necessary in their application. 4. The proficiency is $\Omega$ little above tolerable.

Liverpool:-Vigited, 29th May.
Numbers present:-Boys, 16; girls, 14; total, 30.

1. A room has been added to the residence, a part of the building has been repainted, and the phayground las beeu feuced since last inspection. The furniture is but moderately suitable. The school is properly supplied with requisites. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual. The cleanliness is fair, and the order and attention are satisfactory. The general tone is heallhy. 3. The clasification is fairly appropriate. The instruction accords with the course prescribed, except that singing is not included The lesson documents are fairly satisfactory. The methods in use aro, generally spenking, suitable and fairly effective. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to fair.

Menangle:- Fisited, 14th June.
Numbers prosent:-Boys, 21; girls, 16 ; total, 37.

1. The exterior of the building hiss been painted since last inspection. The furmiture is old and monuitable, and the interior of the sehoolroom needs colouring or painting; at present it has a very dingy sppearance. The supply of requisites is fairly sufficient. 2. The pupils are fairly punctuat, but thei regularity is masatisfictory. The order is indifferent. The government is weak and ineflective. The general tone is but moderately healthy. 3. The classification is tolerable. Singing and drawing are not taught. The lesson documents are very defective, and but little understood. The methods are feebly applied. 4. The proficiency ranges froin indifferent to moderate.

Rocky Pornt :-Visited, 8th September.
Numbers present:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 18 ; total, 34.

1. The material condition of the school premises is tolerably satisfactory. There is no residence for the teacher. The supply of working materials is fair. A clock is needed. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual in their atteudauce. Fair order is maintained, and the general discipline is healthy. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is given in the school, but the instructional docurnents are defective, and the methods are but moderately suitable. The tencher is earnest and fairly industrious. 4. The proficiency rangee from indifferent to moderato.

> Uuladusia :- - Visited, 21st November.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 27 ; girls, 27 ; total, 54.

1. No improvement has been made in the condition of the school premises since last inspection A supply of water is much needed, and more suitable furniture should be provided. A few additional requisites are needed. 2. The pupils aro moderately regular and punctual. My visit was expected by the Local Board, hence the large attendance at the examination. Fair ordor is maintained, and the general discipline is healthy. 3. The classification is fairly judicions. The instruction accords with the prescribed course, and it is fairly well regulated. The methods are fairly appropriate, and they are applied with industry and painstaking. 4. The general proficiency is tolerable. A higher estimate could have been given had not so large a number of irregular pupils been examined.

Wollongong:-Visited, 14th December.
Numbers present:-Boys, 21 ; girls, 23 ; total, 44.

1. The interior of the building needs painting, and new furniture should be provided. There is no residence for the teacher. The school is well supplied with requisites. 2. The pupils are fairly regular und punctual. The order is tolerable. The pupils are not sufficiently neat and tidy in their appearance. The goneral tone of the school is fairly healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught--singing excepted. The classification is fairly approprinte. The lesson documents are defective. The teaching is carried on with earnestness and painstaking, but it is not sufficiently penctrative. 4. The attainmente in the 3 rd clase are fair, and in the 1st, and 2nd classes tolerable.

## PRESBYTERTAN SOHOOL.

> Shoaluayes :--Visited, 4th December.

Numbers present:-Boys, 21 ; girls, 11 ; total, 32.

1. The material condition of the school premises is very indifferent. A few additional requisites are needed. 2. The pupils are only moderately regular. Their punctuality is tolerable. The order is good. The government is firm and effective. The pupils are neat and clean in appearance. The mora tone is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is fairly appropriate. The instruction is carefully regulated. Tho methods are suitable, and they are applied with intelligence and earnestness. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

## WESLEYAN SCHOOL.

## Rocky Point :--Visited, 1st and 8th September.

1. The material condition and organization are fair. A residence is not prorided for the teachor. The supply of requisiles is sufficient. 2. The pupils are punctual, but only moderately regular in their attendance. The order and general discipline are fair. The moral tone is healthy. 3. Singing is not tanght, otherwise the instruction accords with the preseribed course. The classification is tolerably approprinte. The teaching is carried on with zeal and painstaking, but the methods used are only moderately suitable. The lesson documents are tolerably well arranged. 4. The proficiency varics from moderate to tolemble.
J. HUFFER

Inspector.

## CUMBERLAND DISTRIOT.

Dftailed Statement of the condition of Certifed Denoninational Schools in the Cumberland Dietriet, inspected during the year 1871 :-

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

Bunwoon :--Visited, 14th June.
Present at examination :--Boys, 38 ; girls, 28 ; total, 66.

1. The whole material condition of the selool is reasonably good. 2. There is a want of regularity and punctuality of attendance. The pupils as a whole are clean, orderly, and industrious. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is foilowed; and the methods employed are appropriate, and marked by fair rigour and tact in their application. 4.' The attainments range from tolerable to very fair.

Cabramatia :-Visited, 27 th April.
Present at examination:-Boys, 14 ; girls, 14 ; total, 28.

1. The organization generally is tolerubly satisfactory. 2. The discipline is fairly effective. 3. The subjects of instruction are those prescribed. The lesson documents are, upon the whole, suitable, and the methods employed are appropriate. 4. The proficiency averages fair.

Castie Hill :-Visited, 3rd November.
Prosent at examination:-Boys, 32 ; girls, 20 ; total, 52.

1. The whole condition of the sehool as regurds material appliances is satisfuctory. 2. Greater regularity of attendance is desirable. Upon the whole the discipline is healthy. 3. The jnstruction is carefully regulated, and appropriate methods carefilly applied arc employed. 4. The proficiency is nearly very fuir.

## Due Platss:-Visited, 21st March.

Present at cxamination:-Boys, 27 ; girls, 12 ; total, 39.

1. The school premises and working appliances generally are fairly suitable and sufficiont. 2. The attendance of the pupils, both as regards punctuality and regularity, is not satisfactors. Habits of talking and copying prevail anong the pupils when at lessons. The discipline is weak. 3. The instruction is not well regulated; and the methods in use are superficial. 4. The proficiency ruks from moderate to tolerable.

## Kurrajoye Nortif:-Visited, 13th September.

Present at examination:-Boys, 21; girls, 20; total, 41.

1. The objectionable features in the material condition of the school formerly pointed out still exist. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual in their attendance, neat and clean in their person and dress, and moderately diligent at their work. The discipline is not marked by minutencss and firmness. 3. The teaching is deficient in penctrativencss. 4. The attuiuments rank from tolorable to fair.

Marsfield :- Visited, 3rd August.
Present at examination:-Boys, 39 ; girls, 27 ; total, 66.

1. The school-ground has been enclosed and other needful improvements have been effected. A residence for the teachor is in course of erection. 2. The discipline is upon the whole healthy. 3. The classification is low, whether as regards age or attainments. A closer adherence to the staudard of proficiency in constructing programmes is very desirable. 4. The proficiency, estimated according to the classification, ranks from fair to very fair.

## Murgos:-Visited, 24th March.

Presont at examination :-Boys, 17 ; girls, 8 ; total, 25.

1. The schoolroom requires repairing and cleaning. It is fairly furnished and supplied with apparatus and books. 2. The pupils are irregular and unpunctual. The discipline generally is feeble. 3. The instruction is indifferently regulated, and the teaching is characterized by a want of animation and vigour. 4. The proficiency on an average is little beyond moderatc. The pupils are not intelligently interested in their work.

> Parramatma:--Visited, 13th July,
> Present at cxamination:--Boys, 34; girls, 29 ; total, 63.

1. The material condition of the school generally is good. 2. The attendance is not so regular and punctual as might be expected. The pupils as a whole are fairly clean and tidy, but at work they want steadiness and self-reliant application. 3. The instruction is tolerably well regulated, and the teaching is performed with diligence and earnestncss. 4. The proficiency is fair.

Pennant Hrlis:--Visited, 14th November.
Present at examinatiou :-Boys, 36 ; girls, 21 ; total, 57.

1. No change of any consequence has taken place in the material condition of the school since last inspection. The whole is reasonably good. 2. The pupils arc fairly regular and punrtual in attendance, and clean and nest in their appearance and dress. 3. The instruction is carefully regulated and diligently imparted. The methods are appropriate, but require to be more vigorously npplicd. 4. The proficiency is a little in excess of fair.

## Pitt Town :-Visited, 29th August.

Present at examination:-Boys, 11; girls, 12; total, 23.

1. The alterations and improvements in the playground, to which the attention of the Local Board has frequently been called, remain uneffected. The school is fairly furnished and supplicd with apparatus and books. 2. The discipline is feeble, and the moral aspect of the school is by no neans pleasing. 3. The classification is low, and the instruction indifferently regulated. The methods employed are markel by little penetrativeness. 4. The proficiency is nearly tolerable.

## Ricimond:-Visited, 5th and 6th June.

Present at examination:-Boys, 44; girls, 33; total, 77.

1. As on former occasions stated, a new and better equipped schoolroom is nuch required. 2. Greater animation and vigour need to be exhibited in the whole management and working of the solool. The pupils are fairly punctual, but irregular in their attendance. There is considerable room for inprovement in cleauliness and tidiness. 3. The classification is tolerably approprinte; the instruction is cenrefully regulated; and the teaching js conducted with care and diligence. 4. The attainments rank from tolerable
to fair. to fair.

Rouse Hill :- Visited, 30th October.
Present at examination :-Boys, 17; girls, 20; total, 37.

1. A new schoolhouse is in course of erection. 2. The pupils are fuirly regular, punctual, and elonn. The internal discipline of the school needs to be exercised with greater vigour. 3. The instruction is regulated more with a regard to the teacher's conrenience than to the regulations. The teaching is superlicial, and wanting in carnestuess. 4. The proficiency is little moro than tolerable.

Ryde :-Visited, 14th August.
Present at examination :-Boys, 29 ; girls, 10 ; total, 48.

1. The material condition of the school is tolcrably good. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual. Upon the whole they are clean, but not very orderly and diligent. 3. Tho instruction accords with the prescribed course. The work of tewhing is carried on anid too much unrest and noisc. 4. The proficiency is nearly fair.

> Ssvex Hills :-Visited, 4th May.
> Present at examination :-Boys, 30 ; girls, 14 ; total, 44.

1. The windows of the schoolroom require mending and painting. Of working materials thero is a fair supply. 2. The pupils are very unpunctual, but fairly regular and clean. They do not show sufficient mental energy and self-reliance at their work. 3. The preseribed coursc of instruction is followed, and the teaching is conducted with energy and fair intelligeuce. The attainments are on an average nearly fair.

Soutm Crbek:-Visited, 164 and 17 th May.
Present at examination:-Boys, 46 ; girls, 46 ; total, 92.
3. The material appliances are upon the whole tolerably sutisfactory. A better schoolroom, better and more suitably furnished, would be an important ucquisition. 2. The attendance gencrally is regular and punctual; aud the appearance of the pupils, as regards cleanliness and order, are pleasing. Mental culture is somowhat deficient. 3. The instruction needs to bo a little more definitely planned, and rendered more telling and penetrative in its application. 4. The proficicncy ranks from tolerable to very fair-average nearly fair.

## Wilberforce: - Vibited, 30th August.

Present at examination :-Boys, 18 ; girls, 31 ; total, 49.

1. Since last inspection the schoolroom has been improved. Its matorini condition is now fair. 2. The discipline is very woak. The pupils are tolerably punctual and clean, but irregular and noisy. With labits of self-control and application to worl they are litile acquainted. 3. Tho instruction is vague as to plan and method. The work to be done needs to be more accurately conceived and more skilfully and vigorously performed. 4. The proficiency is barcly moderate.

Windsor :-Visited, 9th June.
Present nt examination :-Boys, 45 ; girls, 39 ; total, 84.

1. As has been formerly stated, the schoolroom is rather small. As regards furniture and other requisite appliances, it is fairly circumstanced. 2. The discipline is still less firm and effective than it ought to be. Greater strictness needs to be manifested in the maintenanec of a respect for cleanliness and order. 3. The instruction is tolerably well regulated. The methods are fairly appropriate, and earnestly order. 3. The instruction is tolerably well regulated. . The methods applied. 4. The proficiency as a whole is nearly fair.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

## Coycors :-Visited, 13th Junc.

1. It has been indicated in former reports that the building in which the school is held is not well suited for school-work, from the fact that it is desigued for the double objects of school and chapel. A room ought to be built and fitted out far school-work solely. 2. The attendance of pupils is very irregular and unpunctual. Cloanliness is indifferent; order and diligence are bad. The necessity for more effective discipline does not appear to be realized. 3. The instruction is indifferently regulated, and the emethods employed in imparting it are not vigoronsly and skilfully applied. 4. The proficiency is very moderate.

## Greendale :- Visited, 25 th April.

Present at examinntion:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26.

1. The material condition of the school is tolerably satisfactory. 2. The attendance is low, very irregular, and unpunctual ; the disciplino of the school generally has declined. 3. The instruction is but indifferently fregulated, and the methods employed want earnestness and vigour in their application. 4. The proficiency is but indifferent.

## Kurrajova :-Visited, 14th September.

Present at exnmination:-Boys, 25; girls, 18 ; total, 43.

1. The schoolroom is in tolerable condition and moderately furnished. 2. The pupils are irregular and unpunctual; and they are wanting in cleunliness, order, and industry. The discipline is imperfect. 3. The instruction is limited to the more ordinary subjects. The classification is irregular, and the methods of teaching arc mechanical and feebly applicd. Self-reliant independent thinking and working are little practised. 4. The proficiency ranks from moderate to tolerable.

## Lane Cove:-Visited, 31st October.

Present at examination :-Boys, 17; girls, 14; total, 31.

1. The organization genernlly is very unsatisfactory. 2. The discipline is very foeble. The pupils are cxceedingly irrcgular and unpunctual, and to habits of cleanliness and thoughtful diligent working they are comparative strangers. 3. The work of teaching is performed in a kind of haphazard fashion, claracterized by little method and less vigour. 4. The proficicncy is moderate.

## Nelson :-Visited, 7th September.

Prosent at examination:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 17 ; total, 32.

1. The material organization is generally tolerable. 2. The pupils are fairly regolar and punctual. The discipline las slightly inproved. Somerhat better order is maintained. 3. The classification is not appropriate. The methods of instruction are still rather mechanical, but applied with considerable spirit and cacrgy. 4. The attainments rank from moderate to tolerable.

Parramatta:-Visited, 1st August.
Present at examination :-Boys, 42; girls, 30; total, 72.

1. The material condition of the school is tolerable. Nothing has yct been done in the way of providing a better supply of more seemly and suitable furniture. 2. The attendance is very irregular and unpunctunl. The moral tone of the school is very indifferent. 3. Too large a proportion of the school is found in the lower classes. The instruction is tolerably well regulated, but the methods want spirit, vigour, and penetrativeness in their application. 4. The proficiency is barely moderate.

## Penricit:-Vjsited, 20th March.

Present at examination:-Boys, 25 ; girls, 29 ; total, 54.

1. The school-building and outhouses are in very bad condition. The same is true of the furniture. 2. The nittendance is fuirly regular and punctual, and the pupils are tolerably clean; but the order that prevails in the school is very indifferent. 3. The programmes and registers of lessons are of little value prom their ragueness. The instruction lacks spirit and rigour. 4. The proficiency is barcly moderate.

Petersham:--Visited, 15th June.
Present at examination:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29.

1. The schoolroom is rather small, but tolerably furnished. The closets are still in bad condition. 2. The government is worthless. The pupils are irregular, unpunctual, untidy, and disorderly; the teacher has no control over them. 3. Anything like systematic or profitable teaching is unknown. 4. The proficiency ranks very low-bad to indifferent.

Ricrmond:-Visited, 11th May.
Present at exnmination:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 19 ; total, 35.

1. The material condition of the school is upon the whole fair. 2. The discipline is very fecble. The pupils attcnd irregularly and unpunctually; they are tolerably clean and tidy, but they are wanting in order and industry. 3. No attempt has been made to regulate the instruction, nor indeed to perform any of the wort of the school in an orderly systematic manner. 4. The attainments rank from bad to moderate.

## Ryde:-Visited, 17th August.

Present at examination:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 13 ; total, 39.

1. The school accommodation, as has formerly been noticed, is defective. There is a fair supply of furniture, apparatua, and books. 2. The attendnnce is upon the whole reasonably regular and punctual ; and the pupils are fairly clean, orderly, and attentive. 3. In the constructing of lesson documents greater. conformity to the standard is desirable. The method are appropriate and applied with steadiness and intelligence. 4. The attainments rank from tolerable to very fair:

Fillid Maria :-Visited, isth August.
Present at examination :-Boys, 21; girls, 20; total, 41.

1. The sehool building is good and tolerably furnished. 2. The discipline is very feeble. Noise and disorder characterize all the operations of the school. 3. No proper classification exists. The instruction is unskilfully and ineffectively imparted. 4. The proficioncy ranks from very indifferent to moderate.

Windsor :--Visited, 9th August.
Present at examination :-Boys, 58 ; girls, 50 ; total, 108.

1. Except as regards furniture, the material organization of the school is good. 2. The character of the attendance is fairiy satisfactory ; and the pupils as a whole are clean and tidy. The discipline is healthy. 3. The classification is irregular. The instruction is carefully regulated and diligently and zealously imparted. 4. The proficiency ranks from tolerable to very fair. The thinking and reasoning powers of the pupils in the upper classes ure being carefully exercised and developed.

## PRESBYTTERIAN SCHOOLS.

## Parranatta:-Visited, 14th July.

Present at examination :-Boys, 51 ; girls, 27 ; total, 78.

1. The material condition of this school is essentinlly the same as deseribed in last report-by no meana satisfactory. 2. The pupils are not under duc control, nor are they trained to habits of intelligent, self-reliant, industry. 3. The instruction is tolerably reguluted, but fitful and superficial in its application. 4. The proficiency ranks from tolerable to fair.

Parramatta Junction :- Fisited, 5th May.
Present at examination:--Boys, 10 ; girls, 13 ; total, 23.

1. The material condition of the school is fair. 2. The pupils are tolerably well conducted, clenn and diligent. 3. The instruction is indifferently regulated. The teaching is mechanical but painstaking. 4. The proficiency ranks from tolerable to fair.

## Pobtland Hrad:-Visited, 8th March.

Present at examination:-Boys, 16; girls, 16; total, 32.

1. The schoolroom is the Presbyterian Church, a good stone building ; but the space left for school operations is limited, and the farniture is inferior. 2. The pupils attend very irregularly; they are not used to steady industrious work. 3. Little of system or profitable method is followed in the teaching. 4. The proficiency ranks from moderate to tolerable.

## WESLEYAN SCHOOLS

## Castierfagh:-Visited, 5th Septembor.

Present at examination:-Boys, 23 ; girls, 16; total, 39.

1. The schoolhouse is in tolerably good order, fairly furnished, and provided with apparatus and books. 2. The regularity and punctuality of the school, as regards attendauce and its general order, are but tolerable. The pupils are fairly clean, but evidently little used to steady self-reliant work. 3. The teaching is largely superficial; it fails to instruct and interest. 4. The proficiency reaches to tolerable.

Hornsby :-Visited, 31st October.
Present at examination:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 13 ; total, 28.

1. This school, which was formerly held in the Wesleyan Chapel, has been removed to an old stable that has received a very unsatisfactory fit-out for its reception. 2. The pupils are not regular in attendance, but they are fairly punctual, clean, and diligent. The discipline is upon the whole beneficial. 3. The classification is appropriste, and the instruction, which is carefully regulated, is stendils and zealously imparted. 4. The proficiency is fair.

Parramatta:-Visited, 2nd August.
Present at examination:-Boys, 43 ; girls, 22 ; total, 65.

1. The building is good, but its appearance is marred by several broken windows. There is a fair supply of suitable furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The attendunce generally is satisfactory. Tho pupils are fairly clean, but noisy and unsteady at work. 3. There is room for improvement in the classification. Upon the whole the instruction is carefully regulated. The methods employed are approprinte ; but in their application there is a want of force and penetrativeness. 4. The proficiency ranks from tolerable very fair.

Windsor:--Visited, 22nd and 23rd August.
Present at cramination :-Boya, 11 ; girls, 11 ; total, 22.

1. The seboolroom is a very fair building, plentifully supplied with suitable furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. Tbe attendance is very small, but tolerably regulur and punctual. The pupils arc clean, orderly, and attentive. 3. The classification is injudicious. The teaching is steady and painstaking. 4. The proficiency is fair.
A. C. L. FORBES, A.M.,

Inspector.

## GOULBURN DISTRICT.

Cfrtified Denominationat Schoois.-Summary of Reports for 1871.
The following remarks aro abridged statements of my detailed reports upon the condition of the Denominational Schools inspected by me during the year 1871. The remarks chiefly relate to the material condition and organization of the sehools, the general discipline and moral training, the subjects and methods of instruction, and the progress of the pupils in learning.

## CHURCI OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

Analuen :- Fisited, 31st July.
Numbere of pupils enrolled :-Boys, 15 ; girls, 8 ; total, 23.
Present at examination :-Boys, 10; girls, 7; total, 17.
The old echool building, furniture, apparatus, and books were accidentally consumed by fire on the 4th of June last. The school is now held in a small room convenient to the old site, but there are no closets, furniture, nor playground. The general discipline is uneaisfactory, the instruction is badly regulated, and the pupils make very littlo progress in learning. The Local Board has decided to close the school until a new schoolhouse has been erceted and properly furnished.

> BeGa :-Visited, 16th Junc.
> Numbers of pupils enrolled :-Boys, 27 ; girls, 35 ; total, 62.
> Present at examination :-Boys, $18 ;$ girls, 21 ; total, 39.

This school is held in the English Church. The building is suitable and fairly furnished, but some rapairs to the fencing and an additional closet for the girls are required. The pupils are pasably clean, but they are irregular in attendance, unpunctual, inattentive, and disorderly. The education of the pupile is aadly nerlected, and their attaiments are emall. The Locnl Bourd have decided to close the school with the view of reorganizing the Public School, and establishing a department for girls.

Braidwoon :-Visited, 15th August.
Numbers of pupils enrolled:-Boys, 14 ; girls, 26 ; total, 40.
Present at examination :-Boys, 8 ; girls, 18; total, 26.
The walls of the schoolroom have been colored, and the construction of the deske improved since my last inspection. A supply of hat-pegs is still necded, but otherwie, the materinl condition of the school is good. The pupils are clean, orderly, and attentive, and, so far as I examined, the progress in learning .was fair. The school records were not posted up to date.

## Bombala :-Visited, 23rd May

Numbers of pupils enrolled :-Boys, 14; girls, 26 ; total, 40.
Present at examination:-Boys, 8 ; girls, 18 ; total, 26.
The matcrial condition of this school is reasonably good, the disciplino las been improved in some rospects, but the instruction of the pupils is vory musatistinctory, and the Local Board has decided to close the school with the view of reorganizing the Public School, and establishing a department for the girls.
Morvis :-Visited, 21st July.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :-Boys, 44; girls, 38; total, 82.
Present at examination:-13oys, 39 ; girls, 37 ; total, 76.
This school is held in the English Church. The building is in good ropair, and sufficient in size The grounds are fenced, but suitable closets are much needed. The needlework is well taught, but the writing is careless, and the instruction is not arranged in accordance with the course of study prescribed by the Council.

Begs:-Yisited, 14th June.
Numbers of pupils cnrolled:-3oys, 35 ; girls, 34; total, 69.
Present at examination:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 30 ; total, 56.
This school is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel. The building is in passable repair, and there is a fuir stock of furniture, apparatus, and books. The attainments of the pupils range from tolerable to fair. About 60 per cent. of the number eurolled hare becu regular in attendance, but they are not all sufficientiy punctuul. They wore, bowever, clean, but talkatire and disorderly.

> Coown :-Visited, 28th April.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:-Boys, 30; girls, 31; total, 61
Present at examination:-Boys, 30 ; girls, 23; total, 53.
The material condition of the school is not quite complete, repairs to the schoolroom and additional furniture being required, but the erection of new school buildings will shortly be commenced. The general discipline and attainments of the pupils are tolerably satisfactory.

Braidwood:--Visited, 17th August.
Numbers of pupils enrolled :-Boys, 54 ; girls, 58 ; total, 112.
Present at exumination:--Boys, 35; girls, 39 ; total, 74 .
The schoolroom is a small old building in passable repair. The supply of furniture is insufficient, but there is a fair stock ofother materials. The pupils are clcan, orderly, and punctual, and the discipline generally bas been very much improred sinea the appointment of the present teacher. So far as I cxamined the pupils, the progress in learning is very fair. Tho Local Board promised to supply the desks and forms required at once, and to tale measures for the erection of new school buildings.

> Goulburs (Boys' Department) :- Tisited, 4th October.
> Number of pupiss enrolled :-Boys, 90.
> Present at examination:-Boys, 75.

The schoolroom is sufficient in size and in fair repair, but the floor is not kept clenn. The general discipline is passible, and, so far as I examined, the attainments of the pupils are tolerable. The grounds are fenced, and there are suitable closets and playeheds, but additional desks and forms are needed. The School Board has promised to supply the furniture required.

> Yass :-Visited, 22nd March.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :-Boys, 45; girls, 39; total, 84
Present at cxamination :-Boys, 37 ; girls, 27 ; twtal, 64
The schoolroom has been repaired, and new desks and forms lave beon supplied since my last inspection. The grounds still need fencing, but there is a fair stock of apparatus and books. The general discipline and instruction have been much improved under the present teucher, and, so far as I examined, the attainments of the pupils were fairly satisfactory.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

## Abaluex :-Visited, 28th July.

Numbers of pupils cnrolled :-Boys, 58 ; girls, 64; total, 122.
Presant at examination:-Boys, 41; girls, 53 ; total, 94.
This school has been removed from the Roman Catholic Chapel to a large room almost adjoining. The building is in fair repair, and there is a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and books, but the teaching power is insufficient. So far as I examined, the attaiuments of the pupils range from tolerablo to fair, and the discipline is passable.

## Jembacombenk:-Visited, 24th August.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:-Boys, 37; girls, 34; total, 71.
Present at examination:-Boys, 34; girls, 29 ; total, 63.
The schoolroom is too smull and in bad repair, and the furmiture is of an indifferent description, but there is a fair supply of apparatus and books. A residence for the toacher has been recontly built, and the erection of a suitable schoolhouse is under consideration. The cleanliness and order of the pupils are passable, and the instruction hus been improved under the present master.

Mitragong :-Visited, 29th March.
Numbers of pupils enrolled:-Boys, 22 ; girls, 25; total, 47.
Present at examination :-Boys, 20 ; girls, 20 ; total, 40 .
The schoolroom is sufficient in sizo, in good repair, and well supplied with furnituro, apparatus, and books, but the grounds are not fenced. The discipline has been improved since my last inspection, and, so far as I could ascertain, the attainments of the pupils are tolerable.

Morgia (Boys Department) :--Visited, 26th July.
Numbers of pupils enrolled :-Boys, 50.
Present at examination:-Bors, 41 .
The schoolroom is suitable, and with two additional desks will be propery furnished. The supply of apparatus and books is suflicient. The pupils are clean, punctunl, and orderly; and thout two-thirds of the number enrolled are regular in attendance. The attainments are fair, so fur as oxamined.

Monva (Girls Department) :- Visited, 26th July.
Number of papils enrolled:-Girls, 48.
Yresent at examination :-Girls, 40.
With a supply of hat-pegs, the material condition of this school is good. The general discipline and instruction of the pupils are well regulated, and their progress in learning, so far as examined, is farly satisfactory.

Nermigundaf :-Visited, 13th July.
Numbers of pupils enrolled:-Boys, 20 ; girls, 12 ; total, 32.
Prescnt at examination :- Boys, 16 ; girls, 9 ; total, 25.
The schoolroom is sufficient in size, but it is not in good repair. There is a tolerable supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The playground is not fenced, and the closets arc in a bad condition. The pnals arc tolerably clean and orderly, but they aro very unpunctual. The methods of teaching are wler:bly eflectirc.

Reidsidale :-Visited, 10th August.
Numbers of pupils enrolled :-Boys, 20 ; girls, 31 ; total, 51.
Present at examination :-Boys, 13 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25.
A new fireplace has been built, hat-pege supplied, and the arrangement of the desks improved since last inspection. The building is very old, but in passable repnir. The pupils aro clean and orderly, and fairly punctual, and their proficiency in learning ranges from very fitir to good.

Tabalaa:-Visited, 12th December.
Numbers of pupils enrolled:-Boys, 28 ; girls, 30 ; total, 58.
Present at examination :-Boys, 14; girls, 17 ; total, 3I.
The schoolroom is built of rubble stone, sufficient in size, and fairly furnished, but it is in much need of plastering. The floor is not quite clean, and hat-pegs and a bookpress are much nceded. The pupils are unpunctual and not sufficiently clean and tidy. The school work is not well arranged, and the attainments of the pupils are only moderate.

> Yass (Boys' Department) :-Visited, 22nd March.
> Number of pupils enrolled :-Boys, 67.
> Present at examination :-Boys, 54.

The gromods are fenced, and the closets, which were so badly situated, have been remored. The walls of the schoolroom havo been whitened, and additional hat-pegs have been supplied. So far as I could ascertain, the general disciplino and instruction have been considerably improred since my last inspection.

Yass (Girls' Department) :- Wisited, 22nd March.
Number of pupils enrolled :-Girls, 58.
Present at examination :-Girls, 44.
The sclool has been remored to another building aince my last inepection, but it is rather small, and some additional furniture is required. There is a fair stock of apparatus and books. The pupils arc clean and orderly. So far as I examined, the progress in learning is tolerably satisfactory.

## PRESBYTERTAN SCHOOL.

Yass :-Visited, 24th March.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :-Boys, 25 ; giris, 25 ; total, 50.
Present at cxamination :-Boys, 16 ; girls, 18 ; total, 34.
The grounds are not fenced, but the achool building is tolerably suitable, and the supply of furniture and materinils is sufficient. The general discipline and attainments of the pupils, so far as cxamined, are tolerable.
W. M'INTYRE,

Goulburn, 16th February, 1872.
Inspector.

## MAITLAND DISTRICT.

Sumanry of Reports upon Certified Denominational Schools, for the year 1871.

## I.-CHORCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

Brishop's Bridas:-Reguler inspection, 29th Scptember.

$$
\text { Numbers curolled :-Boys, } 18 \text {; girls, } 19 \text {; total, } 37 .
$$

$$
\text { Numbers present:-Boys, } 10 \text {; girls, } 15 \text {; total, } 25 .
$$

1. The premises gencrally are in fair condition. The furniture is sufficient in quantity, but unsuitable and badly urranged, the deske being fixtures to the walls of the school. There is a tolerable supply of apparatus and books. 2. The pupils nre tolernbly regular and punctual, and, as a rule, wellbehuved. The order is tolorable. 3. The instructional arrangements are moderately satisfactory, but the methods are noticefeetive, More encrgy needs to be thrown into the work. 4. With fet exceptions, the pupils are diginclined to exert themselves. The average proficiency is indifferent.

Broke:-Regular inspection, 26th May.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 23 ; girle, 26 ; total, 49.
Numbers present:--Boys, 13; girls, 10 ; total, 23.

1. The schoolroom is commodious and comfortable, and, with the exception of the window casements, in very fair repuir. The premises need fencing. A book-press would prove a useful addition to the furniturc. On the whole, the organization is tolerable. 2. Fuir punctuality of attendance is observed; but the degree of regularity is only moderate. Wet weather kept many of the children away on the day of examination. The derneanour of the pupils is fair ; but many points of order need closer attention. The government is not sufficiently firn and rigorous. 3. Lesson programmes are not made out in sufficient detail and properly graduated; but, on the whole, the instruction is tolerably well regulated. The methods do not exact enough work from the pupils, who, as a rule, display indifferent mental effort. 4. The average proficiency is moderate.

## Buchanan :-Regular inspection, 8th June.

Nunsbers enrolled:-Boys, 31 ; girls, 23 ; total, 54.
Numbers present:-Boys, 15 ; girls, 9 ; total, 24.

1. Closets have heen crected since the last inspoction of the school, and the material condition is now very passable. The furniture is sullicient and tolerably suitable, and the school stock, ample. 2. The pupils attend punctually, but ouly with moderate regularity. The government is mild, but firm and judicious; and the order, gencral appearance, and demeanour of the children continue rery satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The lesson documents are arrauged with great care and neatness, and show fair judgment. The teaching is carnest and painstaking, though but partially effective; too much has been done for the pupils-too little left them to do. 4. The arerage proficiency is tolerable in the first and third classes, and indifferent in the second.

## $\mathrm{C}_{\text {assinds }}$ :-Regular inspection, 18 th August.

Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 22 ; girle, 18; total, 40.
Numbers present:-Boys, 19 ; girls, 15 ; total, 34.

1. The materinl condition remains the same, but the organization has improred; the desks, which were formerly fixed to the walls of the school, have been remodelled and are now arranged in parallel groups. Except as regards first books, the school stock is fairly suficient and in good order. 2. Under the present tencher, the attendance has increased more than 50 per cent., and the children are both regular and punctual. The order is but indifferent; the pupils talk aloud, and the various simultancons movements are awkward and noisy. The discipline, however, is likely to becone more effective. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, but the lesson documents are not well arranged, nor is the classification of the pupils-correct. The teaching is energetic but unskilfal. 4. The average proficiency is below indifferent, but there is reason to expect better results in future. The present teacher has only been in -charge two months.

Denman :-Regalar inspection, 14th August.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 19 ; girls, 21 ; totnl, 40.
Numbers preseut:-Boys, 14; girls, 21; totn1, 35.

1. Some of the window casements are out of repair, but, in all other respects, the premises are in fair condition. The achool records arc in a very unsatisfactory state. 2. The attendance has improved of late, and is marked by a fair degree of regularity and punctuality. The pupils are as a rule, clean in appearance and well-behaved. The order is tolorable. 3. The lesson programmes are incomplete and not sufficiently explicit; and in some pointe are not framed with duc regard to the provisions of the standard. The methods are not unsuitable, but appear to lack energetic and judicious handling. 4. The general proficiency is moderate.

Hintox:-Regular inspection, 4th October.
Numbers enrolled :--Boys, 22 ; girls, 21 ; total, 43.
Numbers present:-Boys, 18; girls, 21 ; total, 39.

1. The interior of the schoolroom needs renovating; otherwise, the material condition of the premises is fair. The organization is tolcrable. 2. The attendance is tolerably regular and punctunl. The attention of the pupils is unsteady, and whispering and other disorderly prnctices prevail. The government needs to be more rigorous and resolute. 3. The subjects of instruction acrord with the standard, but the lesson programmes are too gencral to be of much use. The mothods of teaching are to this extent unsuitable, that the pupils are not made to help themselves, and their mental training is thas but very moderate. Their progress through the various classes is very slow. 4. The average proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

JrRry's Puains :-Regular inspection, 11th August.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 36; girls, 35 ; total, 71.
Numbers present:-Boys, 34 ; girls, 30 ; total, 64.

1. Two more desks and forms are needed, and the ont-offees aro in very bad repair. With these exceptions, the material condition and organization of the school are fair. 2. The attendance is, on the whole, regular and punctunl. The gorernment is mild, but tolerably firm and consistent; and sereral objectionable features in the discipline noted at the last inspection have now disappearcd. 3. The instruction is pretty well regulated, and the methode are moderately good and applied with zeal. The teaching power is insufficient for present demands upon it. 4. The average proficiency is tolcrable.

Lagova:-Regulnr inspection, 19th May.
Numbers cnrolled :-Boys, 24 ; girls, 23 ; trotal, 47.
Numbers present:-Boys, 14 ; girls, 21 ; total, 35.

1. The building is suitable in most respects, but is in need of some repairs and additions. There is sufficient furniture, but the desks are of a bad shape. The organization is fair. 2. About two-thirds of the papils attend regularly; the punctuality is not so good. The general discipline and order are fairly satisfactory, and the moral tone is good. 3. Needlework is not taught, nor is singing ; otherwise, the prescribed course of instruction is followed. The instructional docunents are compiled with fair skill; and the methods employed are appropriate, and applied with vigour, earncstness, und success. 4. The children yield an active, intelligent, uttention under examination; are self-reliant ; and, in point of mental training aud attainments, will compare favourably with those of any similarly organized selool in the district. The average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

Matriand, East:-Regular inspection, 23rd and 24th October.
Numbers cnrolled:-Boys, 75; girls, 61; total, 136.

$$
\text { Numbers present:-Boys, } 64 ; \text { girls, } 51 \text {; tolal, } 115 \text {. }
$$

1. The schoolroom is a good one, commodious and very fairly organized. The fencing is bad in places, but is about to be repaired. A water supply is argently needed. 2. The discipline has improred slightly, though still defective in the points noted at the last inspection. Steady attention, prompt unquestioning obedience, and a willingness to work on the part of the pupils have yet to be secured. 3. All the prescribed subjects are trught, and fair skill is shown in the constraction of the lesson docnments. The methods ure, genernlly spenking, appropriate ; but need to be accompanied by more vigoroua and thorough exnmination. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

Mattland, West (St. Mary's):-Regular inapection, 7th and 8th November.

$$
\text { Numbers enrolled:-Bors, } 92 \text {; girls, } 82 \text {; totial, } 174 .
$$

$$
\text { Numbers present:- Boys, } 81 \text {; girls, } 70 \text {; total, } 151 .
$$

1. The building is too small for the present attendnnce, and is inconveniently crowded with superfluous articles of furniture. Its appearance is dingy and uminviting, and various repairs and alterations are needed. The organization, under existing circumstances, is reasonnbly good. 2. The discipline continues effective, and the moral tone is good. 3. The course of instruction is comphete and regulated with fair judgment. The methods are fuir in kind and are apphed with rigour and carnestiness, bit the with needs to be more frequently and thoroughly tosted as it procecds. 4. The pupils are very attentive under exaniution and evince the mental training. The arerage proficiency is nenrly fair in the first cless, aud tolerable in the others.

Mattland, West (St. Paul's) :-Regalar inspection, 13th November.
Numbers cmrolled:-Boys, 55 ; girls, 47; total, 102.
Numbers present:- $\mathrm{Boys}_{0}$, 44; girls, 38; total, 82.

1. The schoolroom is commodious and fairly equipped. The want of another group of deaks, however, is much felt. The inside walls recuire to be whiterushed, and the playshed and fences are out of repair. A weter supply has yet to be provided. On the whole, the organization is catisfactory. 2. The attendance movements $n$ increased and is rensonably regular and punctua. In other respects the discipline is movements need to be conducted with more quetress and previeion. In one are neatly kept. The teaching appears painstaking, but is not thorough. 4. The average proficiency ia moderate.

Morpeti (Primary) :--Regnlar inspection, 10th and 11th October.
Numbers enrolled:- Boys, 17; girls, 15; total, 32.
Numbers present:-Boys, 17 ; girls, 15 ; total, 32.

1. Some defects in the roof of the building noted at the last inspection have been remedied. The promises generally are now in very fair condition and well found in the necessary applinnces. The organization is fair. 2. The pupils attend with fair regularity and punctuality, and are, with few exceptions, ment and elean. All are well-bchaved, orderly, and attentive. 3. The instruction comprises all the preseribed subjects, and is judicionsly regulated. The methods are of arcrage merit, and are applied with rigour and fair effect. 4 Thder exmmination, the attention of the pupils is prompt and well sustained. The average proficiency is nearly fair.

> Monpetr (Infants) :-Regalar inspection, 10th October.
> Numbers enrolled :-Doys, 23 ; girls, 36 ; total, 59.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 21 ; girls, 29 ; total, 60.

1. The school building is in good condition, and, with the addition of a couple of desks and a clock, the equipment would be reasonably complete. The supply of apparatus and books is sufficient, but the latter articles appear to have suffered from rough usage. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual, and and in aperance. On the whole the discipline and order are fair. 3. The classification is tolerably and clean in appearance. On the whole, the discipline and order are fair. 3. The cassification is tolerably correct, but several of the older pupils should have been promoted to the primary departwent. The
methods are moderately suitable, and applicd with fair industry. 4. The gencral proficiency approaches methods are moderately suitable, and applicd with fair industry. 4. The gencral proficiency approaches tolerable.

## Musclebrooz:--Regular inspection, 11 th September.

Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 72 ; girls, 55 ; total, 127.
Numbers present:-Boys, 54 ; girls, 41 ; total, 95.

1. The interior walls are very dings; the roof appears leaky; and the floor in places is out of repair. The organization is fair, and the supply of books and apparatus sufficient. 2. About thrcefourths of the cliddren attend regularly; and the punctuality is fair. The marching is irregular, and
 some of the simultaneous morements in the seais are wanting in quietncess and precision. The lesson docu-
pupils are neat, clean, and well-bebaved. 3. All the prescribed subjects arc taught, and the lesser menta are compiled with tolerable judgment. The methods are not unsuitable, but need more vigour and animation in their application; and the results of the teaching require more coustant and thorough testing. 4. The average proficiency is moderate.

## Paterson:-Regular inspection, 20th July.

Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 29 ; girls, 22 ; total, 51.
Numbers present:-Boys, 23 ; girls, 18 ; total, 41.

1. Some of the window-panes are brokon, and the walls of the schoolroom need fresh coloring. The fencing, which wus very dilapidated, is being renewed. In other respecta the material condition is reasonably good, nad the organization is passable. 2. The pupils, as a rule, are punctual but irregular in their attendance. The order is tolernble, but nore attention to minutix is requisite. Whispering, guessing, prompting, and copying, are bad habits prevalent in each class. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. The time-table is fairly suitable, but the lesson programmes suspended are not thoroughly documents, nor do they accord to the required extent with the provisions of the standard. The instruction is earnest but unskilful; and the results much below the standard. 4. The average proficicncy is mall.

## Scone :-Regular inspection, 22nd June.

Numbers enrolled :--Boys, 59 ; girls, 74; total, 133.
Numbers present:-Boys, 37 ; girls, 56 ; total, 93.

1. Since last inspection the premises lave been enclosed widh a substantial tworailed fence. Repairs are needed to the roof and ceiling of the schoolhouso, and the out-buildings are in a very dilapi dated condition. The school is well found in all the ordinary requisites; and the furniture is both sumf cient and suitable. 2. About throe-fourths of the pupils are regular and punctual. With very few exceptions, they are clean, ordecly, and attentive. The general tonc of the school is pleasing. 3. Tho course of instruction is complete; the lesson documents are compiled with tolerable skill; and the teaching is carnest and of fait effect. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

> Singletox :-Regular inspection, 6th and 7 th December.
> Numbers enrolled :--Boys, 93 ; girls, 58 ; total, 151.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 86 ; girls, 45 ; total, 131.

1. A water supply is muel needed, but in all otiter casentials the material condition is very good. Thero is an abundant supply of ordinary requisites, and the general organization is good. 2. A fair degree of regularity obtains. The order is pery fair, and the general appearance and demeanour of the children pleasing. 3. The course of instruction is complele and fairly regulated. The teaching is cnergetic and painstaking, but too much is dono for the papils. They are thus deficient in self-reliance and but moderately disposed to work. A fourth class has been formed within the year. 4. The averago profeciency approaches fair. Necdlework and drawing are well taught.

Woodrille:-Regular inspection, 21st April.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 27 ; girls, 24; total, 51.
Numbers present:-Boys, 18 ; girls, 20 ; total, 38.

1. The promises are in tolerable condition, but need painting; the fencing is bad. A book-press is wanted; otherwise, the supply of furniture is fairly sufficient. 2. Tolerable regularity and punctuality are sccured; in other points the discipline is less satisfactory. The government needs to be moro firm and equable. 3. The classification is pretty corrcet, but the younger clildren appear to have been somewhat neglected. The lesson documents are not punctually preparch. The teaching is conducted with zeal and reasonable industry; but matters foreign to the school work have been allowed to interfere with its proper performance. 4. The proficiency of the third class is fair; of the first, indifferent. The arerage proficiency is about tolerable.

## II.--ROMCAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Brandford:-Regular inspection, 29th June.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 36 ; girle, 15 ; total, 51.
Numbers present:-Boys, 30 ; girls, 15 ; total, $4 \overline{5}$.

1. The schoolroom is commodious and fairly organized. Another desk and a supply of hat-pegs are needed. 2. Only about half of the pupils are regular and punctual ; the attendnnee of the others is indifferent in both particulars. The appearance and deneanour of the children are eatisfuctory, and the order is fair. 3. The instruction is apitably arranged, and tho classification of the pupils is in general correct. The methods are tolerably approprinte, but too monotonous in their application. 4. The average proficiency is moderate.

> Lociivyar:-Regular inspection, 27th September.
> Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 35 ; girls, 25 ; total, 60.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 23 ; girls, 18 ; total, 41.

1. The schoolroom is a good one, but partly occupied by ehurch furnituro. Some of the desks are old and unsteady, but in general the equipment and organization may be regarded as fair. 2. The children arc, with sorme fow exceptions, punctual in their attendance, but about onc-third of the number are rery irregular. The discipline is tolerable in most respects, but needs to be directed towards producing greaster mental activity on the part of the pupils. At prosent, fow of them are willing to work unless gouded to it. 3. The lesson documents are arranged with tolerable skill. The methods are not unsuitable, but want more animation aud earnestncss in their application. 4. The general proficiency is moderate.

Maitland, East (Boys) :-Regular inspection, 25th Octobor.
Number enrolled :-62.
Number present:-53.

1. The schoolroom is too small, but is otherwise suitable; and the general organization is very fair The windows arc out of repair. 2. The pupils are reasonably regular and punctual. The general discipline is good, and the order and demeanour of the pupils are very creditable. A fow need to be more careful about their personnl appearance. 3. Except singing, all the prescribed subjects are tnught. The lesson documents are arranged with fair judgment, and the teaching is intelligent and carnest. The first class is disproportionately largo. 4. The average proficiency approaches fair.

> Maithand, EAST (Girls and Infants):-Regular inspection, 26 th October.
> Numbers eurolled :-Boys, 11 ; girls, 51 ; total, 62.
> Numbers present: :- Boys, 11 ; girls, 42 ; total, 53.

1. The materinl condition and organization ure, on the whole, good. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punchaal, their generul demennour pleasing, and their movements quiet and orderly. 3. Tho instructional arrangements are tolerably effectire. The toaching is earnest and painstaking, but the methods appear to be too suggestive. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

Matiland Wfist (Boys) :-Regular inspection, 14th, 15th, and 22nd Noyember.
Number enrolled :--162.
Number present:-130.

1. Most of the furniture is old and but moderately suitable; but, in other reapects, the material condition and organization are very fair. A lavatory and proper supply of hat-pegs are necessary. 2. The general discipline continues satisfactory, and the moral tone is good. 3. Singing is not taught, but, otherwise, the prescribed course of instruction is followed. In tho fourth class, Latin, algebra, and bookkceping, are extra subjects introduced. The lesson documents are well arranged, and the methods applied with zonl, industry, and intelligence. 4. The average proficioncy is very moderate in the first class, but in the others ranges from fair to very fair.

# Martland, West (Giilb) :-Regular inspection, 20th and 21st November. 

Number enrolled :-1.13.
Number present:-107.

1. The seboolroom is in good condition and supplied with sufficient furniture, apparatus, and books. A larger playground is much necded. In other respects the organization continues satisfactory. 2. Some of the pupils appear to be unpunctual; otherwise, the discipline is salutary, and the demeanour, general appearance, and order of the pupils are highly creditable. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught; and, except in the case of the younger pupils, the classification is correct. The teaching is conducted with zeal and intelligence. 4. The average proficiency in the fourth cluss is fair ; in the rest, from tolcrable to fair.

Maitiand, Wrst (Infants) :-Regular inspection, 16th and 20th November.
Numbers enrolied :-Boys, $\mathbf{5 1}$; girls, 91 ; total, 142.
Numbers present:-Doys, 51; girls, 91; total, 142.

1. The school oncupies the lower floor of the building in which the girls are taught. It is tolerably commodious, fairly furnishecl, and organized. The playground is much too small. 2. The attendance has increasod greatly of late, and is reasonably regular and punctual. The children are well trained to habits of order and obedience; and, as a whole, are neat and cican in appearance. 3. The instruction is earnest, well regulated, and suited to the capacities of the children. 4. 'lhe average proficiency is fair.

Mobpetir :-Regular inspection, 12th October.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 36 ; girls, 38 ; total, 74.
Numbers present:-Boys, 35 ; girls, 35 ; total, 70 .

1. The building is old and dilapidated, and not large enough for present requirements. The furniture is sufficient in quuntity, but only moderately suitable. The supply of apparatus and books is ample. 2. The pupils attend with reasonable punctuality, but more than one-fourth of the number are very irregular. As a whole, they are respectiul and obcdient, readily attontive, and capable of sustained mental effort. Making allowance for the state of the promises, the order is very fair. The moral tone of the school is very satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects but singing are taught. The classification is appropriate ; the lesson documents are arranged with very fair skill ; and the teaching is earnest, and, in most subjects, thorougl. 4. The arerage proficiency exceeds fair.

Musclebrook :-Regular inspection, 15̈th June.
Numbers enrolled:--Boys, 81; girls, 66 ; total, 144.
Numbers present:-Boys, 56 ; girls, 39 ; total, 95.

1. The echool is held in the Roman Catholic Church, which cloes not ifford sufficient accommodation for the present attendance, but is otherwise tolerably suitable. The organization is tolerable. 2. The pupils are punctual in attendaree, but irregular. Allownnce being made for the overcrowded state of the room, the order is very fair. The government, though not aufficiently rigorous, is still fairly effectivc. 3 . The instruction is in accordance with the standard, and combraces all subjects but singing. The lesson documents are arranged with tolerable judgment. The methods are painstaking rather than skilful, and produce passable results. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

Pheamix Park:-Regular inspection, 3rd October.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.
Numbers present:-Boys, 16 ; girls, 14; total, 30 .

1. The premises aro unfenced; their material condition and organization aro moderately aatisfactory. 2. The attendance is not very regular or punctual ; the disciphine is still weak, and its results indifforcut. 3. The instruction is more carefuly arranged than formerly, but the teaching wants force and simplicity. 4. The average proficiency is about moderate, and shows some improvement.

Sincteton :-Rcgular inspection, $44_{h}$ and 5th December.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 86 ; girls, 101; total, 190.
Numbers present:-Boys, 74; girls, 81 ; total, 155.

1. The schoolroom is a good onc, and well-appointed. A few more desks nere necessary, and a larger supply of bat-pegs. The organization is very fair. 2. The order is reasonably good, and in other respects the rosults of the discipline are very fair. 3. Improvement is perceptible in the mode of preparing the lesson documents. All subjects but singing are taught, and the instruction is carcful and fairly effective. A 4th class has been formed within the gear. 4. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

## III.--PRESBTTERIAN SCHOOL.

Martland, West :-Regular inspection, 1 st Norember.
Numbers enrolled :-Boys, 36 ; girls, 23 ; total, 59.
Numbers present:-Boys, 28 ; girle, 16 ; total, 44.

1. The condition of the premises is eatisfactory, and the organization very fair. The school is well supplied with nll nocessary worling materials. 2. Fair punctuality of attendance is obtained, but the degree of regularity is less satisfactory. On the whole, the order is fair, but the gorernment secms too easy and indulgent. The demeanour of some of the clder boys is very objectionable. 3. The course of instruction includes all subjects but singing, and is regulated with fair skill. The tenching is painstaking, but not sufficiently vigorous and penctrative. 4. The arerage proficiency is tolerable.

## IV.-WESLEYAN SCHOOL.

Martiand, West:-Regular inspection, 30th and 31st October.
Numbers enrolled:-Boys, 89 ; girls, 57; total, 146.
Numbers present:-Boys, 83 ; girls, 50 ; total, 133.

1. The out-offecs have reccired partial repair; in other particulars, the condition of the promises remains the same us last reported. A. water supply is bndly needed. The furniture is indifferent in quality, and insufficient for present requirements. As far as the teacher is accountable for it, the organization is very fuir. 2. With few exceptions the pupils are regular and punctual. The discipline is effective, the order is very fair, and the moral tone satisfactory. 3. Drawing has not been taught of late to the 4th class; otherwise, the course of instruction is complete and well-regulated. The teaching is energetic and earnest, and the melhods appropriate. 4. The proficioncy of the 4 th class pupils appronches very fair; the averago proficiency is nearly fair.

## NEWCASTLE DISTRIOT

Dbtailed Statement showing the condition of the Certified Denominational Schools inspected as regards1. Their matorial condition. 2. Their moral character. 3. The sabjects and methods of instruction. 4. The proficiency of the pupils.

## OHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

Dungog:-- Visited, 31st October.
Present at examination:-Boys, 24; girls, 11 ; total, 35.

1. The promises are in good condition, fairly adequate to the wants of the place; and the school is pretty woll organized. 2. The discipline is weak and lax, and the order of the pupils unsatisfactory. 3. The occupation is appropriate and regulated with tolerable judgment. The methods are reasonably intelligent, but feebly applicd and of small effect. 4. The average proficiuncy is indifferent.

Erina : - Visited, 22nd November.
Present at examination :-Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26.

1. The building is fairly sufficient, but dimly lighted, badly aired, and poorly equipped. 2. Tho pupils are indolent, indiferently attentive, untidy, noisy, and disorderls. The discipline is very weak. 3. The instruction is fairly appropriate and inuparted with moderate effect, but badly arranged. 4. The gencral proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

Gosford :-Visited, 24th November.
Present at camination :-Boys, 20; girls, 15; total, 35.

1. The sehoolroon is fairly commodious but in bad repair, and not kept with satisfactory cleanliness. The stock of furniture, apparatus, and books is reasomably satisfactory. 2. The discipline is rather fecble and the moral aspect of the school low. 3. Except drawing, the prescribed subjects are taught, and arranged in the usual guides which are passably stilfnl. The instruction is tolerably intelligent, and of reasonable promise. 4. The general proficiency is about moderate.

Hexhays:-Visited, 20th July.
Present at examination :-Boys, 10 ; girls, 13 ; total, 23.

1. The schoolroom is in moderate repair and fairly sufficient, but very unsuitably furnished. The teacher's residence is very dilapidated and uncomfortable. 2. The moral aspect of the school is tolerable. 3. The course of instruction comprises the subjects prescribed, except drawing and singing, and is arranged with tolerable care and skill. The methods are moderately effective. 4. The general proficiency is narly moderate, but the mental culture sma:l,

Mimer's Foimst :-Visited, 11th August.
Present at examination :- Boys, 19 ; girls, 26 ; total, 45.

1. Tho building is in good repair, suflicient and suitable, but very poorly furnished. The supply of apparatus and books is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are excessively shy, but attentive, well behared, and in moderate order. 3. The standard is observed, excent as regards drawing and vocal music; and the occupation is regulated with moderate judgment. The instruction crinces the unskilful use of simultaneous answering, and is otherwise of small valuc. 4. The average proficiency and nental culture are indifferent.

Nbwoastle, Christ Chench :--Visited, 3rd to 5th May.
Present at exanination:-Boys, 96 ; girls, 64 ; total, 160.

1. The room is awkward in shape, and inadequato to the requirements, but fairly lighted and arred and effectively organized. The want of a playground is a serious defect. 2. In general, the attention and order of the pupils may be considered pretty fair ; but the discipline needs a more ssttematic and judicious application. 3. The occupation is appropriate but not arranged with satisfactory distinctness. The instruction is fairly energetic and intelifigent, but wanting in deliberation and orderly procedure The value of the methods varies from noderate to fair. 4. The aterage proficioncy is about tolerable.

Newcastue (St. Johu's) :-Visited, 12th May.
Prescut at examination:-Boys, 26 ; girls, 22 ; total, 48 .

1. The site is low and damp; but the buildings arc in good repair, and fairly suitable. The school is well found in furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The disciplino is very lax; and the habits of the pupils are rather noisy and disagreeable in consequence. The order is unsatisfactory. 3. Singing is omitted otherwise, the course of instruction accords with the standard. The instructional guides are pretty well prepared, but not always satisfactorily obsurved. The methods are rensomably intelligent, but not effectual 4. The arcrage proficiency is nearly tolerable ; but the mental culture only small.

Ramiond Terrach:- Visited, 27th and 28th July,
Present at cxamination :-Boys, 37 ; girls, 16 ; total, 53.

1. The premises are suitable, and in good condition; and the school is effectively organized. 2. The discipline is feeble; and the pupils are very indolent, addicted to noisy habits, and in poor order. 3. Drawing is not taught, but the other subjects agree with the standard, and are arranged with tolerable care and judgment. The instruction, as witnessed, is fuy too suggestive, and not sufficiently vigorous and decided. 4. The average proficiency is below moderate, and the mental culture indifferent.

Stroud:-Visited, 16th August.
Present at examination:-Boys, 25 ; girls, 22 ; total, 47.

1. The promises are in good condition and very suitable. The desks are very arkwardly arranged otherwise, the organization is effective. 2. The pupils are not drilled, and the discipline is on the whole wal. They are indolent, inattentive, noisy, and ignorant of good order. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and regulated with moderate skill. the instruction is monotonous and mechanical, but carnest and fainly assiduous. 4. The average proficiency is about moderate, but the mestal culture small. Three-fourths of the pupils had been very irregular prior to the examination.

Upper Bexdolba:-Visited, 2nd Norember.
Present at examination:-Boys, 14 ; girls, 17 ; total, 31.

1. The school is condncted in the church, whirh is a good room, but very unsuitably and insufficiently furnished. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is appropriate and arranged with fair judgment. The instruction is energetic, inteligent, and rensonably effective. 4. The averago proficiener is about tolerable.

Wallsend :- Fisited, 25th and 26th July.
Present at examination:-Boys, 37 ; girls, 39 ; total, 76.

1. The school is in good repair, suitable, sufficient, and fairly organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is satisfactory. 3. The subjects are appropriate and well arranged. The methods are fairly impressive, intelligent, and effectual. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Clarencen Town :-Visited, 25th October.
Present at examination:--Boys, 19 ; girls, 19; total, 38

1. The school is conducted in the cburch, which is a fair slab and shingle building, tolerably well furnished and adequately provided with appuratus and books. 2. The discipline is not sufficiently energetic and methodical, but the moral aspect of the school is tolerable. 3. The classification is low and not satisfactorily distinct, but the occupation is suitable, and arranged witle reasonable skill. The instruction is wandering at times, but, as a whole, tolerably effective. 4. The general proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair, but the mental culture is small.

## Kncumarr :-Visited, 21st November

Present at examination:-Boys, 9 ; girls, 17 ; total, 26.

1. The achoolroom is in fair condition, and tolerably well organized. 2. The moral aspect of the school is moderate. 3. The occupation is fairly approprinte and pretty well arranged. The instruction is careful, but rather superficial and inammate. " 4 . The average proficiency is moderate to tolerable, but the mental culture, small.

Miller's Forest:- Visited, 3rd Auguet.
Present at examination :-Boys, 26 ; girls, 25 ; total, 51.

1. The room is small and awkrard in shape, but in good repair for the kind, and provided with a reasonable supply of furniturc, apparatus, and books. 2. The moral aspect of the school is very moderate. 3. The subjects are suitable, and arranged with tolcrable care and judgment. The instruction is mode. rately skilful and effective. 4. The general proficiency is moderate.

## Newoastis:--Visited, 13th to 15th June.

Present at examination :-Boys, 85 ; girls, 73 ; total, 158.

1. The room is commodious, fairly suitable, in good condition, and pretty well organized. 2. The pupils are clean, attentive, and move in good order, though with unnecessarynoise. The discipline evinces too much bustle, but is, otherwise, fairly suitable and eliective. 3. The occupation is appropriato and tolerably well regulatell ; but the instructional documents are not prepared with eatisfactory neatness. The instruction is not imparted with sufficiont calmness and deliberation; but it is rery energetic, fairly intelligent, and effective. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

Raymond Tertect:-Visited, 21st July.
Present at exnmination :-Boys, 21; girle, 21; totul, 42.

1. The building is fair for the kind, reasonably sulficient and adequately provided with roquisites. 2. The discipline wants nethod and energy, but the moral aspect of the school is tolerable. 3. The occupation is suitable and arranged with care and tolerable judgment. The instruction is earnest and constant, but not clear and distinct. 4. The arcrage proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

## PRESBFIERIAN SCHOOLS.

## Dingo Carek :-Visited, 13th September.

$$
\text { Present at examination :-Boys, } 10 \text {; girls, } 17 \text {; total, } 27 .
$$

1. The premises are in fair condition for the kind, but the stock of furniture is only moderate. The supply of apparatus and books is fairly satisfactory. 2. The pupils move in tolerable order, but several are forward in manner, indolent, unsteady, and inattentive. 3. Needlework, drawing, and singing are not taught; otherwise, the occupation is correct, but imperfectly arranged. The instruction is envnest, but imparted by mechanical and antiquated methods. 4. The average proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

Nefoastle :-Visited, 9th to 11th May.
Present at examination :- Boys, 108; girls, 77; total, 185.

1. The school is conducted in two adjoining rooms, awk ward in shape, but fairly sufficient and suitably organized. 2. The disciplinc is very appropriate und effeclive, and the moral tone of tho school good. 3. The occupation is corwet and properly arranged. The instruction is earnest, intelligent, fairly ekilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair, and the mental culture is fair.

## SYDNEY DISTRICT.

Detamed Statement of the condition of Certified Denominational Schools in the Sydney District, inspected during the year 1871 :-
The remarks under head 1 relate to material condition of Schools.
2 to their moral character.
3 to the subjects and methods of instruction.
4 to the proliciency of the pupils.
Balmare (C.E.) :-Visitcd, 11th August.
Numbers prescat:-Boys, 56 ; girls, 39 ; total, 95.

1. The state of the school premises and the appointments are good. 2. The several fentures of the organization are satisfactory, and the discipline is healthy. 3. All the subjects preseribed by the Council are taught in a careful and methodical manner. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

Baiminn R.C. (Boys) ;-Visited, 6th October.

$$
\text { Number present :- } 35 \text {. }
$$

1. The school may be styled one without a schoolroom, as it has to struggle on as best it can in a room that is conjointly occupied by a sehool for females, which is not under tho Council's superrision. The eexes are professedly separatel by a dilapidated wooden partition that does not reach to the ceiling. There is a proper supply of desks and working material, but as therc are no out-ofices available for the boys, neither cleanliness nor deceucy can he ensured. 2. The organization of the scinool is as good as the circumstances pormit. The pupils are irregular and umpunctual in attendance ; they are fairly orderly, but the extrene noise and misrule in the adjoining department are serious hindrances to cffective teaching in the boys' classes. 3. Excepting singing, the preseribed subjeets are taught. 4. The average proficiency is barely moderate.

Camplrdown (R.C.):-Visited, 21st September.

$$
\text { Numbers present :-Boys, } 30 \text {; girls, } 32 \text {; tolal, } 62 .
$$

1. The school premises are tolerably satisfactory in condition, and the applianecs are suitable and reasonably sufficient. 2. The schoolwork is carried on in a satisfactory manner, and the classification of the pupils is correct. The lesson documents are calculated to ensure systematic work. The children are clean, orderly, and well behared. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, the mothods are intelligent, but they insufficiently induce effort in the pupils; with this exception the tone of the sehool is satisfactory. 4. The proficiency rangos from tolerable to fuir.

> Cimpyendale (Wes.) :-Visited, 17th August.
> Numbers present :-Boys, 69 ; girls, 61 ; totail, 130.

1. The school premises are spacious, well appointed, and in good condition. 2. The pupils are classified correctly, and the school work is regulated by judiciously derised lesson documents. The discipline is healthy, and the tone of the school pleusing. 3. The ordinary subjeets are taught, and in an carnest and careful manner. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

Cilrist Church (C.E.) :-Visited, 28th, 29th May.
Numbers present:-Boys, 131 ; girls, 72 ; total, 203.

1. The echool premises are good and well appointed. 2. The organization is vary faulty, and the discipline absolutely bad. 'That this importunt sehool is in such a state is to be regretted. 3. The ordinary subjects are taught earnestly, no doubt, but in a rery mechanical manner. 4. The proficiency of the pupils ranges from moderate to tolerable.

## Christ Churcie C.E. (Infants) :-Yisited, 28th Augest. <br> Numbers present:-Boss, 80 ; girls, 55 ; total, 135.

1. The school building is in a good state of repair and is amply found in material appliances, and the echool is tolerably organized. 2. The attendance shows a slight improvement, but the pupila are unpunctual, and screral present a elovenly dirty appearance. Their general conduct is fair ; the government is mild and tolerably effective. 3. The coursc of instruction is regulated with passable judgment. The methods are appropriate, but require to be applied with increased encrgy and skill. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

## Dhblinghubst (C.E.):-Tisited, 9th August.

Numbers present:-Boys, 70 ; girls, 36 ; total, 106.

1. The school building is in a good state of repair, and its materinl appliances are ample. 2. The pupils are clean, fairly punctual, tolerably regular, und becomingly behared. The "marching" is rather noisily performed, but, with this exception, very fair order is maintained. 4. A proper classification obtains. The instruction is regulated with passable judgment. The methods are suitable and upplicd with earnestness and industry. 4. The areage proficiency is fair.

> Dabinguyurst C.E. (Infants):-Visited, 9th August.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 40 ; girls, 28 ; total, 68.

1. The scheolroom and its appointments are satisfactory. 2. The classification of the pupils is correct, but the teacher fails to distribute her attention to each of tho classes cqually ; this is very noticeablo in the lower portion of the school. The pupils are clean and cheerful, but rery inattentive; the discipline being lax, much of this is undoubtedly due to the tencher's fecble state of health. 3. The instruction is of the kind common to infants' sehools. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

Doubie Bay (C.E.) :-Visited, 10th August.
Numbers present:-Boys, 37 ; girls, 55 ; total, 92.

1. The matcrial condition of the school is good. 2. A correct organization regulates the work of the school ; the discipline secures fair order in all the classes, but the "montal effort" of the pupils of the first class is not satiefactory. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught in an inteliigent and methodical manner, but in the lowest class, especially, there is a great want of thoroughness in the work. 4. The avcrage proficiency is tolerable.

Double Bay C.E. (Infants) :- Visited, 10th August.
Numbers present:--Boys, 52 ; girls, 10 ; total, 92.

1. The school is iu good material condition and fairly organized. 2. A fair attendance is secured, but it is marked by some degree of irregularity. The pupils are tolerably punctual and elcan. Their general behariour is middling satisfactory. The government needs to be characterized by greater tact and firmness. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The lessou documents are arranged with moderate judgment; the methods are suitable, but require to be applied with increased cnergy and effect. 4. The avernge proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

Double Biy (R.C.) :- Visited, 25th August,
Numbers present:-Boys, 35 ; girls, 14; total, 40.

1. Noticeable defects are the rocky and unlerel state of the playground, and the aseless condition of what is termed the lavatory. In other respects the school is materially in a satisfactory state. 2. The organization is defective, more particularly so in the classification of the pupils. The disciplino ensurcs very fair order; but judging by the prevalent prompting and copying that goes on in the classes, the moral tone of the school is low. 3. Wxecpling singing the prescribed subjects are taught; but the results imply that the methods are not penetrative. 4. The proficiency ranges from indifferent to tolerable.

## Ebshine-Staeet (Presbyterian) :- Visited, th September. <br> Numbers present:-Boys, 22 ; girls, 26 ; total, 18.

1. A now gallery has been erected, the inside of the schoolroom painted, and a portion of the playground covered in since last inspection. 2. The attendance has diminished by the willdrawal of pupils to other echools. The order and discipline are of a passable character. 3. The instructional documents are arranged with tolerable judgment. Tho methods aro in tho main appropriate, but are below the nverage in point of merit. They appear to be applied with fair diligence. 4. The proficiency is tolerable.

Grane (C.E.) :-Visited, 7th and 8th September.
Numbers present:-Boys, 61 ; girls, 33 ; total, 99.

1. The scloolhouse is an good structure ; but its furniture is both inadequate and bad. The grounds are cnclosed ; but the school has neither lavatory nor water supply. 2. The organization is very fanlty, and the disciplinc is weak and fails to excite eren a tolerable degree of activity in the classes. 3. The school course includes the preseribed subjects; but the instruction is neither spirited nor searching. 4. The proficiency ranges from indifferent to moderatc.

## Haymarket R.C. (Boys) :-Visited, 11th September. <br> Number present:-Boys, 156.

1. The school is taught in a portion of the Catholic Church, Haymarket, and, as is common in such cascs, the appointments are subordinated to church arrangements. The school space is much too small, and the furniture is inadequato and inferior. 2. The organization is as effective as the circumstances permit; the discipline effects tolerable order, punctuality, nad cleanliness. Respecting this latter matter, there is no proper school means of ensuring cleanliness. 3. The subjects prescribed are teught; but the methods would appear to have been insufficiently scarching, and prompting is prevalent in the classes. 4. The proficiency is tolerable.

## Elizabeti-strekt (Hebrew) :-Visited, 21st August. <br> $$
\text { Numbers present:-Boys, } 86 \text {; girls, } 50 \text {; total, } 136 .
$$

1. The achool is conducted in the Odd Fellows' Hall- $\pi$ commodious schoolroom, airy, and well lighted. It is suitably furnished. The playground is small; but provision is made for all necessary outbuildings. 2. The attendance las improved. The pupils are tolerably regalar and punctual, clean, and in fair order. The govermment is mild and fairly effective. 3. A proper classification obtains; the instruction is regulated by the usual guides; the methods are fairly suitable, and applied with earnestness and industry. 4. The proficiency is fuir.

Kent-strfet, Nobth, R.C. (Boys) :-Visited, 14th and 15th Scptember.

## Number present, 146.

1. The interior of the schoolroom requires cleansing, and a lavatory and a playsbed to be provided. Wxcept that the larger number of the desk aro old and cumbrous, the school is suitably furnished. 2. The attendance is said to be affected by the prevailing sickness. Under favourable circumstances, however, the pupils are irregular, and they are also very unpunctual. A large number are dirty in person and dress. The order is bad in the lower classes, and finir in the higher. 3. In general, the classification is judicious; the instruction is regulated by the usual documents; the methods are tolerably suitable, but need to be applied with increased intelligence and skill. 4. The average proficiency is moderate.

Kent-stineet, North, R.C. (Girls) :-Visited, 14th and 15th September.
Number present:-Girls, 102.

1. Execpting that there is no laratory, the echool building and its appointments are in a satisfactory state. 2. The pupils are properly clasgifiecl, and the provisious for thicir employment aceord with modern plans. The discipline effects very fair order, but; insufficiently influences effort; and self-reliant habits in the pupils. 3. The teaching is carnest and intelligent. 4. The proficiency appronches fair.

Kent-street, Soferm, R.C. (Boys) :-Visited, 16th October.

## Number present, 82.

1. The school is now conducted in a new school-house, a fine commodious brick building. Ample provision is made for light and rentilation. The great drawback, however, is the want of a play-ground. The echool is suppliid with suitable furniture and apparatus. 2. The pupils aro punctual, fairly regular, and well-behaved. The government is marbed by tact and intelligence, very fair order is secured, and the morul tone of the echool is heulthy. 3. The classification is proper under the circumstanens, the instructional documents are calculated to fulfil the ends in view, the methods are modern, and applied with earnestness, intelligence, and epirit. 4. The proficiency is rery fuir. The condition of the school reflects credit on the teacher.

## Kext-street, Sodti, R.C. (Girls and Infants) :- Visited, 16th October

$$
\text { Numbers present:-Boys, } 40 \text {; girls, } 91 \text {; total, } 131 .
$$

1. The character and arrangements of the building are those that subordinate the school to the church, and so much so, that effective organization is not to be expected. There is a great necessity for a lavatory and an additional supply of lat-pegs. 2. The pupils are tolornbly panctual, and, with a fer exceptions, cleanly in person. The order and general tone of the echool are satisfactory. 3. The in struction is tolerably methodical. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

Newtown (C.E.):-Tisited, 23rd August.
Numbers prosent:-Boys, 15 ; girle, 14 ; totnl, 29.

1. The school is conducted in a portion of the church, and the organization is consequentily of a make-shift and imperfect character. The supply of muterial appliances is sufficiont. 2. With fer ex ceptions, the pupils are clean; they are punctual, but irregular. The order bas improved, and may bo estimnted as rery fair. The government is upparently harsh and unsympathetic. 3. The instruction comprises the usual subjects, and is regtlated with tolerable judgrnent. The methods are unskilful and ineflective. 4. The proficiency is very moderate.

## Nemrown C.E. (Tnfants) :-Visited, 23rd August. <br> Numbers present:-Boys, 27 ; girls, 18 ; total, 45.

1. With the exception that the room is somewhat dark, it is suited to its uses, and the working appliances are equal to the requirements. 2. The organization is satisfactory, and the discipline is tolerably effective. 3. The subjects common to infants' selools are taught; but the instruction is only moderately effective. 4. The proficiency ranges from indifferent to moderate.

Nrwpown (R.C.) :-Visited, 23rd October.

$$
\text { Numbers present :-Boys, } 48 \text {; girls, } 49 \text {; total, } 97 .
$$

1. The material state of the school is satisfactory to a very fair degree. 2. The pupils are properly classified, and effectively disciplined. 3. The teaching is fairly skilful in method, and is imparted in an intelligent manner. 1. The proficiency of the infants' division of the school ranges from moderate to tolerable, and in the other classes it reaches fair.

## Newrown (Weslcyan) :-Visited, 12th September. <br> Numbers present:-Boys, 76 ; girls, 46 ; total, 122

1. Since last inspection the graduated platform, on which the desks were fixed, has been removed, and the desks have been placed on a uniform level; the alteration, one of a retrogressive character, has been made in the interests of the Sunday School. 2. The order has much improved under the present tcacher; the pupils are clean, subdued in demennour, and well behaved; other features of the discipline are also reasonably satisfactory. 3 . Little exception can be taken to the classification; the lesson documents are compiled with fair judgment; the methods are modern, and applied with tolerabic skill 4. The proficiency is tolerable.

## Paddington (C.E.):-Visited, 22nd September.

Numbers present:-Boys, 36 ; girls, 31 ; total, 67 .

1. The echool-house is a substantial structure, and its internal and extornal appointments aro good. 2. The organization is correct, the discipline cffeets very fair order, but fails to ensure habits of attention and effort in the pupils. 3. The instruction deals with all the subjects that are prescribed for a school of three classes, but the methods are poor in results. 4. The proficiency is barely moderate.

Paddington (R.C.) :-Visited, 25th October.
Numbers prosent:--Boys, 26 ; girls, 51 ; total, 77.

1. The school building is of suitable character, but nothing has been dono to meet the external wants that have been previously reported. 2. The organization is salisfactory both in the classification of the pupils and in the arrangements for their proper employment and instruction; the childron in the first class are very noisy and restless ; otherwise, the order and gencril tone of the school are satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are professedly taught, but cortainly the singing could, with much comfort to a listener, be omitted. 4. The proficiency of the pupils is tolcrable.

Pabramatta-strfet (C.E.) :-Vieited, 18th and 19th September.
Numbers present:-Boys, 117; girls, 82 ; total, 199.

1. The school buildings are in good condition, and the school is well fonnd in furniture and apparatus. 2. The order and general discipline are very fair. 3. Except that insuficient time is deroted to the teaching of geography, the instruction is properly regulated; the lessou documents are in the main likely to answer the desired ends; the methods are suitable, and applied with zeal and painstaling. 4. The proficiency approaches fair.

Parramatta-street C.E. (Infants):-Visited, 18th and 19th Scptember.
Numbers present:-Boys, 82 ; girls, 70 ; total, 152.

1. In all respects the material condition of the school is satisfactory. 2. The organization is correct, and the discipline induces cleanliness, punctuality, and very fair order. 3. All the ordinary infants' school subjects aro taught with fair method. 4. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

## Parramatta-street R.C. (Boys) :- Visited, Sth November. <br> Number present :-106.

1. The roof of the schoolroom requires to be ceiled, as the dust falls through in largo quantities; a lavatory and a playsied have yet to be provided. 2. The attendance is about stationary. it is marked by reasonable regularity; the pupils, are, however, unpunctual, and several present a slovenly untidy appearance. The order may be estimated fair. A tendency to unsteadiness is at times obscrvable. 3. The usual arrangements are in operation for rendering the iustruction systematic and progressive; suitable methods are in use, and the teaching is marked by earnestness and painstaking. 4. The proficiency approaches fair.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Parramatca-stmater R.C. (Girls) :-Visited, 8th and 10th November. } \\
\text { Number present:-62. }
\end{gathered}
$$

1. The room is conjointly occupied by the infants' and girls' classes; its matorial condition is fairThe furniture is sufficient in supply, but is cumbrous and unsightly. 2. The classification is correct, and the lesson guides are calculated to ensure the systematic and full cmplogment of the children. The discipline is very fairly cflective. 3. The leachiug is modern and methodical: The pupils do not, however, exhibit habits of self-reliance and thoughtful persererance. 4. The proficiency is, on the whole, fair.

## Parramatta-street R.C. (Infants) :-Visited, 8 th Norember.

Numbers present:-Boys, 78 ; girls, 62 ; total, 141.

1. The material state of the school, excepting in the supply of working appliances, is very unsatisfactory, the children being crowded into a space that is not half large enough, whilst the prosence of the primary classes in the same room necessitates the repression of methods that are essentianly necessary in primary classes ining sucessful training of young children. 2. The organization is sntisfactory, and the discipline induces the successful training of young children. 2. The subjects taught are those usual in infants' schools; the teaching is earnest and methodical. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

Pykaroxt (C.I.) :-Visitcd, 22nd August.
Numbers present:-Boys, 47 ; girls, 44 ; total, 91.

1. The schoollouso is a substantial structure, and its appointments are satisfactory. 2. The pupils arc properly classified, and the lesson guides indicate systematic school work. Tho discipline effecte cleamliness, punctuality, and fair order. The school would, however, appenr to greater adrantage if more igour wero imparted into the instruction of the lower portion of the school. 3. The subjects taught agree with the "standard course." 4. The average proficiency is fair.

Pyraont (R.C.) :-Visitcd, 22nd May.
Numbers present:-Boya, 45; girle, 31 ; total, 76.

1. The schoolhouse is in a satisfactory condition; its appointments, internal and external, are sufficient and good. 2. The general organization may be rated tolerable; the discipline induces cleanliness and order, but it might with adrantage be made to influence the mental tone of the classes';more than it and order, but in mightion, which deals with the preseribed subjects, is methodical and tolerably spirited. 4. The proficiency ranges from fuir to very fair.

> Ramiwick (C.E.) :-Visited, 11th August.

$$
\text { Numbers present:-Boys, } 27 \text {; girls, 14; total, } 41 .
$$

1. The playground has been levellen, and is supply of water prorided, since last inspection. The material state of tibe school may, therefore, now be regarded as tolerably satisfactory. 2. The attendavoc is small for the neighbourhood. A good number of the elder children are sent to schools in Sydney. The pupils are tolcrably regular and punctual, and well behared; drill is not taught, and the discipline suffers in consequence. 3. The lesson docunnents arc compiled with but moderate judgment; excepting that the pupils preponderate in the lower classes, little fault, can be found with the classification. The methods are painstaking rather than skilful, and need to be marked by greater rigour and application. 4. The proficiency ranks from tolerable to fair.

> Rmprens (C.E.) :-Visited, Bth and 9th September.
> Numbers present:-Boys, 111 ; girls, 96 ; total, 207.

1. The material condition of the school is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual, and, with few exceptions, clenn. The order is wanting is steadiness; brenches of school discipline are frequent; the gorernment is feeble and deficient in firumess. 3. The classification is excoptionably low for the number of pupils in attendance, the highest class being a third. Numerous individual
 instances of frulty elassification occur. The instruction is regulted with por jor
taught during six hours of each week. One obvious eflect of this objectionable arrangement is, that the taught during six hours of each week. One obvious effect of this obstille progress in other branches. Tise methodst in the more mechanical branches, the teaching is productive of poor results. 4. The proficiency is barely moderate. The third, or highest class, is conspicuous for its low attainments.

## Redpern C.E. (Infants):-Visited, 5th September.

Numbers present:-Boys, 87 ; girls, 88 ; total, 175.

1. The schoolroom is in good condition and the applinnces are sufficient and well arranged. 2. A correct classification and suitable lesson guides ensure systematic school-work. The pupils are clean and fairly orderly, but they do not appear to have been traiued to understand that copying and prompting are grave taults. 3. The ordinary suljects are taught; the teaching whilst systomitic is not very educative, nor does it evidence thoroughness even in the more mechanical branches. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

St. Axdrew's (C.E.):-Visited, 30th and 31st August.
Numbere present:--Boys, 87 ; girls, 69 ; total, 156.

1. The school is in good repair, and is well found in suitable furniture and apparatus. 2, A respectable attendance is maintained; thie pupils are clean, and, with few exceptions, regular and punctual. The government is mild and fairly effective. The order may be described as very fair. 3. All the essential branches are taught. The instruction is regulated with fair judgment; the incthods are_modern and are applicd with earnestness and zeal. 4. The proficiency exceeds fair.

## St. Asminw's C.E. (Tufants):-Visitol, 30th Auguet. <br> $$
\text { Numbers present:-Boys, } 82 \text {; girls, } 52 \text {; total, } 134 .
$$

1. The portion of the building allotted to the infants is spocious and well rentilated, but it is ineffeetively separated from the mixed department by a wooden partition that does not reach the roof The most noticeable want is a supply of desks. 2. The several features of the organization are correct the discipline is effective and the tone of the school good. 3. The instruction is of modern type, and deals with the prescribed subjects in an intelligent manner. 4. The proficiency is fair.

## St. Andraw's (Presbyterian) :--Visited, 8th May. <br> Numbers present:-Boys, 72 ; girls, 43 ; total, 115.

1. The material condition of this selool is very unsatisfactory. A most serious obstacle to the efficient working of the school avises from the questionable use to which tho upper portion of the schoolhouse is applied. This is let to two families, which comprise a number of young children. The loud crying of one or other of thesc children, the constant tramp of their feet orer head, the barking of dogs belonging to the premises, and similar distructing noiges, combine to render the manintenauce of order a matter of extreme difficulty. 2. In point of numbers the sechool is nbout stationary. The attendance is irregular, and in the ease of the rounger pupils, unpunctual. The appearance of many of the children as regards neatness and clcanliness is unsatisfactory. The order has sensibly deteriorated since last inspection. 3. The methods are of passable merit, but owing to bad discipline, mainly, fail to produce adequate results. 4. The arerage proferiency is barely moderate. It is dillicult to gain the attention of the pupils, and well-nigh impossible to keep it. The answeriug is, as a consequeuce, random, thoughtless, and uninand weil.

St. Jamis's (C.E.) :-Visited, 3rd and 4th May.
Numbers present:-Boys, 90; girls, 44; total, 140.

1. The school-buidings are in fair repair, and aford ample accommodation for the number of pupils in attendance. The material defecta noted in a former report no longer cxist, and the condition of the school-premises may be regarded as satisfactory. 2. A falling ofl is noticeable in the attendance, attributable in part to unfavourablo weather. The pupils are tolerably regular, punctual, and clean. The government has improved in vigour and effect, and the general discipline and tone of the school hare much changed for the better. 3. Tho documents that regulate the instruction are compiled with care and judgment; the methods are appropriate, and are upplied, for the most part, with reasonable zeal and industry. 4. The average proficiency is fair. In all important featurcs of school-managoment the condition of the school has improved.

> St. James's C.E. (Tufants) : Tisited, 3rd May.

Numbers present:--Boys, 66 ; girls, 48 ; total, 114.

1. The condition of the school-premiscs and the applinnces are satisfactory. 2. The roatine is iudicious, and the discipline is fairly effective. 3. The course embraces all the subjects that are prescribed for infauts' schools. The methods are appropriate. 4. The attainments range from tolerable to fair.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { St. Leonards C.E. (Boys) :--Visited, } 15 \text { ih November. } \\
\text { Number present:-86. }
\end{gathered}
$$

1. The masterial condition of the school is satisfactory, and the furniture is sufficient and good; the shape of tho room, however, precludes a satisfactory arrangement of the desks. 2. The organization is correct, and the discipline, on the whole, effectiro. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught in an intelligent manner. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

## St. Leonahds C.E. (Girls) :-Visited, 15th November.

## Number present :-30.

1. The material condition of this school is little altered from that described in last year's report. The schoolroom is crowded with Church and Sunday School furniture; proper organization is, therefore, out of the question. 2. The attendance has slightly improved, but is still below the required average. The order and discipline continue tolcrably satisfactory. 3. The pupils are classified with moderate judgment; the lesson-documents are poorly arranged ; the teaching is tolerably painstaking, but the methods are mechanical. 4. The proficiency is barely tolerable; the pupils are deficient in mental culture.

St. Ligonards (R.C.) :-Visited, 27th October.
Numbers present:-Boys, 59 ; girls, 35 ; total, 91 .

1. The school-premises are in fair condition, but neither playshed nor lavatory have yet been provided. The fumiture and working appliances fully meet the requiremonts. 2. The organization is correct, and the discipline is fairly effictive. 3. The lesson-documents provide for the treatment of all the prescribed subjects, but singing-judging by the results-might with advantage be omitted. 4. The instruction is carnest, methodical, and intelligent, and its results are fully fair.

## St. Leonarids (Prebbyterian) :—Visited, 22 nd August. <br> Numbers present:-Boys, 62 ; girls, 51 ; total, 113.

1. The schoolroom is a substantial stone structure, occupying a good position. The school is fairly furnished and tolerably well orgonized. A lavatory and a supply of water aro pressing requirements. 2. The attondance is Jair. The pupils are ciean, and tolerably punctual and regular. Execpt that some of the elder children are formard, passable order is maintained. The government is wanting in firmness, and fails to produce a healthy discipline. 3. The usual course of instruction is observed, the chassification is susceptible of iuprorement, and the methods are unskilful. 4. The proficiency is but very moderate.

## St. Marf's R.C. (Boys) :-Visited, 16th May.

## Number present:-148.

1. The schoolroom is lofty and epacious; it would be in a satisfactory condition did not the windows and also portions of the ceiling much need repair. The furniture is old, cumbrous, and insufficient ; desks of a modern character are much needed. The playground and out-offices are good. 2. The school is properly organized. 3. The subjects prescribed for a school of five classes are taught. Generally, it may be stated that the teaching is methodical and fairly effective. 4. The proficiency in the classes first to fourth is fair ; in the fifth from very fair to good.

St. Mary's R.C. (Girls) :-Visited, 17th, 19th, and 22nd May.
Number present: -121.

1. A male-shift lavatory occupies one end of the schoolroom. The schoolhouse is in good repair, cleanly kept, and reasonably well furnished. School requisites have not yet been obtaincd for the year, and thore is a consequent want of books, slatce, and other working materials. 2. A tolerable regular nttendauco is secured; several of the pupils are unpunctual. The order is susceptiblo of improvement. The government is not sufficiently strict, and is wanting in firmness. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the compilation of the lesson-documents ; the methods are tolerably appropriate, but require to be applied with vigour and effect. 4. The average proficiency is very moderate. The naswering is limitod to a fow pupils in each class, is only obtained by great labour on the part of the examiner, and is neither thoughtful nor necurate. The teaching fails to develop the pupils' intelligence.

## St. Mary's R.G. (Infants) :-Visited, 16th May.

$$
\text { Numbors present:-Boys, 62; girls, } 49 \text {; total, } 111 .
$$

1. A portion of the room is used as a lavatory; the objectionable nature of the arrangement has been pointed out to the teacher and to the Local Board. There is an insufficiency of books and other working materials. 2. The attendance, at prcsent unfavourably influonced by the weather, is ordinarily marked by a want of regularity. The pupils are otherwise unpunctual; a few are neithor clean nor tidy in person. Little improvement is visible in the order ; the children are restless and talkative, and school operations are attended with considerable noise. The general discipline of the school is therefore very unsatisfactory. 3. All the required subjects are taught. Tho instructional documents are poorly conatructed. The mothods are mechanical and well-nigh worthess. 4. The results are indifferent.

St. Primirs's C.E. (Boys) :-Visited, 25th and 26th October.
Number present: $\mathbf{- 8 0}$.

1. Materially considered, the school presents fow features to which crception can be taken. The school-building and out-offces are of a superior kind, and there is no lack of the necessary educational appliances. 2. Viewed in relation to the material and other advantages the school possesses, the attendance must be regarded as small. There has, however, been no falling off. The pupils attend with fair regularity, and appar to be reasonably punctual. Cleanliness is a fairly satisfactory foature. In other respects the discipline presents little that can be justly commended. Several instances of disobedience occurred during the examination, and prompting and copsing prevailed to some extent in the two upper classes. 3. For a school sustained by an infants' department the classification is low; judged by results, tho methods aro unskilful. Tho toaching wants thoroughness, and fails to develop the thinking powers of the pupils. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

St. Philips's C.E. (Girls) :-Visited, 16th August.
Number present :-80.

1. The schoolroom is suitable and fairly furnished. 2. The pupils are clean and reasonably regular and punctual. Fair order is maintained. The government is firm and tolerably effective. 3. Except as regards the first class, some twelve pupils of which are only fit for the infants' school, the classification is satisfactory. The instruction is regulated by the usual guides; the methods are modern but require to be applied with grenter vigour and effect. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

## St. Phimirs's C.E. (Infants) :-Visited, 15th August. <br> Numbers present :-Boys, 89 ; girls, 95 ; total, 184.

1. The school is now conducted in a new schoolroom, a fine commodious building, well lighted and airy. Except in desks, the supply of furniture is sufficient. The sehool is well appointed in other respects. 2. The pupils are clean, tolerably punctual and regular, and in very fair order. 3. The usual infants' achool course is followed; the instruction is arranged with tolerable judgment; the pupils are fairly classified; the methods are modern but require to be appliod with greater skill and effect. 4. Average proficiency tolerable.

> Surry Hiws (C.E.) :-Visited, 19th October.

Numbers present:-Boys, 67 ; girls, 40 ; total, 107.

1. The materinl state of the school-buildings and of the working appliances is good. 2. The classification of the pupils and the arrangements for their proper employment aro satisfactory. The discipline effects very fair order, but more stringent measures are necessary to rouss the pupils of the lowest class from indolent and negligent habits. 3. The teaching is methodical, and displays a considcrable amount of carnestnces. 4. The proficiency is fair.

## Surry Hillis C.E. (Infants) :-Visited, 19th October. <br> Numbers present:-Boys, 75 ; girls, 42 ; total, 117.

1. The material condition and organization of this school are fairly satisfactory. 2. The pupils attend with tolerable regularity, are reasonably panctual, generally clean, and in very fair order. 3. Fair judgment is shewn in the classification; the lesson documents are passably arranged ; the methods are suitable and applied with diligonee and $\mathfrak{a}$ tolerable degreo of skill. 4, The proficiency approaches fair.

Suriy Hais R.C. (Bosb) :-Visited, 3rd and 6th November.

## Number present:-155.

1. The schoolroom occupies the basement of the church. It is only tolerably suited to its uses having insufficient light, whilst the immense piers that support the ffloor of the church seriously impede a proper supervision of the clildren. The school has neither playshed, laratory, nor urinal. These wants have been repeatedly pointed out to the Local Board but with no resuit. 2. The orgunization is very fuir and in the circumstrances of the case the discipline must be rated fair. 3. The teaching evidences method and a fair amount of cncrgy, but judging by the results of the examination it would appear to be insufficiently searching. 4. The average proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.
2. What has been said in reference to the material defects of the boys' school applies to the girls'. There is neithor laratory nor play-shed, and the presence of several massive stone pillars in the schoolroom render good orgnization impossible. Except that the admission register is incomplete in certain particulars the school records are properly kept. 2. The attendance is slightly better than usual. The particulars the school records are properly kept. 2. The atlendance is slightly betcer tased. The order pupils are tolerably regular and punctual, and, with few exceptions, clean and tidily dressed. The order approaches fair; a tendency to talk and noise is manifest at times. . . The conrse of instruction is com-
plete; the methods possess some meritorious features. Passable diligence and skill are evinced in their application. 4. The proficiency is tolerable.

Surry Hinis (Wesleyan) :-Visited, 11th May.
Numbers present:-Boys, 62 ; girls, 23 ; total, 85.

1. The school-house is a structure of considerable architecturn character, but its interior is gloomy. The furniture is suflicient, but haring to be removed so frequently for denominational purposes it is not in good condition. A proper playground is much needed. 2. The organization is correct, but the discinline is weak ; at times the pupils are very boisterous. 3. The lesson docunents are judiciously devised, cipho is weak; at times the puphis are very instruction is methodical and careful. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

> Surry Hilus Wosleyan--(Infants) :-Visited, 11th May.
> Numbers prescut:-Boys, 47; girle, $22 ;$ total, 69.

1. Except that the accommodation is too limited, the school is fairly organized. 2, A tolerably numerous attendance is maintained. The pupils attend somewhat irregularly, are rather unpunctual, and not very clean. The order, though still defective, has improved. 3. All cssential branches are taught. The instruction is fairly regulnr. The methods are appropriate, but require to be applied with grenter vigour. The teaching wants life. 4. The average proficiency ranges betwecn tolerable and fair.

Trinity (C.E.) :- Visited, 24th October. -
Numbers present:-Boys, 65 ; girls, 43 ; total, 108.

1. Execpting that there is no cluss-room, the sehool is matcrinlly in good condition, and the working npplianecs fully meet the requirements. 2. The children are properly classified, and due provision is made for their systematic instruction. The discipline is unsatisfactory, and, excepting the third class, the children incessantily manifest petty acts of disobedience and restlessness. 3. The subjects prescribed by the Council are taught in an carnest and mecthodical manner. 4. The proficiency averages fair, nearly.

## Trinity C.E. (Infante) :- Fisited, 24th October. <br> Numbers present:-Boys, 73; girls, 62 ; total, 125.

1. A class-room for the "babies" is the most noticcable want in connection with this school. In most other respects the material state of the school is fairly satisfactory. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular, but unpunctual. With few exceptions they are clean aud in fuir order. The government is roild and tolerably effcctive. 3. The classification is suitable; the instruction is regulated with fair judgment; the methods are fairly appropriate, but require to be applied with grenter vigour and skill. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

## Vrotoria-st. R.C. (Girls) :-Visited, 16th November. <br> Number present:-32.

1. The material condition of the school is fairly satisfactory. 2. A marked falling off in the attendance is observable, caused, I am informed, by tho establishment of a private school in connection with the Institution. The attendance was exceptionably low on the day of examination, owing to wet weather. The order and discipline are of the usual satiefactory kind. 3. The classification is appropriate, the instruction is well regulated, the methods are suitable, and are earnestly applied. 4. The proficiency lies botween fair and very fair.

Viotoria.st. R.C. (Infants):-Visited, 20th November.
Numbers present:-Boys, 44; girls, 44 ; total, 88.

1. The building is in good condition, and, excepting the defective construction of the gallory, the haracter of the appointments is satisfactory. 2. The school is judiciously organized, and the discipline is healthy and effective. 3. The instruction embraces the prescribed subjects ; these are imparted with intelligent method. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

Waterloo (C.E.) :-Vibited, 22nd November.
Numbers present:-Boys, 71; girls, 40; total, 111.

1. A lavatory and a playshed are urgent necessities; with these exceptions the material state of the school is fairly satisfactory. 2. The organization is satisfactory, but the discipline is weak. 3. The teaching is methodical, but only tolerably effective. 4. The results are tolerable.

## Waterloo C.E. (Infunts) :-Visited, 22nd November.

Numbers present:-Boys, 49; girls, 50; total, 99.

1. Deeks and a playshed are the principal material requirements. In most other respects the school is fairly equipped with needful appliances. 2. A fair attendance is kept up. The pupils are tolerably recular and punctual, but wanting in cleanliness. Their behaviour is good, and the ordor is very fair. 3. All the prescribed sabjects arc taught, and the methods of instruction are applied with earnestrress and a fair degrec of skill. 4. The proficiency ranks between tolerable and fair.

Waibrioo (R.C.) :-Wisited, 24thl November.
Numbers present:-Boys, 59 ; girls, 45; tolal, 104.

1. Tho school is taught in a portion of the Ronan Catholic Church; this, although not a good arrangement, is perhaps the best that can at present be made. The furniture and school applinnces meet the requircments, but the school has neither lavatory nor water-closets. 2. The organization is satisfactory and the discipline is fair. 3. The teaching cxhibits care and very fair method. Execpting in the infants' division, the pupils show marked inprovement upon what they exhibited in 1870. 4. The average proficiency manges from tolerable to farr.

Waverias (C.E.) :-Visited, 23 rd November.
Numbers present: - Boys, 34 ; girls, 45 ; total, 79.

1. The schoolhouse is in good condition and it is properly appointed, but the school has meither playshed, lavatory, nor a supply of water. 2. The pupils are properly classificd, and tho prorisions for heir instruction are calculated to be effective. The discipline is good and the tone of the school satis factory. 3. The teaching exhibits careful and earuest methode. 4. The proficiency is fair.

Waythiex (R.C.) :-Wisited, 17th November.
Numbers present:-Boys, 54; girls, 32 ; total, 86.

1. The school buildings are in tolerable condition, and, exceptiag that there is no lavatory, the appointhents are, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. 2. The organization is fairly correct, und the tone of the school pleasing in the same degree. 3. The proscribed subjects are taught with intelligent care. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

> Warerlery (Presbyterian) :-Visited, 2nd November.
> Numbers present:- Boys, 35 ; girls, 43 ; total 78.

1. The same objectionable features exist in connection wilh the material condition of the school as were pointed out in lasty year's report. The playground is still unenclosed, and a urinal and a playshed have yet to be provided. 2. A slight increasc marks the attendance. The pupils are tolerably regular and clean, but somewhat unpunctual: Their belatiour is unexceptionable, and they are in very fair order 3. There is a tendency to an excessive multiplication of clasees ; the lesson documents are fairiy compiled ; the methods are painstaking and applicd with fair intelligence. 4. The proficiency ranks between tolerable and fair. Singing is taught with unusual success.

## Woonloomooroo (Pres.) :-Visited, 1st November. <br> Numbers present:-Boys, 86 ; girls, 57 ; total, 143.

1. Since last inspection the old schoolroom has been taken down and a new one erected on the same site. The latter is a brick building, commodious, airy, and lighted in part from the roof. Underneath is a class-room, but this is practically useless for teaching purposes, owing to the want of a ceiling, or of some other arrangement, to deaden the sound from the room abovo. The playground is a mere back-yard, and is approached from the schoolroom. There are no lavatories. The furniture is old and unsightly, but is sufficient in quautity, and meets cxisting requirements to a tolerable extent. 2. The attendance has is sumcient. Thuautity, and meets existing requirements $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & \text { fallen off. This is atributed to the school being taught, whilst the rebuilding of the schoolhouse was }\end{aligned}$ going on, in unsuitable premises. The attendance was still further reduced on the day of examination by the attractions of a Sunday-school picnic. The discipline of the school is lox, and the moral tone unhealthy 3. The classification is low, but is otherwise unobjectionable. The teaching is all but incflective; few pupils attempt to answer-the majority are indolent, and evince little intelligence. 4. The proficiency is indifferent.

York-stheet (Wes.) :-Visited, 13 th November.
Numbers present:--Boys, 34; girls, 50 ; total, 84.

1. Tho schoolroom, which is in the basement of the church, is low-pitched and dark, and the situation of the property precludes the possibility of a playground. The furniture is sufficient, but not altogether adapted to the room. The working appliances mect the requircments. 2. The organization is, on the whole, salisfactory, but the disciphine is loose and ineffective. 3. The courso comprises the prescribed subjects; the teaching is methodical, but not penetrative. 4. The proficiency is but tolerable.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { EDWIN JOHNSON, } \\ \text { J. W. ALLPASS, }\end{array}\right\}$ Inspectors.
$672$

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

(PETITION RELATIVE TO MULGOA-REV. JAMES ROSS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 June, 1872.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
The humble Petition of the Clergy and Lay Representatives of the Church of England in Mulgoa, Penrith, Emu Plains, and St. Mary's, assembled at a meeting of the Rural Deanery of Mulgoa,-

## Showeth :-

1. That your Petitioners are deeply interested in the education of the children of the poorer classes in the Colony, and especially in the districts with which they are immediately connected.
2. That various schools have long been established and maintained in connection with the Church of Fingland, and have received certificates from the Council of Education as "Certified Church of Eugland Schools."
3. That the number of children educated in such schools bears a very considerable proportion to the whole number under education, nearly one-half of the children now receiving education at the public expense being taught in the Denominational Schools.
4. That the school-houses which have been erected have been built generally by private contributions, and without expense to Government.
5. That the school properties are held in trust for school purposes, and cannot be diverted from them except by permission of your Honorable House.
6. That many of the buildings require repairs, that the comfort, positions and influence of the teachers are lessencd, the health and tone of the children injured, and the benefits of the instruction given at the public cost are deteriorated thereby.
7. That while your Petitioners are anxious to do all in their power to remedy these defects, the Council of Education is precluded by the 23rd 'Clause of the Public Schools Act from rendering any assistance towards such repairs, the schools being Denominational.
8. That the Council of Education has threatened to close one of the schools, viz., that at Liverpool, otherwise in a highly satisfactory condition, bccause of the want of such repairs, to the carrying out of which the Council can give no assistance.
9. That the want of such assistance as the Council is able to give to the Public School is felt by your Petitioners to be a great obstacle in their endeavour to carry out their work, and a great discouragement of their efforts.
10. That your Petitioners therefore pray that the operation of the aforesaid 23 rd Clause of the Public Schools Act, by which they are prevented from obtaining the assistance and encouragement to which they are entitled, in the honest endeavour to carry out the work in which they are engaged in providing for the education of the children of the Colony, is a hardship from which they are desirous of being freed, and they therefore address your Honorable House to grant them the relief which may seem fitting

And your Petitioners will ever pray, \&c., \&c.
Signed in behalf of the Members of the Chapter of the Rural Deanery of Mulgoa, and at their request.

Rural Dean.
$674$

## EDUCATION.

(RESPEOTING CLASS OF BUILDINGS REQUIRED FOR DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 July, 1872.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 11 June, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-
"Copies of all Correspondence between the Rev. H. M. Finnegan, C.C., of
"Young, and the Secretary to the Council of Education, from the 1st day
" of February to present date, relating to the class of building required for
"Denominational Schools."
(Mr. Watson.)

## EDUCATION.

## The Secretary to the Councin of Fimucamion to The Principal Under Smcretary. <br> Council of Education Office, <br> Sjadney, 3 July, 1872.

Str,
In compliance with the request contained in your letter, dated 12 th ultimo, I hive the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to transmit herewith "Copies of all corvespondence between the Reverend H. M. Finnegan, C.C., of Young, and the Secretary to the Council of Fducation, from the lst day of February to present date, relating to the class of building required for Denominational Schools."
I. have, \&e.,

W. WIJKINS,<br>Sccretary.

## Schedule of Correspondence referred to :-

1. Rer. H. M. Finnegan to Secretary to the Council of Education, lated 17th February, 1872.
2. Secretary to the Council of Education to Rev. H. M. Finnegan, duted 1st March, 1872 (No. 72/2520),
3. Rev. H. M. Finnegan to Secretary to the Council of Education, dated 4th March, 1872.
4. Secretary to the Council of Education to Rer. If. M. Finnegan, rlated 22 nd March, 1872 (No. 72/3262).
5. Rev. H. M. Finnegan to Secretary to the Council of Education, dated 30th March, 1872.
6. Rev. I. M. Finnegan to Secretary to the Council of Education, daterl 17th April, 1872.
[Enclosures.]
(1.)

The Rev.H. M. Finnegan to The Secretary to the Conncil of Education.
Young, 17 February, 1872.
Sir,
As I shall have opportunities of establishing Schools in accordance with the 9 th section of the Public Schools Act, I beg most respectfully to ask the Council of Education what meaning they do now put to that part of article 10 , section 2, of the Regulations, which states:-"Applicants for a certificate to a Denominational School must provide a schoolhouse sufficient in all respects for the purpose"?

I have, \&c.
J. M. FINNEGAN, C.C.
(2.)

The Secretary to the Council of Education to The Rev. H. M. Finnegan.
(72/2520.)
Rev. Sir,
I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter of the 17 th February ultimo, in which you ask what meaning the Council now attaches to that part of article 10, section 2, of the Regulations, which states:-"Applicants for a certificate to a Denominational School must provide a schoolhouse sufficient in all respects for the purpose."
2. In reply, I am instructed to state that the Council does not now attach to the words in question any meaning different from that which they have invariably borne hitherto, viz., that the building in which it is proposed to conduct a Denominational School, when certified, must be crected for, or devoted to, school purposes exclusively, and must, further, be in all respects suitable for such purposes.

I hare, \&e.,
TV. WJLKINS,
Secretary.
(3.)

The Rev. H. M. Finnegan to The Secretary to the Council of Education.
Young, 4: March, 1872.
Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge your letter, dated the 1st instand, in explanation of article 10 , section 2, of the Regulations, stating that the Council of Education have invariably, in reference to buildings required for Certified Denominational Schools, taught that they " must be erected for or devoted to school purposes exclusively."

As this explanation appears to be in contradiction with article 13, section 2, of the Regulations, which states that Public School buildings can occasionally be "converted into places of public worship when they shall have been built and kept in repair without aid from public fonds," I beg most respectfully to ask the Council (if they have not forgotten to take the said regulation into consideration) why a building used for Certified Denominational School purposes is not entitled to the pririlege contained in the 13 th regulation or article?

I have, \&c.
H. M. FINNEGAN.

The Secretary to the Council of Education to The Rev. H. M. Finnegan.

Rev. Sir,
I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 4th March instant, in which you inquire "why a building used for Certified Denominational School purposes is not entitled to the privilege contained in the 13 th regulation or article."
2. In reply, I am instructed to remind you that the only power that the Council possesses over Certified Donominational School-buildings is to see that the proper educational appliances are provided, and that during the ordinary school hours the course of secular instruction is duly carried out by the teachers in charge.
3. With rogard to the first paragraph of your letter, I am to point out that my communication of the 1 st instant has reference to proposed new Denominational Schools prior to certification, and not-as would be inferred from the way in which you have stated the matter-to existing Certified Denominational Schools. These, with two exceptions, being in existence on 1st Tanuary, 1867, were entitled to certificates under section 29 of the Public Schools Act, whatever the defects iu their material arrangements, and whatever the character of the buildings in which they were condncted.
4. It seems to the Council that you have orerlooked some other essential points. Reference to previous correspondence on this subjecti leads to the belief that your inquiry relates to the case of a Church proposed to be used for Certified Denominational School purposes. The regulation (article 13) to which you appeal, provides for the case in which a schoolroom is converted into a Church.

I have, sce,
W. WITKINS,

Secretary.
(5.)

The Rev. H. M. Finnegan to The Secretary to the Council of Education.
Foung, 30 March, 1872.
Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22 nd instant, which. states:-

Ist. That tho only power which the Council possesses over Certified Denominational Schoolbuildings is to see that proper educational appliances are provided, and that during the ordinary school hours the course of secular instruction is duly carried out by the teachers in charge.

2ndly. That "your communication of the 1st instant," which states "that the building in which it is proposed to conduct a Denominational School, when certified, must be erected for or devoted to school purposes, exclusively has reference to proposed new Denominational Schools prior to certification, and not to existing Denominational Schools. These, with two exceptions, being in existence on the Ist fanuary, 1867 , were entitled to certificates * * * * whatever the character of the buildings in which they were conducted."

3rdly. That "the regulation (article 13) to which I appeal provides for the case in which a schoolroom is converted into a Church."

In reply, I am to observe that the first statement furnishes us with a very strong proof of the action of the Council being unfair when refusing a certificate to the R.C. Denominational School at Grenfell, the case you allude to, on account of being conducted in a building previously called a Church, inasmuch as "that the only power which the Council possesses over Certified Denominational School-buildings is to sce that the proper educational appliances are provided, and that during the ordinary school hours the course of secular instruction is duly carricd out by the teachers in charge." To apply the words, we may ask, "are the proper educational appliances provided, and is the course of secular instruction duly carried out by the teachers in charge of the Grenfell R.C. School ?"

The impartial and influential gentlemen, who inspected the building on the 21 st of September last, assist me in giving an affirmative answer, by stating that the applicants "provided a schoolhouse sufficient in all respects for the purposes required for a Public School."

Mr. Tarbrother, tho architect, whose opinion these gentlemen approved of, answers also in our favour the query, when he states: "I have inspected the building used as a Public School, and kuown as the Roman Catholic Chapel, and pronounce the same in every respect to be a fit and proper place for a schoolroom."

The Inspector at the time of his visit must have seen that all the educational appliances were provided, and that during the ordinary school hours the course of secular instruction was duly carried out.

The Council too could be informed by him that the building was not used oftener than once a fortnight, and then on Sundays, for public worship, and that it had more reason to be called a schoolhouse than a Church. The Local Board, however, spared no pains to inform the Council that the whole building, which the Council acknowledged to be "excellent" was occupied for school purposes with suitable furmiture, and that competent teachers during the ordinary hours of secular instruction attended upon a large number of childreu who were supplied with books, maps, and other necessary school apparatus.

Ilaving such proofs of the Local Board affording crery means of instruction, any unbiassed mind must be forced to say that the Council whould not refuse a cortificate to the said school through the untenable reason of being conducted in a building previously called a Church, and over which, as a buitding, the Council distinctly professes to have no control, even if the school was certitied in the building.

Tn refrrence to the second statement, passing over the fact that your "communication of the lst instant, has" no "reference to proposed new Denominational Schools prior to certification" but to those "when certified," I am to remark, that it cannot be admitted that buildings required for new Denominational Schools "prior to certification" or "when certified," and referred to in article 1.0 , " must be erected for or devoted to school purposes exclusirely," but that of whaterer character the buildings may be they
are to be crected exclusively by denominations establishing Denominational schools, without any :idf from public funds, and are moreover to be suitable for school purposes. Article 1.0, iherefore, containing the words: "Applicants for a certificate to a Denominatioual School must provide a schoolhouse sufficient in all respects for the purpose" is placed among the Regulations to point out that promoters of Denominational Sehools cannot arail themselres of the privilege granted to Public Schools, subject to the provisions of section 23 of the Public Schools Act. Any other meaning would bring the words in question, and found in article 10, in direct collision with the general administration of the Public Schools Act, inasmuch, as a vast mumber of schools, both Public and Deuominational, are conducted, with the Council's sanction, in Churches throughout the Colony.

This fact, which presents itself as a difficulty to the Council, canot be overcome by the reply that such administration is applicable ouly to "existing Certified Denominational Schools. These, with two exceptions, being in existence on the 1st January, 1867, were entitled to certificates * *** whaterer the character of the buildings in which they were conducted." It is true (with the exception of two Denominational Schools, which had a claim or right to be certificd, being in operation as Denominational Schools previons to the full operation of the Public Schools Act on the 1st January, 1567) new Denominational Schools were not certified in Churches, or io any other buildings whatever, since the lst Tanuary, 1867; but such a calamity camot be said to befal the estallishment of Public Schools, because a very great number of new Public Schools hare becn certified since that date, and many of them also in Churches. Por instance, new Public Schools hare been certified in Churches at Tarago, Kiora, Dalton, Kangaloon East, Tiranna, \&c., \&c., \&c., a fart whicl distinetly proves that buildings for new Denominational Schools are not required to be "erected for or deroted to school purposes exclusively, because the administration of Public and Denominational Schools are identical, and the rules of the establishment, especially of non-rested Public Schools, are equally applicable to Certified Denominational Schools." The Council's words are : "The general administration of Certified Denominational Sehools locing in all respects identical with that of Public Schools, it is not mecessary to enlarge upon this subject. The Council may be permitted to remark, however, that every effort has been made to apply the regulations with equal care and consideration to all classes of schools. This fact, it is believed, is now recognized by a very large majority of Tocal Boards and teachers. Auy suspicion or hesitation that existed at first has now disappeared, and, with rery fers exceptions, the Local Boards cordially co-operate with the Council to secure an effective administration of the Public Schools A.ct. (Tide Council's Report for 1.567 upon Certified Denominational Schools, page 5, paragraph 4.)

The 7ist regulation points out also that Denominational Schools are sulject to the rules applicable to Public Schools.

The third statement, that "the regulation (article 13) to which I appeal provides for the case in which a schoolroom is conrerted into a Church," I must say, wilh all due respeet, is an anomalism ; because it is yery odd to say, -" That a schoolroom can be converted into a Church, but a Church cannot become a schoolroom," especially when the sense and nature of the regulation, coupled with the fact of a vast number of schools, new and old, being conducted in Churches, demands the parallelism, viz. : "That a Church can be converted into a schoolroom."

Thus the above explanation, which the Council respectfully desiguates " an essential point," over. looked by me. is nothing more than an crasion of the true sense of the 1.3 th regulation or article.

I have, dec.,
h. M. Finnegan.

## (6.)

The Rer. H. M. Tinneran to The Secretary to the Council of Education.
Young, 17 April, 1.872.
Sir,
I have omitted to stite in my communication of the 30th ultimo, to you, that the Council of Education granted in the year 1868 a certificate to the Hebrew Denominational School, Sydney, which was then conducted in a building known as the "Oddfellows" Hall:" Sussex-street. It is now conducted in the new "Oddfellows' Hall," Elizabeth-street.

This is another proof that the Regulations of the Public Schools Act do not require a building for a now Denominational School to "be crected for or deroted to school purposes exclusively."

From personal knowledge, I am able to inform the Council that new Public Schools were estab. lished since the 1st Jannary, 1.867, at Tirranna, and Tarago, near Goulburn, in buildinga known as "Churches of England."

The former was cerfifich in Junc, 1867, and the latter on the 1st of Tuly, 1869.
I have, \&c.
H. M. FINNEGAN.

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# ROMAN CATHOLIC DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL, ÁDELONG. (PETITION-RESIDENTS OF ADELONG AND TUMUT DISTRICT.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 June, 1872.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the underaigned inhabitants of Adelong and Tumut,-

## Humbly Showeth:-

That an application had been made to the Council of Education for a certificate to a Roman Catholic Denominational School at Adelong, in 1869, and that it had been refused, owing to an unfavourable report of Mr. Coburn, then Inspector of the district.

Your Petitioners would call your attention to the fact that they could see no reason for such report or refusal, inasmuch as article 9 of the Public Schools Act was fully complied with, requiring at least 120 pupils between the Public School and the Catholic Denominational School.
2. Furthermore, article 10, section 2, of the Act was fulfilled, requiring a school-house sufficient in all respects for the purpose, and suitably furnished; competent teachers were also in charge of the school, one of whom passed an examination some years ago at Goulburn for a Public School before an Inspector.
3. Subsequently, a second application was made on the 18th October, 1871, and a reply forwarded on the Ist of March, 1872, to the effect that the applicants had not prorided a school-house sufficient in all respects for the purpose, as required by article 10 , section 2, of the Regulations, and that the Council had decided that the certificate applied for could not be granted; now a large number of citizens of every class and creed wish to inform your Honorable House that they are quite surprised at the last-named decision arrived at by the Council, especially as article 10 , section 2 , of the Regulations has been entircly satisfied,--the school bcing in a more flourishing condition by reason of its number, of some additional furniture procured and apparatus provided, than on the occasion of the first application. We may also state that the school-house is commodious and well ventilated.
4. For the reasons herein embodied your Petitioners trust that you will use your influence with the Council to have the certificate applied for duly granted, and the Public Schools Act justly administered, in order that the existing grievance and geveral discontent which now prevail would be forthwith removed and public confidence secured by an impartial administration of the Act.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into consideration, and grant them such relief as will meet the justice of their case ; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

$$
\text { [Here follow } 205 \text { Signatures.] }
$$

$680$

## EDUCATION.

(RELATTVE TO APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE TO ROMAN CATHOLiO DENOMINATIONAL \&OHOOL, GRENFELL.)

$$
\text { Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, } 15 \text { July, } 1872 .
$$

RETURN to an Order made by the Fonorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19 December, 1871, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-
"All papers and documents in relation to the application made to the
"Council of Education for grant of a Certificate, under the Act, to the
" Roman Catholic Denominational School at Grenfell."

(Mr. R. Forster.)

The Secretary to tre Council of Education to Tre Princtpal Under Secretary.
Council of Education Office,
Sir,
With reference to your letter of 20 December last, I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to transmit herewith copies of all papers and documents in relation to the application made to the Council of Education for grant of a certificate under the Public Schools Act to the Roman Catholic Denominational School at Grenfell.

I have, \&e.,<br>W.'WILKINS,<br>Secretary.

## SCHEDULE.

No. pact.

1. Rev. H. M. Finnegan to the Secretary, Council of Education. 26 April, 1871 ..... 3
2. Secretary, Council of Education, to Rev. II. M. Finnegan. 29 April, 1871 ..... 3
3. Formal application for a certificate to a Roman Catholic School at Grenfell. 22 May, 1871 ..... 3
4. Secretary, Council of Education, to Inspector of Bathurst District. 13 June, 1871 ..... 7
5. Rev. H. M. Finnegnan to the Secretary, Council of Education. 5 June, 1871, ..... 7
6. Rev. H. M. Finnegan to the Sccrelary, Council of Education. 26 June, 1871 ..... 7
7. Secretary, Council of Education, to Rev. H. M. Finnegan. 1 July, 1871 ..... 7
8. Inspoctor, Bathurst District, to Secretary, Council of Education. 18 July, 1871 ..... 7
9. Secretary, Council of Education, to Inspector of Bathurst District. 19 July, 1871 ..... 8
10. Mr. E. A. Baker to the Secretary, Council of Education. 2 August, 1871 ..... 8
11. Mr. J. M'Conncll to the Sceretary, Council of Education. 8 August, 1871 ..... 8
12. Minute of Council of Education. 10 August, 1871 ..... 9
13. Secretary, Council of Education, to Mr. E. Baker. 12 August, 1871 ..... 9
14. Public School Board, Arenfell, to Secretary, Council of Education. 18 August, 1871 ..... 9
15. Inspector, Bathurst District, to Secretary, Council of Education. 12 August, 1871 ..... 9
16. Minute of Council of Education. 26 August, 1871 ..... 10
17. Minute of Council of Education. 7 September, 1871 ..... 10
18. Secretary, Council of Education, to Rer. H. M. Finnegan. 8 September, 1871. ..... 11
19. Rev. H. M. Finnegan to Secretary, Council of Education. 22 September, 1871 ..... 11
20. Rev. H. M. Finnegan to Secretary, Council of Education. 28 September, 1871 ..... 12
21. Minute of Council of Education. 28 September, 1871 ..... 12
22. Secretary, Council of Education, to Rey. II. M. Finnegan. 2 October, 1871 ..... 12
23. Rev. H. M. Finnegan to Secretary, Council of Education. 3 October, 1871 ..... 12
24. Secretary, Council of Education, to Rep. H. M. Finnegan. 9 October, 1871 ..... 13
25. Rev. H. M. Finnegan to the Secretary, Council of Education. 12 October, 1871 ..... 13
26. Minute of Council of Education. 19 October, 1871 ..... 13
27. Secretary, Council of Education, to Rey. H. M. Finnegan. 23 October, 1871 ..... 13
28. Rey. H. M. Finnegan to the Secretary, Council of Education. 24, October, 1871 ..... 13
29. Rev. H. M. Finnegan to the Sccretary, Council of Education. 28 October, 1871. ..... 14
30. Minute of Council of Education. 30 November, 1871 ..... 14
31. Minute of Council of Education. 7 December, 1871 ..... 14
32. Minute of Council of Education. 14 December, 1871 ..... 14
33. Secretary, Council of Education, to Rev. H. M. Finnegan. 5 December; 1871. ..... 14
34. Rev. H. M. Finnegan to the Secretary, Council of Education. 8 November, 1871 ..... 15
35. Minute of Council of Ednention. 16 November, 1871 ..... 15
36. Secretary, Council of Education, to Rev. H. M. Finnegan. 20 November, 1871 ..... 15
37. Rev. H. M. Finnegan to the Secretary, Council of Education. 24 November, 1871 ..... 15
38. Minute of Council of Education. 30 November, 1871 ..... 15
39. Rer. H. M. Finnegan to the Secretary, Council of Education. 30 November, 1871 ..... 16
40. Minute of Council of Education. 7 December, 1871 ..... 16

## EDUCATION.

No. 1.
The Rev. H. M. Finnegan to The Secremary to the Council of Education.
Grenfell, 26 April, 1871.
Str,
I am directed by the Catholic School Committee, Grenfell, to request you to send us a form of application for certificate to a Denominational School.
I. have, \&c.,
H. M. FINNEGAN, C.C.

## No. 2.

The Secretary to the Codncia of Education to The Rev. H. M. Finnegan.
Council of Education Office, Sydney, 29 April, 1871.
Rev. Sir,
Referring to your letter, dated the 26th instant, with respect to the establishment of a certified Roman Catholic Denominational School at Grenfell, I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to forward herewith the papers necessary to enable you to make application in due form.

These documents when filled up under their respective headings should be returned to this office, when the Council will be in a position to decide as to the expediency of granting aid to the proposed school.

I have, de.,
W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

## No. 3.

Application for a Cebrificate to a Roman Catholic Schoon at Grenfell.
Grenfell, 22 May, 1871.
Gentlemen,
We do ourselves the honor to request that the school under our management, at Grenfell, within two miles by the shortest highway of the Public School at Grenfell, may be certified as a Roman Catholic Denominational School, under the provisions of section 9 of the Public Schools.Act.

The proposed Denominational School is now in operation with an average daily attendance of 754 children, making, together with those attending at the Grenfell Public School, 82.8 boys- 65.2 girls; total, 148.

A school house, sufficient in all respects for the purpose, and suitably furmished, has been provided, and we beg to nominate Mr. P. Glacken as teacher.

We have, \&ic.,
H. M. IINNEGAN, O.C.,

Chairman of Local Committee.
PHILTIP H. RUTLIDGE.
MATHIAS TESTON.
JOHN O'BRINE.
JOHN M. CONELL.
PATRICK ROONEY.
WILLLAM GILL.
JAS. KEENAN.
WILLTAM KEATUNG.
JOSEPFI CLAMPETTI.
LAURENCE CORBEITI.
HUGH ROHEN.

Particulars relating to the proposed Denominotional School at Grenfell.

| Building. |  |  | Furniture. |  | Number of pupils in actual attendance. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size and materiat of School Building. | In whose porsession. ${ }^{\text {\| }}$ | Tenure. | Desks and forms. | Apparatus, | Boys. | Girs. | Total. | C.E. | R.C. | Pres. | Wes. | 苞 | Total |
| Number of roomsOne :-60 feet by 22 feet. Zinc building. | Church property. | Government grant for Church purjoses. | Fourteon desks and same tumber of forms. | One blackhoardand exsel ; ono World, and the of New South Wales; one ball-frame, and a good supply or books, siates, pens, penciis, \&c. | 57 | 38 | $9$ | $7$ | $88$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 95 |

Forar to bo filled up by Teacher of proposed Denominational Schools.

| Name. | If married. | Age. | ]lase where borm. | Heligious Denomination. | Whero trinined. | Where cmployed, and during what length of time, 2s Teacher, in the Colony. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Patrick Glacken.. | Notmarried. | 22 jeare | Ircland, Qucen's County... | Roman Catholic... | Ireland. | Tarulga certifice R.C. School-15 months. Goulburn certified R.C. Denominational School -19 months. |

PATRICK GLACKEN.

Annex to Application for Certificate to a Denominational School.
We the undersigned parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Denominational School at Grenfoll, hercby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

| Name of Parent or Guardian. | Distance from school. | Name of Child. | Age. | Religious Denomination. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jis | Miles. |  | Years. |  |
|  | $\frac{1}{4}$ | James Martin ................... | 11 |  |
| his |  | Mary Ann Martin | 9 |  |
| $\underset{\text { mark }}{\text { Edward } \times \text { Boemnan }}$..................... | 1 | Catherine Boennan ................. | 9 |  |
| mark bis |  | Edwnrd Boemnan .... | 8 |  |
| John $\times$ Mr ${ }^{\text {chuiness }}$...................... | 1 | Joseph Boeunan ..... | 7 |  |
| mark | 2 | Clarles M'Guiness. | 12 |  |
| Witness-Philip H. Rutlidge, |  | Albert MrGuiness ... | 8 |  |
| Member of the Local Committe. George Gilerist |  |  |  |  |
| George | $\frac{1}{4}$ | Anne Gilcrist ... | 13 |  |
|  |  | Eilen Gilcrist | 10 |  |
| Willinm MNamee | 3 | William M'Name | 11 |  |
|  |  | Tane M'Namee ... | 13 |  |
|  |  | Elizabeth Mr'Namec..... | 8 |  |
| John O'Malley | 4 | Dominick O'Malley ........ | 14 |  |
|  |  | Edward O'Malley .............. | s. |  |
| Hugh Rohen .............................. | 3 | Mary Ann Rohen .............. | 7 |  |
|  |  | Margaret Rohen ... Christopher Roben | 3 | Roman Catholic. |
| James Keenan ........................... | ${ }^{1} 16$ | Francis Joseph Kenan | 6 |  |
| Henry Fitch .............................. | ${ }_{16}$ | Heary Fitch ................. | 12 |  |
|  |  | Frederick Fitch .............. | 11. |  |
|  |  | James Fitch .................... | 9 |  |
| John x Filood |  | Rose Ann Fitch ................ | 14 |  |
| marle | 4 | John Flood $\qquad$ <br> Ann Nlood | 5 |  |
| Witness-H. M. Finnegan. |  |  |  |  |
| John Bennett.... | $\frac{1}{4}$ | Charles Bennett | 13 |  |
| Philip II. Rutlidge |  | John Bernetil ... | 10 |  |
| Mary Amn Downey | $\frac{1}{4}$ | William Downey | $\stackrel{4}{8}$ |  |
|  |  | Thomas Downey .................... | 6 |  |
| Catherine Smith | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Isabella Smith ...................... | 8 |  |
|  |  | Anm Snith ..................... | 6 |  |
| Jumes Gerrard ...... | $\frac{1}{6}$ | Eliza Gerrard ................... | 6 |  |
|  |  | William Gerrard ................. | 11 |  |
|  |  | Edward Gerrard ................ | 9 |  |
| E. Fahy | 1 | ${ }^{\text {Alezander Gerrard }}$ Christopher J. Fahy | 8 |  |


| Name of Parent or Guardian. | Distance from School. | Name of Cluld. | Afe. | Rellgrious Denomination. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Miles |  | Years. |  |
| Henry Mycrs,............................ | 4 | Mary Ann Myers | 15 |  |
|  |  | Alfred Mrers ............................ | 8 | \} Roman Catholic. |
|  |  | Francis Myers ................... | 4 |  |
| Anthony Hambly ........................ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Elizabeth Jambly .............. | 9 |  |
|  |  | Caroline Hambly ................ | 6 14 | $\}$ Church of England. |
| $\underset{\text { Harriet Webster ........................... }}{\text { her }}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Emily Louisa Webster ........ | 14 |  |
| Mary x Willoughby mark | 8 | Elizzbeth Ann Willoughby...... | 9 |  |
|  |  | Sarah Willoughby .............. | 6 |  |
| Witnces-H. M. Finnogan. <br> Catherine King $\qquad$ |  | Henry Willoughby .............. | 4 |  |
|  | $\frac{1}{4}$ | Loxisa King ..................... | 13 |  |
|  |  | Ellen King . ......................... | 9 |  |
|  |  | Thomas King | 7 |  |
| James Mnrney ................................................................Michael Heraghty..... | $\frac{1}{4}$2 | Mary Harney ... | 9 | ¢Roman Catholic. |
|  |  | Bernard Feraghty | 6 |  |
|  |  | James Heraghty .............. | 5 |  |
|  |  | Feraghe Heraghty .......................... John Heraghty | 4 6 |  |
| Joseph Clampett <br> Allan Campbeil | $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ | Catherine Campboll | 10 |  |
|  |  | John Campbell...... | 8 |  |
|  |  | Donald Campboll............... | 7 |  |
|  |  | John Allan Campbell ........... | 5 |  |
| A. Mazandier............................. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | George Mazandier .............. | 1.3 |  |
|  |  | Filorent Mazandier ............. | 11 | C Church of England. |
| John B. Clarke ........................... | $\pm$ | Freccrick Mazandier | 10 |  |
|  |  | Ellen Kate Josephinc Clarke...) | 8 |  |
|  |  | Toresa Clarko ................... | 7 |  |
| Ambrose Kelly .......................... | 4 | $J_{\text {ames Kolly }}$. | 13 |  |
|  |  | Robert Kelly | 12 |  |
|  |  | Ambrose Kolly | 8 |  |
|  |  | Ellen Kelly .... | 10 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { his } \\ & \text { George x Goold............................... } \\ & \text { mark } \\ & \quad \text { Witnass-II. M. Finnegan. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Joseph J. Kclly | 4 |  |
|  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | John Goold .... | 11 |  |
|  |  | Nicholas Goold................... | 10 |  |
|  |  | George Goold ................... | 5 |  |
|  |  | Phobe Goold | 7 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { her } \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { Mary } x \text { Morrison ........................... } \\ \text { mark } \\ \text { iher Witncss-H. M. Finnegan. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | Marietta, Goold................... | 4 |  |
|  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mary Ellen Morrison <br> John Morrison | 10 7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | t |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ann xar Mry.............................. } \\ & \text { mark } \\ & \text { Ellen Barry ................................. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Nichael Audcrson .............. | 12 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Jolm I'. Barry ................... | 13. | , |
|  |  | Edward Barry ................... | 11 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { her } \\ \text { Bridget } x \text { Waino ............................ } \\ \text { mark } \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{7}{2}$ | Aune Barry ..................... | 14. |  |
|  |  | Charles Waine.... | 12 |  |
|  |  | Margaret Waine |  |  |
| Mary Sallaway | 1 | Mary Ann Sailaway ........... | 13 |  |
|  |  | Ellei Sallaway ..................... | 9 |  |
|  |  | Hemry Sallaway ................ | 7 |  |
|  |  | Emma Sallaway ................ | 5 | Roman Catholic. |
| Mary Gilligan .......................... | $\pm$ | Emma Jane Gilligan ........... | 11 | Roman Catholic. |
|  |  | John Thomas Gilligan........... | 9 |  |
|  |  | Mary Elizabeth Gilligau........ | 7 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { her } \\ & \text { Mary x Morand............................... } \\ & \text { mark } \end{aligned}$ | 4 | Peter Gillignn ................... | 5 |  |
|  |  | William Morand <br> Mary Morand | 6 4 |  |
| Witness-H. M. Finnegan. her |  | Jobn O'Connor |  |  |
|  | $\frac{1}{4}$ | John O'Conuor ................ | 12 |  |
|  |  | Anne O'Connor ................ | 8 |  |
| her Witness-H. M. Finuegan. |  | Martin O'Connor |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { her } \\ \text { Julia } x \text { Kidney .............................. } \\ \text { mark } \end{gathered}$ | . | Tames Kidney .. | 13 |  |
|  |  | Riclard Kidney ................ | 10 |  |
| Witness-H. M. Finnegan. |  | Mary Ann Kidncy .............. | 7 |  |
|  |  | Fidward Kidney ................. | 16 |  |
| William Lynch ........................... | 2 | Michael Lynch ................... | 12 |  |
|  |  | Matthew Lisnch ................. | 10 |  |
|  |  | Ellen Lynch ..................... | 8 |  |
|  |  | Honora Lynch ................... | 6 |  |
| Gregor M'Guinoss | 2 | Allen M'Guiness ................ | 12 | , |
|  |  | Dugald M1'Cuiness .............\| | 10 |  |
|  |  | Donald G. M'Guiness ...........\| | 7 |  |
|  |  | Hamma M'Guiness ............. | 16 |  |
| John Victor .............................. | 2 | Mrary Jane Sturnes ............. | 14 |  |
| Mury Finu ............................. | 2 | Mary Jume Einn ................ | 8 |  |
| John Rennyhor | $\pm$ | John Renny ...................... | 11 |  |
|  |  | Froderick Renny ................. | 7 |  |
| Ellen $\times$ Eddison wark Witness-H........................... M. Finnegan. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | Mnry Anu Eddison $\qquad$ Synthe Eddisou $\qquad$ |  |  |

6


No. 4.
The Secretarx to the Councla of Education to The Inspector of Schools, Bathurgt District.
Council of Education Office, Sydney, 13 June, 1871.
(To be returned with the reply written on it when necessary.)
Grenfejul.-Application for a certificate to a R. C. Denominational School. 22 May, 1871. For your inquiry and report.
W. WILKINS.

No. 5.
The Rev. H. M. Finnegan to The Secretary to the Councle of Education.
Grenfell, 5 June, 1871.
Str,
I have the honor, by the direction of the R. C. School Committee, Grenfell, to acquaint the Council of Education that our school, for which a formal application for certificate was made on tho 22nd ultimo, has now for the week ending Şaturday, the 3rd instant, an average daily attendance of boys, 66.6 ; girls, $51 \cdot 4$. Total, 118.

I have, \&c.,
H. M. FINNEGAN, C.C.

No. 6.
The Rev. H. M. Finnegan to The Secretary to the Councti of Edecation.
Grenfell, 26 June, 1871.
Sir,
The Committee of the R. C. School, Grenfell, beg most respectfully to remind the Council of their formal application for a certificate to a R. C. Denominational School at Grenfell, and dated the 22nd of May last.

The school is increasing daily in attendance.

I have, \&e.
H. M. Finnegan, c.c.

## No. 7.

The Shcretary to the Council of Education to The Rev. H. M. Finnegay.
Council of Education Office, Sydney, 1 July, 1871.

## Rev. Sib,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26 th June, inviting the Council's attention to the application for a certificate, submitted by the Committee of a school in connection with the Roman Catholic Denomination at Gyenfell.
2. In reply, I am instructed to acquaint you, that the application alluded to has been referred to the Inspector of the Bathurst District for inquiry and report.

It is believed that officer is now on his way to Grenfell.
I have, \&c.
W. WILKINS, Secretary.

## No. 8.

The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District, to The Secretary to the Councll of Enucation. (B.C., No. 71/1107.)

Memorandum to the Secretary, Council of Education, Sydney.
Granyell.-Application for certificate to Roman Catholic School at-Rev. H. M. Finnegan's letter, dated 12th instant, regarding my visiting Grenfell; to report,-enclosed.
From the Rev. Mr. Finnegan's letter it would appear that he has received intimation from the Council that I am "about" to visit Grenfell to report upon the above application. I would beg therefore to inquire whether it is the Council's wish that I should visit Grenfell immediately?

At present, my inspections and reports of schools, from unavoidable causes, are in arrear, and various matters connected with the Fish River schools, already in existence, as well as applications for new ones-Oberon and Brisbane Valley-require immediate attention.
'To visit Grenfell at present therefore would simply cause delay in attending to equally or more pressing mattors, and a deviation from the programme for the year, sanctioned by the Cotincil.

Bathurst, 18th July, 1871.
J. M'CREDIE,

Inspector, Bathurst District.
[Enclostre.]
The Rer. H. M. Finnegan to the Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District.
Dear Sir,
Gronfell, 12 Juiy, 1871.
Having reccived intimation through the Council of Education that you were about to examine and report on the Roman Catholic school at Grenfell, as to the expediency of its being certified, I think it right to inform you that the school will be closed on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st instant, in consequence of the Bishop's arrival here.

If you cannot conreniently visitit before that time I trust you will do so as soon after us possible.
Yours very truly,
H. M. FinNeg.an, C.C.

No. 9.
The Secretary to the Councin of Edecation to The I
Grexfeli-Application for certificate to Roman Catholic School at. Your B.C., No. 71/1107.
When conferring with you personally on the above subject it was understood that you would risit Grenfell in a short time. All subsequent action has been taken on that assumption.

19 July, 1871.
W. WILKINS, Secretary.

No. 10.
E. A. Baker, Esq., M.L.A., to The Segretary to the Council of Education.

Grenfell, 2 A.ugust, 1871.
Str,
I am requested by some of my constituents residing at this town to bring under the notice of the Council of Education the circumstance of the great delay which has taken place in getting the Catholic school at Grenfell certified or approved, so that it may be made a Public School.

An application was made to the Council on 17 th April last to have the school certified or approved of, and attention was promised to the matter.

On June 5th, and again on June 28th, the Chairman of the Local Board wrote, reminding the Council of the application made on 17 th April.

On July 1st the Council informed the Iocal Board that the application had been referred to the Inspector, who was then ou his road to Grenfell.

Up to the present time the Inspector has not been to Grenfell; and, as the schoolmaster cannot obtain a salary, or the school be considered a Public one till the Council of Education certify it as such, the delay is causing much inconvenience to that portion of the public who are Roman Catholics, and who send their children to the school.

I aminformed that the number of scholars in daily attendance at the school in question is about one hundred and twenty.

I think it but right to mention that the Catholic Bishop of Goulburn, who was here the other day, as well as a great portion of the laity of his Church, think they are not fairly used by the affairs relating to their school not being sooner attended to.

May I request you to lay this letter before the Council as early as possible, and ask them to be good enough to cause some steps to be taken to have the application of the Catholic body at this place enter.
tained with as little further delay as can be avoided.

$$
\mathrm{I} \mathrm{am}, \& \mathrm{c} .
$$

E. A. BAKER.

## No. 11

!.t. M'Conneli, Esq., J.P., to The Sectetary to the Council of Education.
SIR,
Grenfell, 8 August, 1871.
I have the honor, by direction of the Local Board of the Grenfell R. C. School, to invite your attention to their formal application for a certificate to the above school, dated!22nd May last, and to the letters adverting thereto of the 5 th and 28 th June last.

I wish respectfully to bring under your notice that since the date of the application above referred to the following pupils have been admitted into the school :-

| Alfred Harley. | Anuie Miller. | Wm. Drought. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| James Keys. | Elizabeth Johnstone. | Michl. Mr Coy. |
| William Keys. | George Berriman. | Nicholas Gannon. |
| Arthur Berriman. | Jessic Berriman. | Wm. Hy. Paice. |
| Clutha Berrimiu. | John Parry. | George Paice. |
| William Hall. | Robt. Hayes. | Annie Miller. |
| Henry Puxley. | $W$ inifred $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Connor. | Donald Palmer. |
| Tredk. Puxley. | Mary O'Connor. | Maria Stewart. |

The number of pupils in actual attondance for the quarter ending 24 th June was 152. For the present quarter, 145. Average age, $8 \% 9$.

Annexed hereto is a returg of the average daily attendance of pupils for eleven weels, beginning the 27 th of May last, and ending with the 4th instant.

From this I trust the Council will perceive the necessity and justice of haring this school certified immediately.
J. MCONNELL, J.P.

Average drily attendance of pupils in the Grenfell R. C. School for eleven weeks ending 4th
August, 1871:-
$\begin{array}{cccccr}\text { For the week ending } 27 \text { th May, } 1813 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 96.6 \\ \text { 3rd June } & \ldots 18.0\end{array}$
" $\quad$ 3rd June $\quad, \quad \ldots \quad \cdots \quad . . \quad 1180$

$\begin{array}{llllllll}" & " & \text { 24th " } & \text { " } & \text { " } & \text {... } & \text {.. } & \text {.. } \\ \text { " }\end{array}$
" ", 1st July; ", $\quad$ " $\quad$ " $\quad .$.
" $\quad$ 8th $\quad$ 15th $\quad$.. $. . \quad . . \quad 1009$
". $\quad$ l.5th $" \quad$ "..$\quad$... ... 106 S

| " | : | 22nd | : | : |  | ... |  | 1085 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | \% | 29 th |  | " |  |  |  | 0 |


| $"$ | $"$ | 4th Angust $"$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $105 \cdot 6$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

107.8

I certify that the above return is correct.-P. Glacken, Teacher.
I certify that the above return is correct.-J. M'CoxneriL, J.P., Member of the Local Board.

No. 12.
Minute of Courcil of Education.
Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Comeil of Education, on 10th August; 1871:Grenfele R.C.:-Mr. E. A. Baker's letter, dated 2nd instant, respecting the delay in dealing with the application for a certificate.
Tie Secretary was instructed to explain the cause of the delay.

## No. 13.

Thr Secretany to ter Council of Educayton to E. A. Baker, Esq., M.L.A.
Council of Education Office, Sydney, 12 August, 1871.
Sir,
I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 2nd instant, in reference to the delay which las taken place in deciding upon the application for a certificate to a Roman Catholic School at Greufell, stated to have been made on the 17 th of April last.
2. In reply, I an instructed to explain that the delay has been unavoidable, in consequence of the illness of the District Inspector, and of the pressure of other business requiring his attention. It is expected, however, that Mr. M'Credie has now arrived at Grenfell, and that his report will be received at an early date. The Council's decision will theu be notificd as early as practicable.
3. I may observe that the application, which is dated the 22nd of May, did not reach this office until the 25 th of that month.

> I have, \&c.,
> W. WILKINS,
> Secretary.

No. 14.
The Hon. Secretary, Public School Board, Grenfenl, to Tie Secretary to the Council of Education.

Police Office, Grenfell, 18 Angust, 1871.

## Sir,

Referring to the application by the Roman Catholics of this town to the Council of Education for a certificate for their school, I am directed by the Local Board to inform the Council that, in their opivion (after having carefully considered the matter) such application should not be entertained by the Council of Education. They would cousider an application from either the Church of England or Presbyterian community equally objectionable; in fact, a Denominational school is not required in Grenfell. A commodious Public School building, recently crected, is now nearly finished, and will be opened on the 15th of next month, quite sufficient to accommodate the children of all denominations, with $a$ class-room for religious teaching.

The Board are clearly of opinion that when such is opened, with a new and cffcient teacher, the present attendance at the R.C. School will have dwindled down to one-third of the present number. On these grounds they strongly urge the Council not to grant the certificato requested.

> I hare, \&c., PARKER,
> W. F. PARK.
> Hon. Secretary.

## No. 15.

The Inspecton of Schools, Bathurst Distuict, to The Secretart to the Colncil of Education. Grenfell R.C.-Inspector's Report upon application for Certificatc to.

1. Opon visiting the Roman Catholic School at Grenfell, on the 9 th instant, I found on the roll 81 boys, 64 girls ; total, 145 ; and present, 49 boys, 43 girls; total, 92 . According to the class-roll the average attendance since the application was sent in has becn over 100 . About 40 of those on the roll 198-B
are, I believe, Protestants. The annex shows 175 guaranteed to attend, of whom 15 had left Grenfell, and 26 were not on the roll at the time of my visit. So far as numbers are concerned, therefore, the conditions of the Act are fully met.
2. The applicants hare not provided proper school-premises, as the school is conducted in the Roman Catholic Church. This does not appear to me in accordance with regulation 10. The description of the building and of the furniture provided is correct. The supply of books is sufficient, and more desks have been ordcred by the Committee. The apparatus is not sufficient.
3. I know of nothing against the teacher. He is classified C. III, section C.
4. I am of opinion that it is inexpedient to grant aid to a Denominational School at Grenfell, for the following reasons:-
(1.) Because the applicants hare not provided a schoolhouse expressly for the purpose.
(2.) Because provision is now being made for the education of the children of all denominations at Grenfell, by the erection of a new and suitable Public schoolroom, which will be completed in a month.
(3.) Because, for the sake of economy, and in order to secure the services of a highly qualified teacher, and thus improve the quality of the instruction, it is desimble that there should be only one school at Grenfell.

Foung, 12 August, 1871.

## J. M‘CREDIE,

Inspector, Bathurst District.

## [Enclosure in No. 15.] <br> Codncti of Endcation.

Information to be supplied by Inspectors when reporting upon applications for Certificates to Denominational Schools. Proposed Denominational School at Grenfell.

1. Who are the persons signing the application as promoters of the school? State their occupations?
2. H. M. Finnegan, R. O. Clergyman.
3. James Keenan, police sergeant. (R.C.)
4. William Keating, mincr. (R.C.)
5. Joseph Clampett, draper. (R.C.)
6. Laurence Corbett, miner. (R.C.)
7. Hugh Rohen, miner. (R.C.)
8. Phillip H. Rutledge, bookkeeper. (R.C.)
9. Matthiss Teston, publican. (R.C.)
10. John O'Brine, storekecper. (R.C.)
11. John M'Conell, miner. (R.C.)
12. Patrick Rooney, soda-water manufacturer. (R.C.)
13. William Gill, miner. (R.C.)
14. Joseph M'Connell, merchant, (R.C.) (Since added.)
15. Is the information supplied by the applicants correct as regards the distance of other schools $P$ Yes.
16. Is the information supplied respecting the number of children attending the proposed school and the nearest Public School correct? Yes.
17. State the number of children expected to attend the school, distinguishing males and females? $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ annex there are guaranteed to attend 94 boys, 81 girls, $=175$. Of these 26 were not enrolled when I visited, and 15 had gone to Grenfell
18. What do you consider will be the average attendance of pupils? About 70 .
19. Is the district likely to be permanently inhabited? Yes.
20. Describe the school buildings as regarcls,-(1) materials ; (2) dimensions; (3) accommodation afforded ; (4) state of repair; (5) ownership?
(1.) Strong wooden frame; walls and roof corrugated iron; floored; no chimney. (2) $60 \mathrm{ft} \times 22 \mathrm{ft}$. (3.) One room. No teacher's residence. Playground one acre, fenced and cleared. (4.) Good. (5.) Vosted in the R.C.Church.
21. Has sufficient school furniture been provided? If not, will the local Committee engage to provide it? Fourteen deske, 7 feet long, and forms to match; four more, 7 ft .6 in ., with forms, are ordered.
22. State what information you have obtained relative to the teacher's claracter and qualifications i I have learned nothing againat the teacher's character. According to his statement he lad charge of the Taralga R.C. School. He holds a certificate under the Council, I believe, of C. III, sect. C.
23. Are the local Committee acquainted with the Oouncil's Regulations, and willing to observe them? Yes.
24. In addition to the matters bcfore mentioned, state any other circumstances within your lnowledge, connected with the application, which you may consider material for the information of the Council, copecially noting nny points which do not appear to be in accordance with the Regulations? No proper schoolhousc has been built by the applicants, as the school is conducted in the Roman Catholic Chureh. It does not appear thercfore to me that the couditions of regulntion 10 have been fully met, which states that "applicants for a certificate to a Denominational School must provide a schoolhouse sufficiont in all respects for the purpose." This they bave not done, unless the using of the Church is to be looked upon as providing a schoolhouse. It may be said that many of the certified Denominational Schools are now conducted in Churches, but this does not meet the question, inasmuch as the Council was bound by the Act to accept and cortify all schools in operation under the Denominational School Board, without respect to the building in which they might be held at that time.

I am of opinion that the strict interpretation of the above regulation is, that the applicants must provide a building expressly for school purposes, which, in this case, they bave not done. The building is a Church, not a school.

The Committee apoke of placing a screen across the building so as to conceal the altar and the paraphernalia connected therewith

No. 16.
Mindte of Council of Education.
Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Council of Education on 26th August, 1871:Grenfell :-Application for a certificate to a Roman Catholic Denominational School, dated 22nd May last. Deferred for further consideration.

## No. 17.

Mindete of Council of Edccation
Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Council of Education on 7th September, 1871 :-
Grenfell-Application, dated 22ad May last, for a certificate to a Roman Catholic Denominational
School at; also, Inspector's memorandum, dated 12th ultimo, stating that he is of opinion that it
would be inexpedient to grant aid to a Denominational School at Grenfell for certain specified reasons. As the Inspector's report discloses the fact that the applicants have not provided a schoolhouse sufficient in all respects for the purpose, as required by article 10 of the Regulations, the Council decided that the certificate applied for could not be granted.

## No. 18.

The Secretary to the Council of Education to Tefe Rev. H. M. Finyegan.
Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 8 September, 1871.
Rev. Srr,
I bave the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you, that the Council has had under consideration the formal application, dated 22nd May last, for a certificate to a Roman Catholic Denominational School at Grenfell, together with the Inspector's report thercon.
2. In reply, I am instructed to state that, as the Inspector's report discloses the fact that the applicants have not provided a schoolhouse sufficient in all respects for the purpose, as required by article 10 , section 2, of the Regulations, the Council has decided that the certificate applied for cannot be granted.

I have, \&c.
W. WILKINS,

Secretary.
No. 19.

## The Rey. H. M. Finnegan to The Secretart to the Council of Edccation.

Roman Catholic School,
Grenfell, 22 September, 1871.
Sir,
The Roman Catholic School Committee at Grenfell beg most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, dated the 8th of September instant, from the Council of Education, refusing a certificate to their school because "the Inspector's report discloses the fact that the applicants have not provided a schoolhouse sufficient in all respects for the purpose, as required by article 10 , section 2 , of the Regulations."

On considering the article and section cited, together with the Inspector's incorrect report on the building, the Committee at once resolved to invite the most intelligent and influential geutlemen of the town and district of Grenfell to inspect and prononnce opinion upon the suitableness of the building for school purposes.

In consequence, seven of these gentlemen met in conference upon the merits of the building in the schoolhouse, and when the letter of the Sth instant, containing the Council's refusal of a certificate to the school was read, they carefully and deliberately gave their opinion that the building named in the formal application of the 22 nd of last May, and reported upon by the Inspector on the 12 th of August last, is sufficient for school purposes, eren suitable for arrangements required in a" Public School."

For the Council's consideration, and with sanction of the gentlemen theinselves, we forward their combined opinion, which is expressed in the accompanying document, and addressed to the Council of Education with the signature of each attached.

We would especially draw attention to the opinion of Messrs. Vaughan and Pyne, the former of whom is a practical engineer. The opinion and description of a competent builder is given also of the building, and will be found appended to the aborenamed document.

Knowing the great weight tho judgment of these unprejudiced gentlemen will have on the Council's mind, we will now only pray most humbly the Council to grant a certificate to our school, which has not only a suitable building, sufficient for school purposes, but supplied also with a competent teacher, a very great number of pupils, and with the most suitable furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus.

On behalf of the Committee,
I hare, \&c.
H. II. FINNEGAN, Catholic Clergyman.

## [Enclosures.]

Mcesrs. Baker, Watt, M'Connoll, Boland, and Hail, to The Secretary to tho Oouncil of Education.
Roman Catholic School,
Grenfell, 21 September, 1871.
Sir,
We, the undersigned, after due inspection and inquiry on tho part of ourselyes, together with the testimony of a competont builder, have no hesitation in attosting that, in our opinion, the applicants who have sent in a formal application to the Council of Education, dated the 22nd May last, for a certificate to a Roman Catholic Denominatioual School at Grenfell, have provided a schoolhouse sufficient for the purposes required for a " Public School."

We beg to append buider's opinion, and description of the building.

> E. H. BAKER, BI.P.
> W. R. WATT, J.P. J. M'CONNELL, J.P. P. BOLAND, J.P. RaLPII HaLL.
WI are of opinion the abovementioned building is suficiont in size, well rentilated, and that there are no sanitary objections existing.
R. M. VAUGHAN, J.P.
D. PYNE, J.P.

Mr. F. E. Farbrothor to the Rer. H. M. Finnegan.
Grenfell, 21 Scptember, 1871.
I, the undersigned, have this day inspected the building used as a Public School, and known as the Catholic Chapel, pronounce the same to be in every respect a fit and proper place for a schoolroom.

The building is 22 feet wide, 48 feet long, and 14 fect walls; it has five lnige windows on each side, 2 feet 6 inchos by 6 feet 6 inches, the upper half of which are swivel-hung, the same being placed opposite each other so that a current of air may pass ncrose the building; it has also four dormer ventilators in the roof, with two rentilators in each gable, with doors at each end ; the flooring is at least 2 feet from the ground, and is well ventilated in other reapects.

I am, \&c.,
FREDERIOK E. FARBROTHER,
Builder, \&c., de., Grenfell.
No. 20.

No. 20.
The Rey. H. M. Finnegas to The Secretary to the Councim of Enucation. Roman Catholic School Grenfell, 28 September, 1871.
Sir,
Mr. Farbrother wishes to be known that he made a mistake in stating the length of our school building; instead of 48 feet it should be 60 feet.
H. M. FINNEGAN, C.C.

Mr. F. Farbrother to The Rev. H. M. Finnegan.
Rot. Sir,
Grenfell, 27 Scptember, 1871.
I beg leare to inform you that in my estimated size of building, used as a Catholic school, at Grenfoll, I only included that part now occupied for school purposes, and on which desks are placed, being 48 fect in length. The length of the whole building is 60 fect, all of which can be applied for sehool purposes.

No. 21.
Mrfete of tee Cobncts of Educarion.
Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Council of Education on 28th September, 1871 :Grenfeir R. C.-Rev. Mr. Finuegan's letter, dated 22nd instant, again applying for a certificate to the school, and forwarding evidence of the suitability of school building.
Thes Secretary was instructed to point out to the Rer. Mr. Finnegan that be has mistaken the nature of the objection stated in the Council's letter of the Sth instant, which was, that the building, however oxcollent in point of construction, is not a schoolhouse at all, but a Church.

No. 22.
The Secretary to the Couvcil of Educatioy to Tife Rev. H. M. Fingegan. Council of Education Office,

Sydney, 2 October, 1871.
Ret. Sir,
I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 22nd ultimo, respecting the building in which the Roman Catholic Denominational School at Grenfell is conducted.
2. In reply, I am instructed to point out to you that you have mistaken the nature of the objection stated in the Council's letter of the 8th ultimo, which was, that the building, however excellent in point of construction, is not a schoolhouse at all, but a Church.
3. I am to add that the Inspector made no statement in disparagement of the building, which, as a building, is acknowledged to be what you represent it.
W. WILKINS, Secretary.

No. 23.
The Rev. H. M. Finneqay to The Secmetiry to tue Councif of Education.
Forbes, 3 October, 1871.
Sir,
To day I have receired a letter from F. Dalton, Esq., Police Magistrate, of the Lachlan District, bearing testimony to the suitableness of the building, now used by the Roman Catholics, at Grenfell, for school purposes.

Knowing that Mr. Dalton's opinion will be farourably received by the Council of Education I beg to forward a copy of his letter.

I have, \&c.
H. M. FINNEGAN, C.C.

> Fredk. Dalton, Esq., P.M. to The Rer. II. M. Fimegan.

Court Mouse, Forbes,
2 October, 1871.
Dear Sir:
With reference to the building now used as an Roman Catholic Church and Denominational School at Grenfell, I am of opinion that it is well rentilated and in every respect suitable for the accomuodation of 200 children; the site could not have been better selected for the purpose.

I have de.,
FRJEDERICK DALTON, PA.
Lachlan.

No. 24.
The Sechetary to the Councli of Edtcation to The Ref. H. M. Finfrgan.
Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 9 October, 1871.
Rev. Sir,
I hare the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 3rd instant, in which you enclose for the Council's information copy of a letter addressed to you by Mr. F. Dalton on the subject of the suitability of the Grenfell certified Denominational Roman Catholic School buildings.

I hare \&c.
R. E. WEBSTER, pro Secretary.

No. 25.
The Rev. H. M. Fintegan to The Sfcretary to the Council of Education.
Grenfell, 12 October, 1871.
Sir,
I have ibe honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, stating that $I$ had mistaken the nature of the objection of the Council of Education when refusing aid to the Romau Catholic, Denominational School at Greufell.

In reply, I must state that the refusal was so indefinite that I was completely at a loss to discorer wherein the insufficiency lay. I certainly could not for a moment believe that the objection was, that the building was "not a schoolbouse at all, but a Church," because in looking over the Public Schools Act I. found that no such objection conld exist; but on the contrary, when referring to article 13 section 2 of the Regulations, I find that even Public School buildings can be converted into places of public worship when they shall have been built, and kept in repair without aid from public fuwds:

Our buildings, having been erected and kept in repair without aid from public funds, may, for a much stronger reason, according to the above regulation, be lawfully used for the double purpose of school and Church.

I must state also, even if the above regulation did not exist, that I am surprised the Council says it is not a schoolhouse at all, since the Inspector, at the time of his risit, found therein a large number of children with a supply of books, desks, maps, and other apparatus.

It had then very little appearance of a Church, in fact " not a Church at all, but a schoolbouse."
The objection then being wrongly founded, as is seen from the article and sectiou cited, the Council will, I am sure, have no objjection in granting a certificate to our school.

I have, \&c.,
H. M. FINNEGAN, C.C.

No. 26.
Minete of the Council of Edecation.
Extract from the Minutes of the Procecdings of the Council of Education on 19th October, 1871. Grenfeili R.C.:-Revd. H. M. Finnegan's letter, dated 12th instant, respecting the Council's objection to grant a certificate to the school on account of the School building.
Tre Secretary was instructed to jnform the Rev. H. M. Finnegan that, in the opinion of the Council, his representations fail to meet the objection entertained by the Council to the granting of the certificate applied for.

No. 27.
Tife Secretary to mier Council of Evtcation to The Rev. H. M. Finmegani. Council of Education Oflice, Sydney, 23 October, 1871.
Ret. Sir,
I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 12th instant, respecting the Council's objection to the building in which the Roman Catholic Denominational School at Grenfell is conducted.
2. In reply, I am instructed to state that, in the opinion of the Council, your representations fail to meet the objection entertained by the Council to the granting of the certificate applied for.

I have, de.,
W. WILKINS, Secretary.

No. 28.
The Ref. H. M. Finnegan to The Secretary to tife Council of Education. Grenfell, 24 October, 1871.
Str,
I beg most respectfully to acknowledge the Council's letter of the 9th instant, part of which is worded thus:-"I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 3rd instant, in which you enclose, for the Council's information, copy of a letter addressed to you by Mr. F. Dalton on the subject of the suitability of the Grenfell *certified Denominational School buildings.

The Conncil's favor, notifying date of the school being certified, will be thankfully received.
T. have, \&e.,
II. M. Finnegan, c.c.
"The word "certified" was inadrertently used in the Council's letter of 9th October.

No. 29.
The Rev. H. M. Finyegan to The Secretary to the Council of Education.
Grenfell R.C. School,
23 October, 1871.
Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23 rd instant, stating that the representations made in my letter of the 12 th instant have failed to overcome the objection on which the Council grounded the refiusal of a certificate to our school.

In reply, I wish to state that the school committoe are anxious to be informed why the representations have failed to meet the Council's objection?

The objection entertained by the Council, as appears in your letter of the 2nd instant, is, that the room in which our school is conducted is sometimes used as a Church.

Now, we beg again most respectfully to submit that the Public Schools Act contains no such objection, but, on the contrary, article 13, section 2, of the Regulations states that rooms used for school purposes can be converted into places of public worship, when such buildings are built and kept in repair without aid from public funds.

Our room being built and kept in repair without aid from public funds must therefore meet with the favour of this regulation.

Furthermore, we are desirous of bringing under the Council's notice, that buildings used for the double purpose of school and church are designated by the Council's Inspector as "schoolhouses," as also "suitable for (Public) school purposes"-buildings some of which in every respect are far inferior to ours in point of accommodation.

These statements (of the Inspector) can be seen in the two last reports of the Council of Education
While again renewing the application of the 22nd of May last, for a certificate to the school, the committee, for the satisfaction and information of the Catholic community here, request to have forwarded them, if possible, a specific reply to their representations.
I. have, \&c.,
H. M. FINNEGAN,

Chairman of R.C. School Committee, Grenfell.

## No. 30.

Minute of the Council of Enucation.
Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Council of Education, on 30th November, 1871 :Grenfell R.C.:-Rev. H. M. Finnegan's letter, 28th October last, renewing application for certificato to the school.
Deferred for further consideration.

No. 31.
Mintte of the Conncil of Education.
Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Council of Education, on the 7th December, 1871 :-
Grenfeld :-Rev. H. M. Finnegan's letter, dated 28th October last, renewing application for a certificate to a Roman Catholic Denominational School. Deferred for further consideration.

No. 32.
Minute of the Councit of Edecation.
Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Council of Education, on 14th December, 1871 :Grenfeil -Ret. H. M. Finnegan's letter, dated 28th October last, renewing application for a certificate to a Romau Catholic Denominational School at. To be informed that the Council can furnish no other reply than that already sent.

## No. 33.

The Secretary to the Council of Edecation to The Ret. H. M. Finnegan. Council of Education Office, Sydney, 15 December, 1871.
Rev. Sir,
I. have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter, dated 28 th October last, renewing application for a certificate to a Roman Catholic Denominational School at Grenfell, and requesting a specific reply to the representations contained in your letter of the 12 th idem.
2. I am instructed to state that the Council sces no reason to depart from the decision already arrived at, and communicated to you, in the matter of the certificate applied for, and can furnish no other reply to your representations than that given in my letter of the 23 rd October last.

I have, \&c.,
W. WILKINS,

Secretary.
No. 34 .

No. 34.

# Tue Rev. H. M. Finnegay to The Secretary to thit Council of Edecation. <br> Roman Catholic School, <br> Grenfell, 8 November, 1871. 

Sin,
I have the honor, by direction of the school committee, to point out to the Council of Education that no notification of our application, dated the 22ud of May last, for a certificate to a Roman Catholic Denominational School at Grenfell has appeared in the Goverinment Gazette, as required by clause 24 of the Public Schools Act, and under the heading of "New Schools," which distinctly states that "Notices of all proposals for the establishment of Public Schools, and of all applications for aid in the maintenance of certificd Denominationa? Schools, shall be published four times in the Government Gazette, previous to the final decision thereon of the Council of Education."

I am, therefore, to ask why the favour of this law was not extended to our Catholic school?
The Catholic community here do not fail to see that its favour has been invariably extended by the Council of Education to other schools not even one-fourth as important as our Catholic school at Grenfell.

I have, \&c.,
H. M. FINNEGAN, C.C.

## No. 35

## Minute of the Council of Education.

Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Council of Education, on 16th November, 1871 :Grenfell R.C.-The H. M. Finnegan's letter, dated 8th instant, inquiring why the application for a certificate has not been gazetted.
The Secretary was instructed to point out that, inasmuch as the Roman Catholic school is not a certified Denominational School, it does not come under the provisions of section 24 of the Public Schools Act, which requires that "Notices of all applications for aid in the maintenance of certified Donominational Schools shall be published four times in the Government Gazettc."

No. 36.
The Secretart to the Couxcil of Education to The Rev. H. M. Finnegan.
Council of Education Office, Sydney, 20 November, 1871.
Rev. Sir,
I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration your letter, dated 8th instant, inquiring why notice of the application for a certificate to a Roman Catholic Denominational School at Grenfell was not published in the Government Gazette.
2. In reply, I am instructed to point out to you that, inasmuch as the Roman Catholic school at Grenfell is not a certified Denominational School it does not come under the provisions of section 24 of the Public Schools Act, which requires that "Notices of all applications for aid in the maintenance of certified Denominational Schools shall be published four times in the Government Gazette."

I have, \&e.,
W. WILKINS,

Secretary.
No. 37.
The Rev. H. M. Finyegan to The Secretary to the Cotnch of Edvcation.
Sir, Grenfell, 24 November, 1871.
I have the honor to acknowledge your letter, dated 20th instant, stating that our application for a certificate to a Roman Catholic Deoominational School at Grenfell was not notified in the Government Gazette because the school was not certified.

In reply, I am to state that this explanation is very unsatisfactory, inasmuch as clause 24 of the Public Schools Act is distinctly placed under the heading "New Schools," and therefore cannot have reference to schools already certified.

Again, if a school is already certified, the making of on application for aid in maintenance of it would be absurd, because the fact of it being certificd supposes this maintenance or support; but according to your explanation applicants would be placed in a position of asking that which was previously granted.

I am further to point out, that the school commitiee are of opinion that clause 24 would be rendered meaningless if your explanation was accepted.

I have, \&c.
H. M. FINNEGAN, C.C.

## No. 38.

## Mintte of the Councti of Education.

Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Council of Education, on 30th November, 1871 :Grempell R.C.-Rev. H. M. Finnegan's letter, dated 24th instant, stating his views as to the interpretation of the 24th section of the Public Schools Act,-read.

## No. 39 .

The Rev. If. Mi. Frnnegan to The Sẹchetari to the Councle of Euucation.
Roman Catholic School, Grenfell,
30 November, 1871.
Sir,
On referring again to your letter, dated the 20th instant, we more especially notice that the Council of Education arc anxious to point out that the word "certified" is attached to "Denominational Schools," found in clause 24 of the "Public Schools Act," and through this fact our application for a certificate to our school was not notified in the Government Gazette.

It is a source of regret, as well as of astonishment, finding such a body as that of the Comncil of Education to grasp at a single word in a sentence, notwithstanding that the meaning of said sentence or clause be destroyed, in order to defend itself in the omission of extending the favour of the "Public Schools Act" to our school, as is ordered in clause 24. In our reply, dated the 24th instant, we observed that said clause was distinctly placed under the heading "New Schools," and therefore could have no reference to schools already certified, and that applicants would be placed in the very awkward position, if the explanation could be accepted, of petitioning for that (viz., the maintenance of school) which was previously granted.

We then also stated that the clause, by such explanation, would become meaningless; but we are now desirous to point out that the Council's Regulations and correspondence prove also the statement.

In article 1, section 2, of the Regulations, under the heading " Establishment of Schools," it is said the Council of Education will cstablish, maintain, or assist four classes of schools, viz., Public Schools, Provisional Schools; Half-time Schools, and certified Denominational Schools.

Here it is seen that the word "certified" is attached to "Denominational Schools," to distinguish them as a class from the other three classes of schools, and can be certified, as is scen from the above Tegulation (although termod certified), like the other three, if the conditions of the "Public Schools Act" are complied with.

The Council's letter of the 29 th of April last, and signed "W. Wilkins," is a proof in point. In furnishing us with forms of application the Council's letter says,-"Rev. Sir,-Referring to your letter, dated the 26 th instant, with respect to the establishment of a certified R.C. Denominational School at Grenfell, I have the honor, by divection of the Council of Education, to forward herewith the papers necessary to enable you to make the application in due form."

The Council cannot say that our school at this period was certified because the words "Certified Denominational School" were contained in this the Council's letter.

Article 10, section 2, of the Regulations is designated "Certified Denomimational Schools," and it deals only with applications for certificates to Denominational Schools.

On this article, although headed "Certified Denominational Schools," the Council will remember that they based their refusal of a certificate to our school.

Hence it does not follow that because the word "certified" is prefixed to Denominational School, that the school is certified; and thus this word, seized upon by the Council to show why they omitted to extend the favour of clause 24 to our application, will, from the meaning attached to it by the Council's letter of the 20th instant, give the said clause a perverted sense, because Denominational Schools mentioned in it are "New Schools," and should be treated as the Public Schools mentioned in the same section.

We are forced now to say, -lenving out of consideration the positive unfairness of yet obstinately refusing a salary to our school, having 3 teachers, and nearly 200 pupils, -that the Council should be aware that it has acted twice illegally in the Grenfell R.C. School case: lst. By not extending the favor of clause 24 to our application. 2udly. By refusing a salary to our school, because the building in which it is conducted is sometimes used as a Church-a decision expressly condemned by article 13 of the Regulations, as well as by the statements of the Council's Inspectors.

We are further to state that all correspondence between the Local Board and the Council of Education will be published, so that the public may see the unfair treatment which the Catholic body at Grenfell have received from the hands of the Council-a treatment which should be very different if the Council would only consider that the Catholics are entitled to that share of tho public funds apportioned to them by the law of the country for the establishment and support of their schools.

On behalf of the Local Board,
I have, \&c.,
H. M. FINAEGAN, C.C.

## No. 40. <br> Minute of the Covich of Edteatios.

Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Council of Education on 7th December, 1871 :--
Grenfell.-Rev. H. Finnegan's letter, dated 30th ultimo, in further reference to the interpretation of the 24th section of the Public Schools Act, deferred for further consideration.
1872.

## Legislative Assembly.

## EDUCATION.

(CHARGE BROUGHT AGAINST PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER, EDEN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 August, 1872.

# REIURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South <br> Wales, dated 6 August, 1872, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,- <br> "A copy of all Correspondence and Evidence relating to a charge brought <br> " by the Reverend P. Slattery against the Teacher of the Public School at <br> " Eden, on or about the 15th January last." 

(Mr. Fitzpatrick.)

The Secretary to the Council of Edjchtion to The Under Colonlal Segretary.
Council of Education Office, Sydney, 12 August, 1872.
Sir,
In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Council of Education to transmit herewith a copy of all Correspondence and Evidence relating to a charge preferred by the Reverend P. Slattery against Mr. R. Bousfield, teacher of the Public School at Eden.

I have, \&c.<br>W. WHKINS, Secretary.

## SCHEDULE.

| (1) Pagr |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | complaining of Tencher's conduct. |
| President's minute on above. $16 J_{\text {annary }}$ 1872....... |  |
| Telegram to Teacher, suspending him from duty. 16 January, 1872 |  |
| 4. Telegram to Public School Board, notifying Teacher's suspension. 16 January, 1872 |  |
| 5. Letter of instructions to Inspector. 17 January, 1872 |  |
| 6. Telegram from Tcacher, inquiring as to investigation. 17 January, 1872 ........ <br> 7. Memorandum to Teacher, informing him as to investigation. 19 January, 1872 |  |
|  |  |
| 8. Inspector's report, submitting evidence taken at investigation held by him. 26 January, 1872 |  |
|  |  |
| 10. Letter from Mr. Geo. Moorley, enclosing petition from residents, requesting re-instatement of Mr. Bousfeld as Teacher. 31 January, 1872 |  |
| 11. Telegram to Public School Board, notifying removal of Tcacher's suspension. 8 February, 1872 ..................... |  |
| 12. Telegram to Teacher, remoring his suspension from duty. 8 February, 1872 <br> 13. Wetter to Teacher, reprimanding and cautioning him. 24 February, 1872 .. |  |
|  |  |
| 14. Jetter to Rev. P. Slattery, informing him of Council's decision. 26 February, 1872 |  |
| 15. Letter to Public School Board, informing them of Council's decision. 26 February, 1872 $\qquad$ 12 16. Memorandum to Inspector, informing him of Council's decision. 26 Fcbruary, 1872 |  |
|  |  |

## EDUCATION.

## No. 1.

Tife Rev. P. Slattery to The Secrefary to the Council of Endcation.
SIR,
Sydncy, 15 January, 1872.
I have the very unpleasant duty of bringing a most serious complaint against Mr. Bousficld, the teacher of the Eden Public School.

If you will be so good as to peruse the enclosed statements, you will, I am sure, admit that the conduct of Mr . Bousfield, tending to unsettle the faith of the Catholic children frequenting his school, is in flagrant opposition to all the expressed and implied rules by which the Council of Education desire their teachers to regulate the instructions given in Public Schools.

I can scarcely expect that any but Catholics will adequately appreciate what we feel to be the sad mischief of such inroads on the integrity of our children's faith.

You will understand at once that my object is to request that the Council of Education would direct an investigation into the matter, and take thereon such efficient steps as they shall see to be necessary.

I have only to add, that an investigation was commenced before the Local Board, but that owing to the unreasonable conduct of one of the members $I$ was compolled to withdraw and make this present appeal to the Council.

I have, \&c.<br>P. SLATTERY.

## [Enclosure No. 1.]

Thomas Silk's statement:-I am a Roman Catholic; I am 15 years old, and attend the Eden Public School; I. heard the tenchar say when he was teaching one (third) class that the Pope was not infallible; he was teaching us geography at the time; he asked one of the boys what was the capital of Italy; he said, "Romo"; the teacher then asked us did we know what. was taking place there at the time ; the boys said they did not know, when the teacher said that there was a Council of Bishops assembled at Rome; one of the boys (Alfred Luff) nsked him what the Bishops were doing there ; the teacher said they met about the infsllibility of the Popo, and that some of the Bishops did not believe it; he asked us did we know what infallibility meant; he then explained it to us, and said, "Hands up those who believe any person could be infallible after my explanation of infallibility"; some held up their hands, and the teacher then said, "No, the Pope is not infallible"; on anothor occssion he said the Pope was despotic, but said nothing then about the Pope's government; after reading a Scripture lesson, he told us that nobody ought to confess his sins to any person but to God-he said this in the hearing of the third class; this remark was displeasing to me; the teacher asked me did I believe in paying any person for praying for the dead; ho asked me this question while we were reading a Scripture lesson; he also said then there was no use in praying for the dead-that it would do them no good; he said, on another occasion, we should not pray to any person but to God, and told us that when we became old enough we should look into books and find out which religion was right, and that we ought not to believe in any religion until we proved that it was true; he made this remark on two or three diffierent occasions; some of the boys used afterwards to laugh at the romarks made by the teacher, and I sometimes thought that they were laughing at my religion; I never told my mother, about these remarks till yesterday.
I certify that the above is a true copy of Thomas Silk's statement,
made to me on the 14th December, $1871,-$
P. Slattery.

## [Enclosure No. 2.]

David Colleton's statemont:-I am a Roman Catholic, anid go to the Eden Public School; I am 12 years old; I have often heard the teacher make remarks about my religion; I heard him say the Pope was deepotic; he made this remark while giving us a geography lesson; on that occasion he said nothing about the Pope's government, but he did so on other occasions; he said at another time that the Pope was not infallible; this was during elass-hour, when giving a lesson in geography; he told the boys who thought the Pope was infallible to put up their hands; the teacher asid on another occasion, while we were reading a Scripture lesson, that we should not confess our sins to any person but to God; I did not like to hear the teacher mako this remark, because I thought he meant it for the Catholic boys; he said it was not right to pray to Saints, but only to God, and that Catholics prayed to the Virgin Mary ; on one occasion I heard the teacher aak Thomas Silk, during class, if he believed in praying for the dead, and said he himself did not believe it, nor did lee beliere in paying a person to pray for the dead, for when persons died their doom was fixed; he told us one day, during the Scripture lesson, that when we grew up men we should find out the right religiou; some of the teacher's remarks caused a few of the Protestant boys to laugh; I remember that when he said Catholice prayed to the Virgin Mary some of them laughed; the teacher's remarke about my religion annoyed me.

I certify that the above is a true copy of Darid Colleton's statement,
made before me on the 14th December, 1871,-
P. Slattery.

DAVID COLLETON.

## [Enclosure No. 3.]

Augustus Sill's statement:-I am a Roman Catholic, and go to the Eden Public School; I am 13 years old; I have heard the teacher make remarks about my religion; I heard him aay that the Pope was despotic; this was while giving us a gcography losson ; he did not say anything then about the Pope's government, but I have heard him say at other times that the Pope's governmunt was despotie; one day when giving, I think a geography leason, he asked my brother Thomas if ho knew what was going on in Rome at the time; he told us the Bishops were holding a Council there about the infallibility of the Pope, and said that some of them would not believe it ; he then explained infallibility to us and said, "Hands up those who think any person could be infallible after my explanation of infallibility"; he told us one day, while reading a Seripture lesson,
that we should not confess our sins to any person but to God; I believo he was alluding to my religion at the time; ho said on another occasion that we should not to pray to any person but to God; I heard him ask my brother Thomas did we sing hymns to the Virgin Mary; he said something about the Blessed Virgin, but I do not now remember what he said; on another occasion he asked our class (third) did wo think it was any good to pray for tho dead; he said, "When persons die their doom is fixed"; he also asked us did we think it was any good to pay a mau to pray for them; he told us one day that when we grew up we should iuquire and see what religion was right, for we should not believe any religion until we found out it was true; tho teacher's remarks about my religion ueed to annoy me; I did not tell my mother anything about the teacher's remarke, because the teacher said somebody was carrying tales home, and 1 was afraid to tell these thinge lest he should say before the school that I was a tell-tale.

I certify that the above is a true copy of Angustus Sillis statement,
made before me on 14th December, 1871,-
P. Shatibry.

## [Enclosure No. 4.]

James Silk's statement:-I am a Roman Catholic, and go to school at the Eden Public School; I am 12 years old; I am in the third class; I have heard the tencher say that the Pope was despotic; he also said that the Pope was not infallible; this was said while giving us a geography lesson; he said, "Hands up those who believe the Pope was infallible"; the teacher tode us that wo should not confess our sins to any person but to God; I think all the class heurd him say this; the great number of the class was not Catholic; he said we should not pray to any person but to God; he asked my brother Thomas did he think it was any uso to pray for the doad; he said that when persons dic their doom is fixed; he asked the class did they think it was nny good to pay people to pray for the dead; he asked me one evening did your peoplo (meaning Catholios) pray to the Virgin Mary; this was when I was kept in after the rest of the school; he told us that when we grew up we were to find out what religion was right, and not to believo any religiou until we found out that it was truc ; sometime ago the teacher used to make remarks very often about our religion; some of the Protestant boys used to laugh at the teacher's remarks about the Pope and our religion.

JAMES SILK.
I certify that the above is a true copy of James Silk's statement,
made before me on 14th Dccomber, 1871,--
P. Slattery.

No. 2.
Minute of the President.
Submitted to the President.-W.W., 16/1/72.
Thas teacher must bo suspended, and Inspector sent to inquire and report without delly.
G.A., 16/1/72.

No. 3.
Telegram from The Secretary to the Council of Epucation to Mr. R. Bousfield, Teacher, Peblic School, Eden.

16 January, 1872.
Counclu hereby suspends you from duty for breach of article 68 of the Regulations.
W. WILKINS.

## No. 4.

Trlegram from The Secretary to the Council of Education to G. P. Keon, Esq., P.M., Public School Board, Eden.

16 January, 1872.
Teacierer has been suspended for breach of article 68 of the Regulations.
W. WILKINS.

No. 5.
The Secretary to the Councin of Education to J. C. Maynard, Esq., Inspector of Scifools, Braydwood District. in contravention of the Public Schools Act and Rerulations, Mr. K. Bousfield, teacher of the Public School at Eden, has conducted himself towards the Roman Catholic children attending the school in a manner calculated to unsettle their faith.
2. I am further to state that the Council desires that you will at once proceed to Eden for the purpose of making full inquiry into this matter, and reporting, without delay, in accordance with the power vested in you by article 81 of the Regulations.
3. I am at the same time to intimate that, in the exercise of your discretion, it will be competent for you to request the attendance of the Public School Board at the proposed investigation; but that, should any of the members fail to respond to the summons, you will not be justified in deferring the matter on that account. The evidence of any witnesses who may be brought forward on either side should be received.
4. A copy of the Public Schools Act and Regulations is forwarded herewith.

I have, \&c.,
W. WILIKINS, Secretary.

Members of Public School Board.

| G. P. Keon, Esq., P.M. | B. Russell, Esq. |
| :--- | :--- |
| S. Solomons, Esq, J.P. | C. D. S. Hays, Esq., C.P.S. |
| J. Teas, Esq., J.P. | Mr. Charles Kebby. |

No. 6.
Telegram from Mr. R. Bofrfield, Teacher, Pubitc School, Eden, to Tife Sechetary to the Coundil of Eudcation.

Eden, 17 January, 1872.
Prease inform when and by whom investigation will be made.

No. 7.
Memoraidum from Tie Secretary to the Councif of Education to Mr. R. Bousfield, Teacier, Public School, Eden.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 19 January, 1872.
"Your telegram of the 17th instant, as to proposed investigation."
A duly accredited officer of the Council has been instructed to inquire into the complaints preferred against you by the Rer. P. Slattery. The investigation will be held next week if possible.
R. E. WEBSTER, for the Secretary.

No. 8.
Memorandum from Inspector, Bratdwood Disprict, to Tife Secretary to the Council of Enucation.
"Eden Public School.-Your letter (No. 72/805), dated 17th January instant, respecting charges against Mr. Bousfield."
I bea to report that on the 25th and 26th January instant I investigated the charges made by the Rev. P. Slattery against Mr. Bousfield. Besides Mr. Slattery and Mr. Bousfiold, three or four members of the Local Board were present during the whole of the proceedings. I examined cight boys, and I append to this report their cridence, and also a statement made by Mr. Bousfield.

I arrive at the following conclusions from the evidence:-
(1.) Mr. Bousficld explained to his class the purpose for which the Council of Bishops was sitting at Rome ; he explained the word infallibility; and he then asked those who thought a man could be infallible to put up their hands. He appears to me to hare produced the impression upon the minds of the childron that he himself did not believe in any man's infallibility; but whether he did this, as sone witnesses state, by an explicit avowal, or whether he conveyed the impression by his method of explaining the word and asking the question, I was not able to determine.
(2.) Mr. Bousfield spoke in some way to his class respecting prayers for the dead; and I believe he asked the children if they thought it would benefit the dead to pay a man to pray for them. Some of the witnesses state that Mr. Bousfield answered his own question by denying the utility of such prayers. My own opinion is that be did not deny it in words; but that he so treated the subject as to lcave the impression on the minds of the children that he did not believe that praying for the dead was of any value.
(3.) The four Catholic witnesses state that they heard Mr. Bousfield say it was wrong to confess sins to anyone but to God ; three of the same boys state that they heard him say it was wrong to pray to anyone but to God; and the fourth boy remembers hearing Mr. Bousfield say something about prayer to God, but forgets what it was. There was nothing to show that the boys who made these statements were not speaking the truth; but as the other witnesses denied hearing any remarks of the kind, and as the four boys repeated the charges glibly and in alnost the same words, and yet were unable to recall the circumstavces under which the expressions were used, I am not satisfied in my own mind whether the remarks were made by Mr. Bousfield or not.
(4.) I regard Mr. Bousfield's cxplanation of what he said respecting the despotism of the Pope, and respecting "change of religion," as a fair statement of what he probably did say.

## Remark.

The charges here referred to extend back over a period of eighteen months. During that time there has been so much discussion on these matters that some of the boys were unable to distinguish between what they gleaned from their companions and what they heard direct from Mr. Bousficld. Tho witness Colleton for instance gave eridence respecting infallibility, and yet it is certain that Mr. Bousfield made his remarks on that subject at least six months before Colleton came to the school. In forming my own opinion on this case I bave altogether discarded Colleton's evidence.
J. C. MAYNARD,

26th January, 1872.
Inspector, Braidwood District.

## [Enclosures.]

## Eden Peblio Schoor.

J.-Etidence of Augustus Silk, taken 25th January, 1872, by J. C. Maynard:-

My name is Angustus Silk; I am 13 yoars old; have been to the Public School for six years; Mr. Bousfield gave a osson on Burone a long time ago, and toll us which were the despotic governments and which were not; amougst the despotic rember that he named the Pope's aovernment and the Russian government; during a lesson on roots, Mr. Bousfield told Is what infallible meant; I forget what he tolit us it meant, but, after explaining, he nsked those to put up their hands who thought anyone could be infallible; I do not remember that he said anything more on the matter; this was a long time ago; I remember that Mr. Bousfield once eaid that it was wrong for any people to confess their ains to anyone but God; I cannot remember when this was said; he said something about praying to God, but I cannot remember what ; he once askod the class whother it was right to pay a man to pray for the dead; I do not remember that any other remark was made.

AUGUSTUS SILK.
We witness that the above is a correct summary of Augustus Silk's cvidence,-
C. Kebby.
S. Solomon.

Cross-examined by Rev. P. Slattery:-I did not tell yon that Mr. Bousfeld said the Pope was not infallible; he said the Pone was despotic ; he said nothing then about the Pope's government, but on one other occasion he said it was despotic when he said it was wrong for anyoue to confess to any person but God, 1 thought he wes alluding to our religion; I heard him say a person should not pray to anyone but to God; he said, when peoplo grew up they ought to find out which eligion wis truc, and follow the one they thourht wns truc. I went twice to your house to tell rou these things; once you ent for me, and onco, after coming to ask us questions, you told us to go down to your house; I never told anyone before I told you; $I$ belicved that what I told you on the $14 t \mathrm{th}$ Decomber and signed, was the truth, and you warned me two or three times not to say anything but the truth.

AUGUSTUS SILK

## We witness the above is correct,-

C. Kemby.
S. Solonor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bousfield:-Father Slattery asked me, before I went to his house, if you had been saying anything about our religion; I do not remember if I had spoken to Father Slattery before this; I said nothing to Father Slattery between going to his house the first time and going the second time; I did not wish to complain of Mr. Bousfield; I had somothing to complain of ; I complained, on the first occasion, to Father Slattery, but, on the second occasion, Father Slattery asked me questions without any complaint from me; I cannot remember what I complained of to Father Slattery, but I thought it was so important that he ought to know' ; when I heard you say the Pope was despotic I thought you meant ho Popo and not his government. I do not know why I thought so; when you said we should not confess to anyone but God I thought you alluded to the Catholies, because I thought that no one else did confess sins to anyone but God.

## We witness the abore is correct,-

C. Kebby.
S. Sonomon

Cross-examined by Mr. Kebly, Hon. Secretary, Local Board:-I understand by despotic that he is the master of the country, -that he could sond them away to mines without bringing them before a Court.

AUGUSTUS SILK.
Recalled by Mr. Bousficld:-I have read the passage in 4th Book, page 99, "Itnly is divided into a number of States, all despotic"; I should think from that that the Pope's governmont was despotic.

AUGUSTUS SILK.

## Witness,- <br> S. Soloyon. <br> C. Kebiv.

II.-Evidence of David Colleton, taken by J. C. Maynard, 25th January, 1872 :-

My name is Darid Colleton; I. am 12 years old; I do not know how long I have been at the school; I am a Rowna Catholic ; I remember that Mrr. Bousfield eaid that the Pope was despotic, but I cannot remember anything else about that matter; this was during a gengraphy lesson; he said that the Pope was not infallible; I think this was before Mr. M'Intyre examined the school; I do not remember what the lesson was abont; I am not quite aure that I heard Mr. Bousfield say that the Pope was not infallible; he said he did not believe in paying persons to pray for the dead; this was during a scripturo lesson ; I heard him sag that it was wrong for ansone to confess to any but God; I thonght he alluded to us, because I did not think others位 I do not remember when all this was snid; it was sometines at one time, and sometimes at another; Father Slattery sent for me before I told him anytling; ho asited me if the teacher had been saying anything about ny religion, and then I told him all I could rencmber ; he tooli it down on paper; before we went the second time teacher said we should not pay anyone to pray for the dead.

DAVID COLLETON.
Witness, $-\frac{1}{\text { s. }}$ Socomon.
Crosseexamined by the Rev. P. Slattery:-I think I heard Mr. Bousfield say the Pope was not infallible, but I am not quite sure ; I think I heard him say, "Hands up those who think the Pope is infallibho"; I think it was before Mr. M'Intyre examined the school: I was attending the sclool then; I told these things first to you; I thought I was bound to tell you; I told you at your place; I was annoyed when the teacher said we should not confess to anyone but God; I heard the teacher say it was not right to pray to Saints; 1 heard the teacher ask Tom Silk if he believed it right to pray for the dead; Silk said, "No"; Silk is a Catholic ; I do not remember that the teacher said it was right or wrong; the teachor said that a person's doom was fired when he died; he said wo ought to find out the right religion when we grew up to be men; I beard him say Catholics prayed to the Virgin Mary, but I did not hear him say whether it was right or wrong.

Witness,-
DAYID COLLEION.
S. Solomos:
C. К

Cross-examined by Mr. Bourfield :-Y was put in the 3 rd class when I cume; aftermards I was put in the 2 nd class; I was in tho Brol class with G. Luff; I think it was at a Scripture lesson when you explained infallibility; C. Kebby and S. Solomons werc promoted to 3rd elass when I was; I heard you say the Pope was not infallible before I. wont back into the 2nd class; $I$ heard you ask what was taking place at Rome, and you said there wns a Council of Bishops there-that some belicved the l'ope was infallible and some did not; I think $I$ lheard you say, "Hands up those who think that the Pope is infallible"; I lived in Bega before I came here ; I remember Mr. Mr'Intyro coming ; I lad not been here a month then

Witness,-
DAVID COLLETON.
S. Solomon.
C. Khber.

At the conclusion of the eridence given by David Colleton, Mr. Bousficld handed in the following shatement :"David Colleton entered school 5th June, 1871; the Council in Rome was dissolred 27th October, 1870.1
J. C. MAYNARD.

Memo. by Mr. Mnyunrd :-Mr. Mr'Intyre risited the school 8th June, 18il.-J.C.M.

## III-Evidence of Thomas Silk, taken by J. C. Maynard, 25th January, 1872 :-

Mr name is Thomas Silk; I am 1s years old; am a Catholic; I heard Mr. Bousficld say the Pope was not infalliblo; during a geography losson he said that a Council of Bishops was sitting at Rome-that some persons thought the Pope infallible and some thought not; he asked those of the clase to put up hands who thought a man could be iufallible; he then said, "The Pope is not infallible"; during al lesson in geography he anid the Popo was despotic; he said, during a Scripturo lesson, that wo ought not to pray to anyone but to God; I did not hear him saying anything about praying to the Saints, or to the Virgin Mary; he said we ought not to confess our sins to anyone but to God; I did not hear him make any other remark then he asked me did I believe in paying anyone for proying for the dead. I said "No", he did not any that it warr righ wrong; I once Leard him say, "The beautiful Roman Catholic Church," in what I considered a tone of dorisiou.

The last time I went to Father Slattery was on the 14th December, when ho took down my evidence; I had mentioned to my mother that Mr. Bousfield was saying things against our religion, but I did not tell her tho particulars; Father Slattery first spoke to me about these thinge a long whilo ago; when Mr. Bousfield asked me about praying for the dead there were in the class M. Solomon, Grorge Moorley, A. Silk, J. Silk, I. Leslic, J. Leslic, J. Powell, D. Colleton, S. Solomon; it was about twelve months ago when I first spoke to Father Slattery.

Witness, $\frac{-}{s}$
S. Somomon.

THOMAS SILK.
C. Kebby.

Cross-examined by Rev. P. Slattery:-Mr. Bousfield explained infallibility, and suid it meant that a man could not commit any error in saying anything ; he said some Bishops belicred it and others did not; after explaining infallibility ho said, "Hands up, \&e."; I thought his renart about confession was intended to apply to my rcligion; teacher said we should not beliere in any religion till we found out it was true; the teacher said it would do the dead no good to pray for them; when I. told you of this you warned-me against telling anything but the truth; it was about sir months ago when I first spoke to you about some of these matters; I krow it was since Mr. M'Intyre came; I think when I ead it was twelre monthe ago I was making a mistake.

Witness, - S. SoLomon.

## S. Solomon. C. Kibby.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bousfield:-Alfred Juff asked what the Bishops were doing in Couneil at the time your explained about infallibility; you udvised us to read newspapers and to tuke notice of remarkable things happening in any country; you have talked to us about ihe famine in Persia, not about the fire at Chicago, about setting the Ocean on fire, and many other things, especially when the English mail arrived; you spoke of infallibility when the Council was sitting; I do not know how long ago this was; I had not been told by Father Slattery, or any Roman Catholic, that the Pope was infallible; I think the Pope was not infullible before the Council was held; I should not have been annoged to hear any person say the Pope was not infallible before the Council sat and decided; I. was not annoyed with you; I have heard you say the Pope's government was despotic; you said the Popo was despotic ; I think despotic means that a man can do as he likes with his own people; you spoke of the Russian and Turkish govermments being despotic; this was upon other occasions; you said the King of Turkey was a despot; also, that the Emperor of Russia was a despot; you spoke of the Pope without nny disrespect, and only mentioned his despotism as $n$ fact, just as you spoke of Rassia aud Turkey; when you spoke of "The beautiful Roman Catholic Church"' you were not speaking of a building; the Solomon's (Jews) came to the class when the New Testament was being read; I did not hear you object to their reading those lessons; they used to read the Old or New Testament lessons with the other boys sometines ; I do not know that they read the New Testanent; you did not ssy children should be without a religion; I have heard you say children should obey their parests; I do not remember hearing you say that we should also obey our ministers, or that we should follow the religion of our parents, or that thero wore people alwars trying to lead us astray ; you said we were to read and study before wo changed our retigion; I have read the passage, page 4I, Supt. IV Book.

Witness,-
J. C. MAYNARD, for
THOMAS SILK.
C. Kerby.
G. P. Keon.

THOMAS SILK.
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## IV.-Evidenee of James Silk, taken 26th January, 1872, by J. C. Maynard :-

My name is James Silk; Lam 12 years old ; I am a Catholic; 1 remember teacher talking about the Council of Bishops; I do not remember whether any boy asked him what the Council was about; I only remember that he said the Pope was not infalliblo ; I do not remember that he explained what it meant; I remember he said once that the Pope was despotic and the Emperor of Russia despotic; I think he told us despotic meant he could do what he liked; this was a long time ago; he asked the class did they think it was any use paying is man to pray for the dead; he said it was no use; I remember that during a Scripture lesson he said we ought not to confess our sins to anyone but to God; he said also we ought not to pray to anyone but to God; he said whon we grew up we onght not to believe in any religion till we found out which was right; I never heard him say anything about praying to Saints, or to the Virgin Mary.

Witness,

## G. P. Keon.

JAMES SILK.
R. Bouseield.

Cross-examined by Rev. P. Slattery:-No questions asked beyond one which drew from the boy that it was more than a year ngo since Mr. Bousfield spoke about infallibility or the Pope being despotic. Witness,

## G. P. Kinon. <br> R. Bouspreld

P. Slattrery.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bousfield:-I do not know what the Bishops wore at Rome for ; it was during a geography lesson that you spoke ubout infallibility; I do not remember that anjone told me what the Bishops were eilting for ; I think Collcton was not at the school when you spoke about infallibility; you have often told us we should obey our parents; I should not be obeying parents if I did not attend to my religious dutics; $I$ never heard you say wo should attend to the instructions of Father Slattery; I hare heard you say you would tell Father Slattery about me if I did not know what was said in the Scripture lessons; I never heard you sny unything against the Roman Catholic religion; 1 am sure you asked the class if it was of any use paying money for praying for the dead; you then said it was no use paying a man to pray for the dead; my brothers and I have talked abont this matter to one another before the investigation took place ; I know Thomas and Augustus have given their evidence; we did not tell one another what we were going to say; I havo not spoken to them about the cridence they gave; you never told me to disobey Father Slattery.

Witness, -
G. P. KEON.
R. Bousfielis.

Cross-examined by Mr. Keon, P.M. :-My brothers never told me what to say here ; nobody told me.
Witness,-
JAMES SLEK.
F. P. Erox.

JAMES SILK.
R. Botspleld.

## V.-Fuidence of George Moorley, taken by J. C. Maynard, 26 th January, 1872 :-

My name is George Moorler; I am 14y years old ; my religion is Presbyterinu; I. havo attended school regularly during the Jast few years; 1 never heard ar. Bousfeld mention anything about the infalibility of the Pope; I never heard him oxplain the word infalibility, or use the word at ali; I do not renlember hearing Mr. Bousfeld say, "Hands up, those who think any man can be infallible," or anything like it; in a lesson on Italy I remember he told us that the Pope's government was deepotic; he
said too that the Russian government was despotic ; whether this was said at the ame time or not I cannot remember; in speaking of despotism he did not speak disreepectfully of the Emperor or of the Pope; I do not remember his saying that we ought not to confess our sins to anyone but God; we were reading the Scripture lesson about Abraham and Lazarus, and he asked those who believed it was right to pay monoy to other people to offer up prayers for the dead to pat up their hands; I do not remember that he made any remark after asking the question; I never heard him say anything about praying to Suinta, or the Virgin Mary, or that it was ouly right to pray to God; I remember teacher aaying that we should obey our parents, and ministera, and teachers, when we are young, aud should choose our own religion when we grew up, if we thought the one wo had been following was wrong; I never thought Mr. Bousfield intended to nllude to any boy's religion, to mine, the Jewish, or the Catholio.

Witness,-
GEORGE MOORLEY.
G. P. Kron.
R. Botsfield.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bousfeld :- Xou said we should read books and study before changing our religion; I never heard you say, "That beautiful Roman Catholic Church"; I never heard you speak disrespectfully of the Catholic religion, or people, or Pope; I do not remember hearing you toll the Catholic boys that they ought to pay attention to their ministers in the Sunday school, so as to be able to answor questions in Scripture history better; I never heard you say one religion was better than another.

Witness,-
GEORGE MOORLEY.
G. P. Keon.
R. Bousfield

Cross-examined by Rev. P. Slattery :-I remember the teacher saying something about a Council of Bishops being in Rome; this wns during a geography lesson; I do not remember that any boy asked the teachor what the Biehopa were doing there ; I did not hear him say anything about infallibility; I had no conversation with anyone before I came in as to what I was to suy; I might perhaps have heard remarks made about Catholics, and have forgotten thom; I never heard a boy talking to the Catholic boys after sehool, and saying that the teacher was apeaking about their religion; I am sometiraes away from school a day or a day and a half in the week; I was more than three weeks from school during the afternoons last year; I do not remembor hearing toacher say it was no use praying for the dead, or that when they were dead their doom was fixed.

Witness,-
G. P. Kron.

GHORGE MOORLEY.
R. Botsfield.

VL.-Evidence of Joseph Mark Solomon, taken by J. C. Maynard, 26th January, 1872 :-
My name is Joseph Mark Solomon; I an 16 yeare old ; I am of the Jewish religion; I have been at school since 17th April, 1871; I never heard Mr. Bousfield mention anything about the Council of Bishops, nor the infallibility of the Pope; I never heard him say anything about the Pope, or his government being despotic ; I never heard Mr. Bousfield say anything about confessing sins, or praying for the dead; I never heard him mention anything about Saints, or the Yirgin Mary; when they read the New Tostament I leave the class, and go to other work at the far end of the sehool; I never heurd Mr. Bousficld say that people should choose their own religion; I attend about as regularly as the average; I remember hearing the teacher Eay it was bigoted not to read the New Testament; I thought the allusion was to the Jews; I remember the remark, "Beautiful Roman Catholic Church," but cannot say in what spirit it was said; Alfred George Luff was in the class when $X$ came to school.

Witneas,-G. P. Keon.
JOSEPE MARK SOLOMON.
R. Bousfield.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bousfield :-I think you were standing where you are now when you said, "Beautiful Roman Catholic Cluurch"; I do not remember that you said it was bigotod to condemn a book beforc reading it; I wanted to read the New Testament; I had read the New Testament but not at a Public School; you did not allow mo to read it, but told me to ask my parents; mother would not allow it; I have not read it since; I remember you told us that the difference between our religion and yours was, that you believed Christ had come, but that the Jews believed He had yet to come.

Witnese,-G. P. Kron.
R. Boespibid.

Cross-examined by Rev. P. Slattery :-Remarks made during the Scripture lessons might or might not be heard by me at the other end of the room; generally I paid no attention to what was said during those lessons; I have heard some of the boys talk after school about the tencher's remarks respecting the Roman Catholic religion; I came to the school before Colloton.

Witness,-G. P. Kron.

## R. Bousfizld.

## VII,-Evidence of Samuel Solomon, taken by J. C. Maynard, $26 t h$ January, 1872 :-

My name is Samuel Solomon; I am 12 years old ; I am of the Jewish religion; I came to school firsb, 17 th April, 1871; I do not remember haaring teacher say anything about the infallibility of the Pope, or about confessing sins to God only; I remember that during an Old Testament Scripture lesson Mr. Bousficld said something about praying for the dead, but I do not remenber what he said; I do not remember hearing him mention Saints, or the Virgin Mary; I go with my brother to tho other end of the room when the $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{ow}}$ Testanent is read; I never heard him say anything that I think would offend a Catholic; I did not hear him say, "That beautiful Roman Catholic Church"; I do not remember hearing him say that a man"s doom wna fixed whon he died.

Witness,-G. P. Keon.
R. Botikrield.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bousfield :-I came to the school before Colloton did.
Witness,-G. P. Keon.
R. Boeisfibld.

## VIII.-Eviderce of James Leslie, taken by J. C. Maynard, 26th January, 1872 :-

My name is Jamos Loslio ; I am 10 years old ; my religion is Presbyterian ; I was in the 3rd class when Mr. Bousfield spoke about infallibility; a boy askod Mr. Bousfield what the Council was sitting about; the teacher explained infallibility for us; I forget what he said it meant; I do not ramember anything more about it; I remember Mr. Bousficld told us the Pope was despotic ; I do not remember he said the Emperor of Russia or the Sultan was despotic; I did not hear him say anything about confossing sins, or about praying to Saints, or the Virgin Mary ; I heard him say we ought not to pay money to snyone to pray for the dead; he once said we ought to obey our parente and teachers while were are young, and that when we grew up we should choose our own religion; I have never heard boys outside talk about things Mr . Bousfield said.

Witnoss,-G. P. Keon.
R. Botsfretd.

Cross-cxamined by Mfr. Bousfield:-You told those, who thought it right to pay a man moncy to pray for the dead, to put up their hands; I meant this when I said, "I heard you say we ought not to pay money to anyone to pray for the dead"; I did not hear you say whether it was right or wrong.

Witness,-G. P. Kron.
JAMES LESLIE.
R. Bodefteld.

## Mr. R. Bousfield's statement.

I never said the Pope was not infallible. About the month of September, 1870, I gave a geography lesson-it was a recapituIation of Europe. I asked a boy to point out Rome; ho did so. I had, previous to this, asked or requested the elder boye to read newspapers, and anid it would onable them to converse with people ubout chief events of the day. At this geography lesson, after Rome had been pointed out, I asked them if they knew what was taking place there at that time; they said "No." one of the boys-George Luff*-asked me what it was; I said that a great Council of Bishops were assembled there for the purpose of pronouncing the Pope to be cither infallible or not; I said it seemed a hard ease to decide, for some of the Bishops wore against it. One boy asked me what infalibility meant; I gave them my definition of the word, riz., "being incapable of committing error," and then asked them "to hold up thoir hands, if they thought a man could be infailible"; no hands were held up. I then said, "Weil, we will see how the Bishops decide it." I now solemnly arer that I did not say the Pope was not infallible ; I never told them how it was decided by tho Bishops, nor have I ever mentioned the word "infallibility" since. I hare said that the Pope's government was despotic ; I have also said that the Rubsian and Turkish governments are despotic. I have, at difforent periods, told them what kind of governmentsall the countries of Europo have. I think, as a teacher, I am justified in doing so. I can surely state orally at geography lesson that which they have read in their IV (fourth) Books. At page 99 of IV Book, published by W. Collins, Sons, \& Co., during year 1865, the following words occur in lesson on Italy :-"Italy is divided into a number of States, with different governments, but all of them despotic." The Council's authorized text-book on gcography, riz., "Hughes's Manual of Geography," new edition, published during year 1866, also states, at page 280, the same fact, in different words. I stated that the Pope's government was a despotism mercly as a geographical fact; I never said we should not pray to Saints; I ncrer said we should not pray to Virgin Mary; I nerer said we should confess to no one but God. I cannot remember asking the pupils of third (3rd) class "whether it was of any use paying anyone to pray for dead people"; I am quite positive I never said it was right to do so, and I am as equally sure that I never said it was wrong. to do so ; I am positive I nerer made remarks about such a subject being right or wrong. I do not remember вaying that "we should pray to no one but God"; I may hare used such an expression, but it mast have been used in contradistinction to praying to such things as the sun, firc, or river Nile, or river Gauges. We read abont people worshipping parious idols in our school books, and during such lesson I may have aaid, "we should only worehip God," but most cerlainly without any roference to Roman Catholic religion. I have said something about changing one's religion-it oceurred during a Scripture lesson in New Thestament. Thero is something said in that lesson about people being led astray by false teachers; I do not now remember the lesson; I told the children that when joung they must obey their parents, and follow their religion-that they must go to their Churches regularly, and attend to their religious duties, and listen to the instructions of their ministers until they wero men; then if, after reading and studying good books, they thought their religion was not a truc one, they would, of course, choose another one; I thought this was very good advice. I made no comparison of existing religions; I did not say which was best ; I did not say which was tho worst ; I was speaking to both Protestants and Roman Catholics. I do not remember saying, "the beautiful Roman Catholic Church"; the two boys who heard me say it do not know what I wns speaking about. If I had been deseribing a large city I might probably, in giving them a verbal picture of some of its buildings, have said, and "the beautiful Roman Catholic Church, etc., etc." After consideration I am sure I never used the expression.

ROBERT BOUSFIELD

No. 9.
Mr. R. Botsfietd, Teacher, Public School, Eden, to The Counctl of Edecation.
Eden Public School, 30 January, 1872.

## Gentlemen,

As an investigation has been made by Inspector J. C. Maynard, Esq., into certain charges preferred against me by Rev. Father Slattery, I trust you will allow me to offer a few remarks in self-defence.

The first charge (1.st), states that I said, "The Pope was not infallible." Haring at all times believed that it is a good plan in giving geography lessons to tell the pupils of something that has taken or is taking place at the locality or localities then under consideration, I have often adrised the elder boys of my 3rd and 4th classes to read the newspapers for the purpose of learning in that manner anything they could about disastrous fires, floods, famine, wars, or other remarkable events occurring in any part of the world. It was then through this advice that the word "infallibility" occurred in one of our geography lessons,--about (17) serenteen months ago-for thinking that they might have seen something about the Council of Bishops sitting in Rome, I asked them (after haring, during geography lesson, requested them to point out Rome) if they knew what was occurring there at that time; they said, "No." One boy, George Luff, aged 1.5 years, now living in Melbourne, asked me what was taking place there. I said a Council of Bishops was sitting for the purpose of deciding as to whether the Pope was infallible or not. I said it seemed a difficult matter to decide, for some of the Bishops were against it. One boy asked me what infallibility meant; I gave my definition, viz., "being incapable of committing error." I believe I then asked them to hold up their hands if they thought a man (see II. Silk's evidencc) could be infallible. No hands were held up; and I now solemnly assure you that I did not say, "That the Pope was not infallible," and also that infallibility has not been mentioned since. The whole conversation did not last five (5) minutes. It may be said that the word should not be mentioned in school, but allow me, gentlemen, to point out that the word occurs in the first lesson in N. T. No. 2. It also occurs in the Latin roots, and a fourth class is supposed to learn them. In explaining the word in the N. T. lesson, how easily may a teacher commit the error of asking cam "proof" be infallible-"Is man infallible," \&c., \&c., \&e. From the eridence taken before Mr. Maynard, I find that only four boys remember anytbing I said abont the word "infallibility." Thos. Silk and Jas. Silk say that I said, "The Pope was not infallible." Augustus Silk-"Did not hear me say that the Pope ras not infallible.". James Leslie-- "Only heard me say something about 'infallibility,' but nothing about the Pope not being intallible." Mark Solomon, Samuel Solomon, and George Moorley, know nothing about it. "Colleton's" evidence is not worth taking into considcration, for it is proved conclusively by the evidence of the other boys that the conversation took place during the time the Council were sitting in Rome. That Conncil was dissolved on the 27 th October, 1870. Colleton was then living in Bega, and did not attend Eden Public School until 5th day of June, 1871. How could he hear this conversation alout "infenlibility"? Besides, in his deposition, taken before Father Slattery, he says that I spoke about infallibility during a gcography lesson-before the Inspector he did not know what lesson it was; and then again, he says that it ras during a Scripture lesson; again, he says it occurred before Mr. M'Intyre's visit. Now, Colleton cutered school on $\overline{\text { oth }}$ day of June, and Mr. M'Intyre inspected the schooi on the Sth of June, 1871, and I find, by consulting my lessou-register, that only one Scripture lesson was given that week, and that on the Monday morning, and yet this "Colleton," who can remember
no other dates, can conveniently remember this particular one. Is his evidence worthy of belief? I think not. In fact he is convicted by evidence of other boys of telling a gross lie, and therefore his evidence in my opinion is worthless.

The second charge states that I said, "The Pope was despotic." It is evident from the evidence of the boys themselves that it was the Pope's Government which was said to be despotic. Iat once acknowledge that I did say so; I hare already in my statement, handed in to Mr. Inspector Maynard, given my reasons for so doing. It is plainly stated in lesson on Italy, book 4, page 99 , that all the States of Italy are despotic ; of course that statement may now be qualified or corrected, by teachers who are conversant with recent political changes in Italy, and it is more forcibly stated in the Council's text-book on geography, viz., Hughes's Manual of Geography, new edition, 1866, that the government of Papal States was a despotism. Teachers are allowed to state that Russia, Turkey, and other countries are governed by despotic governments; why should the same not be said of Papal States, if true? Are we to say nothing about the government of Papal States, or are we to say that they possess a free or liberal government? Are we not to apeak of the government of a particular country, because the temporal ruler of that country is also the head of a particular Church? Surely teachers may speals of the industry, commerce, and Government of that country, without the slightest reference to the Roman Catholic religion; certainly I have laboured under the impression that I could.

The third (3rd) charge states that I said, "We should not pray to Saints, or to Virgin Mary." I find from evidence before me that "Colleton" is the only one who charges me with this; all the other boys deny it. They say that they never heard those words used ; they attended school regularly, but "Colleton," out of 143 school days only attended 98 days, and was away 45 days. Which of them had the better opportunity of hearing such a statement?-the regular attenders or the irregular attendant? This charge is an abominable lie, and I feel quite sure that you, gentlemen, will regard it as such. I do not hesitate in saying that the boy "Colleton" is an audacious liar. He is proved to be so, not only in making this charge but also in his evidence as to what was said about infallibility ; and therefore, gentlemen, I consider that his evidence, given at this investigation, is unvorthy of belief, and should not be taken into consideration.

The fourth (4th) charge states that I said, "We should confess to God only." From the evidence I find that three (3) boys-" Colleton" being, in my opimion, unworthy of belief-depose to these words having been uttered by me. In this case note this fact: These three boys are Roman Catholics, and they are three brothers. Is not this a suspicious circumstance, especially so as no other boys nor girls heard the expression? Is it possible, think you, to teach a class of fifteen or twenty pupils, so that only three (3) shall hear what is said, and those three (3) to be three brothers, and three (3) Roman Catholics? I am sure it is not; and how is it that John Powell, a Roman Catholic, who has been in this class two and a half ( $2 \frac{1}{3}$ ) years, knows nothing of this? I risited the residence of this boy, and he denied before his parents having heard me use any such expression. I desired him to attend the investigation; his parents refused to let him attend. Why? Because Father Slattery had not ordered him to attend. But I said, " Let him come on my behalf." "Why, Mr. Bousfield, we couldn't do that, for that would look like going against the priest." These are Mrs. Powell's words, and no amount of reasoning would induce them to let him attend the investigation. They were sorry, and hoped I would come out of it all right, but they couldn't let Johnny come, for what would the priest say? How is it that Hannah Scott knows nothing of this? She is a Roman Catholic, and has attended this school for many years. She says she never heard of such expressions until they were noised abroad by Father Slattery. She was of no use to him. How is it that Henry Scott, a Roman Catholic, 10 years of age, in 3rd class, and who has been in school since I took charge, knows nothing about this? Simply because such words were never used. How is it that none but the three (3) Silks-the three brothers-heard this? Again, J. ask, is it probable that only those three (3) brothers should hear the expression, "We should confess to God only," and the rest of the class be in complete ignorance about it? I believe the experience of all teachers will bear me out in saying that it is not at all probable; and I now shall dismiss this charge by stating that it is wholly untrue.

The fifth (5th) charge states that I said, "We should pray to God only." I have no doubt I have said that we should pray to God during our lessons, but it would seem that the main point of this charge is the word only. I presume, gentlemen, that you are aware that the authorized school books, I. N. B., abound with allusions to God. You know, I have no doubt, that such expressions as "praise God," "thank God," "bless God," "obey God," and "pray to God," are to be met with from beginning to end of those books. I also presume that you know it is a teacher's duty not only to teach children to read but also to teach them to understand what they have read,- that is to say, ho must question them on tho meaning of words, of phrases, of sentences, and of the whole lesson. If that is his duty, what can he say to the children when they read lesson ten (10), sec. 4th, 2nd Book, but that they are there directed to call upon God when they are in trouble and need his aid? There is no allusion to anyone else. Again, take first: (1st) Sequel, published by Collins and Son, 1866,-
and at page 42 we find, "We ought to ask God to forgive us."

| $"$ | 147 | $"$ | "He had learnt to thank the good God for His blessings, and to pray for His help." |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $"$ | 44 | $"$ | "but you ought to seck forgiveness from God." |
| $"$ | 164 | $"$ | "She had been told to pray to God to help her." |

" 172,164 " "She had been told to pray to God to help her."
In N.T. No. 1., less. $5,-$ " for it is written, 'Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve.'"
14,-"When you pray say, 'Our Father, who art, \&c., \&c.' "
In N"T. No. 2,-See Psalm 34, lesson 10 ; also, see lesson 26 , Psalm 107 .
I have not pointed out these passages for the purpose of justifying myself in saying that "we should pray to God only," but to show how easy it would be for a teacher, after cxamining his class upon this subject, to say, "Fes, we should always call upon God to help us," and yet, although innocent of any such intention, it appears that this would be offensive to the Roman Catholics. Again, some of our lessons tell us how many nations have worshipped Gods of various kinds, and how they have been punished for so doing. But if the teacher should, after questioning his class, or during the questioning, say, "You see we should only pray to God," what a fearful mistake he is committing. If he said this-and he may say it in mere contradistinction to praying to idols of various kinds-he would be giving offence to Roman Catholics. A teacher, in explaining those lessons, may make such a remark, and not have the slightest
idea of offending any Roman Catholic. It is plain that there are plenty of passages which teach the children to pray to God, but not one which teaches them the contrary. Wheat then is a teacher to say? I do not admit that I have used the expression with which I am charged; I may, as shown above, have used it, but most certainly I was not thinking of the Roman Catholic religion at the time.

This charge is also brought against me by the three "Silks"-Colleton's evidence being worthless. No one else has remembered the expression ; I am sure that I do not.

The sixth (6th) states something "about changing one's religion." Well now I admit that I did say something about changing one's religion once, and only once. It occurred when reading lesson 1 st, in N. T., No. 2, page 7, where the Apostle Paul speaks about "people being tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine by the artifice of men, \&c." The following words are as nearly as I can remenber the words used by me on that occasion. In explaining the sentence I said, "There are many religions, and these are again divided into sects; and there are always people who go about trying to persuade others that this religion or that religion is the right one, but let me tell you, that while you are young you are to obey your parents (see evidence), attend to your minister and religious teachers of the Gospel; but if, when vou grow up to be men, you think, after reading and studying good books, that your religion is not the right one, you mill, of course, choose another." I thought this was very good advice ; I gave it as such, and I solemnly swear that the above is the substance of what I said. It will be seen that Father Slattery only used such words as suited his own purpose, but it is shown by evidence of Jas. Silk, J. Leslie, and G. Moorley that the above is what I said.

The seventh charge states that I said, "That, or the, beautiful Catholic Church." These words were heard by two boys, and neither of them knew why I used them, nor when I used them. If they could give me the lesson I should perbaps be able to remember why I used the expression. But they cannot do this. It is enough for them to say that I used the words. Was I giving a description of some building ? Was I talking about some of their beautiful Churches? It is a mystery. It is so great a mystery that the remainder of the class-some eighteen children-ncver heard the words. Is this to be believed ? I can only state that it is untrue. Such an accusation in a Court of Law would be laughed at.

The eighth (8th) states that I asked them, "If it was of any use paying people to pray for the dead"? It appears from the evidence that this question was asked when examining them in the lesson, which gives an account of the rich man and Lazarus. I have always been in the habit of asking questions about subject matter of all lessons, and no doubt I asked them questions out of this lesson. I believe it is quite right to do so. It may be that I asked them in the lesson if it was right to pray for the dead. I certainly do not remember it; and I solemnly assure you that I never asked the class one word about praying for the dead. I am positive of this. None of the witnesses would go further than state that $I$ only asked the class "If it was of any use, \&c., \&c." They all concur in saying that I made no remark as to whether it was right or wrong; neither did I; and more, I do not believe that such a question was asked. Why should I ask such a question if I did not intend to make some remark about it? And now, gentlemen, allow me to say that I have stated candidly to you what I said about "infallibility," "despotism," and "changing of religion." I have done this without the least reserve, for I am conscious when these matters were spoken of that $I$ had not the slightest idea of doing wrong to anyone. I have also shown you how the expression of praying to no one but God might be used by a teacher without any intention of wounding the feelings of Roman Catholie pupils.

The accusation charging me with saying "The beautiful Roman Catholic Church" is so frivolous that it need not now be noticed by me.

The accusation charging me with saying that " We should not pray to Saints, nor to Virgin Mary" has not been proved, -only one boy, who, by the evidence of the other boys and by evidence of school records, is shown to be unworthy of belief, having deposed to hearing me say this.

The accusation charging me with saying "That we should confess our sins to no one but God," has not, in my humble opinion, been proved, for only the three "Silks" have given evidence in this case, while a number of other boys and girls-Catholics and Protestants-never heard anything of the kind. I scarcely think it fair to convict me on their evidence alone.

The accusation charging me with asking if it was right to pay persons to pray for the dead is a very doubtful one. The most they will say is that "I asked the class, \&c., \&c.": but they all say I made no remark. I, myself, deny that the question was asked.

Gentlemen, I now beg to say that I beliere the accusations "Confessing to no one but God," and "Of paying persons to pray for the dead," have been concocted by those who accuse me of them. This is tantamount to saying they are telling untruths. I believe the Silks are telling untruths. I know they are capable of doing so. There is no doubt of Colleton's want of veracity; and Father Slattery has been proved guilty, before the Local Board of Education, of telling lies. He stated before the Board that the parents (mentioning by name, Mrs. Silk, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Powell) had urged him to bring this case forward. These ladies--all Catholics-deny it. MIrs. Silk was brought before the Local Board, and there, before Father Slattery's face, denied having authorized him to bring the case forward. Mrs. Scott's children never heard these expressions, and therefore she could not authorize him to make the accusations. Mrs. Powell has told me time after time that she did not authorize him. If, then, this Rev. Father Slattery is not ashamed of stating untruths before a Board of gentlemen-many of them his social friends-do you think he will. besitate at other times? If he is capable of telling falschoods himself, do you think he will hesitate in prompting his boys to say what he wishes? I firmly believe not. I believe at those intervicws between himself and those boys, during the last severf or eight months, that more than the mere deposing of facts has taken place. I believe these charges have been in a great measure concocted, and I believe the boys have talked over the affair until they believe the shadow to be the substance.

And, gentlemen, has Father Slattery acted as a gentloman? Was it not his duty, when he heardso he says-months ago, of something occurring in school detrimental to the eternal welfare of his flock, to rescue them from that danger, or prevent them from incurring new dangers?

Was it not his duty to put a stop to such danger at once, by laying the case, when fresh in the memory of all, before the Local Board, or by writing or speaking to me about it?

Was it not his duty, as a Christian Minister of Christ's Church, to have warned me of the dangerous position into which I was falling?

Was it not his duty to, at least, warn the parents of those children? He thought not. He would rather let the charges accumulate and grow old, so that he might crush a Public School teacher, than save his children. He has kept his boys on the watch for mouths in order to catch any loose oxpression which I might use, and then he has tortured and twisted it to suit his own purpose. Is it right that Father Slattery should keep these charges back so long, and then give neither day, nor date, nor lesson, when they took place? I think not, and I trust, gentlemen, you will take all these matters into consideration before arriving at your decision. I trust also that you will take into consideration the fact that I have had charge of this sehool during a period of six (6) years, without one charge having been laid against me until now.

Awaiting your decision,-
I have, de.,
R. BOUSFIELD.
$\lambda$

## No. 10.

Mr. George Moorley to The Council of Education.
Eden, January 31, 1872.

## Gentlearen,

I have been requested by the parties signing the enclosed Petition to forward it to the Council. You will observe Mr. A. Leslie has signed for two parties, having children attending the school, Mr. James Leslie and Mr. Allan-Mr. A. Leslie acting as their guardian.

I have, \&c.,
GEORGE MOORLEY.

## [Enclosure.]

The Council of Education, Sydney,--
Eden, January 26, 1872.
We, the undersigned parcnte of elildren attending the Eden Public School, and others, inhabitants of the town, having an intercst in the same school, have heard, with regret, that Mr. Bousfield has been charged by the Rov. Father Slattery with having, at certain periods, used expressions in sclool calculated to annoy the feelings of Roman Catholic clildren attending the Edon Public School, of which Mr. Bousfield is teacher, and having heard also that the evidence on the principal charge is very conflicting and unsatisfactory, beg to state that it would give us great, pleasure to learn that you have re-instaled Mr. Bousfield as teucher of the Public School at Eden. Erom our knowledge of Mr. Bousfield, during the last six yeare, we feel quite confident that whatever expressions of this kind he may have used in sehool were used inadvertently and without the slightest idea of perverting the minds of the children under his charge.

We entertain a high opinion of Mr. Bousfield's qualifications as a teacher; have never known him enter into religious discussions ; and believe that whatever he has said in school on religious subjects has been under the impression that it was a necessary part of his duty in teaching Scripture and other lessons. We therefore most earnestly request that you will accord us the favour of re-instating him as our Public School teacher.


No. 11.
Telegram from The Secretary to mhe Councll of Education to G. P. Keon, Esq., Honorary Sechetary, Public School Board, Eden.

8 February, 1872.
Teaceme's suspension removed. Instructed to re-open school. Council's final decision by letter.
W. WILEINS.

No. 12.
Telegram from The Secmetart to tite Coutoil of Education to Mr. R. Bousfield, Teacher, Public School, Eden.

8 February, 1872.
Connert has removed your suspension. School to be re-opened. Council's decision by letter.

No. 13.
The Secretary to the Colncer of Edvchmoy to Mr. R. Boubfield, Teacher, Peblic School, Eden.
Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 24. February, 1872.
Sir, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you, that the Council has had under consideration the minutes of cridence taken at the investigation, held on the 25th and 26th January ultimo, into the charges preferred against you by the Rev. P. Slattery, together with the Inspector's report thereon.
2. The Council is of opinion that the evidence fails to substantiate the charge of intentional tampering with the religious belief of the Roman Catholic pupils under your care.
3. It is clear, however, that you have acted in contravention, or in ignorance, of article 68 of the Regulations, which provides that "Nothing must be said or done by teachers calculated to offend the religious views of any pupil during the period devoted to ordinary instruction," and that your conduct has becn marked by a great want of common sense. You have evidently failed to realize your position as a Public School teacher, and have furnished ground for doubting your fitness for such an office.
4. The Council considers that you deserve a severe reprimand for your indiscreet conduct, and has further instructed me to caution you, that any repetition of the faults you are charged with will be followed by your immediate dismissal.
5. The suspension from office, to which you were subjected, has already been removed, and you have been permitted to resume your duties.

I have, \&c.,
W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

No. 14.
The Secretary to tife Cotncil of Educamton to The Rev. P. Slattert.
Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 26 February, 1872.
Reverend Sir,
With reference to your letter of the 15 th ultimo, I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration the minutes of evidence taken at the investigation, held on the 25th and 26 th of January last, into the charge preferred by you against Mr. Bousfield, teacher of the Public School at Eden.
2. It appears to the Council that the evidence adduced is not sufficient to substantiate the charge of intentionally tampering with the religious belief of the Roman Catholic children attending the school, but that the teacher has acted indiscreetly, and without due regard to his position. Under the circumstances Mr. Bousfield has been reprimanded for his conduct, and cautioned to avoid giving any ground for similar complaint in future.

I have, \&c.,
W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

## No. 15.

Tue Secretart to the Council of Education to G. P. Keof, Esq., P.M., Honorart Secretart, Public Schoors Board, Eden.

Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 26 February, 1872.
Sim,
I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that the Council has had under consideration the minutes of evidence taken at the investigation, held on the 25 th and 28 th of January last, into the charges preferred by the Rev. P. Slattery against the teacher of the Public School at Eden, together with the Inspector's report thereon.
2. The Council is of opimion that the evidence fails to substantiate the charge of intentional tampering by Mr. Bousfield with the religious belief of the Roman Catholic pupils under his care, but that he has acted indiscreetly in the matter, and without due regard to his position. Mr. Bousfield has accordingly been reprimanded for his conduct, and cautioned to avoid giving any ground for similar complaint in future.
I. have, \&c.
W. WILKINS, Secretary.

## No. 16.

## Memorandua to Inspecior, Bratdwood Districic.

"Eden.-Investigation into charges preferred against Teacher by Rev. P. Slattery."
The Council is of opinion that the evidence fails to substantiate the charge of intentional tampering with the religious belief of the Roman Catholic pupils by the teacher, but that he has acted indiscreetly, and without due regard to his position. Mr. Bousfield has accordingly been reprimanded for his conduct, and cantioned to avoid giving any ground for similar complaint in future.

26 Hebruary, 1872.
W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

[^14]$710$

# ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE. <br> (PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF SELECT COMMITTEE—SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHER PRESBYTERLANS.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 June, 1872.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the undersigned subscribers for the establishment of St. Andrew's College, and of
other Presbyterians,-other Presbyterians,-

## Hunbbly Sheweti:-

1. That in the year 1865 a Union of the four sections, into which the Presbyterian Church of this Colony had previously been long divided, was at length effected and ratified by Act of Parliament, the said four sections being in point of number and extent respectively as follows :-

First.-The Synod of Australia, representing the Church of Scotland;
Second.-The Free Church ;
Third.-The Synod of New'South Wales; and
Fourth.-The United Presbyterians.
2. That, immediately thereafter, a Bill for the establishment of a Presbyterian College, under the Affliated Colleges Act, was submitted to Parliament and enacted in 1867, the said College to be designated St. Andrew's College.
3. That, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, the sum of ten thousand pounds had boen raised by the Presbyterians of the Colony for the establishment of the said College, in the year
1870 .
4. That as it was provided in the Act for the establishment of St. Andrew's College, that the entire management of the Institution should be rested in a College Council, to consist of twelve members, viz, four Presbyterian ministers and eight laymen, it was a matter of equity and justice to the Presbyterians of the Colony that the four sections of the Presbyterian Church, comprised in the Union of 1865, should have been equally represented in that Council, that is, by one minister and two laymen each.
5. That, disregarding entirely this important circumstance in the history and condition of the Church, the persons charged with the election of College Councillors in November, 1870, merely took the highest numbers on the aggregate rote of the subscribers, both for ministers and laymen, and declared the result of the election accordingly:
6. That the grossest injustice was thus done to a very large portion of the subscribers to the College and the Prosbyterian community generally, for-

First. The section of the Ohurch representing the Synod of Australia and the Church of Scotland in the Union of 1865 , although the oldest and by far the largest of the four, had no clerical representative assigned to it at all, while the Free Church section, a much smaller one, had two representatives in the College Council.
Second. Upwards of threc hundred of the subseribers to the College, who had all voted for a clerical representative of the said Synod of Australia and Church of Scotland in the College Council, were thus virtually disfranchised, their votes being outnumbered by the aggregate Free Church vote, supplemented by that of the United Presbyterians.
Third. The congregation of the Rev. Dr. Steel, Ph. D., of the Frec Church section, and that of the Rev. Adam Thomson, of the United Presbyterian, are represented in the College Council by not ferer than seven of its twelve members, that is, by a decided majority over those represcnting all the other congregations of the Church, about sisty, in nll, put together.
7. That this anomalous state of things has given rise to extreme dissitisfaction among a large proportion of the subscribers to the College, and the Presbyterians of the Colony gencrally, destroying, as it does, the peace and harmony of the Church, which the Union of 1865 was intended to ensure ; postponing indefinitely the carryng out of the Act of Parliament for the inauguration of the College, which ought to have been effected immediately after the election of the College Council in November, 1870; inducing one of the most prominent and influential members of the said Council, the Honorable S. D. Gordon, to resign his oflice in disgust; and constraining another, John Frazer, Esq., who had announced his intention to endow the College with $£ 4,000$, to refuse to give a single sixpence for the purpose under its actual misrule.
8. That this disastrous condition of the Institution has not originated in the natural course of things, under fair and honorable procedure on the part of all concerned, but is simply the result of a virtual conspiracy, on the part of certain unscrupulous persons, to over-reach and circumvent their associates in the undertaking, in violation of the grand principle of Christianity, that of doing to others as we should wish them to do to us, and thereby to get the election of the College Council and the subsequent management of the Institution into their own hands, by packing it with men whose antecedents utterly disqualify them, however unexceptional otherwise, for the management of an academical institution.
9. That in the estimation of your Petitioners the only effectual means for redressing the great grievances, detailed above, is, that the four sections of the Presbyterian Church, comprised in the Uniou of 1.865, should be equally represented, as they ought to have been, and had a right to be, in the College Council, the sections at present in excess of this number to be reduced to their proper proportions, and those deficient to be supplemented from the votes of the subscribers at the election of November, 1870.
10. That your Petitioners humbly submit that it is alike the interest and the duty of your Honorable House, as guardians of the public purse, to insist upon such a measure of equity and justice being carried out before any pablic money is issued for the College, and thereby to prevent the ruin of the Institution, which is otherwise likely to ensue, inasmuch as there is' involved in the case the alienation of ten acres of valuable land, now forming part of the University Reserve, the issue from ton to twenty thousand pounds of public money for the erection of the requisite buildings, and the grant of a salary of five hundred pounds a year for the Principal of the College from the Public Treasury.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into your favourable consideration, by granting a Select Committee to invcstigate the case of St. Andrew's College, as above detailed, and to report the result to your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, \&e., \&c., \&ce.

$$
\text { [Here follow } 94 \text { Signatures.] }
$$

# SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. <br> (REPORT FROM TRUSTEES, FOR YEARS 1870-71.) 

## 

## The Trusiees of the Free Public Litrarx, Sydney, to Thfe Honorable The Colonlal Secretary.

 Sir,I have the honor to forward to you the first Report of the Trustees of the Free Publie Library, of Sydney.

This Institution was formally opened on the 30th September, 1869, by His Excellency the Earl of Belmore. Parliamentary provision for the foundation of the Library had been made eight years previously, the sum of $£ 25,000$ having been voted for this purpose in 1862 . In the same year a site was purchased in Elizabeth and Castlereagh streets, and plans of the proposed building were prepared and submitted to the Government.

The land so purchased was found to be unsuitable for the contemplated structure, and was subse-quently sold. Between 1862 and 1869 no other steps were taken towards carrying out the intentions of the Legislature in the foundation and maintenance of this Institution. In the latter yenr the Australian Library and Literary Institution offered their collection of books to the Government, and some 16,000 volumes were purchased for the sum of $£ 1,500$; at the same time the Australian Library Building, at the corner of Bent and Macquarie streets, was leased by the Government for one year at a rental of $£ 300$, with the option of purchasing it within the year for $£ 3,600$. These negotiations were concluded ou the 24th September, 1869, and six days later, as has been already stated, the Institution Library was opened to the publie.

Provisional regulations had been hastily drawn up in the mean time, and a list of the books which had been prepared by the Librarian of the former Institution was printed and realy for circulation on the day of opening the Library. This was necessarily incomplete ; but time pressed, and there was no opportunity then afforded for the classification of the books, the preparation of an accurate Catalogue, or for the careful revision of the list issued from the Government Printing Office. Immediately after the opening, steps were taken by the Librarian, pending the appointment of Trustees, to re-nrrange the books of the Library in accordance with such a classification as he found would more readily meet the convenience of the public. In the accomplishment of this work it became necessary to remove from the Gallery to the ground floor of the Library some 5,000 volumes, and to prepare new and separate lists, which were promptly printed and placed in the hands of the visitors to the Institution. The Library was not closed during this period, nor was there any diminution of the regular attendance.

On the 10th March, 1870, the appointment of the following Trustces of the Free Public Library was notified in the Government Gazette :-

The Rev. Charles Badham, D.D., Professor of Classics and Logic in the University of Sydney.
The Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A.
The Honorable W. B. Dalley, M.L.C.
The Rer. J. D. Lang, D.D.
Sir William Macarthur, Knt.
William Macleay, Esq., M.L.A.
W. A. Duncan, Esq.

The Honorable Robert Owen, M.L.C.
N. D. Stenhouse, Esq., M.A.

And on the 21st September following, W. J. Stephens, Esq., M.A., was also gazetted as a Trustee.
The Trustees having unanimously elected Professor Badham as their permanent Chairman, communicated with the Government on the question of their power and authority in the management and guardianship of the Library.

They represented to the Colonial Secretary the necessity of having at once placed at their disposal any funds that might be available for the purchase of books, and the expediency of passing, as soon as possible, an Act of Incorporation and endowment. A special report of a Committec of the Trustecs, suggesting what powers should be vested in them, was drawn up and forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, with the riew of assisting the Parliamentary Draftsman in the preparation of this measure. On the 10th June, 1870, the Trustees, on the invitation of the then Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Charles Corper, C.M.G.), had an interview with him on various matters connected with the Institution which had either formed the subject of correspondence with the Government, or had engaged the attention of the Trustces at their meetings. In consequence of this interview a list of books, immediately necessary for the Institution, was at once prepared and forwarded to the Government for transmission to England by the then outgoing mail, and a complete code of Regulations, for the guidance of visitors and the protection of the property of the Library, was compiled and adopted. These Rules were published in the Government Gazette of the 14th June, 1870, and are now in force. Following the example of other Institutions of a similar kind, the selection from the shelves of the Library of books by adult visitors is unrestricted, but they are not permitted to replace the volumes. This course was adopted with the view of familiarizing the officers of the Library with the class of literature in daily use, and of assisting them to report accurately to the Trustees on the educational uses of the Library; and it was also of great importance in preventing books being misplaced and thus disturbing the order of the Library.

After careful consideration of the position of the Goveriment with regard to the tenure of the building, the Trustees deemed it to be their duty to advise the purchasc of the building for the sum which has been already mentioned. This step would not have been taken by the Trustees had there been any ground for hoping that an extension of the lease of the premises could have been obtained; but as there was no probability of a renewal of their tenancy, and as there was no public building arailable for their purpose, the Trustees reluctantly recommended the complection of the purchase. The Trustees are aware that a design and plans have been prepared by the Colonial Architect for the erection of a suitable building elose to the present Museum ; but they are of opinion that such a site would be wholly unsuitable for the purpose from its remoteness from the centre of the city. At the same time it cannot be doubted that a larger and better appointed building is urgently required; not only because of the increasing number of students availing themselves of the Library, but also for the purpose of affording room for the meeting of the literary and scientific bodies, which appear to be on the increase in Sydney, and whose efforts it is highly desirable to assist.

As it was found that only a small portion of the books selected by the Trustees could be procured in the Colony, and that a considerable reduction in cost price could be effected by the appointment of an Agent in London for the transaction of the business of the Library, the Trustees hare made the nccessary arrangements with the firm of Messrs. Triübner \& Co., of London, by whom all books required for the Library will henceforth be procured. The Trustees have excrciscd great care in the selection of books for the Institution. In a large number of cascs the lists submittied lave obtained the consideration of all the Irustees who may have been in attendance at the regular mectings, but in no case are orders given for the supply of any books unless with the sanction of at least three members of the Board. It may be proper here to explain, for the information of the public, that all accounts for books purchased in the Colony are paid at the Treasury, upon the authority of Professor Badham (the Chairman of the Board), who signs his approval after the rouchers have been certified to by the Librarian. The books purchased in England upon the orders of the Trustees are paid for by the Agent General for the Colony, out of remittances made to him by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, and charged against the Library vote by the authority of the IIonorable the Colonial Secretary, on the application of the Irustecs.

The following sums have been roted by the Parliament for the years 1870 and 1871, viz.: -


The whole of the amount for books, binding, printing, \&c., has been appropriated, but all the works ordered are not yet to hand, and some have not yet bcen obtained.

Although the Institution is situated disadvantageously for the general convenience of the public, so far removed as it is from the main thoroughfares of the city, the number of students who have visited the Library sufficiently justifies the wise libcrality of the Legislature at its foundation and maintenance.

From the day of its opening to the close of 1871 , it has been risited by 136,957 rcaders, whose visits are thus classified-

| Three months in 1869 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 17,006 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Twelve months in 1870 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 59,786 |
| Twelve months in 1871 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 60,165 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 136,957 |

During this period the Institution has been open to the public on 678 days, giving a daily average of 202 readers.

The ascertained number of volumes in the Library, at the time of delivery to the Government, was ... ... ... ... ... ...
From these the Trustees withdrew some works of fiction, which they considered were unsuitable for such an lostitution, together with duplicate copies of works

16,057

Leaving the total number at ... ... ... ... ... ... 13,937 vols.
Tho which they have added ... ... ... ... 3,839 vols.
(Including 993 volumes, donations,-the principal donors being the late Mr. Justice Wise and the Reverend Dr. Lang) and the Specifications 2,501 of Patents from the Government, comprising

Total ... ... ... ... ... ... 20,277 vols.
and there are now in transit about 559 volumes, which will increase the total number of volumes in the Library to 20,836 .

Some of the duplicates withdrawn from the Library were given to the Melbourne Free Library in exchange for a collection of pictures of considerable value as specimens of photo-lithography from that Colony, the work having been taken from pictures now in the Museum of Art at Mclbournc. The exchange was made more with a riew of commencing a system of mutual exchange between the Institutions than of giving or receiving a fair valuc. The remainder of the works taken out were given to the Sydney Infirmary and the Mospitals for the Insane.

The arrangement of the books in the Library, and the per-centage of reading of each division on every one hundred books used, is shown as under, viz.:-


And the number of books in use daily exceeds an average of 300
On the withdrawal of so large a number of works of fiction, there was, as might be expected, a considcrable falling off in the number of visitors, which at one time exceeded 350 daily; but on tho arrival of the monthly and quarterly periodicals, which now come by every mail from England, a reaction took phace, and the daily readers keep to a steady average.

A complete catalogue of all the books in the Library to the 31st December, 1871, is now in the hands of the printer, and so soon as a proper revision has beeu made it will be issued by the Government Printer for sale at a low price.

The Trustees have to express their regret that several volumes (of which a list is appended) have nt various times been stolen from the Institution, and that other volumes hare been taken from the Reading Room, kept for a time, and then restored to the Library. Deeply impressed with the urgent necessity of the detection and punishment of such offenders the Trustecs offered large rewards for the necessary information to enable them to prosecute.

The Trustees desire to expross their deep sense of the great exertions in behalf of the Jibrary, made by Mr. Walker, the Librarian. With the assistance of a very limited staff, when the number of visitors is taken into consideration, and it is remembered that the hours of attendance are from 9 o'clock A.n. to 10 o'clock p.a., the Librarian has by constant supervision and by great labour, in devising and enforcing regulations, fully provided for the convenience of students and maintained order in the Institution.

I have, dc.,
CHARLES BADHAM,
Chairman

## APPENDIX.

LIST of Books stolen from the Free Public Library, Sydney.
1870.

March. Australis and Canads. I vol. 18 mo. Oxford, 1844
" Southey's Life of Nelson. 1 vol. 18mo. 1860, London.
May. Scott's Naval Life. Vol. 1 only. 1834, Lond., post 8 vo. Rogere' Table 'Talk. I vol. post 8vo. London, 1856.
December. Smith's Compendium of Mercantile Law. 1 vol. post 8vo. Lrondon, 1834.
1871.

February. "Tallangetta," by Howitt, the 2nd vol. only. Part of Mr. Justice Wise's donstion.
Books destroyed.
Debrett's Peerage ( 2 copies). Plates cut out. Barnard's Laudscape Painting. Plate and pages 133, 134 cut out.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES, FOR 18\%1.)


## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

To IIs Exceinescy the Administrator of the Goternment,
\&e., \&e., \&e.

1. The Trustecs of the Australian Museum have the honor to submit to your Excellency this their Eighteenth Annual Report.
2. The Museum has been open to the public daily (Sundays excepted) during the past year, and has been risited by 179,121 persons.
3. The system of exchanging specimens with the principal foreign Muscums is still maintained by the Trustees, who have received sereral valuable collections during the past year; a list of which is appended. (Appendix. No. 2.)
4. Numerous donations have been received during the year, a list of which is appended. (Appendix No. 3.)
5. In Appendix No. 4 will be found a list of the various objects sent in exchange, together with the names of the recipients.
6. Screral valuable works, purchased out of the Endowment Fund, have been added to the Museum Library, a list of which is appended. (Appendix No. 5.)
7. Tro Taxidermists have been occupied during the year in preparing and mounting the following specimens-

> 63 mammals,
> 193 birds,
> 20 fishes,
and in articulating the following osteological subjects:-
Man,
Bear,
Pig,
Seal,
Horse,
Giraffe,
Slotb,
2 Porpoises,
Whale,
Wombat,
Koala, or Native Bear,
Wallaby,
Kangaroo, and
A Crocodile.

The gigantic cast of the skeleton of the Megatherium, received from the Trustees of the British Musoum, has also been carefully mounted, and is now exhibited in the centre hall of the new wing. Numerous series of teeth, skulls, and portions of skeletons have been prepared for exhibition, with a view to illustrate the Homologies of the Vertebrata, in the manner best adapted to meet the requirements of students in Comparative Anatomy.

It is obviously very desirable that a special descriptive Catalogue should be provided to accompany the collection, but this is at present quite beyond the means at the disposal of the Trustees.
8. The Trustecs are in possession of a scries of valuable plates-cighteen (18) in number-which have been prepared at the cost of the Board, to illustrate the Fossil and Recent Fauna of New South Wales. These could be brought out at a very moderate expense for the use of the public, and for the purpose of exchange with other Muscums and Scientific Socicties. They are also well adapted to accompany the valuable treatise of the late distinguished Professor Thomson upon the Bone Caves of Wellington, N.S.W., which is now out of print, and much required. The Trustecs would, therefore, venture to suggest that the cxecution of these desirable works be entrusted by the Executive to the Government Printer, to be undertaken and carricd on, from time to time, as the exigencies of the Service may allow.
9. In their last three Reports, the Trustees had occasion to observe that the number of visitors had much increased, that the collection was daily growing larger and more valuable, and that additional funds were required to keep it in the same state, and maintain order among the numerous visitors. Since then overy arailable cabinet bas been filled, and many specimens are consequently exposed alternately to dust and the moisture of the atmosphere, as well as to casual injury.
10. The Trustecs report, with deep regret, the death of Professor Alexander M. Thomson, Dr. Sc., and they take this opportunity to put on record their high sense of the valuable services rendered by him to this institution. Alfred Roberts, Esq., has retired from the Board, and the elections to fill these vacancies will take place at an early date in 1872 .
11. Appendix No. 1 contains au abstract of the receipts and parments of the Trustees on behalf of the Museum, for the year ending December 31st, 1871.
12. Appendix No. 2 contains a list of the specimens received in exchange.
13. Appendix No. 3 contains a list of the various donations during the year, with the names of the donors.
14. Appendix No. 4 contains a list of the specimens sent in exchange to various persons and institutions.
15. Appendix No. 5 centains a list of the books purchased for the Museum Library.
16. The Trustees have the honor to submit this their Report for the ycar 1871; and in testimony thereof, have caused their Corporatic Seal to be hercunto affixed, this tht day of April, 1872.

GERARD KREFTY,
Curator and Secretary.
(L.s.)
E. DEAS THOMSON, Crown Trustec and Chairman.

APPENDIX No. J.

Ccrnent Expenditure of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, during the year 1871.


## A PPENDIX No. 2.

## LIST OF SPECLMENS RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE.

From the Trustees of the British Museum.

Varamus heraldicus.
Monitor niloticus.
Monitor dracena.
Teius nigropunctatus.
Ameivu guttata.
Centropyx calcaratios
Zootoca muralis.
Incerta riridis.
Theira punctata.
Nucras lalandii.
Algirn burbarica.
Acanthodactylus bellii.
Boskianus.
Psanmodromus hispanieus.
Eremias capensis.
Zonurus cataphractus
Gerrhonotus wiegmanni.
Pscudopus pallasii.
Chamesaura anguinn.
Gyinnopthalmus lineatus.
I'seudopus gracilis.
Scincus officinalis.
Lciolepisma bellii.
Podophis chalcides.
Plestiodon quinquelineatum.
Plestiodon chinensis.
Cryptoblepharis boutonii.
Ophiodes striatus.
Eumeces indicus.

Spiloles reticularis.
Simotes venustus.
Spilotes radiatus.
Ptyas mucosus.
Oyclophis nasalis.
Liophis cobelle.
Liophis reginne.
Leptodeira annulats.
Tragops prasinns.
Leptognathus catcsbyi.
Trimeresurus carinatus.
Daboia russellii
Trimeresurus gramineus.

Kalonla pulchra
Polypedates quadrilineatus.
Otilophus margnritifer.
Engystoma berdmorii.

Cheilio inermis.
Gobius kokius.
Melapterurus electricus.
Cosio lunaris.
Salmo cambricus
Gobius Hurintilis.
Ophisurus boro.
Syngnathus acus.
Pegasus natans.
Syngmethus rondalcttii.
Acanthurus sp.
Hippocampus guttulatus.
Letrodon psittacus.
Coregonus albuls.
Monacanthus chinensis.
Balistes stellaris.
Balistes niger.
Ophiocephalus punctatur.
Aunbus scandens.
Leuciscus tinca.
Ostracion cornutus.
Moringuat raitahorua.
Novacula mucrolepidota.
Amphiprion bicinctus.
Labroides dimidiatus.
Leuciscus erythrophthalmus.
Cyprinus carassius.
Tetrodon levigatus.
Scyllium canicula.
Anableps tetropisthalmus.
Sahno colei.
Syngnathus lumbriciformis.
ITeliasis chromis.
Chiloseyllium plagiosum.

LIZARDS.
Mabouya agilis.
Mabouya eamoensis.
Mabouya cyanura.
Riopa hardwickii.
Siliqua rufescens.
Euprepis perottctii.
Euprepis 5 -tenniatus.
Euprepis cyanogaster.
Euprepis carinatus.
Celestes occiduus.
Diploglossus fasciatus.
Ophiomorus miliaris.
Sphænops sepsoides.
Gongylus ocellatus.
Seps tridactylus.
Seps tridactylus.
Acoutins mileagris.
Acoutins mileagris.
Thecadactylus ropicaudus.
Thecadactylus rapicau
Ptyodactylus gecko.
Hemidaetylus loschenaultii.
Platyurus schneiderianus.
Hemidactylus coctei.
Gecko verus.
Gehyru oceanict.
Ptychozoon homalocephala.
Tarentola mauritanica.
Tarentola regyptiaca.
Phelouma cepedianum.
Naultinus gramulntus.

- Anolis cristatellus.

SNAKES.
Bungarus carrulcus. Tropidonotus tigrinus. Tamenis atrovirens.
Echidna arictnns.
Klaps lomniscatus.
Elaps circinalis.
Herpetodryas fuscus.
Tropidanotus natrix.
Dendraspis jamesonii.
Elaps fulvius.
Philodryas viridissimus.
Vipora berus.
Dendrophis caudolineata.
FROGS.
Bufo ormatus.
Otilophus margaritifer.
Bufo varinbilis.
Bufo pantherinus.
FISHES.
Labrus turdus.
Thymallus vulgaris.
Salno killenensis.
Silurus glanis.
Salmo fario.
Petromyzon fluviatilis.
Salanx chinensis.
Teniura lymma.
Salmo salar.
Osmerus eperlanus.
Doryichthys brachyurus.
Hyodon tergisus.
Solea vulgaris.
Plecostomas bicirrhosus.
Monocnnthus pardalis-
Polypterus bichei.
Rhomboidichthys pantherinus.
Misgurnus angrailicaudatias.
Callichthys littoralis.
Motella maculata.
Platyglossus hortulanus.
Julis hebraica.
Amblyopsis spelcus.
Clupea sprattus.
Citharichthys spilopterus.
Heros purma.
Wallago attu.
Aspredo tibicen.
Loricaria cataphracta.
Noracula cultrata.
Hinerones tengara.
Alurichthys gronovii,
Ammodytes tobianus.
Chromis niloticus.

Anolis principalis. Riopa punctata. Eublepharis hardwickii.
Cyrtodactylus pulchellus.
Ifomanctus longiceps.
Dactylon edwardsii.
Tropidolepis undulatus.
Tropidolepis aneus.
Leiolemus tenuis.
Ptygoderus pectinatus.
Lciocophalus iridescens.
Plica umbra.
Uranocentron azurcum.
Phrynosoma cornutum.
Draco rolans.
Dracunculus lineatus.
Lyriocephalus guttatus.
Lyriocephalus guttatus.
Bronchocela cristatella.
Bronchocela eristal
Salea horsfieldii.
Calotes maria.
Calotes versicolor.
Stellio cordylina.
Agana colonorum,
Leiolepis guttatus.
Japalura varicgata.
Chammleo senegalengis.
Amphisbena alba.

Leptodeira rufescens.
Hydrophis fasciata. Enhydrina ralakadyen.
Drycophis kirtlandii.
Causus rhombentus.
Dipsas trigonata.
Naja tripudians.
Lycodon aulicus.
Acrochordus javanicus.
Tropidonotus ordinatus.
Eryx johnii.

Salamandra maculosa.
Bufo melanostictus.
Bufo pantherimus.


Acantlias blainviliii.
Megalops eyprinoides.
Spiuax pusillis.
Pellona clongata. Stegostoma tigrinum.
Jepidosiren annectens.
Mustelus manaza.
Clitpen pilchardus.
Notopterus kapirat.
Monocanthus setifer
Torpedo marmoruta.

## FSSHES-continucd.

| Scylitum canicula. | Julis dorsalis. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chirocentrus dorab. | Epibulus insidtator. |
| Monacanthus scriptus. | Chcilinus fusciatus. |
| Jetrodon valentini. | Labrus mixtas. |
| Chanos salmoneus. | Glyphidodon saratilig. |
| Torpedo narce. | Mastacembelus armatns |
| Myxine glutinosa. | Salmo tritta. |
| Petromyzon branchinlis. | Lepidostens viridis. |
| Clupen harengus. | Squatine angelus. |
| Gomphosus ceruleus. | Astronesthes niger. |

From Mr. Pascoe, London.

Australian Museum,
4 April, $1.8 \mathbf{i z}_{2}$.

Julis dorsalis.
Epibulus insidtator
Cheilinus fusciatus
Labrus mixtas.
Mastacembelus armatns
Salmo trutta.
Squatina angelus.
Astronesthes niger.

86 sjecies of Foreign Coleoptera.
GERARD KREFFT, Curator and Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 3.

## LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALLAN MUSEUM DURING THE FEAR 1871.

| A Musk Deer (Tragulus jaranicus) ..................... | pleseented my <br> Mr. A. T. Alven. |
| :---: | :---: |
| A Racoon (Procyon lotor) | Mr. Charles Moore, T.L.S., Director of the Botanic Gar |
| A Bandicoot (Perameles nasuta) |  |
| A Hedgehog (Centetes ecaudatus) | Mrs. C |
| A. White Wallaby (Halmaturus spec.) |  |
| A Wralaby (Malmaturus unlabatus) and tro Kanga |  |
| A Koulu or Native l3ear ( P hascolaretos cinereus) | Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S. |
| An Echidna (Echidna hystrix) | Director of the Botanic Ga |
| A Wallaby (Halmaturus ualabatus) |  |
| A. Flying Mouso (Acrobala pygnam) | Mr. Partridge. |
| A Bandicoot (Perameles nasuta) | Mr. Edw. S. Hill, C.M.Z.S. |
| Skull of a Bullock with malformed horns | Mr. W. J. L. Steele. |
| A Flying Fox (Pteropts poliocephalus) | Mr. Corbett. |
| A Tiger Cat (Dasyurus maculatus) | Mr. Wright. |


| BIRDS. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| An Engle (Aquila audax) ........................................................................................................ |  |
|  |  |
| An Emu (Dromaius Nova Hfollandia) | Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S., |
| A Heron (Ardea parifica) .............................................................................. $\}$ Director of the Botanic G |  |
| A South Sea Island Parrot (Psittacus) | dens. |
| A Black \$ran ............... |  |
| A Musk Duck (Biziura lobuta) .............................................................................. Mr. Mames Wheeler. |  |
|  |  |
| A White Swan (Cygnus olor) $\qquad$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. Charles Moore, FT.L.S } \\ \text { Director of the Botanic } G\end{array}\right.$ |  |
| A Diver (Podiceps australis) |  |
| A Pink-cyed Duck .............................................................................................................................. Br. Creed, M.R.C. |  |
| A Chinese Quail (Synoicus chinensis) ................................................................... Mr. Mr. Mandelson. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| A Laud-rail (Ralhus pectoratis)................................................................................................................ Der. D. Quper. Mires, M.A., D.D. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| I wo White Cranes (Herodias alba) ............................................................... Mr. Walter Bradley, J.P. |  |
|  |  |
| A Pacific Crane (Ardea pacifica) .................................................................................. Mr. Alfred A. Fairfax. |  |
| Two Stilts (Cladorlynchus pectoralis) ...................................................... Mr. George Thornton, I. |  |
| A Spour Divers (Podiceps australis) .......................................................... Mr. James Wheeler. |  |
| A Spoonbill (Plutulea regia).. | Mr. M. W. Aderson. |
| A Spoonbill (Platalea regia) ............................................................ Mr. G. Gambier. $^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| A White Crane (Herodias alba) |  |
| A Blue Crane (Ardea sove-hollandice).. |  |
| Two Snuke Birds or Darters (Plotus austra |  |
| A Plreasant Cuckoo | Mr. James Wheeler. |




## APPENDIX No. 4.

## SPECIMENS SENT IN EXCHANGE DURING THE YEAR 1871.

To Mr. F. G. Waterhouse, in Adelaide.

## BIRDS.



To Mr. Salmin, in Hamburg.


57 species, and spccimens 126.
To Mr. Pascoe, London
120 species of Coleoptera.
To Dr. A. Mess, Munich
133 specimens of Colcoptera.
To the Principal Librarian of the British Muscum.
A Collection of Fossil Remains.
A Myrmeeobius ( $M$. fasciatus).

| A Serics of Casts of Australian Fossils. | A Wyrmecobius (Mas. fasciatus). |
| :--- | :--- |
| Wombat (Phascolomys platyrhinus). |  |

To Professor Peters, Director of the Royal Museum at Berlin.

Graumatophora barbata.
Diemenia superciliosa.
Physignathus lesueurii.
Acanthophis antaretica.
ITinulia gerrardii:
Hoplocephalus nigrescens.
Brachysoma diadema.
Aspidiotes melanocephalus.
Diemenia reticulata.
Hoplocephalus mastorsi.
Hoplocephalus spectabilis.
Hoplocophalus coronntus.
Hoplocephalus variegatus.

## Australian Museum,

Sydney, 4 April, 1872.

## MAMMALS AND REPTLLES.

| Morelia spilotes. | Cyclodus sp. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dipsas fusca. | Tropidolepisma nitida. |
| Dendrophis punctulata. | $P_{\text {seudechis porphyriacus. }}$ |
| Platurus sentatus. | Morelia variegata. |
| Pteropus poliocephalus. | Vermicella annulati. |
| Mus sordidus. | Elseys dentata. |
| Litoria (2 species). | Elseya latisternum. |
| Diplodactylus. | 4. Wallabies (Halmaturus mastersii an |
| Egernia cunninghami. | H. dorsalis). |
| Cyclodus gigas. Antechinus sp. Acrobata pygmasa. | 9 Reptiles (Elseya dentala and latisternum). |
| Mus sp. |  |
|  | GERARD KREFFT, <br> Curator and Secretary. |

APPENDIX No. 5.

## LIST OF BOOKS PURCHASED OUT OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND FOR THE MUSEUM LIBRARY.

2 parts, folio-Gould: Birds of Grest Britain.
4. parts, 8vo-Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.

12 parts, 8ro.-Philosophical Magazine.
12 parta, 8ro.-Amals of Natural History.
12 parts, ito.-Athensum.
2 parts, 8ro.-The Ibis.
4 parts, 4to.-Reores: Iconica.
3 parts, 8ro.-Transactions of the Entomological Society.
3 parts, sro.-Transactions of 'he 'tntonologic.
2 parts, 4to--Linncean Society's 'Iransactions.
2 parts, 8vo.-Linnzan Society's Proceedinge.

1. vol., 8vo.-Günther: Catalogue of Fishes. (Vol. 8.)

1 vol., 8vo.-Zoologicnl Record.
1 part, 8vo-Proceedings Zool. Society.
1 vol., 8vo.-Catalogue of Dermaptera Saltatoria.
Australian Museum,
4 April, 1872.

1 rol., 8vo.-Handlist of Rirds. (Vol. 3.)
1 vol., 8ro.-Cobbold on Entozoa.
1 vol., 8vo- Ditto. (Supplement.)
1 rol., 8vo.-LJeuckardt : Menschliche Parasiten.
1 vol., 8vo.-Pagenstecher: Dic Trichinen.
1 rol., 8vo.-Schneider : Monographic der Nematoden.
1 vol., 8vo.-Küchenmeister: Uber Cestoden im Allgemoinen.
1 rol., 8 ro.-Von Siebold: Band und Blasenwïrmer.
2 vols., 8vo.-Catalogus Coleoptororum.
1 vol., 8 vo .-Blaine : Outlines of Vet. Art.
1 vol., 8vo.-White : Compendium.
1 vol., 4to.-Krabbe: Fuglencs Biendelorme.
1 set Diagrams of Natural History.
GBRARD KREFET,
Curator and Secretary.
$724$

## Legislative Assembiy.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP PROHIBITION: ACT. <br> (RJTURN OF MONEY EXPENDED UNDER AUTHORITY OF.) 

Ordered by the Legislativo Asscmbly to be printed, 16 July, 1872.

FURTHER and final Return to an Address of the Monorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 14 October, 1870, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House, -
" (1.) A. Return of all sums of moncy paid by the authority of the Govern-
" ment under the 'Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Act of 1862,'
"specifying the amount paid each year to each individual recipient and to
"cach denomination; also, the amount so paid or supplied from the
"revenue or proceeds of the Bishopthorpe Estate to any Clergyman of
" the Church of England, whether in licu of any amount payable under
" the said Act, or in supplement thereof.
" (2.) A Return of all sums of money paid by like authority since the " passing of the said Act, out of the revenue or proceeds of the Church
" and School Estates, specifying as above.
" (3.) Copies of all minutes of the Executive Council or of other documents " authorizing any such payment.
" (4.) Copies of all documents showing, or purporting to show, any contract " or arrangement between the Government of this Colony and the Church
" of England, or any Bishop of Sydney or Australia, or other recognized
" head of the Church of England, relative to the disposal of the revenue
" or proceeds of the Bishopthorpe Estate, or implying any condition for
" public purposes upon the grant of the said Estate."
(Mr. W. Forster.)

# GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP PROHIBITION ACT. 

## PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council on the 19th August, 1856, with respect to the Glebe land and Bishop's salary.

Mintte No. 56/41-Confirmed 25th August, 1856.—Approved, W.D., 29 August, 1850.
His Excellency the Governor-General lays before the Council a letter from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney, on the subject of the income derived, or to be derived, from the Glebe land granted in support of the See.
2. By an Act of Council, passed last Scssion, the 40 acres of land at the Glebe, near Sydncy, granted by the Crown for the maintenance of the Bishop of Australia and his successors, were vested in the Bishop of Sydney and his successors, with potver to grant leases. In the exercise of that power the Bishop of Sydney has parcelled out the land in building lots, and has let portions of it on leases for 99 years. Tho gross annual income from the allotments already leased is stated to be $£ 982$, which, after deducting the expenses, leaves a balance on account of the year 1856-7 of $£ 428$ liss.
3. As this Glebe land is now for the first time made to yield an income, it becomes necessary to determine what diminution, if any, is to be made in the fixed stipend drawn by the Bishop out of the provision by law for purposes of public worship, so as to give practical effect to the intention of Her Majesty's Government when grantiug the land in question. That intention is stated in Mr. Gladstone's despatch to Sir Charles Fitz Roy, dated 30th March, 1846, as follows:-
"The 40 acres of land on the Parramatta Road, to which the Bishop refers, and which is now permanently annesed to the See, are to be valued forthrith with reference to the annual income which they may reasonably bo expected to yield during the remaining term of his incumbency."
"The income of the See is to be fixed at $£ 1,500$ per annum, of which however the valued proceeds of the 40 acres, estimated in the manner I have stated, shall form a part.
" It is not intended that the moncy payment, which under this arrangement will be made annually to the Bishop so as to make up the estimated amount, shall be subject to diminution in consequence of a future increase in the annual produce of the 40 acres of land. At the same time this reservation would not bind the Government as in the nature of an absolute engagement if a period should arrive when there shall have been such an increase in their value as to place the income of the See upon a footing entircly disproportioned to the scale of the Ecclesiastical establishment of the Colony gencrally."
"That money payment will of course be made out of the portion of the fund for public worship, which fallis to the share of the Church of England."
4. The propositious submitted by the Bishop of Sydney are as follows :-
(A.) That for the ncst five years the annual income of Bishopthorpe shall be assumed at $£ 750$, and that the said sum shall be paid over by the Bishop periodically to the Public Worship Fund.
(B.) That the Bishop's stipend of $£ 1,500$ per annum, with the temporary increase, shall continue, as heretofore, to be currenily payable from the above fund.
(C.) That any increase beyond $£ 750$ in the annual income of Bishopthorpe during the said five years shall also constitute part of the Bishop's income.
(D.) That this arrangement shall commence 1st July, 1856, and be subject to revision at the expiration of the said five years.
(E.) The appropriation of the $£ 750$ per annum so accruing from the endowment of the Sce of Syduey and paid into the Public Worship Fund to be the subject of a special communication with reference to soction 5 of the proceedings of the Executivo Council, dated 12th January, 1853 , respecting the administration of that fund.
5. Having fully considered these proposals the Council arrive at the conclusion that bearing in mind the altered circumstances of the Colony since Mr. Gladstone's despatch was written, with regard on the one hand to the reasonable requirements of the Sec, and on the other to the greatly increased raluc of the eudowment, the intention of Her Majesty's Government in making that endowment will be fairly carried out by the following arrangements :-
(1.) The Bishop of Sydney should be guaranteed a stipend of $£ 2,000$ per annum.
(2.) This stipend will in the first instance form a charge on the Church of England's share of the Public Worship Fund, as now distributed.
(3.) But the net income derived from Bishopthorpe should go in diminution of the stipend guaranteed from public funds.
(4.) When and so soon as the income derived from Bishopthorpe shall reach $£ 2,000$ per annum the contribution from the public funds shall wholly cease.
(5.) Any saxing thus effected in the Church of England's share of the Public Worship Fund will be appropriated from time to time as the yearly balances are now appropriated.
(6.) The Council advise finally that the foregoing arrangements take effect from the beginning of next year, leaving untouched any income derived by the Bishop during the currency of the present year.

MICHL. FITZPATRICK,
Executive Council Office,
Clerk of the Council.
Sydney, 25th August, 1856.-No. 56/644.

# THE PETERSHAM CHURCH GRANT BILL. <br> (PETITION AGAINST-CHARLES CAMPBELL, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 June, 1872.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of the undersigned Charles Campbell, Barrister-at-law, one of the Members of the Church of England, residing at Nevtown, near the City of Sydney,-

## Respectrujici showeta:-

That your Petitionor has heard with alarm that a Private Bill has been submitted to your Honorable House to enable the Trustees of certain land and premises in the parish of Petersham, near Newtown, to sell the same, and to provide for the application of the net proceeds of such sale towards the ercetion and completion of a Church, for the use of certain other members of the Church of England, now in course of erection on part of the Camperdown Cemetery.

That your Petitioner begs leave to submit that the allegations contained in the preamble of the said Bill can be disproved, inasmuch as the Promoters of the said Bill were not nominated and appointed under and by virtue of an Act made and passed in the eighth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Temporal Affairs of Churches and Chapels, \&c.," but at the suggestion of the Lord Bishop of Sydney, who had been duly nominated and appointed original Trustee ; inasmuch as the said piece of land is not "inconveniently situated for the erection thereon of a Church for the use of the Members of the Church of England who are residents of Newtown aforesaid, and its neighbourhood," that is to say, of all who are residents, including your Petitioner and his noighbours, but only such as are residents in the neighbourhood of the Camperdown Cemetery aforesaid; and inasmuch as the said Members of the Church of England, that is to say, all the said Members, including your Petitioner and his neighbours, have not applied to the said Trustees to sell the said picce of land and to apply the proceeds of the sale thereof as aforesaid.

That the said land was originally promised in 1857 for a new Church in connection with the Church of England ; and that, as the residents of the particular locality for whom the land was to be held in trust were not specified, your Petitioner submits that it was to be held in trust for the Members of the Church of England residing in the immediate vicinity, that is to say, for your Petitioner and his neighbours.

That the proposed alienation of the said land has not been sanctioned by the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney, to whose rules all real or personal estate in trust for or for the use of the Church of England within that Diocese, it is provided by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, passed in October, 1866, shall be held subject.

That the suburb of Newtown is of very great extent, and the number of Mombers of the Church of England residing therein is computed at upwards of three thousand; that the Church now in course of , erection on part of the Camperdown Cemetery, and estimated to be capable of holding only nine hundred persons, is about half a mile distant from the site proposed to be alienated; and that it is for the purpose of completing this Church, most conveniently situated for such of the cestuis que trust as reside in that part of Newtown, at as little cost as possible to them, that the Promoters of the Private Bill referred to propose to take away from your Petitioner and his neighbours, who are at least equally cestuis que trust, the ouly site for a Church in their part of Newtown.

That if the land be sold, it will probably be purchased as a site for a public-house; whereas if it be retained for the purpose for which it was specially granted, your Petitioner and his co-religionists contemplato erecting thereon another Church so soon as the one now in course of erection on part of the Camperdown Cemetery shall have been completed, for the use of themselves and families, some of whom at present have to walk to Christ's Church or St. Paul's, a distance of about a mile and a half.

That as the said land was granted upon trust for the erection thereon of a Church in connection with the Church of England, and for no other purpose whatsoever, it becomes a subject of grave doubt whether, in the eveut of the Members of that Church in the immediate vicinity not requiring it, your Honorable Honse can, now that State Aid has been withdrawn from all religious denominations, sanction the sale of the said land and the application of the proceeds towards the crection of a place of worship for that religious denomination in a different locality.

Wherefore, your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be heard, either in person or by counsel, in opposition to the said Private Bill.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, \&c.
CH. CAMPBELL.
$728$

# THE PETERSHAM CHURCH GRANT BLLL. 

(fitition against-certain members of the chdrch of magiand pesidina at or neat newtown.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 July, 1872.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of the undersigned Members of the Church of England, residing at Newtown, and in the neighbourhood thereof, near the C̣ity of Sydney,-

## Respectfuley Showeth:--

That your Petitioners have heard, with surprise and regret, that a Bill has been submitted to your Honorable House to enable the Trustees of certain land and premises in the parish of Petersham, near Newtown, to sell the same, and to provide for the application of the net proceeds of such sale towards the crection and completion of a Church, for the uso of certain other Members of the Church of Fingland, now in course of ercection on part of the Camperdown Cemetery.

That your Petitioners humbly but earnestly submit that the allegations contained in the prenmble of the said Bill can be disproved, inasmuch as the said piece of land is not inconveniently situated for the erection thereon of a Church for the use of the Members of the Church of England, who are residents of Newtown aforesaid and its neighbourhood, that is to say, of all who are residents, including your Petitioners, but only such as are residents in the neighbourhood of the Camperdown Cemetery aforesaid; and inasmuch as "the said Members of the Church of England," that is to say, all the said Members; including your Petitioners, have not applied to the said Trustees to sell the said piece of land, and to apply, the proceeds of the sale thereof as aforesaid.

That the said land was originally promised in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seren for a new Church in connection with the Church of England, the Bishop of Sydney to be sole Trustee, and that, as it was not specified for the residents of what particular locality the land was to be held in trust (" the parish of Petersham, in the county of Cumberland," being a vory wide description), your Petitioners submit that it was to be held in trust for the Members of the Church of England residing in the
immediate vicinity.

That the suburb of Newtown is of very great extent, and the number of Members of the Chiurch of England residing therein is computed at upwards of three thousand; that the Church, now in course of erection ou part of the Camperdown Cemetery, will only be capable of holding nine hundred persons; that it is about a half a mile distant from the site proposed to be alienated; and that it is for the purpose of completing this Church, most conveniently situated for themselves, at as little cost as possible to themselves, that the Members of the Church of England residing in that part of Newtown propose to take away from your Petitioners, and sell the only site for a Church existing in your Petitioners' part of
Newtown. Th
That the owners of certain trust property will be subjected to considerable pecuninry loss if the only site for a Church in the immediate vicinity of the said trust property be alienated in the manner proposed by the promoters of the Private Bill now before your Honorable House.

That two or three of the narrow strects near the Newtown Toll-bar, and close to the site proposed to be alienated, which are inhabited by the class for whose religious improvement such grants as the one in question have been issued under the provisions of the two Acts cited in the preamble of the said Private Bill, together with the newly erected Asylum for the Blind and the Dumb, only a few yards from the site, and the houses extending therefrom along the Newtown Road to its junction with the Parranatta Koad, would now supply a moderate congregation, which will be swelled to a very large one by the inhabitants of the houses which will, in a very few years, be erected on the fields at the back of the Asylum, constituting the Trust property above referred to.

That as the land proposed to be alienated was granted upon trust for the erection thereon of a Church, and for no other purpose whatsoever, it ought not to bo sold, now that State aid has been withdrawn from all religions denominations, in order that the proceeds of such sale may be applied towards the erection of a Church belonging to any one religious denomination in a different locality.
said Private Bill.
And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, \&c.
[Here follow 110 Signatures.]
$730$

# THE PETERSHAM CHURCH GRAN'T BLLL. <br>  

$$
\text { Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, } 12 \text { July, } 1872 .
$$

## To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in

 Parliament assembled.The humble Petition of William Mathew Hutchinson Gibbons, of Parramattia, Esquire, Richard Mutchinson Roberts, of Bowral, Esquire, Thomas Broughton, of Paddington, near the City of Sydney, Esquire, and Thomas MacCulloch, of Syducy, Esquire, the Committec of the Estate of Mackenzie Bowman, a persou of unsound mind,-

## Respectrulis Showeth:-

That, by a Deed bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand cight hundred and seventy-one, Heer Majesty Queen Victoria granted unto Christopher Rolleston, Thomas Chapman Briellat, Stephen Campbell Brown, and Willian Crane, as Trustees, all those two roods and fifteen perches of land situated near Newtown, in the said graut, more particularly described, upon trust, for the ercetion thereon of a Church of the United Church of Eogland aud Ireland, as by law established, and ou no other trust and for no other purpose whatsoever.
2. That your Petitioners are the owners of a large and valuabie extent of laud adjoining or adjacent to the land described in the said grant, and are taking steps for the sale or leasing in building allotments of their said land.
3. That immediately after such sale or leasing being carried into effect, there will be a large population occupying a large area of ground, who will, if the Biil hereinafter mentioned be passed, hare no place of worship in their immediate ricinity.
4. That a Bill has been submitted to your Honorable House, to enable the said Trustees to sell the said land, and apply the proceeds of such sale towards the erection and completion of a Church on land part of the Camperdown Cemetery, not being the land described in the said grant, nor any portion thereof.
5. That your Petitioners have and claim vested rights and interests under the said graut, and submit that they cannot be deprived of them.

Whereforc, your Petitioners lumbly pray that they mily be heard by Counsel in opposition to the said Bill.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, dec.

$$
\text { [Herc.follow } 3 \text { Stiguturers.] }
$$

$732$

# THE PETERSHAM CHURCH GRANT BILL. <br> (FETITION IN FAVOUR OF-MEMBERS OF CHURCT OF ENGIAND, NEWTOWN.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 July, 1872.

To the Honorable the legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of the undersigned Members of the Church of England at Newtown,Respectyulif Showetif:-

1. That in the year one thonsand cight hundred and forty-sis, a portion of land, situated in the parish of Petersham, was reserved by the Crown, on the application of the Churchwardens of St. Stephen's, Newtown, for the erection of a Church thereon.
2. That the site so reserved bas been found to be inconveniently situated for the purposes aforesaid, the population having receded therefrom, and extended in a contrary direction, leaving the land at the
extreme end of the parish. extreme end of the parish.
3. That the present Church does not afford sufticient accommodation, and the arrangements are moreover exceedingly inconvenient. During the week a day school is held in portion of the buildiug, and on Sunday morning and afternoon the whole is ocelpied by the Sunday scholars and teachers, necessitating the rearrangement of many pews for Divine Service, thereby adding to the work of the Sexton, whose
salary has had to be increased in consequence.
4. That at present the primary school is held in the Cluurch, and the infant school about two bundred yards therefrom, in another building; that this is a disadvantage to the school, inasnuch as some parents will not send their children where the younger are separated from the elder.
5. That by the erection of a new Church this grievance will be orercome, as the present Church will make an excellent school for the primary as well as the infant classes.
6. That the Church now in course of erection in the Cemetery will be amply sufficient for the accommodation of the members of the Church of England at Newtown, and such site is the most eligible that could be chosen, and the mosi centrally situated in the parish.
7. That the sale of the land so reserved in one thousand cight hundred and forty-six will form a valuable asset to assist in the erection of the new Church, wherein one-half of the sitings will bo free : and upon the undertaking, by the parishioners, of the building of such new Church, it was expressly agreed and understood that the land so reserved in one thonsand eight hundred and forty-six should be sold, and the proceeds apphed towards such erection.
8. Under these circumstances, your Petitioners venture to pray that the Bill now before the House will meet with your approval.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

$$
\text { [Here follow } 394 \text { Signatures.] }
$$

$734$

# REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE 

ON

## THE PETERSHAM CHURCH GRANT BILL;

TOGETIER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED, 25 July, 1872.

SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

# EXTRAOLS TROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDTNGS OF THE LEGTSLATIVE ASSEMBLT. 

Voues No. 16. Thursday, 20 , Juxee, 1872.
12. The Petershame Churcu Grant Bill ("Formal" Motion):-Mr. Allen moved, pursuant to Notice No. 5, That a Bill to enable Christopher Rolleston and others, or other the Tlrustees of certain land aud premises near Newtown, to sell the same, and to provide for the application of the proceeds thereof, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Mr. Creed, Mr. Driver, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Neale, and the Mover. Question put and passed.

Votes No. 19. Wednesdat, 26 Juxe, 1872.
4. The Perersham Church Grait Biel:-Sir James Martin presenteda Petition from Charles Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, praying that he mary be heard, either in person or by Counsel, in opposition to this Bill.
Pefition received, aud, on motion of Sir James Martin, referred to the Select Committee on the Bill

Votes No. 27. Tuesday, 9 July, 1872.
4. The Petershasr Chubch Grant Bill:-Sir James Martin presented a Petition from certain Mem. bers of the Church of England residing at Newtown, and in the neighbourhood thereof, praying to be heard by Counsel in opposition to this Bill.
Petition received, and, on motion of Sir James Martin, referred to the Committee on the Bill.

## Votes No. 29. Thunsdax, 1.1 Juix, 1872.

2. The Petersham Church Grant Bulis:-
(1.) Mr. Stephen Brown presented a Petition from certain Members of the Church of England at Newtown, in favour of the passing of this Bill.
Petition received, and, on motion of Mr. Stephen Brown, referred to the Committee on the Bill.
(2.) Mr. Single presented a Petition from William Matthew Hutchinson Gibbons, Richard Hutchinson Roberts, Thomas Broughtou, and Thomas McCulloch, Esquires, the Committee of the Estate of Mackenzie Bowman, a person of unsound mind,--praying to be heard by Counsel in opposition to this Bill.
Petition received, and, on motion of Mr. Single, referred to the Committee on the Bill.

Fotes No. 31. Monday, lit July, 1872.
5. Petershaat Church Grant Bime:-Mr. Stephen Brown presented a Petition from certain Memberf of the Church of Fogland at Newtown, in favour of the passing of this Bill. Petition reccived, and, on motion of Mr. Brown, referred to the Committee on the Bill.

Votes No. 39. Thitrsdat, 25 Juju, 1872.
2. The Petensiams Church Grany Bili :-Mr. Allen, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred ou 20th June, 1872, together with Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.

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|  | Pagn. |
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# THE PETERSHAM CHORCK GRANT BILL. 

## REPORT.

The Select Committre of the Legislative Assembly, to whom was referred, on the 20th June, 1872,-a Bill to enable Christopher Rolleston and others, or other the Trustees of certain land and premises near Newtown, to sell the same, and to provide for the application of the proceeds thereof,-and to whom was referred, on the 26th June, a Petition from Charles Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, praying that he may be heard either in person or by Counsel, in opposition to this Bill,and to whom was referred, on the 9th July, a Petition from certain Members of the Church of England residing at Newtown, and in the neighourhood thercof, praying to be heard by Counsel in opposition to this Bill; and on the 11th July, a Petition from certain Members of the Church of England at Newtown, in favour of the passing of this Bill; also, a Petition from William Matthew Hutchinson Gibbons, Richard Hutchinson Roberts, Thomas Broughton, and Thomas Mc Culloch, Esquires, the Committee of the Estate of Mackenzie Bowoman, a person of unsound mind, praying to be heard by Counsel in opposition to this Bill; and also, on the 15th July, a Petition from certain Members of the Church of England, at Newtown, in favour of the passing of this Bill,-beg to report to your Honorable House:-

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose $\cdot$ Videlist, pagos evidence will be found appended hereto) ; and that the preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the clauses of the Bill in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

## No. 3 Committee Room, Sydney, 25 July, 1872.

G. WIGRAM ALLEN,

Chairman.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 9 JULT, 1872.
Members Present :-
Mr. Neale. Lackey,

Mr. Allen called to the Chair.
Entry in Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.
Entry in Votes and Proceedings. referring a Petition from Charles Campbell, Barrister-at-law, praying that he may be heard cither in person or by Counsel, in opposition to this Bill, also read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.
Parties called in.
Petition of Chas. Campbell then read by the Clerk.
Present for the Promoters:-
S. C. Brown, Esq.
C. Rolleston, Esq.

Present for the Petitioner:-
C. Campbell, Esq. (The Petitioner.)

Christopher Rolleston, Esq., examined.
Witness produced original Deed of Grant referred to in preamble, also originals of letter from Colonial Secrotary, dated 2nd September; 1846, and of Minutes of Proceedings at two public meetings held in Newtown,-and handed in copies of the same. (Fide Appendix A 1 to A4.)

Witness withdrew.
William Crane, Esq., called in and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Mr. Campbell applied for an adjournment in order to produce evidence in opposition to the Bill.
[Adjourned to Friday next, at $10: 30$ o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 12 JULY, 1872.

## Members Peresent:-

Mr. Allen in the Chair.
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Creed,
Mr. Neale.
Mr. Lackey
Entry in Votes and Proceedings referring the following Petitions to this Committee, viz.:-
(1.) A Petition from certain Members of the Church of England residing at Newtown and in the neighbourhood thereof, praying to be heard by Counsel in opposition to this Bill,
(2.) A Petition from certain Members of the Church of England at Newtown in favour of the passing of this Bill,
(3.) A. Petition from William Matthew Hutchinson Gibbons, Richard Hutchinson Roberts, Thomas Broughton, and Thomas McCulloch, Esquires, the Committee of the Estate of Mackenzie Bowman, a person of unsound mind,-praying to be heard by Counsel in opposition to this Bill,-read by Clerk.

Parties called in.
Petitions then read by the Clerk.
Present for the Promoters:-
S. C. Brown, Esq.

Present for the Petitioners:-
C. Campbell, Esq.
W. H. Wilkinson, Esq. (as Counsel on behalf of the Committee of the Estate of Mackenzie Bowman.)

- The Honorable John Campbell, M.L.C., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.
Thomas McCulloch, Esq., called in and examined.
Witness withdrew.
John I. Kettle, Esq., called in and examined.
Witness withdrew.
[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 1030 o'clock.]

## TUESDAY, 16 JULY, 1872.

## Members Present:-

Mr. Allen in the Chair.
Mr. Hill,
1 Mr. Creed.
Entry in Votes and Proceedings, referring a Petition from certain Members of the Church of England at Nowtown, in favour of the passing of this Bill, to the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Parties called in.
Petition then read by the Clerk.
Present for the Promoters:-
S. C. Brown, Esq.

Present for the Petationers:-
C. Campbell, Esq.,
W. H. Wilkinson, Esq. (Counsel.)

Mr. Mr. Albery called in and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Mr. Chas. Sampsou called in and examined.
Witness withdrew.
The Hon. Chas. Campbell, M.L.C., examined.
Mr. Brown handed in plan of Newtown. (Vide Separate Appendix.)
Mr. Wilkinson addressed the Committee in opposition to the preamble.
Mr. Brown then addressed the Committee in reply.
[Adjowrned to Friday next, at $10 \cdot 30$ o'clock.]

FRIDAS, 19 JULY, 1872.
[In the absence of a Quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.]

## THURSDAY, 25 JULY, 1872.

Mexibers Present:-
Mr. Allen in the Chair.
Mr. Hill,
1 Mr. Neale.
Committee deliberated.
Preamble read and considered.
Question,-"That this preamble stand part of the Bill," put and passed.
Bill read and agreed to.
Chairman to report the Bill to the House without amendment.

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# MINUTES 0F EVIDENGE 

TAKEN BEFORP

THE SELECT COMMITTEE
ox

## THE PETERSHAM CHURCH GRANT BILL.

C. Rolleston, in the newspapers, and by notice given in the Church at morning and evening service on the three pre-

Esq. ceding Sundays from the pulpit in the ordinary and orthodox manner.
$\overbrace{\text { 14 }}$. What was the date of that meeting? 11th December, 1871.
9 Juls, 1872. 15. Do you produce the minutes of that mecting? I do. (The witness handel in a copy of the same. Tide Appendix A 4.)
16. Is it absolutely necessary, in order to the completion of the new Church, that the Trustees should be in posscssion of these funds? I think so. I do not see any possibility of completing this Church without we obtain the procecds of this land to enable us to do so, for the parish is a poor one, and the utmost efforts have been made to raise funds. We cannot expect to get any more from the people, and we have looked to this land as part of the ways and means to put up this Church.
17. Was it not stated at the time thie erection of this Church was determined upon, that the sale of the land was regarded as part of the means from which the Church should be erected? Certainly it was.
18. DIF. Campbell.] Will you be pleased to tell me for what purpose this land was granted. Of course the Act will specify for what purpose the land was granted originally? "Dpon trust for the erection thereon of a Church of the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established in conformity with the provisions of the said Act."
19. Does it say a word with regard to its being granted for the purpose of erecting a Church for the Members of the Church of Eugland in the parish of Newtown? It is not usual.
20. Then it is a coujecture? No, I know it perfectly.
21. Were you there at the time the letter you have inentioned was written? No, I was not in the parish when the original promise was made.
22. Chairman.] It was granted in 1871 ? Yes; but it was promised in 1846.
23. The letter is addressed to the Churchwardens of St. Stephen's? Yes.
24. Mr. Campbell.] I believe you have stated in your Petition that it is granted under 7 William IV, No. 3, and 8 William IV, No. 5 . I find by section 7 of 7 William IV, No. 3, that not less than three nor moro than five Trustees shall be nominated by the persons contributing towards the building of a Minister's dwelling;-you are awware that a parsonage is erected? Yes, but not on this land.
25. On a portion of the land? No.
26. You have got a separate grant then? Yes; the grant of the parsonage land was issued many years before this.
27. Were not both parcels of land promised at the same time? I am not sure-I do not know.
28. If it was granted under this Act of course it must have been? I cannot say.
29. When this Minister's dwelling was erected the parties who contributed towards the building were the parties by whom the present Trustecs were nominated? I cannot tell you at all. Tbat took place long before I was connccted with the parish.
30. Are you aware of any link by which the present Trustees are connected with those originally nominated? No, I know nothing about it whatever.
31. Are you aware that the Bishop of Australia was nominated sole Trustee by the parties who contributed towards the erection of that parsonage? I believe it was usual in those days to nominate His Lordship, but I do not know anything about it.
32. The first Act has reference to all denominations--the second to the Members of the Church of England ; but both Acts provide that the persons who are to be nominated Trustees shall be nominated by persons who contribute money towards the erection of the building. These persons appear to have nominated the Bishop of Australia;-by whom were the present parties elected? By Members of the Church of England of the parish.
33. Are you not aware that there was a letter from the Bishop's Secretary, dated 11th August, 1870? I do not remember it, but the present I'rustees were elected long before that.
34. This deed of grant which you produce I think you will find was issued in consequence of a letter from the Bishop's. Secretary to the Secretiry for Lands, dated 11.th August, 1870? That was in consequence of the original letter, informing the Government that certain Trustees had been named, having been lost in the Lands Department. The Bishop recommended that we should have a second nomination.
35. As the 16th clause 8 William IV, No. 5 , provides that the Bishop of Australia shall be nominated as sole 'l.rustee, are you aware of any clause under that Act under which you say this grant was made, which provides that the Bishop may resign, and three or five Trustees may be clected in his place? No, I do not. 36. I ask you beenuse you state in your Petition that all this is done under this Act. I think you stated that there was a meeting at which these Trustees were elected? Yes.
37. And it was an ordinary meeting of Members of the Church? Yes; conrened in the ordinary way.
38. If I understand you rightly, there was no explanation given at that mecting as to their representing the parties who had originally nominated the Trustees? No.
39. There was no reason given why, instead of the Bishop being the sole Trustee, other five should be appointed? I think it was stated that it was more desirable that it should be in the hands of persons connected with the parish.
40. Desirable in order that it might be sold? I do not know about that; it was thought better it should be in the hands of Trustecs, and I think the Bishop expressed a wish that it should be so. I have not the letter, but that is my impression.
41. I think you have stated that there was a meeting held of the parties concerned-of the parishionersfor the purpose of asking the 'Trustees to procure authority for the sale of this land? Yes, there was.
42. It was stated, J think, by the gentleman conducting the case of the promoters of this Biil, that the meeting was one of the largest mectings of Members of the Church of Englaud that has ever been held at Newtomn? I think it was.
43. Did that meeting consist of persons in posscssion of sittiugs in the Church? To a great extent;-not entirely.
44. Did it not to a great exteut consist of women: Certainly; and rery good Churchmen they are too. If we had not ladies in our Churches I do not know how we should manage without them.
45. I am speaking of persons contemplated by the Act, and I think you will admit that the greater portion were females? I would not say the greater portion.
46. The majority? I would not say the majority.
47. Did you count them? No, but a great many were there, certainly,
48. Was no objection taken to the voting being by the women? I do not remember.
49. The Minister who, of course, was the Chairman, ruling that women should be admitted to vote? It C. Rolleston, might have been so.
50. I dare say you do remember that such an objection was raised? I am not sure aboutit; now you have mentioned it, I think you said something about it at the meoting, but I am not certain.

3 July, 1872.
51. You do not remember that there was a little party-feeling mixed up in the matter; for instance, that those who were favourable to Orangeism should vote in one direction-? I do not.
52. Or that some came to support the Minister because he was supposed to be an Orangeman? No.
53. I think you said the site you propose to alienate would be inconvenient for the great bulk of the parties now occupying the parish;-when you say so do you mean that part of the parish cxtending to where I am residing? Yes, the entire parish.
j4. You are aware the site is not four minutes walk from my house? The site of the present Cemetery is not more than fifty yards farther.
55. Is it more than four minutes walk from my house? I cannot say; I never walked it.
56. Jou have very frequently passed that way? Yes,
57. lou are a very. good walker, and would not think it wonderful if I walked from the Toll-bar to my own house in four minutes? I should think it a good sharp walk up that hill to do in four minutes.
58. Do you think, when you say the Toll-bar would be an inconvenient site for the whole parish, that it would not be a convenient one for the people in that narrow street called Campbell-street? I. would not say that it would be inconvenient for the people in Campbell-street, but I say it would not be convenient for the parish of Newtown.
59. The question is, what constitutes the parish ; would it not be an inconvenience for me and my neighbours to have to walk a distance of half-i-mile? I think there is not much difference between the two sites as to the walk.
60. Do you mean to say that I can walk in the same time to the Cemetery as to the Toll-bar? I do not think there is much difference.
61. I am sure, if you turn over in your mind the position', you will admit that the Cemetery is a far greater distance from my house? It may be a little further, but very little.
62. I think you will admit that although for the majority of the parishioners of Newtown the site in the Cemetery would be more convenient, yet for the minority those residing between the Toll-bar and the schoolhouse, used at present as a Church, the site at the lioll-bar would be quite as convenient as that at the Cemetery? Equally.
63. Have you any idea of the number of those who are called Members of the Church of England in the parish of Newtown? lit has been estimated at about $3,000 \mathrm{men}$, women, and children. I am not surc that the estimate has been very accurately made.
64. Of course this Church which you propose to build in the Cemetery would not accommodate more than one-third of the number? S50; that is about the proportion of nembers who attend Chureh out of a population of 3,000 .
65. Then assuming that two-thirds of the people are not to be practically heathen, do you not think 400 peoplo could be asscmbled at a Church if built upon the site proposed to be alienated? I do not thimk you could get forty to attend.
G6. On what ground ;-that they do not go to Church? That they do not go to the Church at the same time. It is assumed that about one-third of a population consisting of Members of the Church of England attend worship at the same time; some go to the Chrrch in the morning, some in the afternoon, and some in the evering, and therefore a Church that will hold 850 or 900 persons is ample for a population of 3,000 . 67. Is not that assuming that two-thirds of the Members of the Church of England have no religion at all? No, for some go in the morning, some in the evening, and some in the afternoon.
68. Afternoon;--is there an afternoon service? Sometimes.
69. Not generally. Supposing 850 to go in the morning and 400 in the evening, still there would be room for another Church-as this would give under 1,300 out of the 3,000 ? I can only repeat that the accommodation is sufficiont according to the ordinary estimate.
70. Your knowledge as Churchwarden would enable you to say whether the majority of those who do not go to Church are of the educated or of the uneducated class? I should not like to say.
71. This land was not purchased by Members of the Church of England, but was granted by the Crown ? Yes.
72. And it was granted under the Act which provides for the encouragement of religion; and we know that it was for the purpose of inculcating religion among the poorer classes. Is it not the fact that the persons who do not come to Church are of the very class for whose benefit that land was granted by the Crown? I do not think it was granted to any class in particular. In the new Church it is determined that one-half of the seats shall be free and unappropriated, in order to accommodate this large majority of the poorer classes.
73. Mr. Brown.] Witl reforence to ladies ;-are thero not a number of ladies in the parish of Newtown who are scatholders? A very large number.
74. Who pay pew-rents? Yes.
75. When you speak of the site proposed to be sold being inconvenicut, you speak of the great bulk of the parishioners, not of a few who live close to it? Of the great; bulk of the parishioners. You rould not put a Church ati the edge but, in the eentre of a parish, so that the people all round could come to it. Beyond the site we propose to sell thero cannot be a population, as the land js occupied by the Vietoria Park, the University paddock, and the Colleges, so that it is impossible a population can grow up around it.
76. Mr. Hill.] Then the site where you have commenced to build a Chureh offers greater facilities tha that which you propose to alienate? Yes.
77. $M r$. Canpbell.] My friend states that there is no chance of any population springing up in this locality ;I would ask him, when he speaks of Victoria Park, whether he meludes the fields that lie at the back of the Asylum for the Dumb and Blind? No.
78. You are aware of the reason why these fields are not builtion ai present? Because they are in the hands of a family who cannot or will not sell them.
79. They are a trust estate; -when they are sold and houses are erected on inem, will they not be nearer to tho site you propose to alienate than to the Church in course of erection? Fes.
80. You spoke just now so as to lead the Committee to suppose there will be no. population there;-there will be a dense population there in a fow years? I do not know that at all. On one side of the road it is uttierly impossible there can be a population.
81.
C. Rollestou, 81. Mir. Crecd.] Is there any Church of England at present at Newtown? Yes; a temporary building, Esq. which is used as a schoolhouse during the week, and as a Church on Sunday.
82. That, I suppose, will be closed as a Church when the other is finished? Yes, and become a certified

3 July, 1872. Denominational School.
83. The parishioners believe it is quite impossible to raise the funds for the Cburch without the sale of this land? Yes, for years to come the Church will be at a standstill.
84. Mr. Brown.] Was it not looked upon as part of the means by which this Church should be built ? Tes.
S5. Mr. Camplell.] Was that understood by the Committee? Fes.
S6. And not objected to? And not objected to by any one.
87. Have not subscribers since, who were members of the Committee, protested against it? I think you and your brother have.
88. Are you aware that other members have objected, if not protested? I am not aware.
89. Are you quite sure-one way or other? Mr. Robison objected, I belicve.
90. Did Mr. Simpson not object? Not till lately. He went with us thoroughly until lately.
91. When you say went along with you, did not I and other members of the Committee go along with them as to the building? Yes, and they went along with us as to the sale of the land.
92. Mr. Creed.] Does this land, of which Mr. Campbell speaks as likely to be built upon, lie in the parish of Newtom? I believe a portion of it is in Newtown, and a portion in St. Barnabas's parish.
93. Was this land given for the advancement of religion in the parish of Newtown? Yes.
94. And you think this object would bo more fully carried out by the sale than by the retention of this land? Tes.
95. Mr. Jackey.] Are there any defined bounds to the parish of Newtown? Yes, but I cannot exactly tell you what they are. When the Rev. Mr. Taylor, the present incumbent, was appointed, the boundaries were altered, and a portion of the parish on the Sydney side, near Shepherd's Paddock, was given over to the Rev. Mr. Smith as part of the parish of St. Barnabas. That arraugement was made by the Bishop, with the consent of the incumbent.
96. Chairman.] That portion is nearer to St. Barmabas's Church than Newtown? Yes.
97. Mr. Tackey.] Does the șite granted for the parsonage adjoin the land you propose to sell? There is just a street betwren.
98. Mr. Creed.] What is the distance from the parsonage to the Cemetery? A good half mile.
99. This will remain the parsonage? It is proposed to build a parsonage in the Ccmetery eventually.
100. You hold the parsonage at present? We have no other; but if we were to build a parsonage at the Cemetery we could apply to the Legislature to onable us to sell it to furnish funds for the new parsonage in the Cemetery, next to the Church.
101. How long has that parsonage been built? About twenty years I fancy.
102. It was built at a time when it was thought it would be in the ceutro of Newtown? Yes.
103. MIr. Hill.] Was the parsonage built by subscribers? I cannot say.
104. MIF. Campbell.] May 1 ask you if, until lately, there have not been two clergymen officiating in this parish? Yes, Mr. Taylor was the curate.
105. Was Mr. Kemp, the clergyman under the Act, drawing £200 a year? I believe so. I do not know under what Act.
106. Did he not reside in this parsonage? Yes.
107. May I ask who resides in it at present? Mr. Kemp's family.
108. Then there are two clergymen at one time for this cxtensive parish? Yes.
109. One of them has been removed; -in what way and on what account? I cannot tell you.
110. DIr. Brown.] Is not the building now used for the Church of England some distance from the building that has been used as the parsonage? Yes, a quarter of a mile, at least, I should say.

## William Crane, Esq., examined:-

W. Crame, 111. Mr. Brown.] You are one of the Members of the Church of England at Newtown? I am.

Esq. 112. And hare been resident at Newtown a number of years? About seventeen.
$\xrightarrow[\sim]{\sim}$ 11.3. Do you know the site near the Toll-bar, referred to in the Bill before this Committee? I do.
9 July, 1872. 114. Is that as conveniently situated as a site for a Church for the great bulk of the Members of the Church of England at Newtown as the site at the Cemetery? In my opinion it is not.
115. You have been an attendant at the Church of England there for about seventeen years? Yes.
116. And know the parish well? Yes.
117. Do you believe that the Church now in course of erection at the Cemetery will afford reasonable and ample accommodation for the Members of the Church of England at Newtown? I think so.
118. Were you present at a meeting of the parishioners at which it was determined to build a new Church at the Cemetcry? I was.
119. Was anything said at that meeting about the sale of the land at present in question, as one of the assets to be employed in building the new Church? It was mentioned.
120. Were you present at a neeting of the parishioners at which the Trustees were requested to apply for in Act of Parliament to enable them to sell this land? I was.
121. Had you ever seen so large a meeting of Members of the Church of England at Newtown before? I had not.
122. AIr. Campbell.] When you say that the Church in course of erection would answer all the purposes required for the population belonging to the Cburch of England at Newtown, at what do you estimate that population? I think nearly 4,000 -between 3,000 and 4,000 , including children.
123. How many would the Church now in course of erection bold? $\$ 00$.
124. Do you think a Church that would hold 800 would be sufficient for a population of 4,000 ? I think so, because that number includes children.
125. Then yon think that one-fifth of the number of nominal Churchmen is the proportion that go to Church? I think a Churel that would hold 800 would be sufficient for the population.
126. That is assuming that a great mary do mot go to Church? Fes.
127. Do you think the site of the Church now in course of erection the most conrenient for all the Members of the Church of England in Newtown, or for the majority ouly? For the majority I do not think a more convenient site could have been chosen.
128. Supposing the majority of the Members of the Church of England did go to the Church erected on 9 July, 1872.
the site proposed, would there not be enough remaining to fill a Church capable of holding 400 , if it were erected on the site proposed to be alienated? Supposing the whole of the Members of the Church of England went to Church.
129. Supposing the majority went to Church? If they all went to Church no doubt it would be so, but as a rule $I$ do not think more than 800 would go, if so many.
130. Do not a number of the parishioners now attend the Rev. Mr. Smith's Church, which is contiguous to the parish? Yes.
131. Is not that Church now so filled that people are obliged to be there twenty minutes before the service commences, in order to obtain seats? Yes.
132. Those who go afterwards cannot obtain admission? So I am informed.
133. There is a great demand for Church accommodation in that locality? Yes.
134. AFr. Brown.] You have spoken of there being 3,000 Members of the Church of England in Newtown, including children;-are there not special services in the Sunday School for the children? Yes, every Sunday morning.
135. IIfr. Campbell.] By the clergyman? By the toachers.
136. Dfr. Broun.] From your experience of the Church of England population at Newtown, you think a Church capable of holding 850 is a reasonable accommodation? Quite sufficient.
137. Mr. Campbell.] Do you assume that there is no hope that more than one-third of the Members of the Church of England would attend Church, and that the rest would be practically heathen? I am afraid they would not attend Church.
138. AIr. Hill.] Does not the fact of M.r. Smith's Church being crowded arise from his being considered a popular preacher? My opinion is that that is the sole reason.
139. DLr. Lackey.] Supposing the vacant portions of the parish of Newtomn were built upon, would the present site, or the one proposed to be sold, be the more central for the population? Under any circumstances the present site is, in my opinion, the most desirable;-it is the most central that could be chosen for Kingston, Newtown, and Camperdown.
140. AIr. Campbell.] Do you mean that answer to apply to those paidocks extending from my house to the back of the Asylum for the Dumb and Blind;-do you say that a Church in the Cemetcry would, in relation to them, be a more central position than on the site proposed to be alionated? I am taking for granted that the University paddock will not be built upon.
141. I am not speaking of that, but of the paddocks at the back of Hutchinson's and Chisholm's? I am not clear that they are in Newtown parish.
142. Are they not within five minutes walk of the site proposed to be alicnated? My remarks are confined to Newtown parish.
143. I suppose nobody knows what the parish of Newtown does include? It has been regulated by the Bishop.
144. Which is the eastern boundary? The northern boundary is by the Toll-bar-I do not know where the castern boundary is.
145. MIr. Creed.] What is it estimated the whole of the piece of land proposed to be sold will realize? The Trustees hope to rcalize $£ 1,000$ by the sale.
146. Chairman.] It is vacant land? Yes.
147. Difr. Hill.] Not even fenced? It has been fenced, but the fence has been removed.

## FRIDAY, 12 JULY, 1872.

> | > { Mresint :- } |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| > Mr. HILL, | Mr. LaCKEY, |
| > GEORGE WIGRAM ALLEN, EsQ., IN THE Chair. > |  |

S. C. Brown, Esq., appeared as one of the Promoters of the Bill. W. Wilkinson, Esq., appeared as Counsel on behalf of the Petitioners against whe Bill.

C. Campbell, Esq., appeared as a Potitioner against. the Bill.

> The Honorable John Campbell, Esq., examined:--
148. Mfr. Canplell.] You were one of the original subscribers to the building of the parsonage? Yes.

TheHon.John
149. That was about 1847 ? Yes, I see my name is down.
150. For whose benefit did you consider it was to be built? For the benefit of the incumbent of that parish-Newtown; $0^{\circ}$ Connell Town I believe it was called in those divys.
$1 \overbrace{2 \text { July, } 1872 .}$
151. Fou mean for the persons around it? Yes.
152. You were the surviving Trustee of the Camperdown Cemetery? Yes.
153. To whom did you convey it? The Bishop of Sydney.
154. You are one of the Church Building Committee for the Church now in course of erection there? Yes.
155. Why did the Committee commence so large and expensive a Church? I thought the relatives of the people who were buried there would come down handsomely with the money to complete the building.
1.56. You then, as one of the Committee, did not count on selling the land now proposed to be alienated? No, certainly not.
157. Do you think the Church now in course of erection cannot be finished without sclling this land? If people will go round and solicit sulberiptions as they ought.
*
Campbell, Esq. that land? No; for on the Hutchinson Estate I believe there will be a large population who will require
12 July, 1872. a Church in that neighbourhood as well as the otber portion of the inhabitants in Newtown.
159. So far as you know yourself, is there not some diversity of opimion on this subject? Yes; some are for selling this land, and some are not. I an not for selling this land, for I think it will be wanted hereafter. You will not get the full value of the land now if you attempt to sell it. I form that opinion from my experience with reference to the sale of land at Christ Church; that realized $£ 4,000$, I think, which was spent in the erection of a parsonage, and $I$ an told that it would now bring in $£ 600$ a year. 160. Mr. Brown.] You do not live in Newtown? No.
161. Nor do you, I süppose know anything of the circumstances of the bulk of the people there? No, except from walking among the lanes, which are very narrow-I think they are a very poor class.
162. Were you present at the meeting initiating the movement for the building of this Church? No, I do not know that I was.

Thomas M'Culloch, Esq., examined:--
T. MCulloch, 163. Mr. Campbell.] You are a resident in Newtown? I am.

Esq. 164. You know the piece of land proposed to be alienated? I do.
12 July, 1872 165. How many minutes walk is it from your residence? Abont threc.
12 July, 1872. 166. It is not then inconveniently situated as the site of a Church for your use? Certainly not.
167. Have you applied to the promoters of the Bill now before the House to sell the land and apply the proceeds to the completion of the Church now in course of erection in the Camperdown Cemetery? No. 168. Are you opposed to such a step? I. am.
169. Why? Because if the Trustees sold this I should have to do as I am doing now, walk nearly a mile and a half to Church.
170. Were you at a meeting of parishioners called to consider the propriety of selling this land? I was. 171. At present how far hare you and your family to walk to Church? Nearly a mile and a half to St. Paul's.
172. To what proportion of the residents at Newtown would the site proposed to be alienated be less convenient than the site in Camperdown Cemetery? At present I should say one-third, but if the Trustces of the Hutchinson. Estate succeed in doing what they wish to do, there would be as large, if not a larger, portion to whom the site proposed to be alienated would be more convenient than the other.
173. You thinfl that at the present time the site proposed to be sold would be more convenient than that in the Cemetery? I do.
174. How then do you account for the seemingly large majority in favour of the Camperdown Cemetery site? I account for it in this way, that there are a large number of poor people who gct their living there, who are in a manner coerced by circumstances, and that they have agreed to the sale of this land in order to finish the Cburch in the Cemetery, and that if they acted upon their own opinion, without being coerced at all, they would desire to have the Church on the land proposed to be sold.
175. In your opinion would not a Church and clergyman to each locality be the best for the promotion of morality and religious observances among the people generally? I think much the better.
176. IIf. Wilkinson.] You say you were present at the meeting which has been adverted to? I was.
177. Do you know what notice was given to the public before that meeting took place? I am not aware. I was asked to attend the meeting by a gentleman the night before; but I believe $I$ have heard it was given out some time after the service in St. Stephen's Church on the prepious Sunday.
178. What was the alleged purpose for which that meeting was called? For the purpose, I understood, of hearing the opinions of the people as to whether this proposed site of a Church should be sold and the proceeds applied to the building of the Church in the Cemetery.
179. Do you know whether any notice of this meeting was given in the newspapers? I think there was.
180. You do not know, but you beliere the notice given was given in the Church? In St. Stephen's.
181. Is that in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cemetery? It is a building now used both as school. house and Church.
182. That Church is in the inmediate neighbourhood of the Cemetery? It is not far away.

183: You are the receiver in Hutchinson's Estate? Yes.
184. Will you be kind enough to tell us of what estent of ground that estate consists in that neighbourhood? 38 acres immediately adjoining the site of the proposed alienation.
185. AIr. Brown.] Near the present 3lind and Dumb Asylum? Immediately behind that.
186. Mr. Wilkinson.] Has any of the estate been alienated, or is it leased? It has not been sold; it is now under a yearly occupation.
187. What number of tenants are there now upon it? Four.
188. Is it intended to increase the number of tenants on the estate, or to alienate the estate? A Bill is in preparation to ask the Assembly to give the Trustees power absolutely to sell or to lease for nincty-nine ycars that portion of the estate which the Trustees at present have the power to lease for only twentyono years.
189. How much of the estate is it proposed to ask the Legislature to grant power to lease or sell ? 38 acres.
190. What will be the result of that Bill if it be passed? The place will no doubt be densely populated. That has been the case with parts of the estate immediately adjoining.
191. Can you give us an instance with respect to other parts of the estate? Other parts of the estate, which have been sold instead of being leased for twenty-one years, have had an inmense number of small tenements erected upon it to the amount of perhaps 200 or 300 .
192. Is not that neighbourhood particularly suitable for, or sought after by persons who live in small houses? Yes.
193. Is not that part of the estate which has been alienated occupied by small tenements? Yes.
194. Is not that inmediate neighbourhood known as Shepherd's Darling Nursery Estate? That is a little on this side of it.
195. You know Darlington? Yes ; that immediately adjoins it.
196. Can you give the Committee any idea of the increase of population that has taken place in Darling. T. Mculloch, ton since that land has been alienated? I cannot give an approximate number, but it has very largely increased.
197. Can you give the Committee any idea as to the actual number now living at Darlington? I cannot; 12 July, 1872. it is a separate Municipality, and the population may amount to 1,500 .
198. Darlington itself consists of small tenements, and is what is gencrally called a thickly populated district? Yes.
199. You think then that if the Hutchinson's Estate were alienated, a similar result would follow? I do. 200. That district, as I understand you to say, is particularly sought out by what are called the poorer classes, as a place where they can live, being near Sydney-where they can obtain work? Yes; in fact I think the only thing preventing Sydney from joining Newtown is the space of these paddocks, and when the Trustees are enabled to deal with the property, Sydney and Newtown will be one.
201. Is there any provision for the service of the Church of England in that neighbourhood at present? Ithink with the service held at St. Paul's College there is no provision for any Church of England service between St. Stephen's and St. Barnabas's.
202. Mr. Campbell.] You mean St. Paul's Chapel? Fes; that is in a manner private.
203. Dfr. Wilkinson.] I understand you to say you are opposed to this Bill? I am, personally.
204. Can you inform the Committee if you know of any other people, interested like yourself, who are opposed to this Bill? I an personally aware that a great number are opposed to it.
205. How many do you think? More than a hundred.
206. That you know of yourself? Tes.
207. As a matter of fact do you know there is a great diversity of opinion with regard to the propriety of alienating this land in the manner proposed? Yes.
20S. Can you inform the Committee whether you know that the opposition to this measure has increased or lessened since the meeting to which allusion has been made? I am of opinion that it has very much increased.
209. Can you give any information as to the number of Members of the Church of England in that neighbourhood generally? I think about 3,000 or 4,000 .
210. DIr. Brown.] How long have you been resident in Newtown? A little over two years.
211. Have you cver been to St. Stephen's Church? No.
212. Are you a soat-holder there? No.
213. You go with your family to St. Paul's College? No; to St. Paul's Church, at Redfern.
214. So that whether the Church is built in the Cemetery, or whether no new Church in built at all, makes no differenco to you and your family? Certainly not.
215. Did you ever attend a meeting of the Menbers of the Church of England at Newtown before you attended this meeting you speak of $p$ I never did.
216. Were you requested to attend this mecting? Yes.
217. By whom? I am not certain.
21.8. Try and recollect? Some gentleman who asked me.
219. Can you not recollect who it was asked you to go? No, I cannot.
220. You went and voted against the sale of the site? Fes.
221. Did I understand you that you opposed this Bill as receiver in Hutchinson's Estate? Yes, by instruction.
222. Do you oppose it upon the ground that the sale would affect the value of your land? Fes.
223. You think the erection of a Church would affect the value of the land? Yes:
224. Does not a great portion of these 38 acres abut upon Redfern and Waterloo? It does not.
225. No portion of it? To a great extent it divides it; it is quite separated by the Railway line.
226. Is there not a great portion of this 38 acres abutting upon Redforn and Waterloo? Certainly not; it immediately adjoins this land.
227. It is separated by the Railway ; but for the Railway would not a part of it abut upon Redforn and Waterloo? Redfern is separated by Botany Road from this estate.
228. Aud Waterloo is separated by Botany Road from this estate? No, Waterloo adjoins Mr. Chisholm's.
229. Do you know whether or not this land is in the parish of St. Stephen's, Newtown? I could rot aay.
230. You would not like to state that any part of this 38 acres is in the parish of St. Stephen's, Newtown? No.
281. You live in Wilson-street, next to Mr. Campbell's? I do.
232. MIr. Campbell.] With regard to this 38 acres, you state that supposing persons were to live upon that land the nearest site for a Church would be that which it is proposed to alienate? Yes.
233. Supposing a Church to be built upon this land which it is now proposed to alienate, you and your family would probably attend that Church-it would be much nearer to you than Redfern Church? Far nearer.
234. Mr. Brown.] Is not the present Church nearer to you than St. Paul's, Redfern? It is a little.
235. MIr. Campbell.] But the temporary Church is so crowded that you cau hardly get a seat? There is no possibility of getting a seat. In inclement weather some of the female portion of my family attempt to get accommodation at St. Stephen's, but they sometimes fail, and are under obligation to some of the seat-holders for a seat.
236. Mr. Brown.] Is it not always the case where persons go to Churches where they do not rent seats that they are under obligation to the seat-holders for their seats? I am not aware.
237. BIIr. Campbell.] If you were to apply for a seat would you not have to wait for months before you could get onc? No doubt of it.
238. Mr. Willinson.] If these 38 acres were alienated would not this sito which it is proposed to alienate be the nearest site for a Parish Church to the people who would live on that land? No doubt it would -far the nearest. The site is only divided by a fence from the 38 acres.
239. Mir. Brown.] Is not the Newtown Road between it? Yes.
240. Is there not as much difference between the 38 acres and the site proposed to be sold as there is between the 38 acres and Redfern; -is there nota rond between each? Certainly not.
24l. Is there not a road between each "' Yes; but on the other side there is Botany Road and the Railway, and half a dozen spaces between.
T. M'Culloch, 242. MF. Wilkinson.] How far is the site proposed to be alienated from the nenrest point of the 38 acres?

Esq. The very outside would be a chain-60 feet. Just the width of the road.
243. Will you tell me whether there is any other Chureh in that neighbourbood anything like so close to 12 Juls, 1872. the land as that? Certainly not.
244. How far from that 3 si acres is the nenrest? The neavest Church is St. Barnabas's-at least 500 or 600 yards.
245. How far is St. Barnabas s-Church from the land proposed to be alienated? Nearly lialf a mile.
246. MIr. Mill.] What guides you in your opinion that the poor people of Newtown are coerced into the expression of a desire to have this site aliemated, when, if they were left to their own judgment, they would be in favour of retaining it? Several have said so.
247. That they have been coerced? They say we must not fall out with So-and-so.
248. $\operatorname{Hz}$ : Brown.] Who are the So-and-so. Do they mean that they must not fall out with the owners of the $3 S$ acres of land, or with whom? Some of the large people of Newtown.
21.9. MIr. Wilkinson.] Are there not several narrow streets near the Toll-bar, close to this site, containing many houses, and thickly populated? I am aware there are.
250. Will the Church that is now being built be as convenient for these people as a Church on the site which it is proposed to alienate? Certaimly not; the land proposed to be alienated is just across the road from several of these streets.
251. Can you give the Conmittee any information respecting any other land besides this 38 acres in this neighbourhood which is likely to be alicnated in a short time? I believe the Chisholm Estate will be brought into the market when Mrs. Chisholm departs from this world.
252. Mrr. Brown.] Is not that nearer Waterloo than your 38 acres? It is between Waterloo and it.
253. MLF. Hill.] Do you participate in the management of the Hutchinson Estate? The estate is managed by Trustees. I act under their direction.
254. Mr. Neale.] Are the Trustees of the estate Petitioners? They are.

John Tcke Kettle, Dsq., examined :-
J. I.
256. And a Justice of the Peace? Yes.
257. You know the site proposed to be alienated by the Bill before the Committee? Yes.
258. How many minutes walk is that from your residence? Threc minutes.
259. It is not inconveniently situated as the site for a Church for your use? No, I consider it as one of the best sites for a Church for Newtown to be found in any of the suburbs. There could not be a finer in the Colony.
260. Have you applied to the promoters of the Bill now before the Committee to sell the land and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the completion of the Church at the Camperdown Cemetery? Certainly not. 261. Are you opposed to that course? Most decidedly.
262. Why? Because it is the only eligible situation for a Church. It is the particular situation that is suitable for a Chureh; it is at the intersection of several roads, and opposite a public institution, and I should consider it as a sacrilege of the most sacred character to alter the intention for which it was granted. I look upon the parties on the opposite side to have a monomania of a most dangerous character ; they cannot know what they are doing.
263. How far is the Asylum for the Blind and Dumb from this site which it is proposed to alienate? About two minutes walk.
264. And a Church situated there would be most convenient for such of the blind children as would attend the services? It would be the only place, unless you had a Church adjoining it.
265. Were you at the mecting of the parisbioners held at Newtown for the purpose of considering this matter? I was.
266. Was it a numerous meeting? There was room cnough for all the parties, and some to spare.
207. To what proportion of the residents at Newtown would the site now proposed to be alienated be more convenient than the site at the Camperdown Cemetery? As far as the people in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cemetery are concerned, that is the situation for them; but I should say, looking at the whole population, this site would be the most contral, because I look upon the Hutchinson Estate and Shepherd's, as far as the Railway, as belonging to Newtown; and no doubt in a very short time there will be great alterations made with reference to that large estate, and there will be a numerous population on it. Besides, Government has recently proclaimed a road opposite the Blind Asylum, to the Missenden Road, and this Church will be at the very corner of these intersecting roads; and from my experience in England I can say that there the most prominent situations are secured for Churches.
268. How do you account for the sceming large majority in favour of the site at the Camperdown Cemetery if it is not the best site? I look upon it that the question just put to me is best answered in this particular way: I must be candid; any number of signatures can be got by any influential partics from those who look upon it as to their interests to do anything they are asked.
269. Mi. Hill.] Either for or against? Dither for or against;-from their humbler position, and looking at their own interest, the major portion of these people being little shop-keepers or working people depending upon others. Newtown is not orerstocked with people who have a large amount of anything, and there are some people who will move Heaven and Earth to get what they want, and run into every little hovel for the purpose.
270. Would not a Church and congregation at each of these localities be the best calculated to promoto morality and religious observances among the people of Newtown? I should think so ; but I should think there would not be many persons who would wish to go to such a foul place as a Cemetery for a Church. A good congregation could be got at the site proposed to be sold if thero were a Clergyman there possessing ordinary ability.
971. The suburb of Newtown now is of very great catent? Yes, and it will be very large.
272. It is now? Fes.
273. What do you suppose the number of Members of the Church of England at Newtown may be calculated at? I never asked, for I do not mix much with their sort of class.
274. Mr. Wilhinson.] You say that this vacant land, which it is proposed to aliente, is at the intersection of some roads? Several of the most important-Newtown Road, and the new road proclaimed by the
275. Is it likely that the population of that road will be increased? It is going on as fast as it can go; 12 July, 1872 .
but I do not know what they are going to do with the housce
but I do not know what they are going to do with the houses.
276. Can you tell us the increase of the population-say within the last five or ten years $?$ I can remember
when there was only myself there, and now there are thousands. I think I bought the land in 1841.
277. You know the Hutchinson Estate-about 38 neres? Yes, I do well.
278. Do you think if that land were alienated or leased for a long period there would be a large population there? I. do not think anything about it, but I am quite sure it would be taken up at once if it were let or sold at a moderate or fair rate.
279. Judging from the ratio at which population has been increasing lately, $I$ ask you if that estate is alienated whether a large population will probably settle upon it? I am sure of it, and there can bo no better proof than the state of the land all around it.
280. Is there any other vacant land besides the Hutchinson Estate? Yes, a little of Chisholm's-a, slip on this side of the railway; when you go on the other side of the railway. I do not deal with that on this side of the railway; I look upon the land as belonging to Newtown proper.
281. Is it the case that that vacant land is inconveniontly situated for the erection of a Church for the use of Members of the Church of Eugland at Newtown? It is the only cligible situation in any of the
suburbs; there is nothing like it in the Con suburbs; there is nothing like it in the Colony. If you were to part with it it would be the greatest sacrilege that could be done.
282. I want to draw your attention to two things-first, whether it is inconvenient to the Members of the Chureh of England who are resident there now? Decidedly.
283. I ask you now whether you think it will be inconvenient for the Members of the Church of England who are likely to become inhabitants of that land if it were alienated? It would be most injurious; it would mosit seriously affect those who have sold land with the representation that a Church would bo there, as I have done.
284. If this Hutchinson's Estate and these portions of Chisholm's Estate were alienated, would there, in your opinion, soon be enough Members of the Church of England in the neighbourhood to provide for one clergyman? I am satisficd that without that we have got sufficient.
285. For a separate clergyman now? Yes.
286. You think there are Members of the Church of England there now sufficient to afford work for one clergyman? I do-ample.
287. Will the Church that is being built be convenient for Members of the Church of England resident on the Hutchinson Estate? No; quite out of the way; they might as well travel to the other end of the town, and go to St. James's.
288. MIr. Brown.] Are you a seat-holder in St. Stephen's Church? I am not.
289. How long is it since you have been to Church there? Perhaps ten years.
290. Do you know that the people of Newtown pay their own clergyman? I have heard so.
291. Have you during the last ten years contributed towards that object? No; my living in Sydney
most of the time.
292. How long have you been resident there? Thirty odd years. I think I ought to explain why I have not been to Church, because I could give a reason why." 293. You say that the piece of land proposed to be alienated is the most eligible site in all Newtown for
there? I will not. I am not one of those kind of people that meddle with other people's affairs. I find
I have enough to do to mind my own business. I have taken no part in these matters until I found that this most iniquitous thing I ever heard of was going to be done.
294. How long prior to this meeting had you attended any meeting of the Members of the Church of England at Newtown? I do not know.
295. By whom were you asked to attead? I was asked by a gentleman.
296. Do you decline to give the name of that gentleman? In a conversation I had with Mr. Charles Campbell -
297. You were one of the six who voted against the sale of this land? I do not know how many there were, but I know I voted most strenuously.
298. Can you say whether there were more than five, besides yourself? I know there were a lot of children, young ladies, and youths there, who I thought had better have been at home.
299. Your grounds, I believe, extend to Newtown Road? Yes, they do.
300. And you live at Wilson-street? Yes.
301. When you speak of three minutes walk, do you mean fromi your grounds? From my grounds-my shrubbery.
302. That is some distance at the back of your house ? Yes; but I could walk it in five minutes from the front.
303. Is there much difference between the walk from your houso in Wilson-street to this sito proposed to be alienated, and to the Cemetery? I think I could walk to the former, taking it leisurely, in five minutes, and it would take me twenty minutes to walk to the Cemetery. [Mr. Brown called the witness' attention to a plan produced.] From my house I could go in five minutes to the Toll-gate, and I could not walk to the other in a quarter of an hour.
304. AIr. Wilkinson.] Do you know whether it is proposed to build a Church on this land, which it is proposed to alienate? I have heard it spoken of, and shall be happy to contribute to it if a Church is built there.
305. JIFr. Brown.] When did you hear that? I have heard it for some time.
306. No steps have been taken to build a Church there? I have not seen anything.
307. IIr. Campbell.] Was it not the question whether a Church should be built on the site now proposed to be alienated, or upon the Cemetery;-was not that the question? I do not know-I did not mix much with it ; but I do not think any one would want to build a Church in such a foul place as a Cemetery, unless he was a person broke loose from Tarban.
J. I. 308. Dfr. Brown.] I suppose if you had heard that Mr. Campbell had been in favour of building the

Kettle, Esq. Church there; you would not say he had broken loose from Tarban? I should be afraid if he had done so
$\rightarrow$ that he must have been a little touclied.
12 July, 1872. 309. DIr. Wilkinson.] I want to know whether you have heard that it has been proposed to build a Church upon this vacant piece of land since it was proposed that it should be sold? I have heard so.
310. Mr. Creed.] What renders this site so specially eligible for a Church? From its being at the intersection of a number of roads, and almost in the centre of Newtown proper.
311. Not in the centre of the population? Of the population of Kingston Estate.
312. This piece of land was given for Newtown?
313. Is it in the centre of the present population of Newtown? There is all that land near Shepherd's Paddock, and all these parties must be provided for.
314. Is it in the centre of the present population of Nowtown? No.
315. Is it at one end? Yes.
316. The majority of the people would find it farther to go there, if a Church were built there, than to the present Church? If all the people were to go to the present Church it would not be big enough.
317. Fou say it is proposed to build another Chureh upon this piece of land? Yes.
318. Has that proposal taken any practical form? No.
319. Is it likely to do so? I should say so.
320. What makes you think so? It is required.
321. There has been a great deal of difficulty to raise the funds required for the Church now in course of erection;-has there not? Yes.
322. Do you not think it would be still more difficult to build another? Not at all.
323. Is it not a matter of common sense that if you hare great difficulty in raising the funds to build one Church you will have still greater to build a sccond? If people build an expensive Church, beyond their means, in a place not suitable for a Church.
324. You acknowledge there would be considerable difficulty in building a second Church? I am quite of opinion that there would be no difficulty.
325. You say this site is at one end of Newtown, and not in the centre of the population? If you want to include the whole population there will be a large number of people all round.
326. I think we have to confine ourselves to Newtown; the present Church is in the centre of Newtown, is it not, and the other is not? Yes, but it is in the burial-ground, which is a great objection to many people, because people do not desire to look at small-pox and other diseases, and to come into the midst of malaria.
327. There are a great many people living around it; are they specially unhealthy? They complain most bitterly. Mr.— the Mayor of Newtown, who owns a good deal of property there, told me thatit was perfect ruin to him, as the people complained of the deleterious vapours and malaria rising from the place. 328. Mr. Brown.] You hare made a great many broad statements with respect to this site; now I ask you, on your honor as a gentleman, whether you can name a single person who has refused to contribute towards the building of this Church on the ground of its being near the Cemetery? I have not mixed much with the people who have spoken about it; I have only given my opinion.
329. Mr. Campbell.] I think the principal objection is, that parties consider the Church now in course of erection in the Cemetery is of too expensive a character for the people? I have never gone into that question.
330. Mr. Oreed.] Is it not a generally received opinion that if you cannot do one thing it is not likely you will be able to do two? I believe the great majority of the people are against the site.
331. You say that one of your objections to the sale of this site is, that having sold property, with the understanding that a Church would be built there, you think the value of the property will be depreciated if this site is sold? I do not mean that exactly.
332. Have you never sold property to any one but to a Member of the Church of England? I have not asked them whether they belonged to the Church of England or not.
333. When you have said there was going to be a Church of Englaud there do you think that has been an inducement to a Roman Catholic to buy? I have simply told them there was to be a Church there.
334. You say you have not taken an interest in Church matters for some time? No.
335. You intend to take an interest in them from this time I suppose? Fery likely I shall.
336. You will take it if the Church is built on this land? Yes.
337. But you will not if it is not. There are few people who live at that end of the town who object? Yes, but persons have complained bitterly of the burial-ground. Mr. - was ruined by its being a burial-ground.
338. AIr. Brown.] Was not that complaint made before the burial-ground was closed? They are still buried there.
339. Chairman.] You have said you thought there was a probability of a Church being built on the site proposed to be sold? Yes.
340. Are you aware how long it is since the land was promised by the Government? It must be a great many years.
341. Have any steps bcen taken towards building a Church upon this land? I am not aware. If I were to state my own belief I should say that the greater part of the inhabitants of Newtown were Dissenters and Methodists.
342. Is it on that ground you think it desirable or likely that a new Church will be built? No; I think the Church is sufficient at that end for the congregation of the Church of England.
343. For what reason do you suppose it is likely a movement will be made to build a Church upon this site? From its requirements.
344. Have there not been the same requirements for the last twelve or thirteen years? There have been many complaints about the way the Church has been conducted there.
345. And yet no steps have been taken? It wanted some one to move in the matter.
346. Perhaps you intend to take some steps yourself? I will not pledge myself. I do not carc much about meddling in public affairs, as I am living very quietly. I. do not mind contributing funds.
347. Mr. Creed.] Is there likely to be any considerable body of persons join in this? Yes, a great many. 348. Who are they? I mix with very few people.
319. Fou have heard vague reports-mere whispers? I am satisfied from conversations I have had that there are persons who would join in it, and that a Church will be built.
350. That may bo fifty years hence? It may be a thousand years; these things are not done in a day.
351. Chairman.] This land is now vacant? Yes.
352. Producing no income? Nothing at all.
353. Would it not be better for the parish of Newtown to sell this land and apply the proceeds to the erection of the present Church, and hereafter, if a Church should be needed in this locality, to purchase a suitable site? If they parted with this they would never have another opportmity of purchasing so cligible a site.
354. Not when the Hutchinson Estate is sold? That is out of the wry.
355. Is it not on account of the future population of the Hutchinson and Chisholm Estates that the strongest argument for keeping this site rests? That is not my argument. I say there are plenty of people without that for a congregation.
356. Msr. Crecd.] Other witnesses have given different evidence? I am giving my opinion.
857. Chaiman.] Are you aware whether this site is within the parish of Nevitown at all ? I do not know the boundaries of the parish; although I own the largest quantity of the purchased land I do not bother about other people's land.
308. You do not know the boundaries of the parish in which you live? No, I do not.
359. DEF. Brown.] Do you not know that since Saint Barnabas's Church has been built all the portion from the Toll-bar has been given to that parish? I never heard it.
360. DIr. Wilkinson.] Have you not yourself offered to contribute to a Church to be built on the vacant land ? I have.
361. Is there, any equally eligible spot? Nothing like it.
362. MIr. Creed.] Hercis apetition, presented to the Asscmbly by Sir James Martin, bearing 101 signatures;did you get up this petition? No.
363. Your signature being the first, it would be naturally supposed that you were the leading matter; who was the author? The party who brought it to me was Mr. Thomas M'Culloch.
364. You do not know the people who signed? No.
365. Still, having been so many yoars a resident in Newtown, I presume you know the names of a grent many, and I should like to discover whether those who signed were residents. M. H. Gibbon;-does he live in the neighbourhood of Newtown? I know only one Gibbon, and he lives at the other end of the town. 366. Do you know Mr. Hogg? No.
367. Do you know whether Roman Catholics signed that petition? When Mr. M'Culloch came to me he did not ask me what my religion was.
368. What Church have you been in the habit of attending? I am a Protestant.
369. How much further have you to go to the Church at the Cemetery than to the Church you have becn in the habit of attending? Sinco I left my Church at St. James's I have not been very often.
370. You are not then in tho habit of going to Church? When it suits me.
371. It would not suit you to go to the Church at the Cemetery? No.
372. You cannot say whether any Roman Catholics have signed this petition? I have never seen it since it was. brought to me to sign.

## TUESDAY, 16 JULY, 1872.

护rescnt:-
Mr. CREED, $\quad$ Mr. HILL.
G. W. ALLEN, Esq., in the Chair.
S. C. Brown, Esq., appeared as one of the Promoters of the Bill.
W. Wilkinson, Esq., appeared as Counsel on behalf of the Petitionors against the Bill.

## Mr. Mark Albery examined :-

373. Din. Wilkinson.] You are one of the members of the building committee? Yes.

Mr.M. Albery.
374. You are a commumicant in the Church of England? Yes.
375. Have you lived in this neighbourhood for many years? I have been in the Colony sixtecn years 16 July, 1872 . and I have lived about twelve out of the sixteen in that neighbourbood.
376. Were you at a meeting that was called in order to consider the question of whether this site should be sold? Yes.
377. You dissented;-did you not? I was one of the number who held up their hands against it.
378. And you signed the petition against it? Ycs.
379. You know the site it is proposed to scll? Yes.
380. How far do you think it is from St. Jarnabas's? About ten or twelve minutes walk.
381. How far from Petersham Church? Half-an-hour.
382. How far from Redfern? I could scarcely tell; twelve minutes or a quarter-of-an-hour, perhaps.
383. How far from the Cemetery? I suppose something more than eight or ten minutes walk.
384. Is St. Barnabas's Church full? I have understood so-I have never attended the Church.
385. It is understood you cannot get seats there? I understand it is impossible to get seats frequently.
386. Could you give any kind of opinion of the number of people living in the neighbourhood of this site
which it is proposed to sell? The number must be great within five minutes walls-there must be some
1,500 people. The houses arc small and thickly packed.
387. What class are they;-well-to-do people, or of the poorer class? Principally poor. There are a large number of houses between the Missenden Road and the Toll-bar.
388. That is this particular portion? Yes.
389. Is this about the poorest neighbourhood in Newtown? I. should say it was. . All the Camperdown side consists principally of poor small houses.

Mr. M. Albery. 390. Do you think a Church is wanted there? I think there is room for a Church if there were funds to build it; for St. Barnabas's is full, St. Paul's is full (seats are not to be obtained), and St. Stephen's is full; 16 July, 1872. therefore, I should say a Church must be wanted.
391. Do you think a Church will be wanted when the Church in the Cemetery is built? Yes, I bhink so, as that will not be so much larger than the present temporary one. I think tho Church is wanted now. 392. On account of the poor people there? Yes.
393. If it is wanted now of course it will be wanted much more in a few years? Certainly ; buildings arc increasing fast there.
394. Until recently were there not two clergymen in the district;-were not Mr. Kemp and Mr. Taylor both there? Yes.
395 . Was there not full occupation for those two clergymen? No doubt. With a large population therc must be plenty of work for two ministers to do the visiting.
396. Now there is only one clergyman there? Yes.
397. While Mr. Taylor was ill Mr. Baker officiated there? Yes.
398. Is there a great difference of opinion with regard to the propriety of selling this site? Yes, I believe so.
399. Have you heard many people express an opinion? Yes, in riding in the 'bus I have heard the matter talked about, and I should say as many have been on one side as on the other.
400. Have you heard people in the neighbourhood speak of it? Yes, I have.
401. Opposed to it? Yes.
402. Oppossed their opinion that a Church would be wanted there? Yes.
403. Is this a good site for a Church? A very good site; indeed one of the best that could be got; it is a nice elevated spot and very central.
nice elevated spot and very central. doubtful whether you would get another site as good. There is one spot as good; that is on Mr. Kettle's ground, which is near.
4round, Is property in that neighbourhood increasing in value? I should think it probable it was, and had been for the last two or three years; but I do not know much about the value of property.
406. Has the population increased there in the last fer years? Very much, particularly on the Sydney side, at Darlington.
407. Do you knows whether there is not now some land, which has been lately laid out, purchased by Mr. Walker? Yes, it has been cut up in small allotments, near Mr. Kettle's.
408. How much land? I should say three or four acres.
409. What kind of allotments are they? Small.
410. Have these allotments been purchased lately? Yes, I thiok so; a great many have been pegged out and fenced in.
411. Are houses going up? Yes.
412. Small? They appear to be small.
413. Are these allotments close to this site? Yes, I suppose about midway,-perhaps rather nearer to this site than to the Cemetery.
414. Afr. Brown.] Is there a difference of a minute's walk? I do not think there is.
414. Afr. Broonn. Is there a difference of a minutes walk I do not think there is.
415 . Ar. Wilkinson.] Still will not a large population be settled here in a shore time? The population must increase, as houses are going up rapidly.
416. Mr. Brown.] Do you not know that the arrangement with Mr. Taylor and Mr. Kemp as clergymen to the district was a mere temporary arrangement? Yes.
417. Whilst arrangements were pending for the remoral of Mr. Kemp? Yes.
418. Do not the parishioners pay the salary of their clergyman? Yes.
419. Do you not know that it is a matter of difficulty to pay the salary out of the Church funds? Yes ; but I think if another Church werc built the funds would be raised; people cannot get seats at present. 420. Do you believe the persons around the site proposed to be sold are in a position to pay a clergyman ;you have described them as the poorest part of the people of Newtown? I could not say, but I belicve if a Church were once built the clergyman would be supported. There may be difficulty in raising the funds in the first instance.
421. Do you not know that there has been a little Church built at Camperdown Yes, I subscribed to it. 422. Do you not know that the parishioners are not able to pay the salary for a clergyman? Yes, which is a long way off.
423. Are there not a considerable number of parishioners at Camperdown? Yes.
424. Do you not know that the people are not able to pay the salary for a clergyman of that Church? Yes; still I do not think that is an argument against building a Church at another place.
425. Mrr. Willinson. I did not ask you whether if the Hutchinson Estate be alionated a large population may be expected in that neighbourhood? I do not know the Hutchinson Estate by that name.
426. The 20 or 30 acres running from the Deaf and Blind Asylum by the Newtown Road to Mr. Sly's school? No doubt if it were to come into the market the population would be very large indeed.
427. Mr. Hill.] I suppose even if the land were cut up for sale it would take some years to bring a population there? There is a large population now.
428. I mean on the vacant land? We know how quickly these places spring up ; for instance, the portion of the Glebe called the Forest Lodge Fstate, in the last few years a population has sprung up there. 429. Mfr. Wilkinson.] Has not the population of Darlington sprung up within the last three years? No, but it has increased very much.
430. Mr. Creed.] You speak of a very large population bcing about this site;-does not that population lie between the sitc proposed to be sold and the site where the present Church is being built? No; the large population I speak of lies between the Missenden Road and Newtown Toll-bar.
431 . But the great bulk of the population lies about the site of the Church now being built? Yes.
432. There is nothing farther from the Cemetery Church than the site proposed to be sold? Yes, there is on the Darlington side.
433. How much nearer is the Darlington population to the site proposed to be sold than the Church that is being built? It is on the Sydnoy side.
434. Chairman.] The population about Darlington is close to St. Barnabas's Church, and much nearer to it than to this site? About mid-way.
435.
435. Mr. Brown. $]$ Do you not know that it is in the St. Barnabas's parish ? I do not know what parish it Mr. M. Albery. is in.
436. Mr. Orced.] You say there will be a large population here if the Hutchinson Estate is sold ? I could 16 July, $18 \mathrm{~s}_{2}$. not say that it would be so, but we know how population springs up.
437. It is probable it would be so ; and you think it would be a disadvantage to the people to sell this site because it would affect the sale of land there? It seems to be a desirable spot to have a Church, as it is in a central position.
438. One reason for retaining the site is, that the Hutchinson Estate will be settled? I do not know much of the Hutchinson Estate; but I know there ia a large space of ground there.
439. Do you not think if it is desirable for the estate that a site should be reserved for a Chureh, that it would be an alvantage to have reserves for Church purposes on the Hutchinson Estate itself, which would supply the place if this were to be sold? I think this is more desirable, as it is more clevated and nearor to the road-side.

## Mr. Charles Sampson examined:-

410. Mr. Wilkinson.] You are a Member of the Church of England? I am.
411. And have been a communicant for a number of years? Yes.
412. How many years have you lived in the neighbourhood of Newtown? About eighteen years.
413. Your house is close to this site? Tes.
414. That is the site proposed by the Bill before the Committee to be sold? Yes.
415. Is property increasing in value in that neighbourhood? I think at present it is increasing.
416. Has it increased within the last three or four years? Certainly within the last three or four years.
417. Do you think the alionation of this land will injure the value of your property? Certainly; as far regards my own opinion I think it will injure the value of my property.
418. Do yon think it will injure the value of property in the immediate neighbourhood of the land proposed to be nlienated? That is matter of opinion, but I think it would injure the value of my property if public-houses or bowling-alleys were established there.
419. And if a Church were built there it would increase its value? Yes.
420. I. ask you whether the selling of this land is likely to injure the value of property in the neighbourhood? Certainly.
421. Do you know Darlington? Fes.
422. Has the population there increased much of late years? Very considerably
423. What is the population we will aay within five minutes walk of this site? North, south, east, and west certainly 2,000 .
424. Has there been a large increase of population there of late years? Within the last eighteen months there has been a considerable increase.
425. Of course if the Hutchinson Estate is alienated the population will become very large indeed? It will, no doubt.
450 . There are some allotments which have been sold lately by Mr. Walker ;-do you know how much land there is there? I should think about two or three acres.
426. Ts there likely to bo a population there? I fancy so, as the land is cut up into very small allotments. 458. Are there any signs of houses springing up? Yes, there are houses springing up there every day. 459. What is the population surrounding this site between your place and Missenden Road? Am I to go on the other side of the Newtown Road, or to keep on my own side?
427. On your own side? I should think the population on that piece of land would be about five or six hundred.
4.61. They are poor people? They are very poor indeed; it is the poorest part of Newtown.
428. There are many poor people at Darlington? They are the poorest of the poor.*
429. Do you think even though this Church may be built in the Cemetery that another Church is now wanted on this site that is proposed to be sold? I think myself that there is ample population for a Church at the present time on the ground.
430. MIr. Crecd.] Is there ample money? I will not take upon myself to answer that question. I think the people would subscribe to it; but still we have pledged ourselres not to interfere until this new Chureh is completed.
431. Mr. Fill.] Is that the Cluurch in the Cemetcry? Yes.
432. My. Wilkinson.] Do you think there is now work for two clergymen? I go from the population, and I think there is. I believe the population, although given by a gentleman who ought to know-Mr. Crane-as 4,000 , to be about 3,000 .
433. There were for some time two clergymen-Mr. Kemp and Mr. Taylor? Yes, and likewise during another period Mr. Kemp and Mr. Britten.
4.68. Was there full occupation for those two clergymen? That is a matter of opinion; I fancy there was. 469. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is close to this site? Within a stone's throw:
434. And the new hospital? The new hospital will be at the junction of the Missenden Road.
435. Do you know whether there is any room at St. Barnabas's Church? There is no room; it is crowded overy Sunday; hundreds have to go away.
436. I think you have told the Committce that if the Hutchinson Estate is alienated the population will be very large? It will increase very much.
437. I believe you went round with this petition in opposition to the Bill? I did.
438. There were one or two Roman Catholics who signed that petition? There were two.
439. How was it you obtained those signatures? Mr. Henderson obtained them; I was not with him at the time.
440. You do net know why they signed? Merely because they were freeholders, and had property in tho district:
441. Did you obtain any signatares from Wesleyans? I did, but with the distinct understanding that they could use that Church to worship in as well as their omn.
442. 
[^15]Mr. 0.
Sampson.
$\rightarrow$
$16 \overbrace{\text { July, }} 187$
478. How many signatures of Wesloyans do you think you obtained? There might have been ten or twelve.
479. The rest of the signatures are those of Members of the Church of Tngland? I believe they were. 480. Dfr. Brown.] No Presbyterians? I look upon Presbyterians and Wesleyans as all Dissenters.
481. Mr. Wilkinson.] Have you examined the signatures attached to this petition in support of the Bill? I have.
482. Can you tell from your knowledge whether all the signatures are those of Members of the Church of England? There is only one name respecting which I was under the impression it was that of a Dissenter. I could not take upon myself to say whether they were all Members of the Church of England or not.
483. You are a Member of the building committec? I was, and I believe I am now, for my resignation has not been accepted $\mathbf{I}$ believe
484. When it was first proposed to build a Church in the Cemetery, do you remember from what sources it was believed the funds would be obtained? By the sale of this land.*
485. Do you not remember Mr. Metcalfe stating something at the meeting? Yes, I. do. Mr. Metcalfe held out promises to the effect that we should be able to obtain from the relatives of the persons who were buried in the Cemetery, $£ 3,000$. That was the inducement to commence building the Church in the Cemetery.
486. Was it in the first instance proposed to alienate this site? Of course it was spoken of, but there were dissentients ; -I was one myself.
487. Is not the parsonage close to this site? Yes.
488. Has this matter been brought before the Synod? No; and as a Member of the Church of England I say it ought to be.
489. You stated at the commencement of your evidence that you thought the alienation of this site would iujure the value of the land in the neighbourhood ? Yes.
490. You, yourself, have land in the neighbourlood? I have.
491. When you bought that land did you know that it was proposed to build a Church on this site? Yes, I knew that the land was granted for a Church.
492. Was that one of the inducements operating upon your mind when you purchased this site? I thought it would improve my property.
493. DIr. Brown.] How long have you been a resident in Newtown? I. think about eighteen years.
494. During that period has anything been done towards building a Cburch on that site? No.
495. Your own property abuts upon that piece of land? Yes.
496. You kecp a school? Yes.
497. Your premises are not very large, are they; what is the extent of your premises? Fight rooms.
498. What frontage have you? 60 feet; it runs to an angle ; on one side it is 110 , and on the other 130 , feet.
499. As a matter of fact, has not this piece of land been used as a play-ground by your boys ever since you have been there? It has not.
500. Your boys now use it? From 1856 to 1866 my boys were never on that land; it was close fenced.
501. Have they not since 1860? Yes, since ; since the Road Trusts widened the road the fence has been blown down.
502. You built your house in such a way that your windows look on to this ground ? They do
503. Have you not the names of one or two gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion to this petition? I did not get them.
504. Are there not one or two? I believe there is one.
505. As a matter of fact was it not stated, at the meeting at which the parishioners agreed to build a Church in the Cemetery, that they expected $£ 1,000$ from the sale of this land towards the building? I did not hear it.
506. Do you mean to tell the Committee that it was not stated at a public meeting, either at the meeting at which it was determined to build a Church, or at the other, that it was expected to get $£ 1,000$ towards it from the sale of this land? Do you refer to the meeting at which the Dean was present?
507. Either at the meeting at which the Dean presided, or at that at which Mr. Taylor presided? I was not present at the meeting at which the Dean presided.
508. At the other meeting was it not stated? Not that I remember ; I heard it mentioned in the new Church committee.
509. Mr. Willinson.] Was the Jew who sigued this petition a freeholder? I believe he was not
510. You have been asked whether any efforts have been made to build a Church upon the site now proposed to be alienated;-has it ever, been talked of? I have seeu a printed document to the effect that the late Mr. Robey in 1852 promised £500, and the late Mr. Felix Wilson promised auother £500 if $£ 1,000$ could be raised by the public, to build a new Church upon that site; but the matter was given up. 511. You took the petition round you say? I did.
512. How many names did you get to it? I believe there were 110.
513. Have you any reason to give the Committee why you could not obtain more? I went with it only round the Missenden Road, coming from the Newtown Road. . Most of the signatures were those of freeholders.
514. What I asked you was whether, when you asked people to sign it, they gave any reason for not signing it? We only had one refusal, with the exception of a lady, who afterwards wrote to have her name erased -although the petition was before her, and she had it fully explained to her.
515. You did erase her name? The petition had gone in, but I sent the letter forward as soon as I received it.

The Hon.
The Honorable Charles Campbell, M.L.C., examined :-
0.Campbell, 516. Afr. Wilkinson.] Were you originally a member of the building committee of the Church? Yes.
m.L.C. 517. Were you at the first meeting where it was proposed to build a Church in the Cemetery? I am not quite sure that I was at the first meeting, because there had been a great deal of division in Newtown16 July, 1872. some persons on one side and some on the other ;-so much bitter feeling that there was a sort of compro-
mise. It was some time before people could be got to work together to build the Church in the same place, so that I canot be sure whether it was the first meeting.
518. Was it stated at that meeting from what source funds for building a Church on that site might be expected? The principal ground on which that sito was amreed to was the assurance given by Mr. Metcalfe, that from $£ 3,000$ to $£ 1,000$ might be obtained from the relatives and friends of those who had been buried there; and no doubt it would have been preposterous that in a poor place like Newtown a Church which would cost some $£ 8,000$, with a handsome spire and architectural ornamentation, should be commenced unless it had been contemplated that a sum of from $£ 3,000$ to $£ 4,000$ would be contributed by the relatives of the dead buried there.
519. By the building of the Church in the Cemetery the relatives of the dead would be relieved from keeping the ground in order $?$ speculation.
520. Mr. Metcalfe is one of the Trustees I suppose? I am not sure. He was one of the proprietors. I am afraid Mr. John Campbell is the only surviving Trustee.
521. When it was first proposed to build this Church was there any talk in the building committee of alienating this site to obtain funds? There might have been. I have heard it stated since that there was. For instance, it is stated that the clergyman in his speech alluded to it, but I was not aware that any authoritative statement was made, or I should have resisted it.
522. You were at the meeting that was called to consider this question? Yes.
523. What did the meeting consist of generally? I was there. I do not know whether Mr. Brown was there. There were a few gentlemen, members of the Church, but principally ladies and lads. I do not speak in contempt of that meeting in particular ; almost all Church meetings are of that sort.
524. You know this site proposed to be alienated? Very well.
525. Is there a large population in that immediate neighbourhood? Yes, a much larger population than near the other site.
526. A poorer class? Yes, a poorer class.
527. Darlington is in this neighbourhood? ${ }^{\circ}$ Yes. I should not consider the inhabitants of Darlingtion as a poorer class. They are many of them of the middle class-shopkeepers and others-respectablo people. 528. Is there a large population at Darlington? I believe so, but that is not the population to which I refer when I say there is a larger population at Newtown and poorer people near the site proposed to be alienated than near the site in the Cemetery.
529. Do you know whether St. Barnabas's Church affords sufficient Church accommodation? No accommodation; it is so full that when my servants attend they have to be there a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes beforo the service commences in order to obtain seats.
530. There is not sufficient accommodation for the residents in this neighbourhood? There is not the slightest room for them.
531. Do you think there is sufficient population to fill a moderate sized Church? If I were a clergyman appointed to that locality I should expect a congregation of 300 within a fortnight after $I$ had opened the Church.
532. Do you think there is more than sufficient parochial work for one clergyman in Newtown? Far more. One clergyman, if he were a very strong man, could not perform the duty.
533. Have you had any opportunity of forming an opinion as to the number of people in that neighbourhood who are opposed to this Bill ? So far as I can judge from their statements there are a good many opposed to it. When I say their statements I mean their statements to mo in private.
534. There are only 110 who signed the petition;-how do you account for that? I account for it from their statements to me by their dread of incurring the ill will of Mr. Rolleston, Mr. Brown, or Mr. Crane. I may mention that the other evening on my return to Newtown I was addressed by a small shopkeeper, who said he hoped the Bill would not pass for alienating the land. I said, "You are the very class of man to go with me before the Committee; a man like you, a small shopkeeper, would have more influence than
I." His answer was, "A man must look twice before he leaps; what would become of my small shop and family if I were to offend one of the gentlemen who are determined upon passing the Bill?"
535. MIr. Hill.] Who is the present incumbent of the Church in the Cemetery? Mr. Taylor.
536. How far do you live from the Church in the Cemetery? Half a mile to the Church in the Cemetery. To the temporary Church it is only a few minutes walk.
537. Do you attend the Church? I did until this unfortunate squabble.
538. You will excuse my asking the question, but are you on terms of intimacy with the present incumbent? I am on terms of visiting.
539. Mrr. Brown.] Have you not as a matter of fact differed from the incumbent upon some matters relating to his preaching, and left the Church in consequence? No, decidedly not.
540. Or doctrine, or conduct? No ; I have left the Church solely in order, as I said, that I may the more freely oppose this design. I was a member of the School Board, and was in the habit of attending once a weal for the purpose of giving instruction in the school. I left the Church and resigned my seat at the Board, not on account of objecting to Mr. Taylor's doctrine, but that I might be free to oppose this project. On the contrary, I have a great respect for Mr. Taylor as a hard working clergyman, who has done a great deal among the poor. He is now suffering from ill-health.
541. Will you answer this question;--have you not written to Mr. Taylor telling him that you would not receive the Communion from him-yes or no? I left on the ground of wishing to be free to oppose this Bill.
542. And so because a clergyman wished to sell a piece of ground, in order to enable him to build a Church for the accommodation of his parishioners, you would not receive the Communion from him? Yes; I would not attiond his ministry, as I thought it my duty to stand up for Christ's poor.
543. DIF. Hill.] Have you been opposed to the alicnation of this land from the beginning? Yes, from the time it was mooted. The first time I heard of it was, on the occasion of the Dean laying the foundation-stone of the Church. In the speech he made on that occasion he said amongst the assets there would be the proceeds of the sale of a picce of laud rnear the Toll-bar. Mr. John Campbell was present, and he said, "There will be two opinions; the ground will never be sold." Mr. Brown said, "You will not have a leg to staud on." That was really the first I heard of this project.

Tho Hon.
C. Campbell, M.L.C.

16 July, 1872.

# THE PETERSHAK CHURCH GRANT BILL. 

## APPENDIX.

[To Evidence given by Christophe; Rolleston, Esq., 9 July, 1872.]

The Colonial Secretary to Messrs. Robey, Willford, \& Davis, Churchwardens of St. Stophens, Camperdowi, \&e.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Syducy, 2 Ṡeptember, 1846.
Gentlemen,
In acknowledging the receipt of your application of the 27 th ultimo, I am directed by the Governor to inform you that under the circumstances His Excellency has been pleased to sanction the portion of land alluded to by you as containing about two roods and twenty perches, and situated contiguous to the sites authorized for an Episcopalian Minister's dwelling and school-house, at the corner of Grose Farm, being "reserved" for the crection of a Church when required, subject to the general arrangement of the ground now under preparation.

I have, de.,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

I certify that this is a true copy of a letter deposited in the Sydney Diocesan Registry,-Wa. Nobton, Secretary. 8 July, 1872.

A 2.
(No. 71/10.)
New South Wales.
[Land Grant:].
Register Bool, Vol. CXVII, Folio 15. No. 1.
United Church of England and Ircland.
Victorit, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth :
To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting :-
Wheress tha Governor of our Colony of New South Walen, by and with the advice of the Exccutive Council thercof, hathe in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf contained in the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," rescrved and cledicated the lands hercinafter deseribed, as the site for a Church in connection with the United Church of Eugland and Treland in New South Wales: Now know ye, that we, for ourselves, our hicirs and successors, do hereby grant unto Christopher Rolleston, Thomas Chaplin Breillat, Stephen Campbell Brown, and William Crane, being respectively Trustees nominated and appointed under and by virtue of an Act of the Gorernor and Legislative Council of our said Colony, made and passed in the cighth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to regulate the temporal affairs of Churehes and Chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland in New South Wales," and to their heirs and assigns, subject to tho
 trusts, conditions, reservations and pro-
visocs hereinafter contained: All that pieco visocs hereinafter contained: All that piceo
or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement two roods and fifteen perches, bo the same more or less, situated in the county of Cumberland and parish of Petersham, near Newtown: Commencing on the north-western side of the Newtown Road, ni a point where the southern side of Bligh-street mects it; and bounded thence on the north by Blighstreet, bearing westerly three chains and cighty-six links; on tho south west by a line, bearing south-easterly three chains mineteen links and one-half of a link to the Newtown Road; and on the soutlicast by that rond, bearing north-easterly four chains twenty-nino links and one-half of a link to the point of commencement, as per plan in the margin hereof, with all the rights and appurienances whatsoover thereto belonging: Ho hold unto the said Christopher Rolleston, Thomas Chaplin Breillat, Stephen Campbell Brorn, and William Crano, their heirs and assigns, for ever, upon tiust, for the erection thereon of a Church of the United Church of England and Ircland as by law established in conformity with the provisions of the said Act, and of a certain other Act of the Governor and Legislalive Council of our said Colony, made and passed in the seventh year of the reign of His said late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, " An Act to promote the building of Churches and Chapels and to provide for the maintenance of Ministers of Religion in Neto South Wales," so far as the same may apply to the truste of this our grant, and for no other purpose whatsoever: On
condition that the said grantecs, their heirs and assigns, do and shall in every reqpect, and at all times hereaffer, conform to the Goverument Regulatious for the time being, and to the laws and regulations now or hereufter to be in force for the better regulating the alignment of streets in our said Colony, so far as the same may be ayplicable : Provided nevertheless, and we do hereby reserve unto us, our hoirs and successors, all mines of gold, of silper', and of couls : And provided always, that if the trusta, conditions, rescrvations, and provisos herein coutuined, or any part thercof, be not duly obserred and performed by the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, then the said land shall be forleited and revert unto us, our heirs and successors, and these presents, and every matter and thing hercin contained, shall cease and determine, and become absolutely void to all intente and purposes; and it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, by our Governor for the time being of our said Colony, or some person by them or him authorized in that behalf, to re-enter upon the snid land, or any part thereof, and the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, and all oceupiers thereof, therefrom wholly to remove.

In testimony whereof, we have caused this our grant to be sealed with the seal of our said Colony.
Witness our right trusty and well-belored Oousin and Conncillor, Soyerset Ricinarn, Enyl of Belmore, our Governor and Commander-in-Chicf of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New Soutll Waleg aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the thirty-fourth year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight bundred and serenty-one.

BETMORE.
Iudorsel-Recordod and errolfed in the Registrar General's Offee, at Sydney, New South Wales, this 9 th day of March, 1871.

## C. J. MUDDLe.

Deputy Registrar General.
We, the uudersigned, certify that the writing contained in this and the following page [ms.] is a true copy of the origian grame, the same having been duly examined by us this day--5th July, 1878.

> A. J. Dodds, H. Kennedy, $\}$ Art. Clerks to Messrs. Holdsworth \& Brown, Solicitors, Sydney.

## A 3.

Monday, 7th Noverober, 1870.
At a Public Meeting, held in the echoolroom, convened by advertisement,* and by public notice given on three Sundays preceding during Divine Service, to consider a proposal made by the Bishop of Sydney with reference to the Church of Eingland Cemetery, at which mecting about forty of the parishioners were present, -

The Rev. Robert Taylor, the incumbent, in the chair
Mr. Rolleston, on behalf of the Churchwardens, having explained the circumstances connected with the proposed gift, it was moved by Mr. Sterphes Brown and seconded by Mr. H. R. Smiph, as follows, viz. :-
"That this meeting authorizes the Churchwardens, on behalf of the parish, to accept the offer of the Cburch of England Cemetery, made to them by the Lord Bishop of Syduey, and further, to tale all necessary measures for the obtaining an Act of Parliament authorizing such transfer."-Carried unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. Wm. Wilson, and seconded by the Honorable Cinaries Camprefle, Esq. :-
in. "That the following gentlemen be requested to act as Trustees for the Cemetery in the event of the Act being obtained, Cauried unanimously. M.r. W. Crane, Mr. W. G. Sedgewick, Churchwardens, and Mr. S. C. Brown and Mr. T. O. Breillat." Cayried unanimonsly.

ROBERT TAYLOR,
Chairman.
(Copy of letter referred to.)
The Jord Bishop of Sydney to C. Rolleston, Fisq.

## Sydney Dioccsan Registry,

3 November, 1870.
My dear Sir,
The Trustees of the Ncwtown Cemetery having conveyed the Iand to me, I am prepared to place it at the disposal of the parishioners of Newtown for the purpose of erecting a Ohurch thereupon, and, if desirable, a parsonage as well.

It will be necessary for the parighioners to undertake to fulfil the trusts contained in the deed, which I send with this note, that you may see what is required.

I remain, \&c.
F. SYDNEY.

## A 4.

Monday, 11 December, 1871 .
Minutes of a meeting ledel in the schoohoom in pursume of a notice given in the Church at Morning and Evening Service on the three preceding Sundays to consider the expediency of applying to Parliament for authority to sell the Church site at the Toll-bar and to appropriate the proceeds tomards the erection of the Church in the Cemetery. Present: One hundred and thirty ndult; ; the Reverond Robert Taylor in the cheir.

1. The meeting was opened with prayer.
2. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and read the notice convening it.
3. 'lhe minutes of the meeting held on 23 rid January last, respecting the new Church, were read.
4. The Chairman then detailed at length the financial uftirs of the new Chureh, and clearly flowell, by reference to The Sydney JIorning Herald's report of his speech, when moving one of the resolutions passed at the Jannary meeting, that the sale of the Church site was mentioned as one of the contemplated means of raising funds in aid of the erection of the new building.
5. The Chairman also read the appended letter from the Honorable CliarIcs Campbell, Esq.
6. Moved by Mr. Rolleston; seconded by Mr. T. C. Breillat :-"That in order to assist in the completion of the new Church in the Cemetery it is cxpedient to apply to Parliament for an Act to authorize the sale of the piece of land near the Toll-bar, granted as a site for a Churoh for St. Stephen's Parish, and the Trustees are requcsted to take the neecssary steps accordingly,"

Speeches having been delivered by Mr. Kettle, J.P., the Hon. C. Campbell, and Mr. H. Robinson in opposition to the motion, and by Mr. Crane and the Reverend Thomas Smith in farour thereof,- the motion was put from the chair, and, upon a show of hands, declared to be carried, there being only six dissentients.

The meeting was then closed with the Benediction.
ROBERT TAYLOR.

[^16]The Pines, Newtown
27 November, 1871
Reverend Sir,
In consequenco of the notice given yesterday in your Churel that it is the intention of your Trustees to apply for permission to introduce a Bill into the Colonial Legislature to authorize them to sell the site of a Church near the Toll-gate, and apply all moneys arising fron the sale thereof towards the erection of a Church, now in process of building in the Canperdown Cemetcry, I beg to inform you that if you and your Trustees persist in carrying out your avowed design I sball feel it my duty not only to withdraw from your building committee, in order that I may the more freely oppose the design, but also with the aid of my friends at once to agitate for a separation of this portion of a parish, which is evidently too large for your physical strength, and collect funds to enable us to erect a Church on the site which you purpose alienating.

I have, \&c.,
CH. CAMPBELL.
Reverend Robert Taylor.

> [one plan.]


Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTTH WALES.

## REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMTTTEE

on

## ST. GEORGES PRESbYTERIAN CHURCH BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THF
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,
MINUTESOF EVIDENCE,
AND
APPENDIX
ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
4. July, 1872.
SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
1872.
1872.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Votes No. 20. Thursdat, 27 June, 1872.
5. St. George's Presbrterian Cimcreh Bur ("Formal" Motion) :-Mr. Stewart moved, pursuant to Notice No. 1,-
(1.) That the St. George's Presbyterian Church Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
(2.) That such Committec consist of Mr. Abbott, Mr. Bawden, Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Burns, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Jacob, Mr. M‘Laurin, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Watson, and the Morer.
Question put and passed.

## Votes No. 24. Thursday, 4 July, 1872.

3. St. George's Presbyteriay Church Bida :-Mr. Stewart, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committec for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 27th June, 1872, together with Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.

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## ST. GEORGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BILL.

## REPORT.

"The Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 27th June, "St. George's Presbyterian Church Bill,"beg to report to your Honorable House :-

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose evidence ${ }^{*}$ Fide litt, p. 4. will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having bcen satisfactorily proved to your Committec, they proceeded to consider the clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any Amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without Amendment.

JOHN STEWART,
Chairman.
No. 3 Committce Room,
Sydney, 4 July, 1872.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THUURSDAY, 4 JULY, 1872.
Membibers Present:-

| Mr. Thomas Brown, | Mr. Jacob, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mr. Grahame, | Mr. Stewart. |

Mr. Stewart called to the Chair.
Entry in Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.
Printied copies of the Bill referred, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Connmittee

Parties called in.
Present:-Septimus A. Stephen, Esq. (Solicitor for the Bill).
Duncan St. Clare Maclardy, Esq. (one of the Promoters).
Mr. Maclardy examined.
Witness produced original grant referred to in the Preamble of the Bill, and handed in copy of the same.
(Fide Appentix.)
Wituess withdrew
Mr. Robert Carolan called in and examined.
Witness produced four deeds referred to in Preamble.
Witness withdrew.
Mr. William Buyers called in and cxamined.
Room cleared.
Preamble read and considered.
Question,-" That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,"-put and passed.
Solicitor called in and informed.
Bill read and agreed to.
Motion made (Mr. Thomas Brown), and Question,--"That Chairman report Bill to House without Amendment," -put and passed.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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| Carolan, Robert | 6 |
| Maclardy, Duncan St. Clare | 5 |

# MINUTES 0F EVIDENCE 

taken befort

## THE SELECT COMMITTEE

## ST. GEORGE'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BILL.

## THURSDAY, 4 TULY, 1872. <br> 

Mr. THOS. BROWN, $\mid$ Mr. JACOB, Mr. GRAHAME,

Mr. J. STEWART.

# JOHN STEWART, Esq., in the Chair. 

Mr. Stephen appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.
Mr. Duncan St. Clare Maclardy called in and examined :-

1. Mrr. Stephen.] You are one of the Petitioners in this matter? Yes.
2. And one of the Trustees of certain land in Harrington-street? Yes.

Mr. D. St. C.
3. Do you produce a Deed of Grant of that land to certain Trustees who are named in the preamble of the

Bill before the Committee? Yes. (Original Deed of Grant produced, and attested copy handed in. See $\overbrace{\text { atuly }}^{1872}$ Appendix.)
4. That is the grant of the land which is the subject matter of this Bill? Yes.
5. The trusts are for the erection of a Presbyterian Church undor the superintendence of the "Synod of Australia"? Yes.
6. Is there such a body as the "Synod of Australia"? No.
7. The heading of that grant, you will notice, is to the effect that it is upon trust for the erection of a Presbyterian Church in connection with the "Synod of Eastern Australia"? Yes.
S. That body is still in existence? Yes.
9. And it was for that body this land was applied for? Yes.
10. Is there a Church in Sydney known as St. George's Presbyterian Church? Yes.
11. With what body is that Church in connection? The Synod of Eastern Australia.
12. That Church has been erected on a site in Castlereagh-street? Yes.
13. Who are the Trustees of that site? They are the same persons as those mentioned in this deed.
14. Are you aware whether the land in Harrington-street is conveniently situated for a Church? No, it is not conveniently situated,-not at all.
1.5. Is itineligible for the purposes of the trust? Yes, very ineligible for a Church.
16. What is the value of this piece of land in Harrington-street? It has been valued professionatly by Messrs. Richardson and Wrench, at from $£ 400$ to $£ 500$.
17. There is a debt still in existence upon St. George's Church? Yes, it is mortgaged to Mrs. Burdekin, for $£ 5,000$ and interest.
18. Has any resolution been arrived at by the governing body of your Church for the sale of this land in Harrington-atreet? Yes.
19. And this Bill is applied for with the consent of that body? Yes.

Mr. D. St. C. 20. Some of the Trustees in whom the site of St. George's Church was vested have died? Mr. Manson Maclardy. and the Rev. William M'Intyre are dead, and others have been appointed in their places.
4 July, 1872. 21. The Petitioners for this Bill are representatives of the Trustiees of St. Gcorge's Church, as well as of 4 July, 1872. the Trustees of the land in Harrington-street? Yes.
22. Chairman.] Did the Trustees of St. George's Presbyterian Church obtain any aid from the Government, either by granting the site or contributing towards the Church? No, they hare received no aid from the Government at all.
23. The Trustees bought the site from private persois? Yes.
24. Is there no probability of a Presbyterian Church being wanted in Harrington-street? No, I think not; the land is not at all suitable for a Church.

Mr. Robert Carolan called in and examined :-
Mr. 25. Mr $r$. Stephen. $]$ You are a clerk in Mr. Billyard's office? Yes.
R. Carolan. 26. Do you produce a conveyance of certain land in Castlereagh-street, from Gregory Board to William $\overparen{J \text { July, } 1872}$ Manson and others, dated 30th July, 1859? I do. (Produced.)
4 July, 1872. 27. Do you also produce a mortgage deed, dated 1st August, 1859, from William Manson and others, to John Bayley Darvall, to secure $£ 6,500$ and interest? Yes. (Produced.)
28. Do you also produce an assignment of that mortgage, dated 25th July, 1864, by John Bayley Darvall to Mary Anne Burdekin? Yes. (Produced.)
29. The names associated with Mr. Manson as Trustees are William Manson, William Buyers, John Macdougall, John Cameron, John Macdonald, James Cameron, John Moon, John Liddell Sheriff, Robert Campbell, Peter Stewart, and Alexander Learmonth? Yes.
30. That mortgage is still in existence for $£ 5,000$ ?
31. The land comprised in the deed is the site of St. George's Church? Yes.

Mr. William Buyers called in and examined :-
Mr. 32. Mr. Stephen.] You are one of the Trustees of the land in Harrington-street, and also of St. George's W. Buyers. Church? Yes.
33. What is the value of the land in Harrington-street? I believe Mr. Richardson's valuation was £500. 4July, 1872. I asked him the other day, and he said it still remained at about that amount.
34. Do you notice that the heading of this deed is to the effect that it is for a Presbyterian Church in conncction with the "Synod of Eastern Australia"? Yes, that is the name of our Church.
35. The heading is correct, but in the body of the deed it is stated that the land is in trust for the erection of a Presbyterian Church under the superintendence of the "Synod of Australia"-is there any sucle body? No, not now.
36. When did that body cease to exist? At the general union between the Synod of Eastern Australia, which was known as the Free Church Synod, the Synod of Australia which was in connection with the Established Cburch of Scotland, and the United Presbyterian Church. These were the three parties that formed the union; but there was a minority of the Synod of Eastern Australia which remained out, and now forms St. George's Presbyterian Church.
37. How many years ago did that union take place? More than five ycars ago.
38. Is it the wish of the body of the Presbyterian Church undor the Synod of Eastern Australia that this laud should be sold, and the proceeds appropriated to reducing the debt on St. George's Church? Yes.
39. Has your body received any assistance from the Government in any way towards the building or support of St. George's Church? None, except this grant.
40. Is this land in Harrington-street inconveniently situated and ineligible for the purposes of the trust? Decidedly so.
41. And it has been resolved by your body to make this application? Yes.
42. Mr. Jacob.] Your body belongs to the Synod of Eastern Australia? Yes.
43. Mr. Stephen.] You are a Trustee under the Synod? Yes.

# ST. GEORGE'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BILL. 

## APPENDIX.

[To Evidence given by Duncan St. Clare Maclardy, Esq., 4 July, 1872.]
No. 71/217.
New South Wales.
[Land Grant.]
Register Book,
Yol. CXXXI, Folio 232.
C.J. M.

The Prosbyterian Church of New South Walcs in connection with the Synod of Eastern Australia.
Victoris, by the Grace of God, of the Tnited Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Quecn, Defender of the Faith, and soTho all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:forth:
Wrerdas Somirser Richard, Earl of Belmore, the Governor of our Colony of New Sonth Wales, by and with the adrice of
the Executive Council thereof, bath, in pursuance of the provisions in that behaff contuined in the Crown Lands Alicnation Act the Tirecutive Council thereof, hath, in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf contanined in the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, reserred and dedicated the lands hercinafter described, as the site for the erection thereon of a Presbyterian Church :
Now know ye, that we, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, do hereby Now know ye, that we, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, do hcreby grant unto Feter Stewart, John Mucdonald, Robert Campbell, James Cameron, William Buyers, Duncan St. Clare Maclardy, James Ewan, and Duncan Kemnedy M'Intyre, being respectively Trustees nominated and appointed, under and by virtue of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of our said Colony, made aud passed in the eighth year of the reign of His lute Majesty King William the Fisurth, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Tomporal Affairs of Presbyterian Churches and Chapels connected with the Church of Scotland in the Colony of New South Wales," and to their heirs and assigns, subject to tho trusts, couditions, reservations, and provisos hereinafter contained : All that picee or parcel of land in our said Colony containing by admeasurement twenty perches, be the same more or less, situated in the County of Cumborland and parish of Saint Philip, city of Sydney, allotment Three A of bection eighty-four : Commencing on the enstern building-line of Harrington-
street, at a point bearing easterly and distant ten links and one-half strect, at a point bearing easterly and distant ten links and one-half of a link from the south-western corner of allotment Three of aixteen perches and one-half of a perch; and bounded thence on tho west by on the couth by part of the northern boundary line of allotment Four of nincteen perchcs and one-half of $a$ perch, bearing easterly one chain and cight links; on the east by part of the western boundary line of allotment nine of thirteen perches, bearing northerly forty-three links; and thence by a line bearing north two degrees, west seventy-six links; and on the north by part of the southern boundary line of allotment three aforesaid, bearing westerly ono chain to the point of commencement; ns per plan in the margin hereof; with all the rights and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging: To hold unto the said Peter Stewart, John Macdonald, Robert Camphell, James Cameron, William Buyers, Duncan St. Clare Maclardy, James Etren, and Duncan Kennedy M'Intyre, their heirs and nssigns, for ever, upon trust, for the crection thereon of a Presbylerian Church, under the superintendenco of the Synod of Australia, in connection with the Establialied Clurch of Scotland; in conformity with the provisions of the Eaid Act, and of a certain other Act of the Governor and Jegislative Council of our said Colony, made and passed in the seventh year of the reign of H is said late Majesty King William tho Fourth, intituled, "An Act to promote the building of Churches and Chapels and to provide for the maintenance of Ministers of Religion in Nevo South Wales," so far as the same may apply to the trusts of this our Grant, and for no other purpose whatsocver: On condition that the said Grantees, their heirs and assigns, do and shall in every respect, and at all times hereafter, conform to the Government Regulations for the time being, and to the Laws and Regulations now or herenfter to be in force for the better regulating the alignment of streets in our snid Colony, so far as the eame may be applicable, prorided nevertheless, and we do hereby rescrve unto us, our heirs and successors, nhl mines of gold, of silver, and of conls; and provided always, that if the trusts, conditions, reservations and provisos hercin contained, or any part thereof, be not duly obsorved and performed by the suid Grantees, their heirs and assigns,
Scale 1 chain to an inch. then the said Jand shall be forfcited and revert unto us, our heirs and successors, and these prosents, and every matter and thing herein contained, shall cease and determine, and become absolutely void to all intents and purposes; and it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and suceessors, by our Governor for the time being of our said Colony, or somo person by thom or him nuthorized in that behalf, to re-enter upon the said land, or any part thercof, and the said Grantees, their heirs and assigns, and all occupiers thereof, therefrom wholly to remove. In testimony whereof, we have caused this our Grant to be sealed with the Seal of our said Colony.

Witness our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Somenser Richard, Earl of
Belmore, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colouy of

The Senl of the South Wales.

Belmore, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Whles uforesaid, this twenty-niuth day of December, in the thirty-fifth yeur of our reign, und in the year of our Lord one thousnnd eight buudred
and seventy-one.

BELMORE.
$\qquad$
f January, 1872.
E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.
We hereby cortify that the writing contained above, in this and the two preceding shects of papor, is a true copy of the original Grant, of which it purports to be a copy, the same having been carefully compared therewith by us,-Dated at Sydney,
this fourth day of July, AD. 1872 , this fourth day of July, A.D. 1872.
F. MKriny, $\}$ Clerks to Messrs, Stephen \& Stephen, A. G. Tromas, $\}^{\text {Solicitors, Sydney. }}$
$766$

# MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL. 

(PETITION AGATNST-ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP AND CLERGY OF ARCHDIOCESE.)

Ordored by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 July, 1872.

## To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled. <br> The Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Archbishop and Clergy of the Archdioccse,- <br> Humbiy Showetif:-

1. That when a Matrimonial Causes Bill, substantially the same as that which is now under the same title before your Honorable House, was last year proposed to the Legislature, your Pctitioners invoked, in an accepted Petition, your protection against it as being a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the highest welfare of this country.
2. That the said Petition did truly express the actual belief and wish of all Catholics, whereas it has been by certain promoters of the said Bill asserted, with the design of discrediting the Petition, that it was merely the dictate of the Clergy.
3. That your Petitioners, whilst they ask leave to protest against such an attempt to affix odium and coutempt on the conscientious efforts of Catholics against the said Bill, are most willing to acknowledge and they desire with the utmost deference to affirm, that Catholics would undoubtedly in such subject matter, even if the relirious quastion were new, and not as this is, long ago decided, prefer the judgment of the Clergy amongst them to that of gentlemen who hare not necessarily any special qualifications either that most thoughtfin beyd prud the dignity of their position in the Tegislature. Your Petitioners believe the judgrment of their prudent men of every religious denomination would similarly prefer, coteris paribus, 4. Your Petit professionai Clergy on this point, to that of their simply political representatires. once more to state the reasons which move all Catholics justice of your Honorable House, ask permission once more to state the reasons which move all Catholics to deprecate so earnestly and unanimously the said
Matrinonial Causes Bill, namely :-
4. That the sanctity of the -

Faith-a neccssary condition of civilization family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian inviolable permanency of the bond of marriace.
6. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will incvitably end in multiplying, to a frightful extent, temporary licensed concubinages in place of the noble live-long umions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal, by insisting on their indissolubility.
7. That marriagre umions, contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do, by uatural consequence, check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice, whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest ture.
relief, without fatally slosing the a mensa et thoro under proper limitations gire all allowable and desirable would often minally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally, absolute divorces the last impulse to crime.
9. That cases of in but society may not be sacrificed hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, vicuals; there is no law, human or Divine, which may not in its
10. That Australings are hound to yet the law is held necessary and sacred. considered whether in this matter of divorce the but not servilo imitation of English law. That it is to be encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand cight hundred gind father than an brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that wealth of the wealthy man enabled him by means of a private Act of Parliament to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man, for the sole cause of his poverty.

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11. That the experience of the Divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the Divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.
12. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant-profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.
13. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the Now Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and Divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

Your Petitioners implore your Honorable H.ouse to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said Matrimonial Causes Bill may not receive your assent and sanction.

And they will ever pray, ©c.
[Here follow 31 Signatures.]

# MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BLLL. <br> (PETYTION AGAINST--THE RJGHT REVERBND BLSHOD OF SYDNET AND METROPOLITAN OF AUSTRALIA.) 

$$
\text { Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, } 10 \text { July, 1872, A.M. }
$$

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
The humble Petition of the Right Reverend Frederic Barker, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Sydney, and Metropolitan Bishop of Australia,-

## Showete:-

That your Petitioner desires respectfully to address your Honorable House on the subject of the Bill now before your Honorable House, which bas for its object to amend the law relating to Divorce and Matrinonial Causes in New South Wales.

That the Bill, in the opinion of your Petitioner, deals with the subject of Marriage and Divorce in a manner unsanctioned by the principles and practice of the Church of England, and will, if passed into Jaw, materinlly and injuriously affect the social relations of members of that Church, as well as those of the community in general.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will not pass the aforesaid Bill.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, \&c.
F. STDNET.

$$
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$$

## Legislatife Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL. 

(PETITION in fayour of-richard sadieir, r.n.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 July, 1872.

To the Honorable the Lerislative Assembly, New South Wales.
The humble Petition of Richard Sadleir, R.N., I.P.,-
Hitmily Showetit:-
That the present law of this Colony is at variance with the law of England and other portions of the British dominions-still binds parties as man and wife, although the matrimonial compact so solemnly entered into has been violated, and the vow and covenant entered into broken.

That divorce has been for many years legalized by the House of Iords, in which Bishops of the Church of England bold their seats, and by Popos under vaiious circumstances, so that the objection on religious grounds camot well be valid; wherefore your Petitioner prays your Honorable House may give to the virtuous and injured parties power of divorce for the crime and sin of adultery proven.

That the state of holy matrimony; which is honovable in all when the bed is undefiled, may not be vitiated under the sanction of luman laws by a sin abhorrent to God and wounding to the best affections of our nature, inflicting injury on innocent oftspring.

The law, as it at present stands in this Colony, shields the profligate, while it perpetuates injury to the virtuous; renders in many instances marriage a curse instead of a blessing; leads to promiscuous sexual intercourse, demoralising domestic sunctity, multiplying illegitimacy, and other evils, -the law not admitting of release.

Wherefore your' Petitioner humbly prays your Honorable House will be pleased to give relief, so evidently required, to the virtuous sufferers and innocent offspring, by granting a law of divorce.

And your Petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray.
RICHARD SADLEIR.
$772$

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# NECROPOLIS, HASLEM'S CREEK. 



Ordercd by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 July, 1872.

RETURN (in part) to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23 August, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-
"(1.) A Return of all expenditure of any part of the Consolidated Revenue
" on or for the purpose of the Necropolis at Haslem's Creek, specifying
" particulars as follows :-
"1. Purchase of land;
" 2. Clearing and improving land;
" 3. Fencing;
" 4. Clearing roads, lanes, paths, or the like;
"5. Mortuary or Receiving-house at Redfern;
" 6. Mortuary or Receiving-house, Lodge, and other Buildings, at " Haslem's Creek;
"7. Salaries;
"8. Labourers' wages and other current expenses.
" (2.) A Return of all expenditure of any part of the Consolidated Revenue, " or of revenue dcrived from fees or charges under the 'Necropolis Act " ' of 1867,' appropriated by or for the use of each religious denomination, " and, so far as applicable, specifying particulars as aforesaid.
"(3.) A Return of revenue derived from fees or charges under the "'Necropolis Act of 1867,' specifying the amount collected by each
"religious denomination, and, so far as practicable, specifying the fees or " charges under particular heads."
(Mr. W. Forster.)

## NECROPOLIS, HASLEM'S CREEK.

A RETURN (in part) to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23 rd August, 1870, on the motion of Mr. W. Forster, showing the expenditure out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on or for the purposes of the Necropolis at Haslem's Creek.


The Treasury, New South Wales,
FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# CEMETERIES REGULATION BILL.  

$$
\text { Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, } 3 \text { July, } 1872 .
$$

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Archbishop,Humbly Showeth:-

1. That your Pctitioner has read with regret and alarm the Bill to regulate Cemeteries which is now before your Honorable House.
2. That the said Bill would, if passed, be a measure at once unnecessary and oppressive.
3. That for Roman Catholics, their Cemetery is as part of their Church, and is necessarily referred to principles and rules entirely beside the professed scope of secular legislation in this Country.
4. That the said Bill, therefore, in placing the Roman Catholic portion of any Cemetery actually or possibly under control and regulation of non-Catholics is oppressive to a large community who, like others, have an acknowledged right to complete liberty of conscientious action within their own body.
5. That whilst all must cheerfully admit a necessity for the action of Government in everything that relates to such sanatory conditions as may affect the whole population, or to the appropriate application of land which it has itself dedicated for Cemeteries, or to its police regulations and guardianship, there does not appear to be any necessity whatever for going beyond these points by Act of Parliament.
6. That a Bill which bears, as it appears to your Petitioner, these two characters, namely,- - first, that of opprossively interfering with the independent action of communities or of individuals in those religious requirements or even preferences which affect only their own private affairs; and secondly, that of multiplying unnecessary enactments and restraints,--such a Bill would, in all men's thoughts, more resemble an expression of despotic will than the measure we are accustomed to expect from the temperate and free spirit of British legislation acting for the common good and contentment.
7. That your Petitioner, for himself and the whole Roman Catholic community, respectfully entreats your Honorable House not to allow the said Cemeteries Regulation Bill to pass into law.

And he will ever pray, \&c.
Dated this second day of July, in the yoar of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.two.

> + J. B. POLDING, Sydneien.

776 1
1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CENSUS OF 1871.




SYDNET: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
$778$

# CENSUS 0f NEW SOU'TH WALES, 1871. 

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\hline 19 \& 27 \& 30 \& 27 \& 22 \& 22 \& 17 \& 16 \& ro8 \& 133 \& 96 \& 8 r \& 49 \& 37 \& \(3^{8}\) \& 8 \& 9 \& 8 \& 4 \& 2 \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& 1 \\
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65 \& 73
78 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Giebe Monicipaitit- \\
Inver Ward \(\qquad\) \(\{\)
\end{tabular}} \& \& 3721 \& 208 \& 205 \& 188 \& 149 \& 192 \& 158 \& 162 \& 16 x \& 145 \& 165 \& \(13{ }^{1}\) \& 140 \& 151 \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Males... Females} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{314
386} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8 8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10
9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7
9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\stackrel{17}{8}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
6 \\
11
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
6 \\
12
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{9} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16 6} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{11} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{6: 15} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 8 \& 15 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Outer Ward .......................... \{ Males...}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1111 \\
\& 1099
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 43 \\
\& 48 .
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 42 \\
\& 33
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 39 \\
\& 35
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 27 \\
\& 35
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 43 \\
\& 3^{2}
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 29 \\
\& 29
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 39 \\
\& 31
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 39 \& 28 \& 39 \& 27 \& 33 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{22
26} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 29 \& 30 \& 23 \& 24 \& 24 \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Forest Lodge Ward} \& Malcg... \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 531 \\
\& 627
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 21 \\
\& 19
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 27 \\
\& 24
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 25 \\
\& 24
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 15 \\
\& 16
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 20 \\
\& 20
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 12 \\
\& 17
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 18 \\
\& 14
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 14 \\
\& 21
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 13 \\
\& 16
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{20
19} \& 10 \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{15} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11
19} \\
\hline \& Females \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 17 \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Bishopthorpe Wurd ................ \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Males... } \\ \text { Females }\end{array}\right.\)}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{795
85
85} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{29
28} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 24 \\
\& 36
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 25 \\
\& 24
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{18} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 26 \\
\& 26
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 30 \\
\& 24
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 19 \\
\& 23
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 21 \\
\& 19
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{24 18} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 17 \\
\& 18
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{120} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{25
22} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5. Redfern and Botany ................ \{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Males,..
Females} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6297 \\
\& 6324
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{290} \& 219 \& 216 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|l|}
225 \\
23^{8}
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 206 \\
\& 202
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 186 \& 198 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 173 \\
\& 201
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 185 \\
\& 184
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 181 \& 178 \& 125 \& \({ }^{151}\) \\
\hline \& \& \& \& 223 \& \({ }_{2} 3^{6}\) \& \& \& 175 \& 197 \& \& \& 161 \& 171 \& 149 \& 132 \\
\hline Total.. \& ...... \& 12621 \& 543 \& 442 \& 452 \& 463 \& 408 \& 365 \& 395 \& 374 \& 369 \& 342 \& 349 \& 274 \& 283 \\
\hline Randwick Municipality (part of)- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Coogee Ward \& Females \& \({ }_{6}^{4}\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& I \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \\
\hline Randwick Ward ................. \& Males... \& \(3^{6}\) \& 2 \& \(\therefore\) \& 1 \& 3 \& 4 \& 3 \& 4 \& \(\ldots\) \& .. \& 1 \& 3 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \\
\hline \& Females \& 20 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \& ... \& ... \& 2 \& 4 \& ... \& 1 \& 1 \& \\
\hline Aimenndia Memicipatity (part of)... \(\{\) \& Males... \& 1042 \& 44 \& 43 \& 35 \& 36 \& 29 \& 37 \& 3 I \& 24 \& 39 \& 25 \& 29 \& \({ }^{17}\) \& 22 \\
\hline erandia Mencipatity (part of)... \& Females \& 1003 \& 49 \& 39 \& 43 \& 38 \& 41 \& 23 \& 37 \& 38 \& 22 \& 26 \& \(3^{88}\) \& 28 \& 20 \\
\hline Waterioo Municipality ............. \(\{\) \& Males... \& 1504 \& 86 \& 52 \& 55 \& 50 \& 56 \& 45 \& 39 \& 44 \& 43 \& 51 \& 59 \& 25 \& 35 \\
\hline TY (part of)- \& Females \& 1484 \& 6 x \& 48 \& 49 \& 50 \& 49 \& 4 I \& 50 \& 38 \& 47 \& 43 \& 29 \& 42 \& 35 \\
\hline Surry Hills Ward ................... \(\{\) \& Males,.. \& S64 \& 40 \& 30 \& \(3{ }^{1}\) \& 38 \& 23 \& \(3^{\circ}\) \& 39 \& 35 \& 29 \& \(3{ }^{2}\) \& 16 \& 16 \& 21 \\
\hline Sury Hills \& Femalcs \& 842 \& 37 \& 39 \& 32 \& 45 \& 26 \& 25 \& 16 \& 29 \& 20 \& 33 \& 20 \& 21 \& 16 \\
\hline lmore Ward ...................... \& Males... \& 992 \& 43 \& 33 \& \(3^{6}\) \& 35 \& \(3^{6}\) \& 25 \& 26 \& 30 \& 25 \& 23 \& 25 \& 24 \& 28 \\
\hline  \& Femules \& 1103 \& 43 \& 25 \& 39 \& 35 \& 30 \& 27 \& 28 \& 31 \& 21 \& 24 \& 34 \& 20 \& 21 \\
\hline Redfern Ward ..................... \(\{\) \& Males... \& 1267 \& 55 \& 46 \& 37 \& 45 \& 37 \& 32 \& 47 \& 28 \& 37 \& 28 \& \& 30 \& 26 \\
\hline Redern Ward \& Females \& 1321 \& 42 \& 48 \& 46 \& 45 \& 35 \& 41 \& 42 \& 47 \& 53 \& 27 \& 36 \& 23 \& \(3{ }^{1}\) \\
\hline \& Malcs... \& 185
182 \& \begin{tabular}{|r|r}
8 \\
I
\end{tabular} \& 7 \& 10 \& 7 \& 8 \& 7
10 \& 2 \& 4
4 \& 3
8 \& 6 \& 4 \& 5 \& 3 \\
\hline Tunces or Boman ..................... \(\{\) \& Females \& 182 \& 1 I \& 7 \& 12 \& 5 \& 5 \& 10 \& 9 \& 4 \& 8 \& 2 \& 4 \& 5 \& 3 \\
\hline Other localities \(\qquad\) \(\{\) \& Miales...
Femules \& 403
358 \& 12
9 \& 10 \& II \& \({ }_{11} 16\) \& 13
16 \& 8 \& 10
15 \& 8
12 \& 9 \& 15

6 \& 7
9 \& 10 \& ${ }^{17} 6$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& 9 \& \& \& \& \& \& 15 \& 12 \& \& \& 9 \& 9 \& <br>
\hline 6. Paddington ............................. $\{$ \& Males... \& 5317 \& 173 \& 148 \& 184 \& 177 \& 154 \& 190 \& 164 \& 187 \& 224 \& 201 \& 176 \& 188 \& ${ }_{178}{ }^{8}$ <br>
\hline 6. Padaington .............................. \& Females \& 6094 \& 19 I \& 162 \& 156 \& 163 \& 153 \& 160 \& 164 \& 189 \& 241 \& 203 \& 210 \& 170 \& 149 <br>
\hline Total... \& ... \& II4II \& 364 \& $3^{10}$ \& 340 \& 340 \& 327 \& $35^{\circ}$ \& 328 \& 376 \& 465 \& 404 \& $3^{86}$ \& 353 \& 327 <br>
\hline Paddington Munictranity- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Glenmore Ward $\{$
$\qquad$ \& Males..
Females \& 512
543 \& 10 \& 14 \& 18
14 \& 16 \& 122 \& 18
8 \& 115 \& 15 \& 18
24 \& 15
19 \& 14 \& 13 \& 16
16 <br>
\hline \& Males... \& 922 \& 38 \& 25 \& 46 \& 24 \& 30 \& 22 \& 21 \& 26 \& 30 \& 28 \& 25 \& 35 \& 29 <br>
\hline \& Females \& 1043 \& 34 \& 24 \& 30 \& 28 \& 33 \& 25 \& 24 \& $3^{6}$ \& $3^{\circ}$ \& 27 \& 33 \& 34 \& 17 <br>
\hline Upper Ward . .n.t.a.............. $\{$ \& Males... \& 565 \& 18 \& 20 \& 17 \& 26 \& 20 \& 21 \& 16 \& 11 \& 14 \& 24 \& 19 \& 7 \& 26 <br>
\hline Upper Ward ......................... \& Females \& 665 \& 33 \& 22 \& 28 \& 24 \& 20 \& 18 \& 17 \& 22 \& 14 \& 12 \& 19 \& 10 \& 12 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}




| $\left.\begin{gathered} 13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 14 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { untur } \\ \text { under } \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 16 \\ \text { nudd } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { 17n } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 18 \\ 18 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { ra } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 19 \\ 19 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \substack{\text { madn } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { unde }} \\ 20 \end{array}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { und } \\ \text { 2r }\end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 2 \mathrm{an} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 2510 r \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { 3.0d } \\ \text { ander } \\ 35 \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 40 \\ 40\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { 40 } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { under } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 45 \\ 4.41 \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { 7ond } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { und } \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 80 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { ioo } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Unspe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 28 | 19 | 15 3 | 12 | 19 | 18 26 | 15 | ${ }_{1}^{65}$ | 79 179 | 87 15 | ${ }_{7}^{77}$ | 58 74 | ${ }_{3}^{48}$ | 40 54 | 25 36 | 23 21 | 9 | ${ }_{11}^{4}$ | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ |
| $\cdots$ | 1 6 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ . \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3 | ${ }_{2}^{\mathrm{I}}$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 5 | ${ }_{11}^{9}$ | ${ }_{1}^{6}$ | 13 | 5 5 | 10 4 | 3 4 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ${ }_{2}^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & I \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 1 2 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 1 | $\stackrel{4}{8}$ | $3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{13} \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I} 6 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{11}$ | ${ }_{12}^{9}$ | 9 | 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | 3 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 4 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{1}{8}$ | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{20}^{5}$ | 9 22 | 12 16 | 6 | ro in | ${ }_{10} 6$ | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{3}{1}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{5}{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | 10 | 4 5 | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | 103 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I4 } \\ & 3^{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 4 \mathrm{I} \end{aligned}$ | 7 | ${ }_{22}^{14}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 12\end{aligned}$ | 9 | 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 6 10 | 12 5 | 5 4 4 | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $2$ | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I4 } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 25 26 | 19 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 11 9 | 10 9 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 2 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{11}{ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 3 <br> 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | -12 | 5 |  | ${ }_{10}^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 3^{1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 3^{1} \end{aligned}$ | 17 17 17 | 19 25 | 20 19 | 15 | 10 7 | 3 5 5 | 1. | 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $4$ | $4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | 3 4 | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 12 | ${ }_{12}^{5}$ | 3 | $9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | 6 3 | 7 | 3 $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{\text {I. }}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 2 | $\stackrel{3}{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | 23 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 9 5 | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | 3 $\cdots$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}\right.$ | … | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 1 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 7 | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 45 | 33 49 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $36$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | 27 36 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | 303 | $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 155 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 123 | 104 | ${ }_{105}^{99}$ | 85 78 | ${ }_{6}^{68}$ | ${ }_{7}^{73}$ | 52 45 | 43 35 | 25 26 | 17 | 8 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 95 | 82 | $7^{1}$ | 69 | 60 | 63 | 60 | 60 | 248 | 285 | 231 | 204 | $16_{3}$ | 133 | 144 | 97 | 78 | 51 | 29 | II | 8 | ... |  |
| 15 | 7 8 | 4 | ${ }_{14}$ | 4 16 | ${ }_{13}^{4}$ | 5 | ${ }_{11}^{6}$ | ${ }_{31}^{17}$ | ${ }_{3}^{30}$ | 24 | 24 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | ${ }^{1}$ | 18 | 8 | 16 |  | 5 | ${ }^{11}$ | 9 | 6 |  | 2 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | , | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 7 | ${ }_{8}$ | 7 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | ... |  |
| 8 | 3 | 8 | 10: | : 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 21 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 11 | , | 2 | 2 | $\dot{\square}$ | 1 | ... |  |
| 7 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 24 | 37 | 20 | 22 | ${ }^{11}$ | 9 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| 6 | 3 | 4 |  | $1 \begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{18}^{7}$ | 19 | 8 | 10 8 8 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3 4 4 | 2 | 4 | $\stackrel{5}{2}$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
|  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 4 | 9 | 4 |  | 5 |  | 6 | 34 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 14 | ${ }_{15}$ | 12 | 7 | 17 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 3 |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 7 5 | . 5 | ${ }_{11}^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | 3 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | 19 18 | ${ }^{13}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 5 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 |


| 125 89 89 | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 119 \end{aligned}$ | 93 | 91 <br> 83 | 79 | 57 67 6 6r | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 230 \\ 310 \\ 3{ }_{3}^{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \\ & 359 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 225 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \mathrm{I} \\ & 2 \mathrm{I} 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219 \\ & 215 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & 182 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198 \\ & 166 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 125 \\ 96 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 109 \\ 79 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | 15 16 | $\left.\begin{gathered} 12 \\ 9 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 214 | 239 | 204 | 174 | 147 | 18 | 126 | $\mathrm{I}_{3}{ }^{1}$ | 543 | 647 | 490 | 433 | 434 | 366 | $3^{64}$ | 22 T | 188 | 94 | 69 | 31 | 21 |  | 6 |
| \% | 11 | 10 4 | 5 3 | 5 | 1 4 | 4 | 4 | 15 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 10 | 123 | 19 9 | 8 | II 5 | ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ... | 1 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | I I | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | $\stackrel{6}{10}$ | 13 4 4 | 5 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $3$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |




| cexsts Or megistry districts. | Sex. | Totals. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Under } \\ \text { y } \\ \text { Year. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 4 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 5 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} 6 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 7 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} 7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 8 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 9 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { Io } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { 10 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { II } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { II } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I2 } \end{gathered}$ | I2 <br> snd <br> under <br> İd <br> I |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9. St. Leonards-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonty Widioceiby Munictrality- Village of Greenwich and Environs | Males... | 199 | 5 1 | 9 | 6 3 | 4 6 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 3 4 | 3 10 | 4 4 | 2 6 | 3 <br> 3 | 2 5 |
| North Syducy ...................... | Mulcs... | 96 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\pm$ | 4 | $\cdots$ |
| North Syducy | Females | 84 | , | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ... | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Lane Cove ............................. $\{$ | Males... <br> Females | 388 318 | 15 | -9 | ${ }^{2} 5$ | 10 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 10 8 | 11 | 7 | 8 |
| Mantiy Cove- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Village of Manly | Males... | 211 | II | 7 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 7 | ${ }^{10}$ | 7 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
|  | Females | $24^{2}$ | 3 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| Rural | Males... | 87 | 3 | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
|  | Females | $7{ }^{1}$ | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | I | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Narrabele Parist | Males... | 62 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
|  | Females | 41 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | I | ... | 1 | ... |
| Broken Bat Parish | Males... | 61 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Females |  | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | 1 |
| 10. Albury | Males... | 5491 | 159 | 133 | 162 | 155 | 115 | $1{ }^{1} 6$ | 145 | 139 | 116 | 122 | 115 | 82 | 95 |
|  | Females | 3699 | 174 | 146 | 131 | $\times 54$ | 145 | ${ }_{13} 8$ | 126 | 133 | 128 | 105 | 101 | 94 | 100 |
| Total... | ...... | 9190 | 333 | ${ }^{279}$ | 293 | 309 | 260 | 274 | ${ }^{271}$ | 272 | 244 | 227 | 216 | 1;6 | 195 |
| Y Goulburn- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Municipality of AlburyTown of Albury. | Malcs... | 996 | 34 | 27 |  |  |  | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Females | 910 | 46 | 27 | $3^{2}$ | 23 | 32 | 29 | 26 | 30 | 33 | 25 | 23 | 19 | 22 |
| Environs ........................ | Males... | 410 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 9 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 7 |
|  | Females | 276 | 9 | 12 | $1{ }^{13}$ | 13 | 6 | 14 | Iо | 7 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| Rural (including Black Range Gold | Males... | 1824 | 51 | 45 | 66 | 46 | 35 | 47 | $3^{6}$ | 46 |  |  |  | 23 | 29 |
| Ficlds).......................... | Females | 1153 | 58 | 53 | $3^{6}$ | 59 | 43 | 5 5 | 39 | 48 | 33 | $37$ | $29$ | 33 | 45 |
| enty Heme- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corowa, Government Township ... | Males... | 35 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | .. | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Corowa, Goverament Tornship ... | Females | 20 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I |
| Corowa, Private Village ........... | Males... | 108 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Corowa, Private TMage ........... | Females | 81 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Village of Howlong ................. $\{$ | Males... | 56 | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Wilag of Howong ................. | Females | 51 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 |  |
| Rural ............................... $\{$ | Males... | 1340 | 28 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 22 | 33 | 26 | 28 |  | 34 | 24 | 32 | 32 | 14 | 18 |
|  | Fcmales | 795 | 36 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 23 | ${ }_{2} 7$ | 24 | 30 | 16 | 26 | 21 | 18 |
| County Shlwin- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tumbarumba Gold FieldVillage of I'umbarumba | Males... | $7{ }^{71}$ | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | I | 1 | 2 | , | , | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |
|  | Females | 67 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | , | 3 | 1 | 3 |  | 3 |
| Environs ......................... $\{$ | Males... | ${ }^{5} 3$ | 7 | 5 |  | , | 5 | 6 | 5 |  | 8 | 1 |  | 2 | I |
|  | Females | 84 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | I |
| Rurul, including Meragle Gold Fiold $\qquad$ | Males.. | 308 | 9 | 5 | 9. | 12 6 | 8 | ${ }^{10}$ | 6 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
|  | Females | ${ }^{139}$ | 5 | 5 | 5. | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| County Demison-Rutal .............. $\{$ | Males... | $\begin{array}{r} 140 \\ 99 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 2 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 4 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| County Urana-Rural ............... $\{$ | Males... | 50 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\underline{1}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | : | 2 |
| 11. Armidale............................... $\{$ | Males... Females | 5448 | 158 | 158 | 169 | 169 | 149 | 147 | 129 | 154 | 162 | 140 | 139 | 122 | 110 |
|  |  | 4258 | 172 | 162 | 177 | 171 | 139 | 156 | 149 | 144 | 119 | 144 | 153 | 128 | 120 |
| Total... | ..... | 9706 | 330 | 320 | 346 | 340 | 288 | 303 | 278 | 298 | 28 I | 284 | 292 | 250 | $23^{\circ}$ |


| [ $\begin{gathered}\text { I3 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I4 }\end{gathered}$ | ¢ $\begin{gathered}14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 15\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 16\end{gathered}\right.$ | (16 $\begin{gathered}\text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I7 }\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 18 \\ 18\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { I8 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { In } \\ \text { I9 } \end{array}\right\|$ | I9 and under 20 | 20 <br> and <br> under <br> 2r | 21 and under 25 | ( $\begin{gathered}25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 30\end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}30 \\ \text { ard } \\ \text { under } \\ 35\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { auder } \\ 40\end{gathered}\right.$ | 40 and ander 45 $\|$ | ( $\begin{gathered}45 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \\ 50\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und } \\ 55\end{gathered}\right.$ | 55 <br> and <br> under <br> 60 | 60 nad under 65 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 70 \\ \substack{\text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 75} \\ 75 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} 75 \\ \text { und } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 8o and widder $1 \infty$ | 100 and over. | Unitere- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 3 | 5 4 | 8 6 | 3 5 | 4 5 | 3 | 3 2 | 5 3 | 10 | 11 | 12 7 | 12 9 | 15 | 9 | 11 7 | 7 | 8 6 | $\cdots$ | 4 | ${ }^{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I . |
| 3 | ... | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 8 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 31 | \| $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 3 | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 8 6 | 119 | 9 2 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 25 | 27 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 16 | 20 | 8 | 12 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 6 |  | 2 | 5 | 6 |  | 4 | 6 | 19 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 8 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |  | II | 10 | 18 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 3 |  | 34 | 12 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | x | ... | ... |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 21 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |
|  | 1 | 3 | ... | I | 1 | ... | - | - 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | - ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | .. | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | I | $\cdots$ | 3 | 6 | I | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | 1 |  | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 76 | 77 | 68 | 70 | 68 | 57 | 74 | 78 | 307 | 542 | 622 | 474 | 430 | 265 | 237 | ${ }_{4}$ | 122 | 43 | 32 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| 77 | 81 | 83 | 60 | 62 | 57 | 57 | 56 | 232 | $3^{10}$ | 260 | 210 | 144 | 89 | I 10 | 53 | 43 | 21 | 10 | 6 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| 153 | 158 | 151 | 130 | 130 | 114 | ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ | I 34 | 539 | $85^{2}$ | 882 | 684 | 574 | 354 | 347 | 193 | 165 | 64 | 42 | 19 | 11 | 2 | 12 |
| 14 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 12 | ${ }^{11}$ | 14 | 9 | 39 | 92 | 115 | 79 | 84 | 33 | 33 | 25 | 21 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  |
| 19 | 24 | 31 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 66 | 71 | 68 | 59 | 36 | 22 | 23 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ..' | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |
| 4 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 29 | 34 | 27 | 35 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 10 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 30 | 22 | 24 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 28 | 27 | 122 | 192 | 220 | $1{ }^{6}$ | 122 | 98 | 76 | 47 | 48 | 16 | 9 | 4 | 1 | I | 2 |
| 24 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 21 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 83 | 93 | 64 | 60 | 34 | 22 | 45 | 14 | 17 | 7 | 2 | I | 1 | . | $\ldots$ |
| .... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | 1 $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | I $\ldots$ | ${ }^{2}$ | $\stackrel{.}{2}$ | 5 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | I | 2 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1 | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | ... | 3 | 3 | I | 5 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | 25 | 14 | 17 | 25 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 91 | 140 | 143 | 122 | 106 | 68 | 68 | 36 | 27 | Iо | 6 |  | 3 | $\ldots$ | 9 |
| 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 41 | 65 | 56 | 44 | 42 | 28 | 23 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 2 | . | 1 | ... | 9 |
| 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 3 2 | 5 5 | 15 8 | 4 | 4 | $\stackrel{3}{1 .}$ | 5 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | 2 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 21 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | 5 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | ... | 1 | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 3 |  | 6 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 3 | 3 3 | 5 2 | 17 14 | 35 21 | 35 8 | 28 8 | 29 | 13 3 | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 1 | 9 | 2 .. | 2 | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 2 | 2 | 2 | $\because$ | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 7 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | $\cdots$ | I | 2 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | ... |  | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | 3 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ |  | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | 1 | 3 | $\pm$ | 2 | $x$ | 1 |  |  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 139 | 110 | 106 | 80 | 72 | 70 | 60 | 94 | 357 | 447 | $3^{81}$ | 391 | 299 | 234 | 255 | 169 |  |  |  | 17 | 10 | $\ldots$ | - 16 |
| 126 | 125 | 109 | 79 | 74 | 73 | 76 | 76 | 261 | 294 | ${ }_{23}{ }^{6}$ | 214 | 153 | 138 | 122 | 70 | 48 | 25 | 14 | 5 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 265 | 235 | 265 | 159 | 146 | 143 | 136 | 170 | 6 x 8 | 741 | 617 | 605 | $45^{2}$ | $37^{2}$ | 377 | 239 | 19 I | 84 | 47 | 22 | 14 |  | 18 |





| $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I4 } \end{array}\right.$ | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Ind } \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I5 }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { nau } \\ \text { under } \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | 16 nand nuder 17 1 | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { I7 } \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { nuder } \\ \text { IS } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 18 and under I9 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 19 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nndor } \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 21 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{and} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \\ 30 \end{array}\right.$ | 30 and ander 35 | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { auder } \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | 40 and under 45 | 45 <br> and <br> under <br> 50 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 55 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\underset{\substack{55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 60}}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 65 \end{array}$ | 65 <br> nnd <br> under <br> 70 | $\left.\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { nand } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 80 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { uniler } \\ 100 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 100 nnd over. | Unype- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 17 | 32 | 20 | 23 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 6 |  | 1 | 1 |  | I |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | $\ldots$ | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | x | $\pm$ | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 2 |  | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | I | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| $\cdots$ | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 6 | II | 13 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 51 | 47 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 42 | $3^{2}$ | 39 | ${ }^{1} 37$ | 276 | 284 | 244 | 206 | 111 | 12 I | 62 | 60 | 28 | 24 | 9 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| 42 | 42 | 37 | $3^{\circ}$ | 43 | 30 | 25 | 37 | 86 | 163 | 135 | 112 | 94 | 53 | $3^{8}$ | $3^{1}$ | 20 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| 20 | 24 | 23 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 78 | 92 | 108 | 73 | 53 | 30 | 37 | 27 | 29 | 19 | 14 | 1 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 22 | 18 | 10 | ${ }^{15}$ | 18 | 19 | 11 | 22 | 50 | 86 | 48 | 39 | 25 | 20 | 23 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 18 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... |
| 2 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | I | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 8 |  | 12 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 10 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | 27 | 37 | 30 | 32 | 23 | 27 | 22 | 117 | 18 | 87 | 73 | 70 | 42 | 4 I | 29 | 24 | 7 | 4 | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 35 | 46 | 25 | 27 | 21 | 28 | 23 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 74 | 105 | 77 | 46 | 42 | 34 | 31 | 15 | 16 | 4 | I | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 63 | 73 | 62 | 57 | 53 | 51 | 50 | 53 | 19 I | 223 | 164 | 119 | 112 | $7^{6}$ | 72 | 44 | 40 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 |  | 1 | 4 | 19 | 26 | 16 | 16 | 22 | 7 |  | 5 | 6 | I |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | ... | 6 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 23 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 |  | 2 | 3 | 4 |  | 2 | 3 | 6 | 22 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | го | 14 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 3 |  | I | 4 |  | ... | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| .. | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | 6 | $\ldots$ | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 3 | ..' | 1 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | I | $\ldots$ | I ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | 14 | 28 | 24 | 18 | 15 | 20 | 13 | 85 | 65 | 56 | 44 | 44 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 14 |  |  | .. | 2 | . | $\ldots$ |
| 23 | 28 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 45 | 64 | 49 | 20 | 29 | 26 | 18 | 13 | 7 | 3 |  | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 58 | 61 | 49 | 49 | 34 | 38 | 25 | 30 | 127 | 142 | 170 | 113 | 114 | 73 | 84 | 59 | 51 | 33 | 12 | 7 | 9 |  | $\ldots$ |
| 61 | 49 | 45 | 33 | 41 | 42 | 29 | 28 | 128 | 167 | 142 | 128 | 75 | 53 | 69 | 33 | 30 | 15 | 9 | 4 | 3 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 119 | Ifo | 94 | 82 | 75 | 80 | 54 | 58 | 255 | 309 | $3{ }^{12}$ | 24 I | 189 | 126 | 153 | 92 | 81 | 48 | 21 | II | 12 | ... | ... |
| 5 |  | 3 | 2 |  |  | 3 | 4 | 19 | 20 | 27 | 21 8 | ${ }^{16}$ | 14 | 17 | , 3 | 10 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | II | 20 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | ... | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | I | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 1 | I | 2 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 7 | 5 | 8 | ${ }^{3}$ | 10 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 4 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | I | 12 | 18 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | 2 | 3 | 3 | ' 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | ' 3 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | .. | I | 3 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 17 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 5 | I | 2 | 1 | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | ${ }^{-}$ | 2 | I | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 |  | , ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 13 |  |  | 11 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 2 | .. | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| II | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 1 | I | 3 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 |  | 4 | 6 | 11 | 13 | . 3 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | I | 1 | ... | . | $\ldots$ | ... |
| $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | ... | 5 | I | ... | . ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





| $\begin{gathered} \text { 13 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 16 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 18 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 19 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { und } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | 20 nod undur 21 | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 30 \\ \text { sud } \\ \text { undor } \\ 35 \end{array}$ | cos $\begin{gathered}35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ | 65 <br> and under 70 | 70 <br> and under 75 | 75 and under 80 | 80 and under 100 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ion } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over. } \end{aligned}$ | Onsje |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 122 | 98 | 97 | 83 | 76 | 76 | 67 | 63 | 349 | 520 | 699 | 627 | 434 | 254 | 258 | 127 | II2 | 55 | 49 | II | 8 | ... | 3 |
| 12 I | 103 | 94 | 9 I | 85 | 58 | 83 | 70 | 301 | 351 | 348 | 305 | 167 | ${ }^{5} 54$ | II3 | 57 | 49 | 16 | 26 | 9 | 8 | ... | ... |
| 243 | 201 | 191 | 174 | 161 | 134 | 150 | 133 | 650 | 871 | 1047 | 932 | 601 | 408 | 371 | 184 | 161 | 71 | 75 | 20 | 16 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 11 | II | 11 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 32 | 47 | 45 | 46 | 27 | 28 | 33 | I3 | 12 | 9 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 6 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 17 | 8 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 49 | 40 | 37 | $3^{8}$ | 27 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 1. | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 8 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 19 | 47 | 69 | 69 | 43 | 27 | 25 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | $1 \pm$ | 4 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 13 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 36 | 52 | 103 | 60 | 47 | 33 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 7 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 30 | 33 | 3 I | 20 | 10 | ${ }^{2} 4$ | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 30 | 22 | 28 | 22 | 17 | 20 | 13 | 11 | 69 | 129 | 180 | 157 | 109 | 44 | 50 | 22 | 14 | 8 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 32 | 19 | 21 | 28 | 2 I | 9 | 14 | 9 | 84 | 110 | 109 | 90 | 44 | $3^{2}$ | 24 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 17 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 3 I | 70 | 77 | 98 | 44 | 32 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 14 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 26 | 47 | 55 | 36 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 I | 30 | 28 | 30 | 23 | 26 | 32 | 19 | 117 | I34 | 185 | 155 | ${ }^{1} 37$ | 68 | 92 | 41 | 44 | 15 | 17 | 9 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 36 | 26 | 35 | 20 | 25 | 11 | 34 | 20 | 54 | 65 | 60 | 76 | 44 | 45 | 30 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 11 | 8 15 | 7 11 | 4 | 10 9 | 9 7 | 4 | 8 11 | 41 33 | 39 27 | 39 29 | 41 30 | 24 | 21 | 27 18 | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19 7 | 10 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ${ }^{1}$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | I | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 42 | 40 | 36 | 31 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 32 | 108 | 107 | 77 | 72 | 53 | 29 | 52 | 46 | 40 | 26 | 16 | 7 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 26 | 24 | 27 | 32 | 22 | 11 | 26 | 19 | 66 | 97 | 71 | 53 | 38 | 27 | 54 | 23 | II | 11 | 8 | 7 | 3 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 68 | 64 | 63 | 63 | 47 | 33 | 51 | 51 | 174 | 204 | 148 | 125 | 91 | 56 | 106 | 69 | 51 | 37 | 24 | 14 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 2 |  | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | I | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | I | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | I | 3 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 4 | I | 4 | 3 | 3 | I | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | I | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 5 | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . ... |
| 32. | 3 I | 28 | 26 | 21 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 93 | 85 | 56 | 56 | 45 | 23 | 4 I | 40 |  | 21 | 10 | 5 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 21 | 20 | 22 | 27 | 19 | 9 | 24 | 16 | 54 | 74 | 63 | 44 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 22 | 40 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 45 | 42 | 28 | 46 | 24 | 3 I | 24 | 26 | 150 | 182 | 197 | 175 | 158 | 110 | 75 | 49 | 45 | 20 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 31 | 45 | 34 | 28 | $3^{8}$ | 18 | 25 | 26 | 86 | 132 | 82 | 84 | 66 | 48 | 36 | 23 | 22 | 9 | 9 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| 76 | 87 | 62 | 74 | 62 | 49 | 49 | 52 | $23^{6}$ | 314 | 279 | 259 | 224 | ${ }_{5} 8$ | III | 72 | 67 | 29 | 23 | 2 | 3 | I | Io |
| 6 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 | I | 2 | 5 | 17 | 25 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I |
| 9 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 29 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | , | $\ddot{\square}$ | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | .. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | ..' | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| $\ldots$ | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | I | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\pm$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | I | $\underline{1}$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 11 | 31 | 53 | 64 | 48 | 34 | $3^{\circ}$ | 7 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 15 | 15 | 5 | 17 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 52 | 59 | 52 | 34 | 44 | 22 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 8 | 13 | 10 | II | 9 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 30 | 40 | 28 | 25 | $22^{\circ}$ | 7 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | .. | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | 3 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 11 | 16 | II | 16 | 12 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 53 | 39 | 52 | $3^{8}$ | 29 | 29 | 14 | $17^{\circ}$ | . 14 | 4 | 4 | I | 1 | I | .. |
| 9 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 8 | II | 6 | 28 | 32 | 21 | 24 | 23 | 15 | II | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 |



| ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Ind } \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 14\end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { xad } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 15 }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undicr } \\ 17 \end{gathered}\right.$ | ( $\begin{gathered}17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { IS } \\ 18\end{gathered}$ | IS and under 19 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 19 \\ \text { und } \\ \text { under } \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 21 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 25 \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { aud } \\ \text { wander } \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 40 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { ninder } \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 45 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { undur } \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 65 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \end{array} \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { So } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { soo } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline 1 \infty \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { over. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Unspec |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 73 | 57 | 6 I | 50 | 43 | 38 | 41 | $3^{2}$ | 99 | 11 | 89 | 106 | 82 | 69 | 74 | 51 | 72 | $3^{8}$ | 32 | 10 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 65 | 48 | 42 | 46 | 31 | 36 | 35 | 30 | 105 | 150 | 94 | 9 I | 76 | 70 | 7 F | 43 | 43 | 27 | 19 | 6 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 134 | 105 | 103 | 96 | 74 | 74 | 76 | 62 | 207 | 261 | 183 | 197 | 158 | 139 | 145 | 94 | 155 | 65 | 51 | 16 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| ${ }_{1} 7$ | 5 6 | 11 7 | 7 9 | 4 | 7 | 5 6 | 3 2 | 16 | 17 | 13 | 20 16 | 12 9 | 9 ro | 10 | 7 | 10 | 5 4 | 3 3 | 2 <br> .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 49 | 4 x | 32 | 30 | 25 | 21 | 28 | 22 | 61 | 70 | 62 | 66 | 53 | 39 | 46 | 35 | 41 | 21 | 24 | 4 | 5 | $\ldots$ | I |
| $3^{6}$ | $3{ }^{1}$ | 25 | 33 | 16 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 67 | 89 | 35 | 50 | 54 | 4 I | $4{ }^{1}$ | 29 | 21 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | I | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | I | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | '. | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 10 | II | 9 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | ${ }_{3}$ | 15 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | .. |
| 10 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 36 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 15 | $5 \times$ | 48 | 49 | 44 | 28 | 40 | 29 | 35 | 27 | 20 | 24 | 7 | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 23 | 25 | 29 | 26 | 21 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 74 | 53 | 55 | 39 | 53 | 29 | 41 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 59 | 52 | 53 | 52 | 40 | 32 | 30 | 34 | 125 | 101 | 104 | 83 | 8 I | 69 | 70 | 55 | 46 | $3^{6}$ | 31 | 12 | 12 | ... | ... |
| 1 I | 6 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 3 |  | 10 | 15 | 16 | 18 | II | Ix | II | 13 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 6 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 4 | I | 2 | . | $\ldots$ |
| 8 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 10 |  | 3 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 19 | 12 | 16 | 7 | 17 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | . | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 5 | 3 | 3 | I | ... | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | 8 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 12 |  | 3 | 3 | 8 | . 3 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | I | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 7 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 |  | 7 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | I | I | ... | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | i | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | I | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\therefore$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | :.. | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | . $\cdot$ |
| 51 | 51 | 55 | 48 | 38 | 43 | 4 I | 56 | 233 | 355 | $43^{1}$ | 441 | 266 | 185 | 196 | III | 90 | 4 I | $3^{2}$ | 9 | 10 | $\cdots$ | 12 |
| 57 | 70 | 39 | 45 | 50 | 51 | 38 | 55 | 174 | 219 | 146 | 130 | 81 | 63 | 62 | 37 | 21 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 |
| 108 | 121 | 94 | 93 | 88 | 94 | 79 | III | 407 | 574 | 577 | 571 | 347 | 248 | 258 | 148 | III | 47 | 39 | 10 | 12 | ... | 15 |
|  |  | 4 |  | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 20 | 9 | 11 | 6 | . 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 10 | 2 | 9 | $\underline{1}$ | 7 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 3 | 2 | $\pm$ | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 5 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 32 | 76 | 80 | S9 | 61 | 26 | 32 | 9 | 7 | 3 | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 3 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 22 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | 19 | 28 | 18 | 15 | ${ }^{13}$ | 11 | 17 | 77 | 93 | 107 | 95 | 65 | 63 | 72 | 47 | 3 I | 16 | II | 3 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| ${ }^{23}$ | $3{ }^{1}$ | 10 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 20 | 54 | 70 | 46 | 50 | $3^{1}$ | 33 | 29 | 17 | 6 | 3 | I | $\ldots$ | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 |  | 2 | $\dot{2}$ | 3 | 20 | 42 | 73 | 73 | 26 | 20 | 23 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 30 | 29 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 | I | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 5 | 20 | 23 | 27 | 19 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | . | ... |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 5 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | 1 | I | 1 | I | 4 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . 1 |
| 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\underline{1}$ | ... | .. | I | ... | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 3 | , | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 14 | 19 | 29 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| $\ldots$ | 5 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | $\pm$ | 3 | 3 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 12 ! | 59 | 76 | 99 | 100 | 49 | 40 | 42 | $3^{\circ}$ | 32 | 15 | II | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| 14 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 12 | 5 |  | $1{ }^{40}$ | 45 | 33 | 22 | 16 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I |





| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { a } \\ \text { ath } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I4 }\end{gathered}\right.$ | ( $\begin{gathered}14 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 15\end{gathered}$ | I und under under 16 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \text { ra } \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { IS } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I9 }\end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { 19 } \\ \text { ani.1 } \\ \text { under } \\ 20 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 2 \mathbf{I} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \\ 30 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 30 and ander under 35 | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { und } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 40 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{array}$ | 45 <br> and <br> under <br> 50 <br> 50 | \| $\begin{gathered}50 \\ \text { num } \\ \text { under } \\ 55\end{gathered}$ | 55 and nuder 60 | 60 and ander 65 $\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} 65 \\ 1 \\ \text { nuld } \\ \text { nunder } \\ 70 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 75 \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { andor } \\ \text { undo } \end{array}$ | So <br> and <br> under <br> 100 | 100 and over. | Unspe- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | 17 | 15 | 22 | 24 | 19 | 14 | 25 | 74 | 125 | 106 | 125 | 100 | 71 | 73 | 47 | 33 | 21 | ${ }^{11}$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| 20 | 22 | 14 | 17 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 48 | 83 | 61 | 41 | 33 | 28 | 25 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 44 | 39 | 29 | 39 | 42 | 33 | $3^{1}$ | 42 | 122 | 208 | 167 | 166 | 133 | 99 | $9^{8}$ | $5^{6}$ | 37 | 25 | 14 | 6 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 3 $\cdots$ | 1 3 | 3 | 1 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 5 4 | 7 | S 6 | 5 6 | . 8 | 1 | 1 | I $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | 4. | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ..' | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | ${ }^{2}$ | 4 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 16 | 28 | 28 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 18 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 9 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 22 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | ${ }^{1}$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 23 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . $\cdot \cdots$ |
| 2 | 2 | .. | $\ldots$ | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | I |  | ... | ... | ... | $\because$ |
| , | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 4 | s | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 |  | 4 | 3 | I | 2 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 1 |  | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 26 | 45 | 35 | 34 | 28 | 18 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 20 | 7 | 7 |  | I |  | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 21 | 18 | . 9 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 9 | II | 6 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | r | $\cdots$ | I |
| I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | :. | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |  |  | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | 3 |  | 6 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | .. |
| ${ }^{17}$ | 8 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 45 | 73 | 80 | 58 | 46 | 35 | 60 | 40 | 26 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 |  | 12 | 1 I | 6 | 14 | 8 | 1 I | 37 | 47 | 39 | ${ }^{23}$ | 25 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 24 | 15 | 21 | 23 | 16 | 26 | 20 | ${ }^{17}$ | 82 | 120 | 119 | 81 | 67 | 53 | 75 | 54 | $3^{\circ}$ | 13 | 17 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 8 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 24 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  | 26 | 10 | 6 | II | 2 | 1 |  |  |
| 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 24 | 24 | 18 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
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| 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 6 |  |  | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 21 | 11 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 28 | 137 | 214 | 20 S | 2 T 7 | 164 | 95 | 76 | 45 | 26 | II | 10 | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 14 | ${ }^{15}$ | 10 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 76 | 99 | 89 | 75 | 54 | 22 | 13 | 14 |  | 4 | 3 | ... | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 35 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 32 | 37 | 45 | 213 | 313 | 297 | 292 | 218 | 117 | 89 | 59. | 33 | 15 | 13 | 3 | 3 | ... | 2 |
| , | 6 | 2 | 7 | 5 |  | 8 | ${ }^{1} 5$ | 37 | 54 | 57 | 86 | 59 | $3^{8}$ |  | 20 |  |  | 4 | 1 | 2 |  | $\ldots$ |
| 9 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 32 | 37 | 44 | 38 | 23 | , | 5 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 62 |  | 96 | SI | 73 | 44 | $3 \mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ | 17 |  |  | 4 | 2 |  |  |  |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 |  | - | 6 | 22 | $3^{6}$ | $3^{1}$ | 19 | 21 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 5 |  | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 3 | $\pm$ | 3 | 2 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 21 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| 1 | I | $\ldots$ | 2 | I | 1 |  | 2 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 5 | , | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 | 8 | 20 | 13 | ro | 4 | 3 | I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | ... | 4 | 8 | $7{ }^{\prime}$ | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 29 | 20 | ${ }^{6} 6$ | . 11 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | I | ... | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | 2 | .. | 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | , | 1 | ... |  | 3 | 1 |  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 37 | 39 | 33 | 27 | 37 | $3^{1}$ | 33 | 6 r | 221 | 274 | 273 | 225 | ${ }^{1} \$_{4}$ | 121 | 127 | 81 | 58 | 25 | 15. | 5 | 7 | ... |  |
| 33 | 37 | 29 | 28 | 27 | $3{ }^{1}$ | $3^{\circ}$ | 20 | 142 | 163 | 116 | 74 | 52 | 40 | 35 | 16 | 14 | 3 | 5 |  | 7 | $\ldots$ | 9 |
| 70 | 76 | 62 | 55 | 64 | 62 | 63 | 81 | 363 | 437 | 389 | 299 | 236 | 161 | 162 | 97 | 72 | 28 | 20 | 5 | 9 | ... | 40 |
| 7 | 9 |  | 3 |  | 4 |  |  |  | 36 | 51 | 39 | 29 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 |  | 6 |
| 7 | 10 | 6 | 4 | S | 9 | S | 4 | 44 | 41 | 18 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 8 | , | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | . | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | $\ldots$ | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 11 | 5 |  | 6 | II | , | 6 | 15 | 35 | 34 | 37 | 24 | 12 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 3 |  |  | 3 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |









\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
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\hline 3 \& 1 \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& 1 \& 1 \& 2 \& \(\ldots\) \& 1 \& 5 \& I \& 3 \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \& \& \(\ldots\) \\
\hline 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& I \& ... \& ... \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& 3 \& 4 \& 4 \& \& ... \& ... \& ... \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \\
\hline 3 \& I \& 2 \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\underline{1}\) \& 2 \& 3 \& 4 \& 5 \& 1 \& 3 \& 5 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& 1 \& \(\cdots\) \& ... \& \(\ldots\) \\
\hline 2 \& 1 \& ... \& \(\cdots\) \& 1 \& ... \& I \& 1 \& 2 \& 8 \& 4 \& 2 \& 4 \& 1 \& .. \& ... \& 2 \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \\
\hline 7 \& II \& 4 \& 8 \& 6 \& 8 \& 6 \& 7 \& 29 \& 27 \& 32 \& 17 \& 12 \& 10 \& 12 \& 21 \& 10 \& 4 \& 3 \& 5 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline 7 \& S \& 8 \& 9 \& 6 \& 10 \& 4 \& 9 \& \(3{ }^{2}\) \& 26 \& 13 \& 17 \& 11 \& 13 \& 6 \& 8 \& 8 \& 1 \& 3 \& I \& ... \& ... \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline 1 \& 1 \& . \& 3 \& 4 \& 1 \& 4 \& 2 \& 8 \& 8 \& 10 \& 7 \& 6 \& 3 \& 7 \& 3 \& 3 \& I \& 2 \& I \& I \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline 4 \& 2 \& 2 \& 1 \& 3 \& 4 \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& 12 \& 7 \& 6 \& 3 \& 5 \& 3 \& 1 \& I \& 2 \& 1 \& ... \& ... \& I \& ... \& ... \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 16 \& 24 \& 18 \& 25 \& 31 \& 26 \& 28 \& 46 \& 225 \& 367 \& 304 \& 259 \& 234 \& 130 \& 119 \& 46 \& 40 \& 18 \& 7 \& 3 \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& 16 \\
\hline 20 \& 21 \& 11 \& 11 \& II \& 16 \& 1 I \& 15 \& 90 \& 100 \& 88 \& 79 \& 42 \& 25 \& 19 \& 17 \& 7 \& I \& 1 \& ... \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& 3 \\
\hline \(3^{6}\) \& 45 \& 29 \& 36 \& 42 \& 42 \& 39 \& 61 \& 355 \& 467 \& 392 \& \(33^{8}\) \& 276 \& 155 \& 138 \& 63 \& 47 \& 19 \& 8 \& 3 \& 2 \& \(\ldots\) \& 19 \\
\hline 2 \& 5 \& 6 \& 5 \& 5 \& 1 \& 5 \& 9 \& 26 \& 44 \& 47 \& 44 \& 32 \& 17 \& 16 \& 8 \& 6 \& 3 \& 2 \& 1 \& I \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \\
\hline 4 \& 7 \& 2 \& 4 \& 4 \& 4 \& 3 \& 3 \& 22 \& 26 \& 25 \& 2 I \& 7 \& 5 \& 8 \& 3 \& 1 \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& ... \& ... \\
\hline 2 \& 8 \& 5 \& 5 \& 6 \& 13. \& 7 \& 11 \& 63 \& 113 \& 67 \& 66 \& 68 \& 29 \& 36 \& 17 \& II \& \(9^{\prime}\) \& ' I \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& 3 \\
\hline 3 \& 4 \& 2 \& 4 \& I \& 5 \& 4 \& 2 \& IS \& 28 \& 19 \& 18 \& 15 \& 10 \& 3 \& 2 \& 3 \& \(\ldots\) \& | 1 \& ... \& ... \& ... \& 1 \\
\hline 1 \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& 3 \& 6 \& II \& 13 \& 7 \& 8 \& 3 \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& I \\
\hline \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \& .. \& 1 \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& 1 \& 4 \& 2 \& 4 \& 6 \& 1 \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \\
\hline 11 \& 10 \& 7 \& 13 \& 20 \& 11 \& 16 \& 23 \& 130 \& 199 \& 177 \& 142 \& 126 \& 8 I \& 65 \& 21 \& 23 \& 6 \& 4 \& 1 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& 12 \\
\hline 13 \& 10 \& 7 \& 3 \& \(5{ }^{\circ}\) \& 6 \& 4 \& 9 \& 46 \& 44 \& 40 \& 34 \& 19 \& 8 \& 8 \& 1 I \& , \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \& ... \& I \& ... \& , \\
\hline 16 \& 25 \& 15 \& 10 \& 17 \& 24 \& 16 \& 15 \& 89 \& 149 \& 110 \& 98 \& 71 \& 52 \& 62 \& 36 \& 27 \& 9 \& 7 \& 2 \& \(\ldots\) \& 1 \& 18 \\
\hline 23 \& 26 \& 28 \& 23 \& 13 \& 15 \& 13 \& 25 \& 59 \& 95 \& 69 \& 35 \& 49 \& 25 \& 20 \& 19 \& 1 I \& 2 \& 3 \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \& ... \& ... \\
\hline 39 \& \(5{ }^{1}\) \& 43 \& 33 \& 30 \& 39 \& 29 \& 40 \& 148 \& 244 \& \({ }^{1} 79\) \& 133 \& 120 \& 77 \& 82 \& 55 \& 38 \& II \& 10 \& 2 \& \(\ldots\) \& 1 \& 18 \\
\hline 1 \& 6 \& 1 \& 1 \& 6 \& 6 \& 2 \& 2 \& 14 \& 38 \& 31 \& 25 \& 14 \& 10 \& 9 \& 10 \& 3 \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \\
\hline 7 \& S \& 7 \& 4 \& 5 \& 4 \& 2 \& 7 \& 17 \& 26 \& 17 \& 7 \& II \& 6 \& 6 \& 3 \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\pm\) \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \\
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\hline 4 \& 3 \& 9 \& 4 \& 2 \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \& 8 \& 12 \& 12 \& 6 \& 8 \& 2 \& 4 \& 4 \& 1 \& ... \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \\
\hline 9 \& 11 \& 9 \& 6 \& 8 \& 14 \& 5 \& 8 \& 40 \& 50 \& 46 \& 32 \& 26 \& 22 \& 30 \& 14 \& 12 \& 7 \& 5 \& 1 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& 18 \\
\hline 9 \& 30 \& 11 \& 7 \& 5 \& 5 \& 6 \& 12 \& 20 \& 37 \& 22 \& 15 \& 24 \& 8 \& 7 \& 9 \& 6 \& 2 \& 2 \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \& ... \& ... \\
\hline 3 \& 3 \& 3 \& 3 \& 1 \& 3 \& 3 \& 5 \& 23 \& 46 \& 23 \& 23 \& 2 I \& 9 \& 15 \& 9 \& 8 \& . \& 2 \& \(\pm\) \& \(\ldots\) \& . 1 \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline 3 \& 5 \& 1 \& 8 \& 1 \& 5 \& 5 \& 6 \& 14 \& 20 \& 18 \& 7 \& 6 \& 9 \& 3 \& 3 \& 3 \& 1 \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \\
\hline 56 \& 74 \& 50 \& 63 \& 50 \& 58 \& \(3^{8}\) \& 36 \& 149 \& 212 \& 186 \& 164 \& 123 \& \(7^{2}\) \& 81 \& \(5^{8}\) \& 48 \& 36 \& 37 \& 12 \& \& \(\ldots\) \& 3 \\
\hline 63 \& 73 \& 65 \& 61 \& 41 \& 47 \& 53 \& \(5^{\circ}\) \& 180 \& 236 \& 188 \& \(13^{2}\) \& 96 \& So \& 79 \& 54 \& 35 \& 23 \& 27 \& 8 \& 6 \& ... \& 2 \\
\hline 119 \& 147 \& 115 \& 124 \& 91 \& 105 \& 91 \& 86 \& 329 \& 448 \& 374 \& 296 \& 219 \& 152 \& 160 \& II2 \& 83 \& 59 \& 64 \& 20 \& II \& ... \& 5 \\
\hline 6 \& 11 \& 4 \& 5 \& 7 \& 5 \& 2 \& 3 \& 13 \& 24 \& 26 \& 28 \& 22 \& 17 \& Ir \& 6 \& 5 \& 3 \& 3 \& \& \(\because\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \\
\hline 5 \& 10 \& 8 \& 14 \& 6 \& 5 \& 2 \& 3 \& 24 \& 33 \& 35 \& 15 \& 18 \& 12 \& 15 \& 5 \& 3 \& 1 \& 1 \& 3 \& 1 \& ... \& \(\ldots\) \\
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$\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline 7 \& 9 \& 8 \& 8 \& 3 \& 5 \& 8 \& 8 \& 13 \& 23 \& 16 \& 8 \& 9 \& 11 \& 7 \& 6 \& 3 \& 4 \& 3 \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& ... \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 2 \& . \& $\cdots$ \& 1 \& 1 \& 2 \& .. \& $\ldots$ \& I \& 6 \& 4 \& $\ldots$ \& 4 \& $\ldots$ \& 3 \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 2 \& 2 \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline ... \& 3 \& 2 \& 1 \& 1 \& ... \& 2 \& 1 \& 5 \& 4 \& 4 \& 3 \& 1 \& 2 \& ... \& 3 \& ... \& 1 \& . \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 15 \& 16 \& 12 \& 15 \& 10 \& 15 \& 11 \& 9 \& 38 \& 63 \& 42 \& 4 I \& 26 \& II \& 17 \& 14 \& 7 \& 6 \& 9 \& 5 \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 1 <br>
\hline 13 \& 15 \& 17 \& 9 \& 9 \& 15 \& 14 \& 9 \& 49 \& 57 \& 38 \& 34 \& 25 \& 15 \& 17 \& 13 \& 10 \& 2 \& 5 \& 2 \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& 2 <br>
\hline 15 \& 17 \& 19 \& 16 \& 12 \& ${ }^{18} 8$ \& 6 \& 10 \& 35 \& 49 \& 53 \& 42 \& 24 \& 17 \& 23 \& 15 \& 17 \& 11 \& 13 \& 3 \& 3 \& $\cdots$ \& I <br>
\hline 19 \& 23 \& 13 \& 9 \& 15 \& 12 \& 14 \& 12 \& 45 \& 62 \& 53 \& $3{ }^{1}$ \& 24 \& 20 \& 23 \& 14 \& 10 \& 8 \& 12 \& 1 \& 3 \& ... \& ... <br>
\hline 1 \& 3 \& 1 \& 3 \& 1 \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 3 \& 3 \& 5 \& 4 \& 3 \& 2 \& 2 \& 3 \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& I <br>
\hline 2 \& 1 \& 2 \& 2 \& I \& 1 \& 1 \& 2 \& 1 \& 1 I \& 2 \& 3 \& \& 2 \& ... \& 2 \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& 1 \& 1 \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& ... <br>
\hline 14 \& 17 \& 8 \& 19 \& 10 \& 12 \& 12 \& 10 \& 43 \& 50 \& 38 \& \& 27 \& 17 \& 16 \& 13 \& 12 \& Io \& 5 \& 3 \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& -... <br>
\hline 14 \& 12 \& 14 \& 16 \& 5 \& 8 \& 11 \& 15 \& 44 \& 44 \& 40 \& 36 \& 16 \& 17 \& 16 \& 1 I \& 6 \& 7 \& 5 \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline $\ldots$ \& 3 \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& I \& 2 \& 2 \& 2 \& 1 \& 2 \& 1 \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 3 \& $\cdots$ \& 1 \& 2 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& ... \& 3 \& 2 \& ... \& 2 \& 2 \& I \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& . $\cdot$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}





| 13 nnd ninder 14 | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { under } \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 1 \\ 16 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { uader } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { anu } \\ \text { mander } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 19 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { 19 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 20 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ungur } \\ 2 I \end{array}\right\|,$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undur } \\ 25 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 35 \\ 35 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { mat } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 50 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { uynder } \\ 55 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { natd } \\ \text { unuler } \\ 60 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 65 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 70 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \mathrm{o} \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 80 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { ooo } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { soo } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ores. } \end{array}$ | Unspe-- citled. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 169 | 183 | 172 | ${ }^{3} 88$ | 117 | 126 | 122 | 87 | 416 | 433 | 377 | 347 | $3^{21}$ | 237 | 250 | 190 | $\mathrm{IS}_{3}$ | 98 | 8 I | 31 | 23 | $\cdots$ | 3 |
| 191 | 190 | 175 | 157 | 160 | 114 | 146 | 119 | 312 | 520 | 400 | $3^{62}$ | $2 \mathrm{~S}_{2}$ | 228 | $23^{6}$ | 158 | 137 | 63 | 47 | 14 | 16 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 360 | 373 | 347 | 295 | 277 | 240 | 268 | 206 | 928 | 953 | 777 | 709 | 603 | 465 | 486 | 348 | 320 | 161 | 128 | 45 | 39 | $\cdots$ | 6 |
| 19 | 23 | 22 | 9 | 19 20 | 11 | 17 | 11 II | 60 | 55 | 70 65 | 47 | 47 | 35 | 34 | 27 | 23 | 11 | 10 | 3 |  | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 21 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 54 | II | 63 | 57 | 65 | 3 I | $3^{2}$ | 36 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 24 | 21 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | . | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 5 2 | $\stackrel{3}{4}$ | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 7 18 | 15 | ${ }_{12} 9$ | 8 | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8 2 | 4 | 3 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | .. | 2 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 5 | 9 | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | I | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| I | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | 3 | $\ldots$ | I | 2 | $\cdots$ | .* | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 62 | ${ }_{7} 6$ |  | 56 | 4 I | 43 | 44 | 27 | 155 | $\mathrm{r}_{3}$ | III | 145 | 124 | 95 | 89 | 71 | 62 | 4 I | 28 | 10 | 4 |  | 2 |
| 68 | 75 | 66 | 59 | 68 | 45 | 63 | 53 | 218 | 227 | 153 | $\pm 58$ | 13 | 92 | 101 | 60 | 55 | 30 | 19 | 6 | 5 | ... | 1 |
| 8 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 5 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| $\cdots$ | 6 | 1 6 | 7 <br> 3 | 8 | 1 3 | 3 2 | 3 | 11 8 8 | 5 12 | $\stackrel{9}{5}$ | 7 10 | 4 | 6 | 7 10 | 3 2 | 5 5 | 2 | 2 3 3 | … | … | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | ... | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3. | $\pm$ | ... | I | ... | ... |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | ..' | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | ... | 3 | 3 | I | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | I | ... | ... | ... |
| 43 | 42 | 60 |  | 44 |  |  | 29 | III | $\mathrm{I}_{3} 8$ | 100 | 82 | 86 |  | 68 | 51 | 60 | 26 | 19 |  | 11 |  |  |
| 61 | 51 | 39 | 47 | 37 | 26 | 41 | 26 | 12 I | 128 | 91 | 102 | 75 | 48 | 51 | 47 | 35 | 10 | 14 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | I |
| 21 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 39 | 42 | 4 I | 30 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 17 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 14 | 14 | 24 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 49 | 47 | 35 | 20 | 29 | 22 | 21 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 77 | So | 62 | 56 | 54 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 184 | 204 | 148 | I 56 | 113 | 88 |  | 70 | 61 | 28 | 17 | 7 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 77 | 72 | 63 | 57 | 48 | 43 | 47 | 35 | 162 | 149 | 138 | 124 | 85 | 52 | 56 | 35 | 24 | 21 | ${ }^{3}$ | 6 | 2 | ... | ,.. |
| 154 | 152 | 125 | 113 | 102 | $s_{5}$ | 89 | 75 | 346 | 353 | 286 | 280 | 198 | 140 | 151 | 105 | 85 | 49 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 13 | 8 | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | . | 4 | $\cdots$ |  | , | 5 | 3 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 4 | ... | 2 | ... |  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | I | 1 | I | ... | 3 | I | 1 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | ... | ... | I | ... | ... | ... |  |
| 2 | $\cdot \cdot$ | .. | . | 2 | 2 ... | . | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | I | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | I | ... | . ... | I | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | : | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 |  | 2 | 4 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 6 | II | 12 | ${ }^{15}$ | 8 | 2 | 2 | I | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 36 | 4 | 2 | 18 | II | 10 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | I | ... | I | I | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| I | 7 | 4 | 2 | $\because$ | , | 1 | $\because$ | 3 | 5 | 3 | I | 5 | 3 | 36 | $\cdots$ | ... | I | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | $\cdot$ | . | ... | .. |
| $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | 3 | I | 11 | 2 | I | 3 | 2 | - 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 I | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | . ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | 13 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 54 | 13 | 11 | 40 | $3^{6}$ | 34 | 27 | 22 | 29 | 23 | 18 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 1 | I | ... | ... |
| 26 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 29 | 34 | 39 | 29 | $3^{2}$ | 13 | II | 6 | 4 | 3 | I | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 27 | 30 |  | 22 | 17 | $7{ }^{7} 17$ | 13 | 13 | -74 | 88 | 52 | 59 | 45 | $3^{\circ}$ | $3{ }^{30}$ | 26 | 27 | 16 |  | 5 | 52 | ... | ... |
| 27 | 26 | $\times 8$ | 16 | 22 | 2 I | 16 | 19 | 63 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 47 | 46 | 26 | 20 | I8 | 14 | 12 | II | 5 | 5 | 2 | .. | ... |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 2 \\ 1 & \end{array}$ | $\pm$ | I | 7 | 3 | 3 |  | 4 | 4 | $4{ }^{4}$ | 3 | 2 | I | ... | … | - $\cdot$. | ... | ... |
|  | 2 | 3 |  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ | I | ... | 6 | 3 |  | 18 | 3 | ... | 5 | I | I | . ... | $\ldots$ | ... | . ... | ... | ... |
| $\ldots$ |  | . .. | ... | ... | . | , | ... | 1 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 2 | I | I | ... | I | I | ... | … | - $\cdot$. | ... | ... |
| I |  |  | 1 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | 3 | 3 |  | 2 | ... | I | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | - ... | ... | . ... |
| 17 | 24 | 12 | 13 | IS | 816 | -9 | 13 | 47 | 53 | 34 | 42 | 23 | 18 | - 25 | 20 | - 16 | $6{ }^{4} 4$ | 4 | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | $\ldots$ | - |
| 15 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | ${ }^{1} 4$ | + 19 |  | 97 | 12 |  | 30 | 21 | $3{ }^{3}$ | 25 | 15 | ${ }^{11}$ | 16 | 10 | - 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |






| census or registry districts. | Sex. | Totals. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Onder } \\ \text { I } \\ \text { Year. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ { }^{2} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ 4 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 5 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { nunder } \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 7 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \end{array} \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \begin{array}{c} 8 \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 9 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 9 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 10 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Io } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { II } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { II } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I2 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 13 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 54. Muswellbrook and Merton ........ $\{$ | Malcs... | $\begin{aligned} & 1926 \\ & 1690 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6_{2} \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 72 \end{aligned}$ | 71 56 | 46 | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ | 70 60 | 53 | 47 63 | 39 | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | 44 37 |
| Total... | ...... | 3616 | 152 | 118 | 136 | ${ }^{13}{ }^{\circ}$ | 127 | 112 | 120 | 130 | 105 | 110 | 93 | 91 | 81 |
| Don | Mrales | 761 |  |  |  |  | 26 |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 20 |  |
| Municipal Town of Muswellbrook.. | Females | 684 | 30 | 23 | 24 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 28 | 24 | 24 | 20 | 10 | 13 |
|  | Males.. <br> Females | 314 282 | 18 7 | 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | 12 10 | 10 9 | 11 | 8 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | 10 7 | 10 16 | 4 5 | 7 | 6 6 |
| County Brisbaste- | Males... | 50 | 2 | ... | 5 |  | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 |  |  | 5 |  | 3 |
| Environs of Town of Muswellbrook $\{$ | Females | ${ }^{6} 6$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 5 | $\stackrel{\square}{1}$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 2 | … | 5 2 | 2 | $\stackrel{3}{.}$ |
| Village of Denman and Environs.. | Malcs... | 11 I | 5 | 4 | 4 |  | 2 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
|  | Females | 126 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | .. | 4. | 5 |
| Village of Kyuga and Environs ... $\{$ | Males... | 105 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
|  | Females | 90 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | $\cdot 2$ | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ |
| Rural | Mades... | 383 | 19 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 14 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 10 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
|  | Females | 293 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 13 | 3 |
| Codnty Iitnter-Rural ................ $\{$ | Males... | 202 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  | Females | 179 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 10 |
| 55. Newcastle | Males... | 9845 | 433 | 341 | 375 | 343 | 279 | . 304 | 298 | 309 | 273 | 274 | 247 | 212 | 214 |
|  | Females | 8822 | 379 | 371 | $3{ }^{15}$ | 355 | 306 | 325 | 299 | 322 | 286 | 280 | 263 | 229 | 210 |
| Total.. | ...... | ${ }_{18667}$ | St2 | 712 | 690 | 703 | 585 | .$^{629}$ | 597 | 63 I | 559 | 554 | 510 | 44 r | 424 |
| Y Nortiumireriand | Males.. |  | 148 |  |  | 129 |  | 107 | 120 | II4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Municipal Town of Newcastle...... $\{$ | Females | 3866 | 160 | 148 | 122 | 135 | $1{ }^{18}$ | 125 | 102 | $1{ }_{17}$ | ${ }_{105}$ | 121 | - 99 | 98 | 96 |
| Shipping ............................. $\{$ | Males... | 44 I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | Females | 3 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commonage or Pasturage Reserve.. | Males... | 695 | 37 | 35 | 46 | 24 | 21 | 23 | 19 | 27 | 17 | 32 | 14 | 12 | 13 |
|  | Females | 624 | $3^{6}$ | $3{ }^{1}$ | 26 | 33 | $3^{2}$ | 30 | 34 | 29 | $3^{2}$ | 14 | 17 | 15 | 10 |
| Municipality of Waratah ........... $\{$ | Males... | 797 | 34 | 33 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 43 | 18 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 31 | 27 | 26 | 19 | 24 |
|  | Females | 733 | 26 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{\mathbf{2}}$ | 20 | 36 | 24 | 37 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 19 | 30 | 24 | II |
| Municipality of Wickham ........ $\{$ | Mnles... | 225 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
|  | Females | 173 | 12 | 8 | 7 | го | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Wallsend Coal-mining Distric | Males... | 701 | 45 | 28 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 32 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
|  | Females | 592 | 20 | 30 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 30 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 14 | 14 |
| Burwood do. ........ $\{$ | Males... | $5^{12}$ | 27 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 18 | 8 | 16 | 14 | 9 |
|  | Femalcs | $45^{8}$ | 16 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 21 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 13 |
| Plattsburgh do. ........ $\{$ | Males... | 465 | 23 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 17 | ${ }^{11}$ | 9 | 13 |
|  | Hemales | 4 II | 20 | 17 | 14 | 23 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 11 |
| Borehole do. ........ | Mibles... | 455 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 24 | 9 | 12 | 8 |
|  | Females | 399 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 14 | 19 | 14 | 16 | ${ }^{13}$ | 1 I | 18 | 7 | 18 | 7 |
| Lambton do. | Malcs... | 275 | 15 | 8 | 9 | II | 9 | 7 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
|  | Fcmales, | 275 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 13 |
| New Lambton do. ........ $\{$ | Mnles... | 240 | S | 5 |  | 11 | 7 | 6 | 3 |  | 7 |  | 8 | 9 | I |
|  | Females | 163 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 3 | - | I |
| Nimmi <br> do. | Males... | 139 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
|  | Females | 117 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 |  | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Brookstown do. ........ $\{$ | Malcs... | 123 | 10 | , | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
|  | Females | 115 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Village of Hexham ................ | Males... | 82 | 3 | I | 2 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
|  | Females | 61 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | , |
| Ash Island ........................... $\{$ | Males... | 93 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | , | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
|  | Females | 78 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | ... | , | , | 2 | $\ldots$ |
| Mosquito Mslond..................... $\{$ | Males... | 99 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | I | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
|  | Females | 88 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Rural ................................. $\{$ | Males.... | 569 | 21 | 14 | 19 | 22 | 16 | 28 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 18 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 13 | 16 |
|  | Fcmales | 455 | 22 | 23 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 13 | 19 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 20 | 18 | 16 | 8 | 11 |


| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { r } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 14 }\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { I4 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I5 } \\ \\ \end{gathered}\right.$ | ( $\begin{gathered}15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I }\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { I6 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und } \\ \text { I7 }\end{gathered}\right.$ | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Ind } \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 18 }\end{gathered}$ | I8 <br> nad <br> under <br> 19 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { In } \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 20 }\end{gathered}\right.$ | 20 and under 21 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{gathered}\right.$ | ( $\begin{gathered}25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30\end{gathered}$ | 30 $\substack{30 \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { under } \\ 135}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { andter } \\ 40\end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} 40 \\ \text { nand } \\ \text { under } \end{array} \right\rvert\, 45$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { mad } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { uncr } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nulder } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { ayld } \\ \text { unitior } \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { ind } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 80 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { nunder } \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ | Unspc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 43 | 47 37 | 37 35 | 42 24 | 26 | 31 33 | 35 26 | 31 35 3 | 106 | 163 156 | 144 109 | 116 96 | 96 | 59 45 | 47 49 | 32 26 | 55 24 | 30 9 | 19 4 | 7 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| 83 | 84 | 72 | 66 | 51 | 64 | 6 r | 66 | 212 | 319 | 253 | 212 | ${ }^{1} 54$ | ro4 | 96 | 55 | 79 | 39 | 23 | 7 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| 17 18 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 10 | 12 18 | 16 | 16 | 40 43 | 65 66 | 62 42 | 53 44 | 41 27 | 16 | 14 | 9 | 22 5 | 11 | 3 | 4 .. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | I $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 6 2 | 5 4 | 6 4 | 3 4 | 5 | 3 4 | 5 | 14 | 31 27 | 12 | 19 | 21 6 | r 10 | 10 9 | 4 5 | 11 6 | 6 | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ . . \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\underline{\square}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | r | $\cdots$ | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 6 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 4 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | I | , | 3 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 9 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 28 | 43 | 25 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 15 | 6 | 7 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 1 I | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 188 | 229 | 177 | 166 | 129 | 130 | 117 | II6 | $5^{87}$ | 806 | 855 | 812 | 58 I | 348 | 285 | 181 | 99 | 64 | $3^{2}$ | 18 | 10 | ... | 8 |
| 216 | 207 | 189 | 175 | 154 | 138 | 120 | 134 | 576 | 722 | 665 | 528 | $3^{6} 2$ | 220 | 21 I | 86 | 93 | 36 | 34 | 7 | 5 | ... | 4 |
| 404 | 436 | 366 | 341 | 283 | 268 | 237 | 250 | I163 | 17528 | I520 | 1340 | 943 | 568 | 496 | 267 | 192 | 100 | 66 | 25 | 15 | ... | 12 |
| 66 | 84 | 69 | 62 | 44 | 50 | 42 | 43 | 222 | 333 | 297 | 302 | 210 | 134 | 121 | 79 | 36 | 28 | 18 | 8 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| 96 | 98 | 89 | 103 | 96 | 68 | 68 | $7{ }^{2}$ | 325 | 362 | 256 | 228 | 145 | 97 | 93 | 39 | $3^{8}$ | 18 | 19 | 5 | 3 | ... | 2 |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 5 | II | 85 | 118 | 91 | 52 | 23 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 18 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 25 | 52 | 71 | 65 | 46 | 17 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 13 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | II | 30 | 50 | 51 | 38 | 24 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| ${ }^{5} 5$ | 26 | 18 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 33 | 43 | 66 | 67 | 49 | $3{ }^{11}$ | 29 | 1 I | 6 | 3 | I | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 18 | 21 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 42 | 65 | 50 | 35 | 21 | 24 | 6 | 6 | 2 | I | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 22 | 16 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 5 | 3 | I | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 3 | 8 | 24 | 19 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 16 | 18 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 44 | 35 | 66 | 50 | 46 | 25 | 16 | , | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 12 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | II | 4 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 28 | 46 | 49 | 34 | 30 | ${ }^{13}$ | 12 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 14 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 26 | 34 | 47 | 27 | 4 I | 15 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 5 |  | 28 | 27 | 37 | 26 | 22 | 16 | 12 | 5 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 13 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | ${ }_{5}$ | 18 | 36 | 47 | 37 | 18 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 8 | 11 | ${ }^{11}$ | 5 | 4 | 5 | , | 18 | 26 | 37 | 33 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 6 |  |  | 20 |  | 30 | 44 | 21 | 2 I | 8 | 11 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 13 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 17 | $3^{8}$ | 20 | 27 | 17 | 6 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 4 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 23 | 28 | 31 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 5 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 22 | 27 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 3 | $\cdots$ | I | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 25 | 19 | 22 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 9 | 4 | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 9 | Iо | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 4 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 4 | ... | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| . | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 9 | , | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 12 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | , | $\ldots$ | 4 | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 4 | I | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | , | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 14 | II | II | 13 | 12 |  | 9 | 34 | 43 |  | 4 4 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | I |
| 14 | $1 \times$ | 10 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 3 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 33 | 34 | 23 | 17 | 12 | 16 | 5 | 8 | .. | 1 | ... | I | ... | , |







| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { I4 }\end{gathered}\right.$ | ( $\begin{gathered}14 \\ \text { nom } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 15 \\ 15\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 16 \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} 16 \\ \text { aud } \\ \text { undor } \\ 17 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | ( $\begin{gathered}18 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 19 }\end{gathered}$ | 19 <br> and <br> under <br> cor <br> 20 | ( $\begin{gathered}20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25\end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undtor } \\ 25 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 25 and tunder 30 | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und } \\ \hline 55 \end{gathered}$ | 1 35 and nuder 40 | $\left.\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 55 \\ \text { nuid } \\ \text { unill } \\ 60 \\ 60 \end{array}$ | 60 and under 65 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { undier } \\ 70 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 7 \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { nader } \\ 75 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undler } \\ \text { So } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 80 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 100 } \end{array}$ | roo and over. | Unspe- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ | II | 7 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 21 | 55 | 19 | II! | 9 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 12 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 18 | IS | 17 | I3 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 6 | S | 10 | 9 | 6 | 8 | I | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 6 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 16 : | I 13 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | ... | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | ... |
| 5 5 | 3 1 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 2 | 3 | 12 | 26 | 11 | 12 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 5 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 6 | ... | I | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 51 | 6 | 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | I | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | .. | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | .. |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 5 | .. | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | ... |
| 11 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | 7 | 5 | 3 | I | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | . | I | 2 | I | 3 | 4 | I | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | I | 1 | 2 | 1 |  | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 31 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 3 | 1 | $\cdot 5$ | 8 | , | 4 | 4 | 2 | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | I | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| $\pm{ }^{1}$ | 11 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 23 | 20 | II | 9 | 10 | 14 | I | $5^{1}$ | 3 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 8 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 4 | II | 7 | 17 | 19 | 27 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 3 |  | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 30 | 38 | 31 | 30 | 19 | 27 | 21 | 14 | 73 | 92 | 62 | 64 | 42 | 29 | 51 | 25 | 34 | 17 | I8 | 8 | 3 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 29 | 13 | 26 | 16 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 26 | 68 | 68 | 54 | 55 | 46 | 27 | 28 | 17 | 22 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 59 | $5{ }^{1}$ | 57 | 46 | 42 | 47 | 39 | 40 ! | 141 | 160 | $1{ }_{16} 6$ | 119 | 88 | 56 | 79 | 42 | 56 | 23 | 22 | 9 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 1 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | I | 3 | I | 2 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ |  | 3 | 1 | .. | $\ldots$ | 4 | ... | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | I | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | , | Io | 1 I | 13 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 3 | , | 3 | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | I | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 6 |  | I | 1 | ... | , | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 18 | 21 | 17 | 20 | 12 | 19 | 14 |  |  | 57 | 36 | $3^{2}$ | 26 | 21 | 35 | 11 | 25 | 11 | 9 | 6 | , | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 21 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 7 | 16 | 42 | 34 | 29 | 39 | 24 | ${ }^{17}$ | 17 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 3 |  |  | 8 | 1 | I | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | , | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | , | 5 | 6 | 1 I | 1 | 3 | I | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 3 | I | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | I | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | I | ... | I | 3 | $\ldots$ | I | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | 27 | 16 | 23 | 17 | 21 | 18 | 28 | 94 | 115 |  | 69 | 56 |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  | 4 |  | $\ldots$ |
| 15 | 20 | 25 | 23 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 22 | 58 | 72 | 59 | 47 | 36 | 24 | 34 | 23 | 20 | 8 |  | 9 | 1 | $\ldots$ | .... |
| 38 | 47 | 48 | 46 | 29 | 36 | $3^{1}$ | 50 | 152 | 187 | 151 | 116 | 92 | 6 r | 83 | 58 | 57 | 25 | 20 | II | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 6 | 6 |  | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |  | 22 |  |  | 28 |  | 16 | 21 | 15. | 9 |  | 6 | 4 |  |  |  |
| 9 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 19 | 27 | 16 | 12 | 20 | 9 | 12 | 7 | و | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 21 | 34 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 2 | . | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 |  | ... | , | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ${ }^{1}$ | 15 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 21 | 56 | 65 | 53 | 34 | 23 | 18 | - 19 | 12 | 25 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 8 | 10 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 9 | $3^{2}$ | 37 | $3^{6}$ | 30 | 1 I | 9 | IS | 14 | 18 | 5 | - | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 34 | 39 | 31 | 24 | 27 | 23 | 36 | 28 | 108 | 126 | 107 | 70 | 50 | 41 | $5{ }^{5}$ | 36 | 40 | 35 | , | 2 | 4 |  | $\ldots$ |
| 33 | 26 | 24 | 19 | IS | 20 | 21 | 20 | 67 | 107 | 54 | 60 | 32 | 28 | 42 | 26 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 4 | $\ldots$ | . |
| 67 | 65 | 55 | 43 | 45 | 43 | 57 | 48 | 175 | 233 | 161 | 130 | 82 | 69 | 93 | 62 | 60 | 43 | II | 7 | 6 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 |  | 12 | 8 |  | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 |  |  | I |  | 2 |  |  |
| 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | ... | 2 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 2 |  | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| ... | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | I | 1 | . | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | .. |
| 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | .. | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| $3^{2}$ | 34 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 34 | 25 | 100 | III | 93 | 60 | 43 | 35 | 47 | 34 | 35 | 30 | 5 | $=$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | .. |
| 25 | 24 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 18 | ${ }^{5}$ | 17 | $5^{8}$ | 91 | 45 | 49 | 28 | 31 | 37 | 23 | 19 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ( \(\begin{gathered}13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I4 }\end{gathered}\) \& ( \(\begin{gathered}\text { I4 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nuder } \\ \text { I5 }\end{gathered}\) \&  \& | \(\left.\begin{gathered}16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 1 \\ 17\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,\) \& \(\left|\begin{array}{c}17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { auder } \\ 18\end{array}\right|\) \& \begin{tabular}{c}
18 \\
and \\
under \\
19
\end{tabular} \& (19 \(\begin{gathered}\text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { un } \\ \text { 20 }\end{gathered}\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
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\text { and } \\
\text { under } \\
21 \\
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\end{gathered}
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\end{array} \right\rvert\,
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\text { and } \\
\text { under } \\
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\end{gathered}
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and
under
75 \& 75
and
under
80 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
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\text { and } \\
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\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
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100 \\
\text { nnd } \\
\text { over. }
\end{array}
\] \& Unepe- \\
\hline 44
42 \& 55
68 \& 59
36 \& \(4{ }_{4}^{48}\) \& 43
36 \& 39
40 \& 38
36 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5^{6} \\
\& 52
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 170 \\
\& 150
\end{aligned}
\] \& 207
176 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 187 \\
\& 109
\end{aligned}
\] \& 132
100 \& 112
69 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 8_{5} \\
\& 74
\end{aligned}
\] \& 121
66 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 78 \\
\& 41
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 58 \\
\& 33
\end{aligned}
\] \& 45
13 \& 29
3 \& 13
4 \& 10
6 \& 1 \& 9 \\
\hline 86 \& 123 \& 95 \& 88 \& 79 \& 79 \& 74 \& 108 \& 320 \& 383 \& 296 \& 232 \& 181 \& 159 \& 187 \& 119 \& 9 I \& 58 \& \(3^{2}\) \& 17 \& 16 \& 2 \& 9 \\
\hline 6 \& 8
19 \& 7 \& 9
5 \& 6 \& 5 \& 3
7 \& 7
4 \& 18
26 \& 28
29 \& 23
24 \& 23
16 \& 18 \& \({ }_{13}^{13}\) \& 13 \& 7
8 \& 10
4 \& 7 \& 4 \& I \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \\
\hline \(\cdots\) \& 1 \& 2 \& 1 \& 1
2 \& \(\cdots\) \& 2
\(\ldots\) \& 2
2 \& 5
2 \& 4 \& 6
2 \& 2
2 \& 3
2
2 \& \(\ldots\) \& 2 \& I \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \\
\hline 1 \& \(\cdots\) \& 1 \& 2 \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& 1 \& \(\cdots\) \& 5 \& 11 \& 8 \& 7 \& 6 \& 5 \& 10 \& 1 \& 3 \& 1 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\pm\) \& i \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline 1 \& 3 \& ... \& 1 \& .. \& 4 \& 1 \& I \& 8 \& 12 \& 5 \& 6 \& 6 \& 2 \& 4 \& 1 \& 3 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \\
\hline 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& 1 \& \(\ldots\) \& 4 \& 1 \& 2 \& 4 \& 4 \& 6 \& 1 \& 2 \& \(\because\) \& 3 \& 1 \& I \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline 2 \& I \& I \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& ... \& 2 \& 2 \& 4 \& 5 \& 4 \& 1 \& I \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline 35
30 \& 42
42 \& 43
27 \& 26 \& 30
25 \& 29
28 \& 28
28 \& 43
38
38 \& 125
105 \& 145 \& 133
65 \& 69 \& 75
43 \& 54 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 89 \\
\& 44
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 57 \\
\& 3^{\circ}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 43 \\
\& 23
\end{aligned}
\] \& 33
I \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
23 \\
3
\end{array}
\] \& 10
2 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 8 \\
\& 6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{c} 
I \\
\\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 9
\(\cdots\) \\
\hline 1 \& 3
2
2 \& 4
\(\cdots\) \& 3
4
4 \& 3
2 \& 5 \& 3 \& 5 \& 9 \& 16
8 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
15 \\
8
\end{array}
\] \& 2
3 \& 6 \& 3
2 \& \[
4
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 8 \\
\& 1
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2
\(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { I. } \\
\ldots
\end{gathered}
\] \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& ... \\
\hline \(\ldots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& I \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
… \\
\(\cdots\) \\
\hline.
\end{tabular} \& I \& 4 \& 2 \& ... \& \(\begin{array}{r}1 \\ . \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\cdots\) \& 2. \& \(\cdots\) \& I

. \& … \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& … <br>
\hline 47
26 \& 34 \& 32
39 \& 28 \& 22
27 \& ${ }_{22}^{32}$ \& 33

15 \& | 15 |
| :--- |
| 31 |
| 1 | \& 96

89 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
100 \\
89
\end{array}
$$ \& 80 \& ${ }_{7}^{65}$ \& \& 54

56 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 63 \\
& 47
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 53

28 \& 35
27 \& 35

17 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 26 \\
& 15
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6 \\
& 7
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 3

4 \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 73 \& 80 \& $7{ }^{1}$ \& 72 \& 49 \& 54 \& 48 \& 46 \& 185 \& 189 \& ${ }^{1} 52$ \& 143 \& 123 \& 110 \& 110 \& 8 I \& 62 \& 52 \& 4 I \& 13 \& 7 \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 9
5 \& 7 \& 5
7 \& 3
6 \& 3
4 \& 6 \& 3
2 \& 7 \& 17 \& 15 \& 13 \& 10 \& 6
19 \& 17 \& 10
8
8 \& 14
5 \& 6 \& $\stackrel{9}{5}$ \& 7
5 \& $\ddot{2}$ \& $\stackrel{\square}{1}$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 1 \& 2 \& 1 \& 3 \& $\ldots$ \& 2 \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& 3 \& 7 \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& 2 \& I \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& I \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline ... \& 1 \& 2 \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& 3 \& 6 \& 4 \& $\cdots$ \& 2 \& 1 \& . \& ... \& 2 \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 2 \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& ... <br>
\hline 16 \& 7 \& 12 \& 8 \& 9 \& 16 \& 9 \& 4 \& 25 \& 26 \& 24 \& 25 \& 20 \& 13 \& 21 \& 18 \& 10 \& 10 \& 9 \& 2 \& 2 \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline 4 \& 17 \& 16 \& 14 \& 10 \& II \& I \& 8 \& 18 \& 23 \& 22 \& 24 \& 17 \& 17 \& 14 \& 10 \& 8 \& 4 \& 4 \& $\cdots$ \& 2 \& ... \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline 4 \& \& \& \& I \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& I \& 3 \& 4 \& 1 \& 4 \& I \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 2 \& I \& 1 \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline ... \& ... \& 1 \& 3 \& I \& ... \& I \& ... \& 3 \& 4 \& I \& 2 \& I \& 4 \& 2 \& 1 \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 4 \& 7 \& 5 \& 6 \& 6 \& 4 \& 7 \& 4 \& 18 \& 15 \& 14 \& 11 \& 10 \& 7 \& 12 \& 9 \& 7 \& 4 \& 4 \& I \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline 6 \& 13 \& 7 \& 6 \& 2 \& 4 \& 2 \& 3 \& 19 \& ${ }^{1}$ \& 11 \& 8 \& 10 \& II \& 9 \& 7 \& 3 \& 2 \& 3 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 13 \& II \& \& 8 \& 3 \& 4 \& 12 \& 4 \& 39 \& 33 \& 27 \& 15 \& 23 \& 15 \& 17 \& 11 \& 9 \& 10 \& 5 \& 3 \& I \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline 11 \& 9 \& 6 \& 14 \& 10 \& 5 \& 9 \& 10 \& 26 \& $3{ }^{\circ}$ \& 25 \& 22 \& 13 \& 12 \& 14 \& 3 \& 10 \& 6 \& 3 \& 3 \& I \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 38 \& 29 \& 35 \& 33 \& 28 \& 33 \& 28 \& 21 \& 89 \& 92 \& 87 \& 76 \& 61 \& 43 \& 45 \& 48 \& 45 \& $\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 31 \& ${ }^{16}$ \& 5 \& $\cdots$ \& 1 <br>
\hline 46 \& 50 \& 44 \& $3{ }^{2}$ \& 37 \& 26 \& 35 \& 32 \& 111 \& 134 \& 80 \& 72 \& 43 \& 57 \& 38 \& 35 \& 24 \& 18 \& 10 \& \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& 4 <br>
\hline 84 \& 79 \& 79 \& 65 \& 65 \& 59 \& 63 \& 53 \& 200 \& 226 \& 167 \& 148 \& 104 \& 100 \& 83 \& 83 \& 69 \& 43 \& 41 \& 24 \& 6 \& $\ldots$ \& 5 <br>
\hline 6 \& \& 10 \& 9 \& 10 \& 15 \& 8 \& 7 \& 29 \& $3^{2}$ \& 36 \& 24 \& 19 \& 15 \& 15 \& ${ }^{1}$ \& 18 \& 9 \& 6 \& 6 \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 14 \& 18 \& 17 \& 10 \& 9 \& \& 14 \& 12 \& 54 \& - 44 \& 27 \& 30 \& 16 \& 24 \& 11 \& II \& 18 \& 9 \& 5 \& 5 \& ... \& ... \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 13 \& 4 \& 10 \& 9 \& 6 \& 6 \& 8 \& 5 \& 18 \& 17 \& 11 \& 13 \& 11 \& 6 \& 8 \& 9 \& 5 \& 2 \& 6 \& I \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 3 \& 9 \& 6 \& 3 \& 8 \& 4 \& 2 \& 5 \& 13 \& 24 \& 9 \& 10 \& 8 \& 7 \& 8 \& 2 \& 3 \& 1 \& ... \& 1 \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& 1 <br>
\hline 1 \& \& $\ldots$ \& 3 \& 1 \& - \& 1 \& ... \& 4 \& 6 \& 3 \& 6 \& 9 \& 2 \& 3 \& 4 \& 3 \& I \& 4 \& 2 \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline 6 \& 7 \& 2 \& 2 \& 4 \& 3 \& 4 \& 2 \& 9 \& 7 \& 8 \& 5 \& 3 \& 3 \& 5 \& I \& 2 \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \& I <br>
\hline $\ldots$ \& I \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& ... \& I \& $\cdots$ \& 4 \& 4 \& I \& 2 \& 3 \& I \& 4 \& ... \& 3 \& 1 \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline $\ldots$ \& 1 \& ... \& 2 \& 1 \& ... \& 2 \& 1 \& 1 \& 4 \& 5 \& ... \& 2 \& ... \& 1 \& ... \& 1 \& ... \& 1 \& . \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 11 \& 4 \& 10 \& 6 \& 10 \& 8 \& 7 \& 5 \& 24 \& 24 \& 27 \& 21 \& II \& 10 \& 12 \& 13 \& 13 \& 8 \& 8 \& 6 \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& 1 <br>
\hline 17 \& 12 \& 14 \& 10 \& 7 \& 10 \& 10 \& 9 \& 29 \& 37. \& 23 \& 20 \& 7 \& 16 \& - 9 \& 14 \& 5 \& 6 \& 4 \& 2 \& ... \& ... \& 2 <br>
\hline 6 \& - 6 \& 4 \& 6 \& I \& 2 \& 3 \& 4 \& 6 \& 9 \& 8 \& 7 \& 8 \& 8 \& 3 \& 7 \& ${ }^{2}$ \& 4 \& 5 \& $\pm$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline 5 \& 2 \& 5 \& 4 \& 8 \& 2 \& 3 \& 3 \& 5 \& 15 \& 7 \& 6 \& 6 \& 7 \& 3 \& 7 \& 3 \& 2 \& ... \& ... \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& ... <br>
\hline I \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& .. \& $\ldots$ \& I \& . \& . \& 4 \& 4 ... \& , \& 3 \& $\cdots$ \& I \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& I \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& ... <br>
\hline 1 \& I \& ... \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& I \& . $\cdot$ \& 3 \& 1 \& I \& I \& ... \& 1 \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& ... <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}







| ( $\begin{gathered}\text { at } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ \text { I4 }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ I_{5} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { nunder } \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { I6 } \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{array}\right\|$ | 18 nnd under 19 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 20 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 21 \\ 21 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{x} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { anu } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | 30 nnd nnder 35 | 35 und under 40 | $\left.\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { 4ad } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 45 nnd under 50 | $\left.\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { nunder } \\ 55 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 55 and nnder 60 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { auder } \\ 65 \end{array}\right\|$ | 65 and nander 70 | 70 and ander 75 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 75 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { nunder } \\ 80 \end{array}$ | 80 and under Ioo | (100 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unspe } \\ & \text { cified. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $7^{6}$ | 82 | 48 | 58 | 71 | 67 | 55 | 61 | 275 | 369 | 357 | 320 | 275 | ${ }^{170}$ | 219 | 122 | 101 | 47 | 24 | 7 | 5 | - ... | 12 |
| 71 | 62 | 58 | 52 | 47 | 50 | 45 | 42 | 174 | 232 | 19 I | 156 | 102 | 69 | 68 | 40 | 26 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 147 | 144 | 106 | 180 | 118 | 117 | 100 | 103 | 449 | 601 | 548 | 476 | 377 | 239 | 287 | 162 | 127 | 57 | 33 | 8 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 12 |
| 9 | 8 | 6 | II | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 41 | 52 | 45 | 62 | 39 | 21 | 23 | 17 | 12 | 6 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 14 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 13 | ${ }^{5}$ | 8 | 37 | 45 | $3^{2}$ | 31 | 19 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | .. | ... |
| 13 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 24 | 28 | 35 | 27 | II | ${ }^{6} 6$ | II | 8 | 3 | 1 | I | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 27 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 3 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 12 | 14 | $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ | 12 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | II | 14 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | I | ... | ... |
| 3 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 29 | 27 | 42 | 24 | 25 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 8 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 23 | 29 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 8 | S | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 34 | 52 | 42 | $3^{6}$ | 29 | 2 I | $3{ }^{1}$ | 16 | 15 | 6 | 3 | I | I | ... | 1 |
| 9 | 10 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 27 | 20 | 13 | ${ }^{3}$ | 11 | 15 | 8 |  | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | I | 5 | 15 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 22 | 20 | II | 6 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 5 | II | 10 | I | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | I | 2 | I | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | 5 | 1 | ... | I | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | ... | .. | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 40 | 54 | 43 | 18 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 22 | 36 | 15 | 10 |  | 4 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 9 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | I | 5 | 5 | 20 | 22 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 5 | I | I | 1 | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 |  | 2 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 10 | ${ }^{17}$ | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 6 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 1 | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | I | I | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | I | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | 15 |  | 5 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 57 | 8 r | 85 | 68 | 59 | 37 | 52 | 25 | 22 | 10 | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 6 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 |  | 31 | 37 | 40 | 26 | 32 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 3 | I | I | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | 15 | ${ }^{17}$ | 13 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 75 | 134 | 152 | 137 | 105 | 69 | 52 | 36 | 26 | 6 | 5 | 3 | ... | $\cdots$ | I |
| 32 | 24 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 23 | II | 18 | 19 | 12 | 52 | 68 | 63 | 52 | 39 | 38 | 20 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 47 | 39 | 30 | $3^{6}$ | 21 | $3^{\circ}$ | 36 | 25 | 127 | 202 | 215 | 189 | 144 | 107 | 72 | 53 | 33 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 6 | 8 | 6 | ${ }^{2}$ | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 22 | 37 | 38 | 34 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 13 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 9 | Io | 5 | 30 | $3^{1}$ | 33 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | 4 | 7 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  | 59 | 60 |  |  | 29 | 22 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 12 | s | 5 | - 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 16 | 23 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 11 | 6 | I | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 |  | 4 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | I | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 I | 17 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| .. | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | '.' | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | I | 4 | 3 | 22 | 26 | 24 | 22 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 12 | 9 | 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | Ir | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | $\pm$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| $3^{8}$ | 24 | 31 | 28 | 18 | 21 | 19 | 23 | 85 |  | 198 | 163 | 164 | 89 | 68 |  |  | 18 | II | 7 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 41 | 35 | 33 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 22 | 83 | 98 | 86 | 75 | 48 | 33 | 28 | 22 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 1 | I | ... | I |
| 79 | 59 | 64 | 55 | 43 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 168 | 282 | 284 | ${ }_{23}{ }^{8}$ | 212 | 122 | 96 | 73 | 49 | 20 | 15 | 8 | 6 | ... | 7 |
| 5 | 6 | 4 9 | 5 7 | 3 | 3 4 | 4 | ${ }^{2}$ | 16 | 31 18 | 24 17 | 30 17 | 21 6 | 16 8 | 10 7 | 6 | 3 1 | ... | ${ }^{2}$ | . ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I <br> . |
| 1 | .. | $\ldots$ | 1 | .. | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | 1 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 14 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 5 | 8 |  | 11 | 33 | S9 | 108 | 83 | 83 | 47 | 27 | 24 | 25 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 19 | 14 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 30 | 45 | $3^{8}$ | 29 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 6 | I | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 16 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 3 I | 43 | 37 | 39 | 40 | 17 | 25 | 18 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 12 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 9 | II | 28 | 28 | 25 | 26 | 2 I | 9 | 8 | 7 | 2 | I | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | I |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 29 | 10 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | : | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | ... | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |





| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathrm{I} 3 \\ \text { ard } \\ \text { under } \\ 7.4 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | 15 <br> and <br> uniler <br> 16 <br> 16 | 16 <br> and under 17 | (I7 <br> and <br> undor <br> I | $\left.\begin{gathered} 18 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { muter } \\ 19 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 2 I \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{I} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 35 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ninder } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { So } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | IoO and over. | Unspe. cified. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | 39 | 30 | 39 | 32 | 37 | 47 | 40 | 171 | 309 | 249 | 208 | 171 | 111 | 124 | 90 | 48 | 23 | 10 | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | 19 |
| 45 | 22 | 23 | 2 I | 23 | 19 | 12 | 19 | 95 | 119 | 77 | 70 | 52 | 28 | 34 | 14 | 10 |  | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 |
| 79 | 61 | 53 | 60 | 55 | 56 | 59 | 59 | 266 | 428 | 326 | 278 | 223 | 139 | 158 | 104 | 58 | 24 | 12 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 25 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 7 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 39 | 78 | 64 | 48 | 42 | 20 | 25 | 19 | 16 | 6 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 |
| 9 4 | 10 7 | 4 6 | 96 | 10 8 | 3 | 9 | 12 4 | 34 29 | 57 32 | 56 20 | 54 | 49 | 41 10 | 45 8 | 3 3 | 16 6 | 8 | 4 | … $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 4 | 29 | $3{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | ... | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | $\cdots$ | I | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | 2 | \% | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 7 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 33 | 50 | 42 | 34 | 24 | 17 | 20 | 16 | 7 | I | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | I8 | 9 | 1 I | 6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 4 5 | 2 $\ldots$ | 3 3 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 29 | 15 | I8 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 5 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\because$ | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 18 | 29 | 27 | 23 | 19 | 10 | 1 I | 9 | 5 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 26 | 51 | 30 | 21 | 24 | 13 | 12 | II | 2. | 4 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | I | 1 | ... | 11 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 4 | I | 5 | $\ldots$ | , | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1 |
| 16 | 13 | 20 | 11 | 12 | - 21 | 13 | 26 | 94 | 135 | İо | 100 | 8 r | 52 | 61 | 40 | 34 | 9 | 7 | 5 | I | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 11 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 15 | 47 | 59 | 47 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 3 I | 15 | 13 | 5 |  | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 27 | 26 | 29 | 19 | 21 | 26 | 25 | 41 | 141 | 194 | 157 | 131 | 112 | 63 | 74 | 45 | 36 | 12 | 9 | 5 | I | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | I | 3 | 11 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 16 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdot \cdot$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 5 | $\ldots$ |  | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 20 | 10 | 23 | 16 | ro | 14 | 9. | 7 | 3 | 3 | I | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 5 | 3 | I | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | I | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | 2 | I | 7 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | '.' | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 5 | 3 | 5 |  | 3 | 8 | 6 | ${ }^{5}$ | 32 | 50 | 52 | 40 | 25 | 21 | 18 | 10 | 15 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | :.. | ... | 2 |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | I | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 6 | 1 I | 11 | 17 | , | 9 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| I | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | I | I | I | 1 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | . | $\ldots$ | , | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | I |  |  |  |  | 12 | 9 |  |  | Io | 7 | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | I | 2 | I | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | I | 2. | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 26 |  | 34 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 22 | 114 | 162 | ${ }_{181}$ | 150 | 120 | 67 | 77 | 43 | 31 | 20 | 14 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 21 | 36 | II | 13 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 27 | 64 | $7^{6}$ | 58 | 45 | 43 | 30 | 22 | 21 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 47 | 63 | 45 | ! 30 | 34 | $3^{8}$ | 35 | 49 | ${ }_{17} 8$ | 238 | 239 | 195 | $16_{3}$ | 97 | 99 | 64 | 42 | 25 | 16 | 3 | I | $\ldots$ | 13 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 |  | 1 | I | 1 | 4 | 18 | 21 | 22 | 20 | II | 13 | 7 | 5 | I | 4 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I |
| 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | I | 5 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | ... | , | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 10 | ${ }_{5}$ | 9 | 12 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | I | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 |  | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 11 | 16 | 20 | 6 | I | 12 | 4 | 7 | 54 | 78 | 82 | 59 | 42 | 34 |  | 24 | 16 | 8 | 10 |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| 10 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 14 | $r_{5}$ | 31 | 35 | 28 | 23 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 6 |  |  | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 21 |  | 14 | 30 |  | 7 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | , | $\cdots$ | ... |



| ( $\begin{gathered}13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 14\end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}14 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 15\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \end{array}$ | 17 and under 18 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \text { 18 } \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 19 } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 19 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 2 I \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { 21 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{array}$ | 25 nnd undrar 30 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 30 \\ \text { zand } \\ \text { under } \\ 35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und } \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 60 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} 60 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 65 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \end{array}$ | 75 <br> and <br> undor <br> 80 | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undier } \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | Ioo and aver. | Unspe- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I |  | 2 |  |  |  | I |  | 8 | 16 | 14 | II | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 3 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 3 | II | 18 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\pm$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | x | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 1 I | 13 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | 3 | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | £ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 32 | 32 | 28 | 24 | 21 | 18 | 28 | 24 | 94 | 149 | 184 | 18i | 169 | 97 | 110 | 77 | 50 | 25 | 16 | 7 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 26 | 30 | 28 | 36 | 24 | 29 | 30 | 21 | 89 | 85 | 95 | 72 | 47 | 37 | 46 | 25 | 16 | 8 | 3 | I | 1 | ... | ... |
| 58 | 62 | 56 | 60 | 45 | 47 | 58 | 45 | 183 | 234 | 279 | 253 | 216 | 134 | 156 | 102 | 66 | 33 | 19 | 8 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 3 |
| 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 30 | 10 | 8 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 17 | 21 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 4 | 14 | 37 | 60 | 51 | 48 | 23 | 2 I | 19 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | I | 3 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 13 | 12 | Ir | 12 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 12 | Ix | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 26 | 38 | 39 | 44 | 28 | 28 | 38 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 10 | 11 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 25 | 16 | $3^{1}$ | 28 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 8 |  | , | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | ... |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | I | 1 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | . | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | ... | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 19 | 23 | 43 | 4 I | 40 | 18 | 22 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 16 | 4 | 3 | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| I | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 3 | I | $\cdots$ | 4 | 15 | II | 9 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 |
| ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | $\ldots$ | I | 4 | 3 | . 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | ... | 2 | $\therefore$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | I | 2 | 9 | 9 | 4 | $\pm 3$ | 7 | 6 | II | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | I | 4 | 2 | I | 5 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 3 | ... | I | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 5 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 47 | 88 | 91 | 77 |  | 35 | 37 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 |
| 7 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 35 | 38 | 42 | 34 | 25 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | I | I | ... | 2 |
| 12 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 2 I | 17 | 17 | 82 | 126 | 133 | III | 80 | 46 | 43 | 26 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 10 |
| 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | I | 1 | 8 | 24 | 20 | 22 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 9 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | 4. | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | I | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 23 | 28 | 22 | 15 | 12 | ${ }^{7}$ | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | , | 2 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | ..* | ... | ... |
| $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 2 | I | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 1 | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 8 |  | 8 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | 1 |
| 2 | I | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | I |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 12 | 21 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... |  | ... |  | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 61 | 69 | 64 | 50 | 55 | 52 | 36 | 50 | 116 | 152 | 100 | 117 | 117 | 72 | 8 I | 83 | 77 | 60 | 63 | 26 | 22 | 1 | 1 |
| 78 | 71 | 71 | 45 | 50 | 37 | 38 | 41 | 172 | 192 | 121 | 123 | 101 | 82 | 92 | 63 | 48 | 35 | 27 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| ${ }^{1} 39$ | 140 | 135 | 95 | 105 | 89 | 74 | 9 I | 288 | 344 | 221 | 240 | 218 | 154 | 173 | 146 | 125 | 95 | 90 | 34 | 28 | 2 | 2 |
| 16 | 25 | 24 | 17 | 13 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 42 | 48 | 35 | 38 | 43 | 20 | 27 | 33 | 16 | 16 | 35 | 12 | 13 | $\cdots$ | .. |
| 24 | 29 | 28 | 17 | 28 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 66 | 66 | 49 | 39 | 36 | 32 | $3^{8}$ | 25 | 21 | 12 | 19 | 5 | I | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 |  | 4 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 6 | I | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | ${ }^{1} 7$ | 18 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | ... | . $\cdot$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |









| $\begin{aligned} & 76 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | 87 | 68 83 | 70 60 | 68 | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | 74 57 | 78 | 307 232 | 342 310 | $\begin{aligned} & 622 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 474 \\ & 210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 430 \\ & 144 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 265 \\ 89 \end{array}$ | 237 110 | $\begin{array}{r} 340 \\ 53 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 122 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | 43 21 | 3 3 10 | 6 | 9 | 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 153 | 158 | 151 | $13^{\circ}$ | 130 | 1 | 135 | 134 | 539 | 85 | 882 | 684 | 574 | 354 | 347 | 193 | 165 | 64 | 42 | 19 | 11 | 2 |  |


| 139 126 | 110 | 106 109 | So | 72 74 | $7{ }^{70} 7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | 94 | 357 $26:$ | $\begin{aligned} & 447 \\ & 294 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38_{\mathrm{r}} \\ & 23^{6} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 391 \\ 214 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 299 \\ 153 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{234} \\ & 13^{8} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{122}^{255}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 169 \\ 70 \end{array}$ | 143 48 | 59 25 | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 17 5 | 10 4 | $\ldots$ | 16 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 265 | 235 | 215 | ${ }^{1} 59$ | 146 | 143 | 136 | 170 | 618 | 741 | 617 | 605 | $45^{2}$ | 372 | 377 | 239 | 191 | 84 | 47 | 22 | 14 | $\ldots$ | 18 |
| 4 <br> 2 | 4 | .. | 3 | $\underline{1}$ | 1 3 | 3 | 8 | 45 | 64 28 | 57 16 | 45 10 | 37 2 | 21 5 | 17 7 | 11 2 |  | I <br>  | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | 8 |  | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 56 | 92 | 73 | 55 | 39 | 26 | 24 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 217 203 | 226 | 180 174 | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | 161 I 82 | 166 | $\begin{aligned} & 151 \\ & 143 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 173 \\ & 177 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6_{3} 8 \\ & 520 \end{aligned}$ | 788 | 1043 485 | $\begin{aligned} & 879 \\ & 468 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 685 \\ & 33^{8} \end{aligned}$ | 487 | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \mathrm{II} \\ & 284 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 346 \\ 151 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 306 \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ | 154 612 | $\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | 31 9 | 23 10 | $\ldots$ | 34 10 |
| 420 | 434 | 354 | 344 | 343 | 334 | 294 | $35^{\circ}$ | Is $5^{8}$ | 1703 | 1524 | 1347 | 1023 | 753 | 795 | 497 | $43^{1}$ | 216 | 147 | 40 | 33 | $\cdots$ | 44 |
| 28 35 | 27 46 | 37 25 | 30 27 | 32 21 | 23 28 28 | 27 23 | 22 31 |  |  | $87$ | 73 | 70 42 | 42 34 | 4 I 3 3 | 29 15 | 24 16 | 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & I \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 63 | 73 | 62 | 57 | 53 | 51 | 50 | 53 | 19 I | 223 | 164 | 119 | II2 | 76 | 72 | 44 | 40 | II | 5 | 1 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 58 68 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | 34 <br> 41 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 3^{8} \\ & 4^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | 30 28 | 127 | 142 167 |  | 113 | $\begin{array}{r} 114 \\ 75 \end{array}$ | 73 53 | 84 69 | 59 33 | 51 30 | 33 15 | 12 9 | 4 | 9 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 119 | 110 | 94 | 82 | 75 | 80 | 54 | 58 | 255 | 309 | 312 | 24.1 | IS9 | 126 | 153 | 92 | Sr | 48 | 21 | II | 12 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 47 36 | 51 42 | 38 18 | 35 39 | 35 36 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{II} \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3^{6} \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 144 | $\begin{aligned} & 176 \\ & 117 \end{aligned}$ | 190 | 121 70 | 90 56 | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | 100 36 | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | 86 26 | $\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 34 8 8 | 3 2 | 11 2 | $\ldots$ | $\pm$ |
| 83 | 93 | 56 | 74 | 71 | 75 | 79 | 65 | 266 | 293. | 291 | 191 | 146 | 122 | 136 | 127 | 112 | 53 | 42 | 5 | 13 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 22 30 | 28 | 20 | 19 19 | 18 | 29 29 | 30 10 | 25 25 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 154 \\ 95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}173 \\ 82 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 129 60 | 103 38 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | 49 20 | 36 16 |  | 9 3 | 4 <br> 2 |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | 2 |
| 52 | $5{ }^{2}$ | 53 | 38 | 42 | 58 | 40 | 50 | 161 | 249 | 255 | 189 | 141 | 106 | 88 | 69 | 52 | ${ }^{2} 3$ | 12 | 6 | 2 | I | 3 |
| 10 7 | $\stackrel{9}{8}$ | 17 5 | 12 7 | 10 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 17 5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 187 \\ 63 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | 44 2 | 5 | 21 5 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 2 <br> .. | 1 | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| ${ }^{17}$ | 17 | 22 | 19 | 16 | 12 | 22 | 27 | 14 I | 250 | 215 | 13 I | 122 | 46 | 60 | 26 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| 122 121 | 98 103 | 97 94 | 83 91 | 76 85 | 76 58 | 67 83 | 6 | 349 301 | 520 351 | 699 348 | 627 305 | $\begin{aligned} & 434 \\ & 167 \end{aligned}$ | 254 154 | $\begin{aligned} & 238 \\ & 153 \end{aligned}$ | 127 57 | 112 49 | 55 16 | 49 | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 8 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 243 | 201 | 191 | ${ }^{1} 74$ | 161 | 134 | 150 | 133 | 650 | 87 I | 1047 | 932 | 601 | 408 | 37 I | 184 | 16 I | 7 I | 75 | 20 | 16 | ... | 3 |
| 42 | 40 24 | 36 27 | 31 32 | 25 22 | 122 | 25 26 | 32 19 | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 66 \end{array}$ | 107 97 | 77 78 | 72 53 | 53 38 | 29 | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | 46 23 | 40 15 | 26 15 | 16 8 | 7 | 6 3 | ... | I <br> . |
| 68 | 64 | 63 | 63 | 47 | 33 | 51 | 51 | 174 | 204 | 148 | 125 | 91 | 56 | 106 | 69 | 51 | 37 | 24 | 14 | 9 | ... | 1 |



| 13 and under 14 | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { ut } \\ 16\end{gathered}\right.$ | 16 and under 17 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{array}\right\|$ | 18 and under I9 $\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 21 \\ 21 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 30 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { nnder } \\ 35 \\ 35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{array}$ | 40 and vnder 45 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { naxer } \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{array}\right\|$ | 50 and under 55 | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | 60 nud uander 65 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 7^{\circ} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { 8o } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { Ioo } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { roo } \\ & \text { aud } \\ & \text { oper. } \end{aligned}$ | Cnspe- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 3 \mathrm{I} \end{aligned}$ | 42 <br> 45 | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | 46 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | 31 18 | $\begin{array}{r}24 \\ 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 26 | 150 86 | 182 <br> $13^{2}$ | ${ }^{197}$ | $\begin{array}{r}175 \\ 84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 158 66 | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 48 \end{array}$ | 75 | 49 23 | 451 | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 14 9 | I | 3 | I | 5 |
| $7^{6}$ | 87 | 62 | 74 | 62 | 49 | 49 | 52 | 236 | $3{ }^{14}$ | 279 | 259 | 224. | 158 | III | 72 | 67 | 29 | 23 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1о |
| $\begin{array}{r}103 \\ 90 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 95 | 92 68 | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | 62 54 | 65 56 | 62 | 46 | 172 176 | 203 | 15 I | 170 | 124 | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 125 \\ 99 \end{array}$ | 76 60 | $\begin{array}{r} 106 \\ 65 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | … | 1 |
| 193 | 156 | 160 | 142 | 126! | ! 121 | 115 | 102 |  | ${ }^{421}$ |  | '316 | 246 | 195 | 224 | ${ }^{1} 36$ | 171 | 88 | 73 | 25 | 15 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{27}^{27}$ | $\begin{array}{r}24 \\ 29 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 26 26 | 19 | 17 <br> 15 | 15 <br> 15 | 15 19 | ${ }^{53}$ | 48 <br> 53 | 49 | 44 | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ | 40 29 | 29 41 | 35 20 | 27 19 | 20 | 24 7 | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 59 | 52 | 53 | $5^{2}$ ! | 40 | $3^{2}$ | $3^{\circ}$ | 34 |  | 101 | 104 | $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ | 8 I | 69 | 70 | 55 | 46 | 36 | $3{ }^{1 \times}$ | 12 | 12 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 51 <br> 57 | 51 <br> 70 | 55 <br> 39 | 48 | 38 50 | 43 | 41 38 | 56 55 | 233 174 | 355 219 | $4{ }^{431}$ | 441 130 | ${ }^{266}$ | 185 63 | 196 | $\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | 90 21 | $4_{6}^{4}$ | 3 7 7 | 9 1 | 10 2 | $\ldots$ | 12 3 |
| 108 | 121 | 94 | 93 | 88 | 94 | 79 | III | 407 | 574 | 377 | 571 | 347 | 248 | 258 | 148 | 111 | 47 | 39 | 10 | 12 | $\cdots$ | 15 |
| 24 18 | 25 | $\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20 | 21 20 | 27 17 | 19 24 | 28 | $\begin{array}{r} 128 \\ 7^{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}180 \\ 78 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 189 \\ 67 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 174 \\ 57 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 151 \\ 54 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}41 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12 2 | 16 I | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | I $\cdots$ |
| 42 |  | 40 | 41 | 41 | 44 | 43 | 40 | 200 | 258 | 256 | 231 | 205 | 124 | II9 | 70 | 48 | 14 | 17 | 3 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ 47 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42 <br> 32 | $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ 40 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 41 <br> 43 | 45 37 | 32 <br> 47 | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 29 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 168 | 228 <br> 157 | 190 | 160 92 | 10 50 | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | 127 58 | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 3^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 3^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | 24 8 | 7 2 | 5 2 | $\cdots$ | 22 2 2 |
| 79 | 99 | 74 | 83 | 84 | 82 | 79 | 63 | 314 | 385 | 299 | 252 | 160 | 129 | 185 | 86 | 95 | 43 | 32 | 9 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 24 |
| 24 20 | 17 22 | 15 | 22 17 | 24 18 | 19 | 14 | 25 | 74 | $\begin{array}{r}125 \\ 83 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 106 61 | 125 41 | 100 33 | 71 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 47 9 | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4 <br> 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 4 <br> 2 |
| 44 | 39 | 29 | 39 | 42 | 33 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 42 | 122 | 208 | 167 | 166 | ${ }^{133}$ | 99 | 98 | 56 | 37 | 25 | 14 | 6 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | 7 | 9 12 | 12 | 10 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | 12 8 | ${ }^{6}$ | 45 37 | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | 35 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | 40 14 | 26 4 | 10 <br> 3 | 14 3 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | … |
| 24 | 15 | 21 | 23 | 16 | 26 | 20 | 17 | 82 | 120 | II9 | 8 I | 67 | 53 | 75 | 54 | 30 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 27 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | 20 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | 23 12 | 25 16 | 24 19 | 31 18 | 168 88 | $\begin{aligned} & 271 \\ & 113 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 262 \\ 98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26_{3} \\ 87 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 206 \\ 59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I} 3 \mathrm{I} \\ 3^{1} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 55 16 | 32 <br> 7 | 16 6 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 3 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 1 |
| 44 | 32 | 32 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 35 | 4 I | 43 | 49 | 256 | 384 | 360 | 350 | 265 | 162 | 112 | 71 | 39 | 22 | 13 | 3 | 3 | ... | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { I3 } \\ & \text { is } \end{aligned}$ | 31 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 21 12 | 13 16 | 16 8 | 118 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{II} \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3^{2} \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | 39 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | 18 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 10 3 | 6 3 | 3 <br> 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $3{ }^{1}$ | 49 | $3^{8}$ | 33 | 29 | 24 | 27 | 22 | 74 | 108 | 82 | 107 | 6 I | 57 | 42 | 24 | 30 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 3 |  | $\cdots$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | 27 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3^{11} \\ & 3^{1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 274 \\ & 163 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 273 \\ & 116 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ 74 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 184 \\ 5^{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127 \\ 35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{I} \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | 5 | 7 2 | $\ldots$ | 31 9 |
| 70 | 76 | 62 | 55 | 64 | 62 | 63 | 8i | $3^{6} 3$ | 437 | $3^{89}$ | 299 | ${ }_{23} 6$ | 161 | 162 | 97 | 72 | 28 | 20 | 5 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 40 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 4^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 43 36 | 40 | 30 30 | 27 | 37 30 | 26 3 I | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ \hline 101\end{array}$ | 127 98 | $6 \mathrm{6I}$ | 54 59 | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 15 7 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 85 | 95 | 79 | 80 | 60 | 57 | 67 | 57 | 198 | 225 | 120 | $\mathrm{Ir}_{3}$ |  | $94$ | 105 | $9{ }^{1}$ | 68 | $3^{2}$ | 22 | ${ }^{1}$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 |




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| $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 14 } \end{gathered}$ | 14 and under 15 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 16 \end{array}\right\|$ | 16 and under 17 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { 18 } \end{gathered}\right.$ | I8 nnd under 19 | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { an } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}20 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ 2 I\end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 2 \mathrm{an} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \\ 25 \end{array}\right\|$ | $: \begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | 30 and ander 35 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{array}\right\|$ | 40 and under 45 | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 6_{5} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 75 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { nnder } \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 80 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { undier } \\ 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 100 and aper. | Cnspe- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 77 <br> 77 | 80 72 | $\begin{array}{r}62 \\ 63 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 56 57 | 54 <br> 48 | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | 42 47 | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 184 162 162 | 204 <br> 149 | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & 124 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}113 \\ 85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 88 58 | 95 | 70 <br> 35 | 61 <br> 24 | 28 | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 | 6 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ $\ldots$ |
| 154 | 152 | 125 | 113 | 102 | 85 | 89 | 75 | 346 | 353 | 286 | 280 | 198 | 140 | ${ }^{151}$ | 105 | 85 | 49 | 30 | 13 | 8 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1449 \\ & I 464 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 1 I 396 | $\left.\right\|_{1} ^{1302}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & 1384\end{aligned}$ | $\left.\right\|_{1030} ^{1242}$ | $\begin{gathered} 998 \\ 1203 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1006 \\ & 1326 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left.\right\|_{1483} 1066$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43^{28} \\ & 60 \times 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 5768 \\ 68{ }_{5} 6 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 5086 \\ 5247 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 4463 \\ & 4316 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 3891 \\ 3348 \end{array}\right.$ | 2729 2469 | 2450 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1518 \\ & 1378\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1287}^{1209}$ | 655 586 | 488 389 | 154 | 104 | 2 2 | 167 82 |
| 2913 | 2987 | 12673 | 2568 | 2272 | 2201 | 2332 | 2549 | 10347 | 12624 | $1^{10333}$ | 8779 | 7239 | 5198 | 4721 | 2896 | 2396 | 124.1 | 877 | 298 | 23 I | 4 | 249 |
| 5 5 | 6 <br> 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 3 | 11 | 11 6 | 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 143 \\ 34 \end{array}$ | 156 22 | $\begin{array}{r} 107 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | 83 12 | 52 2 | 51 5 | 19 1 | 13 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r}48 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 92 | 177 | ${ }_{178} 8$ | 132 | 95 | 54 | 56 | 20 | 13 | 4 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 66 |
| 10 6 | 7 | 6 10 | 6 2 | 7 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 39 | 77 <br> 23 | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 34 14 | 21 10 | 9 3 | 8 | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I <br> . <br>  <br>  | $\ldots$ | 12 |
| 16 | II | 16 | 8 | II | 4 | 7 | 14 | 59 | 100 | 88 | 89 | 69 | 45 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 12 | 13 | 6 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | 12 |
| 21 | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3^{8} \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{11}^{30}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | 29 22 | 22 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | 121 89 | 202 88 | 232 67 | $\begin{array}{r} 167 \\ 74 \end{array}$ | 134 40 | $\begin{array}{r} 106 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | 81 27 | 61 23 | 48 5 | $\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 3 |
| 49 | 60 | 62 | 41 | 49 | $5^{1}$ | 46 | 47 | 210 | 290 | 299 | 24 I | 174 | 136 | 108 | 84 | 53 | 28 | 22 | 12 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| 113 108 | 118 97 | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ | 82 81 | 73 67 | 78 60 | 88 | 107 68 | 453 283 | 777 <br> 357 | 957 267 | 873 248 | 723 <br> 178 <br> 8 | 401 123 | 1373 | 219 56 | 165 37 | 53 18 | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 12 5 | 12 5 | $\ldots$ | 25 |
| 22 I | 215 | I59 | 163 | 140 | 138 | 165 | 175 | 736 | 1134 | 1224 | 1121 | 901 | 524 | 485 | 275 | 202 | 7 7 | 47 | 17 | 17 | $\ldots$ | 25 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 3^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 45 26 | 33 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162 \\ & 122 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 267 \\ & 163 \end{aligned}$ | 249 | 195 | 148 55 | 82 43 | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3}^{72}$ | 55 <br> 23 | 24 8 | 21 5 | 8 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 82 | 67 | 62 | 71 | 6 I | 55 | 6I | $\sigma_{3}$ | 284 | 430 | 370 | 302 | 203 | 125 | I 34 | Ifo | 78 | 32 | 26 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... |
| 40 <br> 43 | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | 42 24 | 26 <br> 25 | 31 <br> 33 | 35 26 | 35 <br> 35 |  | $c 163156$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144 \\ & 149 \end{aligned}$ | 116 96 | 94 60 | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | 32 26 | 55 24 | 30 9 | 19 4 | 7 | 1 | .. | 5 |
| 83 | 84 | 72 | 66 | 51 | 64 | 61 | 66 | 212 | 319 | 253 | 212 | 154 | 104 | 96 | 58 | 79 | 39 | ${ }^{2} 3$ | 7 | 3 | ... | 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 188 \\ & 216 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229 \\ & 207 \end{aligned}$ | 177 <br> 189 | 166 <br> 175 | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ 138 \end{array}$ | 117 <br> 120 | 116 <br> 534 <br> 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 587 \\ & 576 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 806 \\ & 7^{22} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 855 \\ & 665 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 812 \\ & 528 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \mathrm{r} \\ & 362 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 348 \\ & 220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 285 \\ & 211 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 8 1} \\ 86 \end{array}$ | 99 93 | 64 36 | 32 <br> 34 | $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10 5 | $\cdots$ | 8 4 |
| 404 | $43^{6}$ | 366 | 341 | 283 | 268 | 237 | 250 | 1163 | 1528 | 1520 | 1340 | 943 | 568 | 496 | 267 | 192 | 100 | 66 | 25 | 15 | $\ldots$ | 12 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 8_{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ 78 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ 65 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | 272 233 | $\begin{aligned} & 376 \\ & 275 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 387 \\ & 203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 304 \\ & 162 \end{aligned}$ | 220 139 | $\begin{array}{r} 155 \\ 85 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { I86 } \\ 98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117 \\ 55 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{I} \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | 49 16 | 45 7 | 11 2 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 10 2 |
| 148 | 163 | 152 | 130 | 122 | 122 | 126 | 98 | 505 | 651 | 590 | 466 | 359 | 240 | 284 | 172 | 120 | 65 | 52 | 13 | 14 | $\ldots$ | 12 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 24 | 18 11 | 25 11 | $\xrightarrow{31}$ | 26 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 367 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 304 88 | $\begin{array}{r} 259 \\ 79 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ 42 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ 25 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119 \\ 19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 40 7 | 18 | 7 | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | 16 3 |
| $3^{6}$ | 45 | 29 | 36 | 42 | 42 | 39 | 61 | $3{ }^{15}$ | 467 | 392 | $33^{8}$ | 276 | 155 | 138 | 63 | 47 | 19 | 8 | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 19 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 199 \\ & 143 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174 \\ & 166 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{\mathbf{I} 48} \\ & \mathbf{I}^{\mathbf{2}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 130 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 101 | 93 19 | $\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 145 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 383 \\ & 449 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \mathrm{II} \\ & 53 \mathrm{I} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \mathrm{I} \\ & 437 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 480 \\ & 373 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 467 \\ & 349 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 358 \\ & 2788 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 356 \\ & 25 \mathrm{I} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 286 \\ & 186 \end{aligned}$ | 233 126 | $\begin{array}{r} 187 \\ 69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 146 \\ 59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | 42 12 | ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 15 21 |
| 342 | 340 | 280 | 274 | 248 | 223 | 203 | 238 | $83^{2}$ | 1052 | 908 | 853 | 816 | $6{ }_{3} 6$ | 607 | $47^{2}$ | 359 | 256 | 205 | 85 | 54 | I | 36 |





|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I5 } \\ \text { I5 }\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}15 \\ \text { nind } \\ \text { under } \\ 16\end{gathered}\right.$ | 16 and under a | 17 and under 18 18 | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { 18, } \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ 19\end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}19 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 20\end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 2 I\end{gathered}\right.$ | 21 and under un 25 | ( $\begin{gathered}25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30\end{gathered}$ | (and $\begin{gathered}30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 35\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 50\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { andcr } \\ \text { cor } \\ 55\end{gathered}\right.$ |  | con $\begin{gathered}60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 65\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 70\end{gathered}\right.$ | 70 nad under 75 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}80 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { Ioo }\end{gathered}\right.$ |  | Unspe- citted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 38 <br> 48 | 24 <br> 35 | 31 33 | 28 | 18 25 | $\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19 | 23 | 85 <br> 83 | $\begin{array}{r}184 \\ 98 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 198 +86 | $\begin{array}{r}163 \\ 75 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}164 \\ 48 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | 68 28 | 51 22 | 40 9 | 18 | 11 4 | 7 | 5 | ... $\cdots$ | 6 |
| 79 | 59 | 64 | 55 | 43 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 168 | 282 | 284 | 238 | 212 | 122 | 96 | 73 | 49 | 20 | 15 | 8 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 7 |
| 6 4 | 6 1 | 4 2 | 5 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 3 | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 28 17 | 36 18 | 30 13 | 14 9 | 16 5 | 11 3 | 7 3 | 8 | I <br> . | 5 1 | 3 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 10 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 45 | 54 | 43 | 23 | 21 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 37 46 | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 5 \mathrm{I} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | 45 43 | 44 35 | 43 38 | 49 43 | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 268 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | 2377 | $\begin{aligned} & 366 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 339 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 259 \\ 74 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 184 \\ 59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152 \\ 59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & \mathbf{2 5} \end{aligned}$ | 43 9 | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 9 1 | 4 2 | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| 83 | 99 | 94 | 88 | 79 | 8 I | 92 | 103 | $45^{8}$ | $5^{88}$ | 530 | 484 | 333 | 243 | 211 | 139 | 98 | 52 | 34 | 10 | 6 | ... | 6 |
| 6 10 | 17 5 | 15 8 | 15 7 | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{19} 6$ | 9 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & S_{3} \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 157 \\ 53 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 141 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 44 7 | 56 ro | 31 7 | 21 1 | 3 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 35 10 |
| 16 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 13 | 50 | 107 | 210 | 186 | 113 | 100 | $5{ }^{1}$ | 66 | 38 | 22 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 45 |
| 34 45 | 39 22 | 30 23 | 39 21 | 32 23 23 | 37 19 | 47 12 | 40 19 | $\begin{array}{r} 171 \\ 95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 309 \\ & 119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 249 \\ 77 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 S \\ 70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 171 \\ 52 \end{array}$ | 111 28 | $\begin{array}{r} 124 \\ 34 \end{array}$ | 90 | 48 10 | 23 1 | 10 2 | 2 | r | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{19}$ |
| 79 | 61 | 53 | 60 | 55 | 56 | 59 | 59 | 266 | 428 | 326 | 278 | 223 | 139 | 158 | 104 | 58 | 24 | 12 | 3 | I | $\cdots$ | 25 |
| 16 | 13 13 13 | 20 9 | 11 8 | 12 9 | 21 5 | 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & .47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 135 \\ 59 \end{array}$ | 110 47 | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{I} \\ & 3 \mathrm{I} \end{aligned}$ | 15 | 61 13 | 40 5 | 34 2 | 9 3 | 7 2 | 5 | I | $\ldots$ | 2 2 |
| 27 | 26 | 29 | 19 | 21 | 26 | 25 | 41 | 141 | 194 | 157 | 131 | 112 | 63 | 74 | 45 | $3^{6}$ | 12 | 9 | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| 61 43 | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | 53 52 | 43 <br> 5 | 40 <br> 41 <br> 1 | 27 56 | 49 50 | 51 35 | 197 | 341 182 | 453 | 450 142 | 393 85 | $\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ 59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 228 \\ 68 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 137 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}102 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .43 \\ 13 \end{array}$ | 24 6 | 9 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 7 |
| 104 | 117 | 105 | 95 | 8 I | $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ | 99 | 86 | $35^{\circ}$ | 523 | 619 | 592 | $47^{8}$ | 302 | 296 | ${ }_{17} 6$ | $13^{\circ}$ | $5^{6}$ | $3^{\circ}$ | 10 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| 5 7 | 8 | 7 7 | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8 | 11 | 5 12 | 11 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | 91 42 | 77 34 | ${ }_{25}^{55}$ | 35 11 | 37 6 | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6 4 | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\underline{\square}$ | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| 12 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 21 | ${ }^{17}$ | 17 | 82 | 126 | 133 | III | So | 46 | 43 | 26 | ro | 3 | 5 | 1 | I. | $\ldots$ | 10 |
| 110 | 111 | 104 126 | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ | 96 93 | 91 68 | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ | 87 | 228 300 | 260 350 | 2203 | 205 | $\begin{aligned} & 187 \\ & 147 \end{aligned}$ | 123 | $\begin{array}{r}137 \\ 137 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 142 105 | 127 76 | 95 56 | 98 37 | 43 13 | 27 8 | 1 | 3 <br> 5 |
| 242 | 240 | 230 | 176 | 189 | 159 | 155 | ${ }^{1} 57$ | 528 | 610 | 4 I 8 | 416 | 334 | ${ }^{27} 2$ | 274 | 247 | 203 | ${ }^{151}$ | 135 | 6 I | 35 | 2 | 8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 291 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  | 33 20 | 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 20 28 | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5^{8} \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | 65 68 | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | 33 38 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 I \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | 27 | 24 10 | 19 | 16 | 7 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| $5^{8}$ | 52 | 53 | 44 | 48 | 29 | 48 | 23 | 135 | 133 | 84 | 71 | 54 | 55 | 66 | 48 | 34 | 30 | 24 | 10 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 82 77 | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | 58 6 r | 65 <br> 48 | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I} 57 \\ & \mathrm{I} 73 \end{aligned}$ | 174 193 | $\begin{aligned} & 167 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 163 \\ & 158 \end{aligned}$ | 128 107 | 91 81 | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | 29 23 | 37 18 | 9 <br> 4 | 9 <br> 9 | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| 159 | 164 | 119 | 113 | 95 | 113 | 82 | 94 | 330 | 367 | $3^{12}$ | 32 I | 235 | 172 | 192 | 116 | 122 | $5^{2}$ | 55 | 13 | 18 | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| 72 65 | 88 75 | 58 | $78$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 5^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 52 64 | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | 222 | $\begin{aligned} & 304 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | 225 174 | 204 160 | $\begin{array}{r} 16_{3} \\ 95 \end{array}$ | 115 70 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{I} 33 \\ 91 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114 \\ 77 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 113 \\ 53 \end{array}$ | 70 26 | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & \text { II } \end{aligned}$ | 16 4 | 11 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 137 | 163 | 124 | 149 | 95 | 116 | 100 | 126 | 422 | 544 | 399 | 36.4 | 258 | $\mathrm{I}_{18}$ | 224 | 191 | 166 | 96 | 69 | $20^{\prime}$ | 14 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 62 53 | 69 48 | $\begin{aligned} & 5^{2} \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | 54 46 | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5}^{2} \\ & 3^{8} \end{aligned}$ | 200 151 | $\begin{aligned} & 287 \\ & 179 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 335 \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 365 \\ & \text { r} 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 279 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19.4 \\ 83 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 192 \\ 6_{3} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106 \\ 26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | 22 4 | 81 | 61 | - | 3 |
| 115 | 117 | 103 | 100 | 69 | 83 | 82 | 90 | 351 | 466 | 474 | $5^{02}$ | $3{ }^{3} 5$ | 277 | 255 | 126 | ${ }^{1} 3^{2}$ | 53 |  | 9 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 4 |





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[^18]| [3 $\begin{gathered}\text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { I4 }\end{gathered}$ | 14 and under I5 |  | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 17 \\ \text { fnd } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \end{array}\right\|$ | 19 <br> and <br> under <br> 20 | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ 2 I \end{gathered}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 2 I \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 3^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { nald } \\ \text { minder } \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { mader } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { So } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 100 } \end{gathered}$ | Ioo and over. | Unspo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | II | 19 | 29 | 17 | 26 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | I | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 12 | $3^{2}$ | 57 | 57 | 27 | 24 | 9 | 2 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| I | I | $\ldots$ | 2 | I | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 12 | $1{ }^{1}$ | 23 | 13 | 18 | 15 | 10 | II | 67 | 108 | 103 | 74 | 52 | 46 | 41 | 4 x | 28 | 13 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 16 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 43 | 53 | $3^{6}$ | 30 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 2 | ... | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | ... | 3 |
| 1 | 2 | I | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 22 | Ir | 9 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 6 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 4 | I | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I |
| 122 | 98 | 97 | 83 | 76 | 76 | . 67 | 63 | 349 | 520 | 699 | 627 | 434 | 254 | $25^{8}$ | 127 | 112 | 55 | 49 | 11 | 8 | $\ldots$ | . 3 |
| 121 | 103 | 94 | 95 | 85 | $5^{8}$ | 83 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 301 | 351 | $34^{8}$ | 305 | 167 | ${ }^{1} 54$ | $\mathrm{II}_{3}$ | 57 | 49 | 16 | 26 | 9 | 8 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 243 | 201 | 191 | 174 | 161 | 134 | 150 | 133 | 650 | 871 | 1047 | 93.2 | 601 | 408 | 371 | 184 | 16I | 71 | 75 | 20 | 16 | ... | 3 |
| 11 | ${ }^{11}$ | 11 8 | 17 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 32 | 47 | 45 | 46 | 27 | 28 | 33 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 6 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots 17$ | . 8 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 49 | 40 | 37 | $3^{8}$ | 27 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 8 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 19 | 47 | 69 | 69 | 43 | 27 | 25 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 14 | 1 I | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 13 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 7 | I | 7 | 36 | 52 | 103 | 60 | 47 | 33 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 4 | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 7 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 30 | 33 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 20 | Io | 24 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 30 | 22 | 28 | 22 | 17 | 20 | 13 | 15 | 69 | 129 | 180 | 157 | 109 | 44 | 50 | 22 | 14 | 8 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 32 | 19 | 21 | 28 | 21 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 84 | 110 | 109 | 90 | 44 | 32 | 24 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .. |
| 17 | S | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 31 | 70 | 77 | 98 | 44 | 32 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 14 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 26 | 47 | 55 | 36 | 21 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 8 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 43 | $3^{8}$ | 37 | 35 | 33 | 36 | 36 | 27 | 162 | 175 | 225 | 197 | 164 | 90 | 119 | 57 | 64 | 26 | 23 | 9 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 45 | - 41 | 46 | 24 | 34 | 18 | 45 | 31 | 87 | 95 | 94 | 107 | 54 | 57 | 48 | 19 | 19 | 4 | 16 | 7 | 4 | . ... | ... |
| 144 | 145 | 123 | 116 | 82 | 93 | 79 | 69 | 277 | 321 | 307 | 263 | 221 | 150 | 191 | 126 | 136 | 76 | 57 | 21 | 17 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 138 | 99 | 103 | 91 | 85 | 92 | 74 | 75 | 283 | 353 | 268 | 249 | 184 | 131 | 152 | 85 | 83 | 39 | 24 | 9 | 8 | ... | 2 |
| 282 | 244 | 226 | 207 | 167 | 185 | ${ }^{\text {I }} 53$ | 144 | 560 | 674 | 575 | 512 | 405 | 28 I | 343 | 211 | 219 | 115 | 8r | 30 | 25 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 20 | 27 | 2 I | 16 | 16 | 17 | 3 | $\cdots 10$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | II | 20 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 7 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | I | 12 | 18 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 |  | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | I | 2 | 10 | 17 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| I | 2 | I | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 I | , 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 10 | , | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 2 | I | I | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 9 | I | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | . 5 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 15 | ${ }^{1} 4$ | 8 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 3 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 2 |  | 4 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 21 | 17 | 21 | 1 I | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | .. |
| 16 | 20 | 14 | 16 | 10 | II | 7 | 11 | 30 | 37 | 43 | 25 | 28 | 14 | 18 | 23 | 14 | 11 |  | 2 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\pm 8$ | 14 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 39 | 36 | 40 | 33 | 24 | 15 | 22 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 5 | II | 7 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 17 | 13 | 20 | - 12 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 | .. | $\ldots$ | .. |
| 12 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 20 | 29 | 17 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 3 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | I |
| 49 | - 41 | 32 | 30 | 25 | 2 T | 28 | 22 | 61 | 70 | 62 | 66 | 53 | 39 | 46 | 35 | 41 | 2 I | 24 | 4 | 5 | $\ldots$ | I |
| , 36 | . $3^{1}$ | 25 | 33 | 16 | 21 | 2 I | 19 | 67 | 89 | 55 | 50 | 54 | 41 | 4 I | 29 | 21 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 |


| ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. | Sex. | Totals. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Undor } \\ \mathbf{I} \\ \text { Year. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathrm{I} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 2 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 2 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 3 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 4 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 6 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 6 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 7 \\ \begin{array}{c} 7 \text { and } \\ \text { under } \end{array} \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 9 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { ro } \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { IO } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { II } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | 12 and under 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6. Camden-continued. <br> Picton Registry District- <br> Town of Pieton- <br> Upper Yicton | Malcs... Females | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 32 | 22 | 25 | $\begin{gathered} \cdots \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ | 322 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | 32 | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lower Picton | Males.. | 170167 | 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \text { 10 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | 74 | 33 | 4 | 27 | 34 |
|  | Females |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Village of Wilton ................... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { M } \\ \mathrm{F}\end{array}\right.$ | Males... | 68 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
|  |  | 53 | 3 | 4 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Rural ................................ $\{$ | Males... | 898 | 22 | 26 | 35 | 33 | 33 | 23 | 23 | 27 | 19 | 27 | 27 | 19 | 25 |
|  |  | 737 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 29 | 18 | 25 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 22 |
| 7. Canterbury | Males. Females | 9363 | 325 | 290 | 282 | 317 | 305 | 294 | $\begin{aligned} & 289 \\ & 272 \end{aligned}$ | 287 | 323 | 279 | 289 | 268 | $\begin{aligned} & 263 \\ & 215 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 9352 | $3{ }^{1} 3$ | 302 | 306 | 299 | 255 | 288 |  | 355 | 327 | 298 | 315 | 255 |  |
| Batalatn Registry Distriot- <br> Balmain Municipality (part of)Norlh Ward | ..... | 18715 | 638 | 592 | 588 | 616 | 560 | 582 | 561 | 602 | 650 | 577 | 604 | 523 | 478 |
|  |  | 1928 | 3 | 4 | I | 2 | $\cdots$ | 31 | $\cdots$ | 1 | .... | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ..' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South War | Males... | $\begin{aligned} & 238 \\ & 214 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 9 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { II } \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 5I | 117 | 7 | 64 | 3 | 8 | 45 | 105 |
|  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petersham Parish (part of) $\qquad$ $\{$ <br> Newtown Registify DistrictSt. Peter's Municipality (part of) St. Peter's Ward $\qquad$ | Males... | 319 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 197 | 79 |  | 8 | 11 | 8 | 5 | ro | 3 |
|  | Males... | 395 295 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 13 |  |  | 88 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 |  |  |
|  | Males... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Females | 119 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
|  |  | 18 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Cook's River War | Males... Females | 117143 | 54 | 333 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 15 | 45 | 3 <br> 1 | 34 | 2 | 3 | 41 | 6 | 21 | 53 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alerandria Municipality (part of) <br> Redpeen \& Botant Registry District <br> Village of Botany $\qquad$ | Males... Female $_{5}$ | 353838 | 32 | $\cdots$ | ... | 333 | 1 <br> 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | I | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mates... | $\begin{aligned} & 185 \\ & 182 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \text { II } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 7 10 |  | $4$ | 3 8 | 6 2 | 4 | 3 5 | 2 |
| Randwick Municipality (part of)Coogee Ward $\qquad$ | Males...Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | … | $\ldots$ | '... | … $\cdots$ | … | $\ldots$ |
|  | Males... | 36 | 2 |  | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | $\cdots$ |  | 1 |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| Randwick Ward................. \ | Females | 20 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ${ }^{2}$ | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Alexandria Municipality (part | Males... | 1042 | 44 | 43. | 35 | 36 | 29 | 37 | 3 I | 24 | 39 | 25 |  | 17 | 22 |
|  | Females | 1008 | 49 | 39 | 43 | 38 | 4 I | 23 | 37 | 38 | 22 | 26 | 38 | 28 | 20 |
| hor localities ......... | Males... | 403 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 13 |  | 10 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| hor locahities ......... | Females | $35^{8}$ | 9 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 6 |
| Paddington Registry DistrictWoollahra Municipality (part of)- | Males... | 167 |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  | 8 |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| Piper Ward .................. | Females | I85 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Bellerue Ward- | Males... | 129 | 10 | 6 | 5 |  |  | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 |  | 3 | 3 |
| Yilage of Watson's Bay | Ficmales | II4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Enrirons , , | Males... | 162 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| $\cdots$ | Females | 183 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Waverley Municipality- <br> Nelson Ward | Males... | 271 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 3 |  | 9 | 3 | 9 | 3 |
|  | Females | $33^{\circ}$ | 14 | 13 | II | 11 | 9 | 1 I | 8 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 9 |
| Bondi Ward .............. | Males... | 42 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | . | I | 1 | 1 |
| Bondi Ward .............. | Frmales | 52 | I | 2 | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Waverley Ward........... | Males... | 346 | 18 | 6 | 10 | 10 |  | 6 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 19 | 12 | 16 | 17 |
|  | Females | $33^{6}$ | 9 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 14 | II | 3 |
| Randwick Municipality (part of)Randwiek Ward- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Village of Coogee (part of) $\}$ | Males... | 114 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | , | 1 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 8 | I |
|  | Females | 123 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Environs (includingRand- | Males... |  | 1о | 6 | II | 16 | 27 | 52 | 46 | 48 | 81 | 52 | 54 |  |  |
| wick Asylum) | Females | 626 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 25 | 26 | 33 | 44 | 98 | 59 | 53 | 43 | 28 |
| Coogee WardVillage of Coogec (part of) $\{$ | Males... | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | I | 5 | I | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Vilage of Coogec (partor) $\}$ | Females | 58 |  | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | , | 1 | 5 | .. | 3 | ... | ... |
|  | Males... | 14 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | 1 | $\cdots$ |
|  | Fcmales | 15 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | I | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | I |




| $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { under } \\ 14 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { sunder } \\ 15 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { 15 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undrer } \\ 16 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 17\end{array}\right\|$ | $\|$17 <br> and <br> under <br> IS | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { I8 } \\ \text { araid } \\ \text { nunder } \\ 19 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 19 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ 20 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 20 nnd nuder 21 | 21 and ander unde 25 | 25 and under 30 | $\left.\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 35 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 3.5 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 55 nat under 60 | 60 <br> and <br> ander <br> and <br> 65 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} 65 \\ \text { nall } \\ \text { nuder } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 70 <br> nnd <br> under <br> 75 <br> 75 | 75 <br> nund <br> under <br> 80 <br> 80 |  |  | cinnpo- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 17 | 30 | 24 | 24 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 15 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 6 | $1{ }^{1}$ | $3{ }^{1}$ | 38 | 30 | 24 | 18 | 21 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | ... | I |
| 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 3 | 5 2 | 3 | 4 | 11 | IS | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 16 | $\stackrel{1}{13}$ | 5 | $\stackrel{11}{8}$ | 9 | 6 | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | צо | 15 | 18 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 8 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 21 | 12 | 10 | 1 I | 1 I | 7 |  | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 7 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 24 | 37 | 20 | 22 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 6 | 3 | 5 4 | 3 <br> 1 | 3 1 | 2 6 | 4 | 4 2 | 78989 | 19 | 8 15 | 10 8 | 7 9 | 5 | 4 6 | 3 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 7 |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| 9 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 19 |  | 27 | 10 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| '11 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 34 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 5 16 | 4 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | 3 4 | 22 38 | 22 | 18 <br> 22 | 18. | 19 | + ${ }^{1}$ | 19 | 5 9 | 9 3 | 4 | $\frac{5}{3}$ | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 10 | II | ı0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 23 | 19 | 8 | II | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | II | 13 | 11 | 19 | 10 | $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ | 9 | 7 | 5 | ... | I | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6. | 13 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | ... | - | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 3 | I | 3 | s | 12 | 15 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 5 | I | 3 | 12 | 21 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 24 | 38 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 12 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 19 | 29 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 25 | 32 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| I | 3 | 1 | 3 | I | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 20 | 14 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 13 | ro | 6 | 4 | , | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 21 | 24 | 12 | 20 | 13 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 8 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 25 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ${ }^{1} 1$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 6 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 30 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 3 | ... | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 4 |  |  | 4 | .. | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | I | 4 | 13. | 24 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | I | ... | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | ${ }^{13}$ | 11 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3 | , 1 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 7 | го | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 4 |  |  | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 26 | 23 | 11 | II | 10 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 | $\ldots$ | I | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | I | $\stackrel{\square}{7}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 8 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | I | ... | ... |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 16 | 19 | 16 | 18 | 19 | ${ }^{10} 8$ | 16 | 7 | 37 | 36 | 29 | ${ }^{2} 7$ | 38 | 33 | 45 | 23 | 20 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 18 | 22 | 19 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 7 | $3^{2}$ | 33 | 39 | 24 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 2 1 | 1 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 2 . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | 4 | 6 8 | 8 | 4 1 | 1 2 | 3 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  | 7 | 1 | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | ... |  |
| 149 | 143 | 119 | 142 | 112 | 107 | 110 | 144 | 594 | 807 | 729 | 609 | 445 | 258 | 253 | 153 | 100 | 49 | 45 | 16 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 28 |
| 138 | 110 | 126 | 114 | 112 | 96 | 90 | 98 | 422 | 526 | $35^{2}$ | 326 | 190 | 152 | 146 | 101 | 71 | 21 | 15 | 8 | 2 | ... | 13 |
| 287 | 253 | 245 | 256 | 224 | 203 | 200 | 242 | roi6 | 13333 | 'IoSr | 935 | 635 | 410 | 399 | 254 | 171 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 60 | 24 | 10 | ... | 41 |
| 18 | 20 | 16 | 21 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 60 |  | $8 \mathrm{8r}$ |  | 63 | 41 | 49 | 27 | 22 | 10 | 4 | 5 | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 |
| 28 | 22 | 19 | 26 | 21 | 15 | 23 | 24 | 79 | 100 | 61 | 66 | 46 | 33 | 27 | 28 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 1 | I | ... | I |
|  | 2 | , | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ |  | 9 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | I | ... | 6 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | . | .. | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 5 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8ı | 67 | 60 | 65 | 55 | 53 | 51 | 7 I | 310 | 359 | 294 | 272 | 178 |  | 114 | 65 |  | 21 | 28 |  | 2 |  |  |
| 63 | 49 | 6 I | 60 | 49 | 48 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 46 | 185 | 227 | 168 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ | 78 | 68 | 65 | 48 | 38 | II | 8 | 5 | ... | ... | 7 |



* Including Asylum for the Iufirn- $\mathbf{j 8 9}$ Males.



| (13 $\begin{gathered}\text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I4 }\end{gathered}$ | I4 apd under I | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}15 \\ \text { nuki } \\ \text { uncler } \\ 16\end{array}\right\|$ | $\|$I6 <br> $\substack{\text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 17}$ <br>  |  | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { I8 } \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 19 }\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}19 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 20\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 21 } \\ \text { 21 }\end{gathered}\right.$ | 21 and under 25 |  | 30 and under 35 35 | 35 nut nuta und 140 | 40 <br> and <br> under <br> 45 <br> 45 | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { n.4. } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 55 \\ \text { anid } \\ \text { uildir } \\ 60 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 65 \\ \text { nyd } \\ \text { undro } \\ 70 \\ 70 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { So } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undtrr } \\ \text { 100 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100 } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over. } \end{aligned}$ | Unsper |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  | 2 | 1 | 2 |  | 17 |  | 15 | 20 | 15 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 |  | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 |
| 9 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 29 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 7 | I | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 2 | $=$ | 5 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | I | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 1 | 3 |  | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| . | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | I | 4 | 6 | II | 5 | 6 | I | 2 | 1 | 2 | I | I | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 |  | ... | ... | I | r | 1 | I | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 11 | 3 3 | 53 | 64 | 48 | 34 | 30 | 7 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| $\ldots$ | , | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | '.' | 4 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | 3 | ェ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 26 | 31 | 16 | 33 | 18 | 27 | 16 | 17 | 105 | 98 | 104 | 72 | 73 | 51 | 28 | 32 | 24 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 17 | 25 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 12 | 19 | 13 | $5^{8}$ | 72 | 49 | 49 | 45 | 22 | 21 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 6 | ${ }^{11}$ | 8 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 4 | I | $\underline{1}$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I |
| 3 | .. | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 12 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| I | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 6 | 11 | 7 | 8 | . 6 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 2 | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 7 | II | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | I | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| . |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ |  | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | I | 2 | $\ldots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| I | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 12 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 25 | 46 | 29 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 3 | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 9 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 129 | 12 I | 99 | 95 | 78 | 76 | 80 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 302 | 4 II | 405 | 344 | 282 | 214 | 166 | 93 | 93 | 44 | 41 | 12 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 130 | 150 | 127 | 167 | 120 | 120 | 115 | ${ }^{12} 7$ | 496 | 607 | 426 | 395 | 293 | 18 I | 180 | 98 | 66 | 46 | 26 | 8 | 12 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 259 | 271 | 226 | 262 | 198 | 196 | 195 | $\mathrm{IS}_{7}$ | 798 | 1018 | 83 I | 739 | 575 | 395 | 346 | 191 | 159 | 90 | 67 | 20 | 18 | $\ldots$ | 14 |
| 22 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 42 | 83 | 84 | 60 | 44 | 27 | 18 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 22 | 20 | 17 | 32 | 18 | 22 | 13 | 23 | 81 | 120 | 78 | 65 | 39 | 34 | 20 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 22 | 17 | 17 | 13 | IS | 9 | 13 | 10 | 57 | 68 | 84 | 82 | 39 | $3^{8}$ | 29 | 12 | 15 | $\sigma$ | 3 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 16 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 85 | $1{ }_{13}$ | 80 | 69 | 45 | 32 | $3^{2}$ | 7 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | I |
| 20 | 15 | - 17 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 41 | 50 | 37 | 50 | 44 | 35 | 28 | 15 | 18 | 7 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 21 | $3^{6}$ | 33 | 33 | 25 | 26 | ${ }^{2} 7$ | 26 | S7 | 90 | 64 | 64 | 45 | 33 | $3^{2}$ | 14 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 |
| 10 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 1 | I | 6 | 4 | 11 | I8 | 26 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | $\cdots$ | ..' | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 13 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 36 | 42 | 29 | 22 | 27 | 10 | 16 | 5 | - 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 25 | 27 | 24 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 23 | 23 | 58 | 90 | 7 7 | 62 | 62 | 44 | $3^{2}$ | 21 | 30 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 29 | 23 | 16 | 34 | 15 | 17 | 22 | ${ }^{5}$ | 89 | 101 | $7{ }^{1}$ | 67 | 68 | 34 | 42 | 27 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | I |
| II | 9 | 5 | 12 | 10 |  | 4 |  |  |  | 46 |  | 35 | 21 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 5 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 10 | 17 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 6 | 13 | 18 | 48 | 63 | 38 | 48 | 23 | 13 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 6 | I | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| 19 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 54 | 77 | 57 | ${ }^{3} 8$ | 40 | 30 | 34 | 22 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 19 | 21 | 15 | 17 | 18 | IS | 18 | 17 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 78 | 66 | 60 | 46 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 7 | 5 | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 51 | 51 | 143 | 50 | 40 | 31 | 34 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 140 | 195 | 165 | 164 | 105 | 92 | 81 | 66 | 49 | 23 | 17 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 55 | 58 | 146 | 52 | 58 | 57 | 42 | 49 | 211 | 185 | 133 | 108 | Io8 | 70 | 58 | 39 | 24 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 106 | 109 | 89 | IO2 | 98 | 88 | 76 | 79 | $35{ }^{\text {I }}$ | $3^{80}$ | 298 | 272 | 213 | 162 | 139 | 105 | 73 | 37 | 26 | 8 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| 51 |  | 43 | 50 | 40 | 3 3 | 34 | 30 | 140 | 195 | 165 | 164 | 105 | 92 |  | 66 | 49 | 23 | 17 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 55 | 58 | 46 | 52 | 58 | 57 | 42 | 49 | 211 | 185 | 133 | 108 | 108 | 70 | 58 | 39 | 24 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 57 | 68 | 65 | 62 | 59 | 77 | 67 | 92 | 336 | 597 | ${ }_{4} \mathrm{~S}_{4}$ | 402 | 326 | 207 | 241 | 157 | 101 | 39 | 20 | 8 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 50 |
| 62 | 44 | 39 | 39 | $3^{8}$ | 31 | 28 | 55 | 164 | 226 | 167 | 116 | 102 | 44 | 57 | 26 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 18 |
| 119 | 112 | 104 | 101 |  | ; 108 | 95 | 147 | 500 | 823 | 65 r | $5^{18}$ | 428 | ${ }^{251}$ | 298 | 183 | $1{ }_{1}$ | 43 | 24 | 9 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 68 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| (13, $\begin{gathered}13 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 14\end{gathered}$ | I4 and under 15 | ( $\begin{gathered}15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 16\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { I6 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { urder } \\ \text { I } \\ \text { I }\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { I7 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I } \\ \text { S }\end{array}\right\|$ | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { 18, } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 19\end{gathered}$ | 19 and under 20 | (20 <br> and <br> under <br> 21 <br> 1 | ( $\begin{gathered}21 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und } \\ 25\end{gathered}$ | 25 nnd under 30 | 30 <br> and <br> under <br> 35 | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | 40 and under 45 | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \begin{array}{c} 4 n d \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{array} \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 60 \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | 60 nad nuder 65 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undire } \\ 70 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { \% } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 75\end{gathered}\right.$ | 75d and under und So | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { So } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { Ioo } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 100 | Uuspe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 5 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 73 | 133 | $1{ }^{1} 6$ | 85 | 71 | 38 | 52 | 2.4 | 18 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 29 |
| 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | I | 19 | 15 | $3^{8}$ | $3^{8}$ | Io | 14 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 9 |
| 1 | 1 | I | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | 2 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $3^{2}$ | 34 | 29 | 37 | 32 | 35 | 46 | 39 | 164 | 294 | 234 | 198 | 166 | 108 | .118 | 89 | 47 | 2 I | 10 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 19 |
| 37 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 83 | 109 | 70 | 64 | 46 | 27 | 33 | 11 | 9 | I | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | :. | 1 |  | .. | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 41 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 16 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 9 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 21 | 65 | 103 | 87 | 75 | 56 | 33 | 43 | 28 | 22 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 7 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 28 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 30 | 14 | 22 |  | 4 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 86 | 92 | 56 | 59 | 58 | 46 | 55 | 58 | 260 | 355 | $3^{61}$ | 270 | 185 | 177 | 149 | 105 | 72 | 42 | 31 | 17 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 12 |
| 89 | 66 | 66 | 55 | 43 | 55 | 52 | 67 | 237 | 261 | 217 | 150 | 128 | 100 | 62 | 45 | 42 | 23 | 12 | 2 | 5 | ... | 1 |
| 175 | 158 | 122 | 114 | 101 | 101 | 107 | 125 | 497 | 616 | $57^{8}$ | 420 | 313 | 277 | 211 | 150 | 114 | 65 | 43 | 19 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 13 |
| 1 | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | 4 | .. | \| 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 15 | ${ }^{5}$ | 15 | 11 | II | 13 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 1 | .. | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ${ }^{1}$ | 8 |  | 18 | 4 | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | $\pm$ | 3 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 3 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 6 | II | 11 | 4 | 5 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 55 | 56 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 29 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 39 | 143 | 200 | 205 | 166 ! | 120 |  | 82 | 64 | 37 | 26 | 19 | 12 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 12 |
| 54 | 37 | 43 | 33 | 26 | $3^{1}$ | 28 | 34 | $15^{2}$ | 177 | 134 | $110 \mid$ | 182 | 64 | 39 | 33 | 29 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 17 | II | 8 | 3 | 2 | I | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | I | $\cdots$ | 3 | I | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 |  | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 22 | 26 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 18 | 11 | 80 | 106 | 113 | 65 | 43 | 57 | 54 | 32 | 29 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 24 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 57 | 50 | 42 | 18 | $3{ }^{2}$ | 25 | 18 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 151 | 158 | 119 | 124 | 102 | 102 | 98 | 102 | 443 | 595 | $43^{8}$ | 364 | 322 | 201 | 225 | $15 \times$ | 134 | 62 | 50 | 22 | 15 |  | $\cdots$ |
| 145 | 139 | 133 | 122 | 101 | 95 | 103 | 91 | 359 | 412 | 344 | 283. | 197 | 128 | 143 | $9^{2}$ | 59 | 3 S | 21 | 9 | 4 | $\ldots$ | i |
| 296 | 297 | $25^{2}$ | 246 | 203 | 197 | 201 | 193 | Soz | 1007 | 782 | 647 | 519 | 329 | 368 | 243 | 193 | 100 | 71 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 19 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 6 | 8 |  | 6 | I | 4 | 7 |  | 26 | 24 | 23 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | 8 |  | 7 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 1 I | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 13 |  | 5 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 3 | . 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 5 |  | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | 6 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 39 | $3^{8}$ |  |  | 26 |  | 26 | 26 | 130 | 240 | 166 | 113 | ${ }^{1} 3^{2}$ | 65 | $5^{8}$ | 33 | 34 | 14 | II | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 40 | 32 | 34 | 31 | 24 | 28 | 30 | 24 | 99 | 157 | 110 | 81 | 58 | 4 I | 44 | 24 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |



* Including the Gaol-95 Mates, 12 Females.



| (1313 <br> and <br> under <br> I4 | 14 <br> and undor 15 | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { I8 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undar } \\ 21 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{I} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 3^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { nulder } \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { nid } \\ \text { undor } \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 55 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 60 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { :und } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { nind } \\ \text { undor } \\ 7^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | 80 and under 100 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ioo } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { orer. } \end{aligned}$ | Unzpe- cified, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $7^{6}$ | 77 | 68 | 70 | 68 | 57 | 74 | 78 | 307 | $54^{2}$ | 622 | 474 | $43^{\circ}$ | 265 | 237 | 140 | 122 | 43 | 32 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| 77 | 81 | 83 | 60 | 62 | 57 | 57 | 56 | 232 | 310 | 260 | 210 | 144 | 89 | 110 | 53 | 43 | 2 I | Io | 6 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| 153 | 158 | 151 | 130 | 130 | 114 | 131 | 134 | 539 | 852 | 882 | 684 | 574 | 354 | 347 | 193 | 165 | 64 | 42 | 19 | 11 | 2 | 12 |
| 14 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 9 | 39 | 92 | 115 | 79 | 84 | 33 | 33 | 25 | 21 | ro | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ |
| 19 | 24 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 13 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 66 | 71 | 68 | 59 | 36 | 22 | 23 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I |
| 4 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 29 | 34 | 27 | 35 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 10 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | . | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | I | I | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | 1 | ,.. | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | I | 3 | 1 | 2 | I | 2 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ |  | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | ... | 3 | '.' | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | I | 5 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | I | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | I | 2 | 5 | 8 | $\pm$ | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| '.' | I | I | 1 | I | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 21 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | I | 1 | $\pm$ | I | 5 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ..' |
| 5 I | 53 | 42 | 42 | 45 | 40 | 50 | 55 | 240 | 388 | 419 | 333 | 272 | 192 | 168 | 97 | 86 | 28 | 19 | 6 | 5 | $\pm$ | II |
| 44 | 44 | 39 | $3^{8}$ | 37 | 29 | 3 I | 30 | 143 | 187 | 138 | 120 | 85 | 54 | 76 | 29 | 27 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 59 | 59 | 74 | 58 | 45 | 55 | 42 | 39 | 148 | 157 | 134 | 108 | 105 | 77 | 92 | 65 | 72 | 28 | 29 | 10 | 13 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 70 | 64 | 62 | 59 | 5 I | $3^{8}$ | 48 | 38 | 168 | 164 | 123 | 117 | 98 | 74 | 76 | 58 | 38 | 19 | 18 | 6 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 129 | 123 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{6}$ | 117 | 96 | 93 | 90 | 77 | 316 | 321 | 257 | 225 | 203 | ${ }^{151}$ | 168 | 123 | 110 | 47 | 47 | 16 | 18 | ... | 1 |
| $\cdots$ | 6 | 1 | 7 |  | 1 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 5 | ${ }^{2}$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 12 |  | ro | 4 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | I | 4 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 2 | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 9 | - | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | I | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | I | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | I | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | I | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | I | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | I | $\ldots$ | 4 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | I | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 52 | 49 | 64 | 47 | 44 | 49 | 37 | 32 | 121 | 141 | 113 | 88 | 82 | 68 | 77 | 55 | 58 | 22 | 24 | 6 | 13 | $\cdots$ | . |
| 56 | 51 | 50 | 51 | 37 | 33 | 44 | 31 | 141 | 142 | Iot | 95 | 82 | 6I | 61 | 53 | 28 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 4 | ... | I |
| 47 |  | 32 | 28 | 22 | 32 | 33 | 15 | 96 | 100 | 80 |  | 62 |  | 63 | 53 |  | 35 | 26 | 6 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 26 | 46 | 39 | 44 | 27 | 22 | 15 | 3 r | 89 | 89 | 72 | 78 | 61 | 56 | 47 | 28 | 27 | 17. | 15 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 73 | So | 71 | 72 | 49 | 54 | 48 | 46 | 185 | 189 | 152 | 143 | 123 | IIO | 110 | 8 I | 62 | 52 | 41 | 13 | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  |  | 5 | 3 |  | 6 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 7 |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | , | 7 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 20 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | I | .. | 3 | 7 | I | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 3 | 6 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 | ... | I | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | I | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | I | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 4 | $\pm$ | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 33 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 18 | 24 | 28 | 12 | 82 | 74 | 65 | 51 | 53 | 35 | 50 | 38 | 26 | 24 | 18 | 6 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 21 | 39 | 29 | 34 | 22 | 20 | 12 | 21 | 63 | 64 | 58 | 54 | 40 | 40 | 37 | 20 | 21 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... |
| 126 | 128 | III | 115 | 87 | 110 | 95 | 107 | 425 | 662 | 652 | 543 | $43^{6}$ | 248 | 241 | 190 | 150 | 89 | 52 |  | 15 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 109 | 125 | 101 | 105 | 73 | 106 | 9 I | 85 | 366 | 487 | 361 | 307 | 206 | 141 | 146 | 84 | 65 | 26 | 17 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 235 | 253 | 212 | 220 | 160 | 216 | '186 | 192 | 791 | 1149 | $\mathrm{I}^{1} \mathrm{O}$ | 850 | 642 | 389 | 387 | 274 | 215 | 115 | 69 | 24 | 19 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | I | 1 | 3 | I | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\pm$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | I | 2 | I | I | 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 2 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | ! 2 | I | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | I |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | I | 3 | I | 10 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | - 5 | I | 6 | 39 | 68 | 77 | 89 | 70 | 24 | 19 | 7 | 4 | I | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | 2 | . | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 8 | 15 | 1 I | 12 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 15 | 19 | 18 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 74 | 97 | 97 | 68 | 72 | 64 | 64 | 43 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 11 | 13 | 1 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 10 | 19 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 9 | 51 | 48 | 43 | 32 | 40 | 27 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 2 | I | I | I | ... | $\cdots$ |







| $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { cunder } \\ 14 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { nnde } \\ \text { under } \\ 15 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 16 \end{array}\right\|$ | 16 aud uuder 17 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { nnder } \\ 18 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 18 aud under 19 | 19 <br> nnd <br> undor <br> 20 | ( $\begin{gathered}20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 21 }\end{gathered}$ | 2 t <br> and <br> under <br> 25 | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | 30 and under 35 | $\left.\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 40 und under 4. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 45 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 5{ }^{\circ} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ninder } \\ 60 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ | 65 and under 70 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 70 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { ind } 4: r \\ 75 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | So and under 100 | Leo | Unspe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 120 | 115 84 | So ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ' | - $\begin{gathered}97 \\ 71\end{gathered}$ | 76 | 100 73 | $\mathrm{SO}_{61}$ | 103 60 | $\begin{array}{r}459 \\ 277 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 626 338 | 656 <br> $3^{01}$ | 568 260 | 484 <br> I 49 | 322 105 | 363 108 | 207 <br> 70 | 170 40 40 | 76 17 | 49. | 12 | 6 3 | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 232 | 199 | ${ }_{17}{ }^{6}$ | 268 | 173 | ${ }^{1} 73$ | 143 | 163 | 736 | 964 | 957 | 828 | 633 | 427 | 47 I | 277 | 210 | 93 | 65 | 13 | 9 | $\ldots$ | I5 |
| I | 1 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 2 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 8 6 | 9 |  | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | ${ }^{1}$ | 2 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | 14 7 | 12 13 | 21 8 | 14 | 15 8 | 14 | 22 | 98 42 | 129 5 5 | $\begin{array}{r}108 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | 84 | 64 | 45 | 60 | 35 | ${ }^{37}$ | ${ }^{10}$ | 14 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | 7 | 13 | 8 | ${ }^{17}$ | 8 | 10 | 7 | 42 | 51 | 30 | 45 | 17 | ${ }^{15}$ | 11 | 17 | 6 | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 3 2 2 | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r}\cdots \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2 <br> .. | 1 | $\cdots$ 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 4 | 5 6 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 3 2 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 2 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 6 | $\because$ | 7 | 21 | 28 | 97 | SI | S2 | 62 | 30 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 4 | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 15 | ${ }^{2} 3$ | 14 | 10 | 3 | 5 |  | ... | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | I |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | 13 | 17 | 26 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | I. | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 13 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 35 | 56 | 44 | 33 | 26 | 25 | 28 | 21 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 14 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 9 | , | 6 | 32 | 20 | - $3^{1}$ | 30 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 5 | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | 16 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 53 | 66 | 58 | 74 | 55 | 29 | 35 | 23 | 17 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 20 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 11 | 16 | 2 I | 14 | 48 | 55 | 46 | 44 | 30 | 14 | 18 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 4 | I | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | $\underline{1}$ | 18 | 17 | ${ }^{15}$ | 18 | 14 | 10 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 6 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 6 | , | 4 | 3 | 6 | I | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | I | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ..' | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 5 | 5 | I | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | I | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | I |  |  |
| ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | … $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 3 | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | 5 | 16 | Io | 14 | 8 | I | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| ..' | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | I | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 51 | 57 | 35 |  |  | 52 | 43 | 45 | 193 | 263 | 267 | 206 | 193 | 126 | 162 | 89 | 73 | $3^{2}$ | 19 | 6 |  |  | II |
| 45 | 41 | 35 | 30 | 31 | 27 | 20 | 21 | 106 | 153 | 119 | $9{ }^{1}$ | 64 | 48 | 42 | 28 | 12 | 3 7 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | I | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 4 | , | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 5 | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 6 |  | ... | I | 2 | I | I | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 119 | 115 | 96 | 94 | 90 | 89 | 87 | 83 | 338 | 595 | 684 | 571 | 458 | 295 | 313 | 179 | 171 |  |  | 18 |  | $\ldots$ | 10 |
| 112 | 102 | 73 | 76 | 96 | 83 | 62 | 92 | 235 | 378 | 267 | 258 | 181 | 134 | 129 | 68 | 61 | 32 | 18 | 6 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| $23^{\text {P }}$ | 217 | 169 | 170 | 186 | 172 | 149 | 175 | 573 | 973 | 951 | 829 | $6_{39}$ | 429 | $44^{2}$ | 247 | ${ }^{23}{ }^{2}$ | 116 | 75 | 24 | 17 | ... | 11 |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 17 | $3{ }^{2}$ | 20 | 23 | 15 | II |  | 6 | 8 | 6 |  | 1 | I |  | 1 |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 21 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 9 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | I | I | 1 | I | I | $\cdots$ | 5 | 9 | 4. | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | . | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | I | ', | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 2 | , | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | , |  | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 | $\ldots$ | . | . | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 1 | I | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | , | ... | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 6 | If | 13 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I |  |  | .. |  |
| 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 73 | 76 | 61 | 59 | 57 | 61 | 47 | 56 | 227 | 3 So | 403 | 323 | 267 | 148 | 170 |  | 97 | 51 | 40 | 10 |  |  |  |
| 68 | 65 | 49 | 50 | 61 | 51 | 41 | 59 | 146 | 261 | 187 | 159 | 125 | 79 | 65 | 46 | $4{ }^{1}$ | 18 | 12 | 3 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 9 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 38 | 44 | 29 | 28 | 22 | 21 | 17 | 5 | 7 | 3 | $\cdots$ | .. |  | $\ldots$ |
| 6 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 24 | 19 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 4 |  | , | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 24 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 18 | 16 | 55 | 113 | 189 | 160 | 128 | 96 | 96 | 52 | 49 | 17 | 8 | 6 | I | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 20 | 17 | 12 | 11 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 35 | 43 | 30 | 54 | 24 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 27 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 6 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |



| (13 | 14 and under 15 15 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 15 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 17 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}17 \\ \text { natd } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { under } \\ 18\end{gathered}\right.$ | 18 <br> and <br> under <br> und <br> 19 | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Ind } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 20\end{gathered}$ | $c andand$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 21 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 25 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 25 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { unutier } \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { zad } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 60 \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 60 \\ \text { sad } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \hline 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 75 \\ \text { 4nd } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { aud } \\ & \text { over. } \end{aligned}$ | Conpe- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 42 | 46 | 36 | 43 | 29 | 34 | $3{ }^{31}$ | 37 | 131 | 175 | ${ }^{153}$ | 111 | 106 64 | So | 85 | 79 | 65 | 32 15 | 24 8 8 | 6 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| 81 | 96 | 75 | 82 | 68 | 60 | 62 | 65 | 231 | 298 | 234 | 187 | 170 | 126 | 139 | II2 | $7^{6}$ | 47 | $3{ }^{2}$ | 6 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | I | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 4 | I | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | I | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 41 | 42 | 33 | 41 | 26 | 33 | 27 | 34 | 120 | 166 | 145 | 105 | 91 | 74 | 84 | 73 | 65 | 32 | 23 | 6 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| 39 | 45 | 36 | 35 | 37 | 24 | 30 | 27 | 93 | 117 | 75 | $7{ }^{2}$ | 57 | 41 | 52 | $3^{1}$ | 10 | 15 | 8 | .. | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 40 | 47 | 49 | 22 | 27 | 27 | 33 | 19 | 104 | 106 | 125 | 87 | 87 | 63 | 65 | 47 | 45 | 25 | 19 | II | 6 | $\ldots$ | I |
| 46 | 47 ! | 44 | $3^{6}$ | 37 | 28 | 28 | 21 | 112 | 119 | 118 | 77 | 67 | 59 | 52 | 37 | 40 | 14 | 10. | 2 | 6 | ... | 1 |
| 86 | 94 | 93 | 58 | 64 | 55 | 61 | 40 | 216 | 225 | 243 | 164 | I54 | 122 | 117 | 84 | 85 | 39 | 29 | 13 | 12 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 19 | 23 | 22 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 17 | II | 60 | 55 | 70 | 47 | 47 | 35 | 34 | 27 | 23 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 2 | :. | 1 |
| 21 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 14 | 11 | $6_{3}$ | 57 | 65 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 32 | 36 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 24 | 21 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |  | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 3 | I | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | I | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 3 | I | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | I | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | $\ldots$ | I | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 5 | 9 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | .. | 1. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 12 | 16 | 16 | 6 | II | 12 | 6 | 4 | 29 | 39 | 28 | 24 | 26 | II | 15 | 13 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 19 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 29 | 33 | 25 | 27 | 22 | 9 | II | 7 | 11 | 2 | 3 | ... | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 70 | 77 | 49 | 58 | 45 | 44 | 47 | 29 | 164 | 170 | 118 | 152 | 129 | 97 | 93 | 78 | 66 | 45 | 33 | 10 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 75 | 79 | 69 | 62 | 72 | 48 | 70 | 60 | 232 | 237 | 159 | 168 | 117 | 95 | 108 | 63 | 59 | 30 | 19 | 6 | 5 | $\ldots$ | I |
| 145 | 156 | It8 | 120 | 117 | 92 | 117 | S9 | 396 | 407 | 277 | 320 | 246 | 192 | 201 | 14 | 125 | 75 | $5{ }^{2}$ | 16 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 62 68 | 76 75 | 45 | 56 59 | 48 | 43 45 | 44 63 | 27 | 155 | 163 28 27 | 153 | 145 | 124 | 95 92 | 89 101 | 71 60 | 62 55 | 41 30 | 28 19 | 10 6 | 4 5 | $\cdots$ | 2 1 |
| 8 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 7 |  | 7 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 1о | 6 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 68 | 80 | 62 | 62 | 59 | 74 | 62 | 59 | 254 | $3^{88}$ | 363 | 289 | 213 | 146 | 189 | 103 | 101 | 54 | 33 | 11 | 5 | I | 24 |
| 63 | 71 | 65 | 59 | 67 | 66 | 57 | 54 | 221 | 252 | I9r | 152 | 88 | 89 | 84 | 52 | 46 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 131 | 151 | 127 | 121 | 126 | 140 | 119 | II3 | 475 | 634 | 554 | 441 | 301 | 233 | 273 | ${ }^{1} 55$ | 147 | 66 | 44 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 27 |
| 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 |  | 8 | 4 | 15 | 18 | 29 | 22 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 6 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 10 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 16 | 29 | 18 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| I | 1 |  | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 | I | ... | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 15 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 19 | 20 | 16 | 63 | II4 | 127 | 97 | 70 | 52 | 47 | 31 | 26 | 9 | 7 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 |
| 17 | 17 | 19 | 12 | 15 | 22 | 6 | 19 | 49 | 55 | 50 | 31 | 20 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 6 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | I | 3 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 21 | 13 |  | 13 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | I |
| I | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 18 | I8 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| .. | 3 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 4 | 4 | I | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | I | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| I | 1 | $\ldots$ | .. | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | 6 | II | 5 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 6 | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ |  | ... | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 5 | 18 | 23 | 16 | 10 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 13 |
| ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | I | I | 1 |  |  |  |  | ... |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |





| $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 14 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 15 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ \text { nnud } \\ \text { nutder } \\ 16 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | I8 nnd nnder 19 | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { tuld } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{I} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \left\|\begin{array}{c} 25 \end{array}\right\| \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | 30 and under 35 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nunder } \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \\ 55 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 60 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { und } \\ 70 \end{array}\right.$ | 70 and under 75 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 75 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { So } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 80 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ 100 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over. } \end{aligned}$ | Unspe- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 65 | 67 | 73 | 66 | 56 | $7{ }^{2}$. | 71 | 94 | 368 | 504 | 489 | 457 | 349 | 255 | 219 | 143 | 105 | 61 | 36 | 13 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 70 | 77 | 67 | 66 | 53 | 58 | 59 | 53 | 256 | 289 | 237 | 208 | 108 | 91 | 83 | 54 | 33 | 14 | II | I | 2 | ... |  |
| 13.5 | 144 | 140 | 132 | 109 | $13^{\circ}$ | 130 | 147 | 624 | 793 | 726 | 665 | 1457 | 346 | $3^{02}$ | 197 | ${ }^{13} 8$ | 75 | 47 | 14 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 7 |
| 10 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 | I5 | 27 | 35 | $3^{1}$ | 36 | 25 | 24 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 10 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 22 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 7 | 4 | I | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | 3 | I | 2 | $\ldots$ | . 1 |  | 6 | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 10 |  | 5 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | I | 10 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | ${ }^{10}$ | 16 | II | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 4 | ${ }^{1}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 3 | I | 3 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 3 | I | 7 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | '.' | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| . 5 | 6 | II | 6 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 34 | 47 | 39 | 39 | 37 | 24 | 28 | 12 | Io | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 23 | 28 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 10 | IS | 8 | 14 | 17 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 55 | S6 | 105 | 96 | 70 | 48 | ${ }_{3} 8$ | 25 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 16 | 20 | 22 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 57 | 88 | $5^{8}$ | 58 | 26 | 17 | 17 | 8 | $\pm 5$ | 2 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | $\square$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\underline{1}$ | 5 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 26 | 28 | 39 | 29 | 25 | 31 | 36 | 46 | 204 | 278 | 243 | 227 | 178 | 125 | 105 | 73 | 57 | 33 | 2 T | 7 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| 27 | 30 | 25 | 21 | 24 | 23 | 27 | 23 | 123 | rif | 96 | $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ | 44 | 40 | 41 | ${ }^{2} 7$ | 9 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... |
|  | $3^{8}$ | 1 42 | 39 | 33 | 27 | 23 | 22 | 73 | 72 | 63 | 64 | 45 | 61 | 47 | 44 | 48 | 32 | 29 | II | 9 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 36 | 36 | 39 | 30 | 3 r | 21 | 23 | 28 | 95 | 85 | 77 | 64 | 66 | 48 | 57 | 28 | 3 I | 25 | 15 | 7 | 5 | ... | ... |
| 89 | 74 | 81 | 69 | 64 | 48 | 46 |  | 1168 | ${ }^{1} 57$ | 140 | 128 | 111 | 109 | 104 | 72 | 79 | 57 | 44 | 18 | 14 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| , | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 3 | . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | I | 1 | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 17 | 10 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 19 | 21 | 12 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 1.7 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 3 | ${ }^{2}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 12 | 1 I | 10 | 4 |  | 5 | 8 | 9 | 19 | 28 | 20 | 24 | 1 I | 17 | 15 | S | 9 | 7 | 7 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 11 | 6 | 6 | II |  |  | 3 |  | 10 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 11 | 11 |  | I3 | 6 |  |  | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 25 | 21 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 12 | $41^{\circ}$ | 33 | 33 | 26 | 17 | 29 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 17 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 54 | 30 | $3^{2}$ | 24 | $3^{8}$ | 16 | 33 | 15 | 13 | 8 | , | 4 | 3 | $\ldots$ | ... |
|  | 61 |  | 57 |  |  |  | 36 |  | 169 | 145 | 144 | 138 | 84 | 75 | 80 | 77 | 49 | 44 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 4 |
| 60 | 67 | 58 | 71 | 38 | 50 | 38 | 44 | 168 | 195 | 159 | $13^{\circ}$ | 108 | So | 79 | 60 | 51 | 28 |  | 19 | 7 | ... | I |
| 150 | 128 | 123 | 128 | S2 | 88 | 93 | So | $3{ }^{15}$ | 364 | 304 | 274 | 246 | 164 | ${ }^{5} 54$ | 140 | 128 | 77 | 67 | 22 | 20 | 2 | 5 |
| 17 | 5 | 9 | 71 | \| 7 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 24 | 23 | 27 | 23 | 28 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 2 |  | i ... | i | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 10 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 12 | $3^{\circ}$ | 44 | 24 | 20 | 15 | 10 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 9 | 10 | 2 |  |  | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 7 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 13 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 |  | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | I | 23 | 21 | 8 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 9 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 4 |  | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | ... |
| .. |  | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | I | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | I | I | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | 5 | 3 | I | 5 | 8 | I | 4 | 4 | 2 | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | I | ... | ... | ... |
| 66 | 51 | 43 | 45 | 29 | 29 | 39 | 27 | 104 | $\mathrm{J}^{2}{ }^{2}$ | 109 | 100 | 99 | 64 | 51 | 62 | 57 | 36 | $3^{6}$ | II | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 44 | 48 | 44 | $5{ }^{1}$ | 23 | 32 | 27 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 110 | 122 | 126 | 93 | 80 | 59 | \| 65 | 46 | $3^{2}$ | 20 | 14 | 7 | 5 | ... | I |
| 66 96 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 84 \\ 98 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | 62 103 | 44 <br> 96 | , 50 | 42 68 | 43 72 | 222 325 | 333 362 | 297 | ${ }_{228} 3$ | 210 <br> 145 | 134 <br> 97 | 121 93 | $\begin{array}{r}79 \\ 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 18 |  | 18 <br> 1 | 5 3 | $\ldots$ | 4 <br> 2 |
| ${ }^{162}$ | 182 | 158 | 165 | 140 | I 8 | 110 | 155 | 547 | 695 | 553 | 530 | 355 | 231 | 214 | IIS | 74 | 46 | 37 | 13 | - 8 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 66 | 84 | 69 | 62 |  | 50 | 42 | 43 | 222 | 33.3 | 297 | 302 | 210 | 134 | 121 | 79 | $3^{6}$ | 28 | 18 | 8 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| 96 | 98 | 89 | 103 | 96 | 68 | 68 |  | $1^{325}$ | ${ }_{3} 62$ | 256 | 228 | 145 | 97 | 93 | \| 39 | $3^{8}$ | 18 | 19 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 |



| ( $\begin{gathered}\text { İd } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I4 }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nulder } \\ \text { uald } \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { aud } \\ \text { under } \\ 16 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 17 \\ \text { iund } \\ \text { undor } \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 18 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { andur } \\ \text { unlur } \\ \text { I9 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nunder } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 2 \mathrm{II} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 2 \mathrm{za} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 30 \\ \text { lund } \\ \text { undor } \\ 35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { unider } \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nnder } \\ 5^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 50 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nuddr } \\ \text { und } \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { undir } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 8o } \\ \text { aud } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 100 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ioo } \\ & \text { mud } \\ & \text { furd } \end{aligned}$ | Unsjc- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 139 | 110 | 106 | So | 72 | 70 | 60 | 94 | 357 | 447 | 38 I | 391 | 299 | 234 | 255 | 169 | 143 | 59 | 33 | 17 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 16 |
| 126 | 125 | 109 | 79 | 74 | 73 | 76 | 76 | 261 | 294 | 236 | 214 | 153 | ${ }^{1} 38$ | 122 | 70 | 45 | 25 | 14 | 5 | 4 | ... | 2 |
| 265 | 235 | 215 | 159 | 146 | 143 | 136 | 170 | 618 | 741 | 617 | 605 | 452 | 372 |  | 239 | 191 | 84 | 47 | 22 | 14 | ... | 18 |
| 21 | 18 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 54 | 64 | 57 | 44. | 39 | 25 | 27 | 18 | $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| 19 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 54. | 55 | 47 | 35 | 22 | 19 | 1 I | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | ..' | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 3 | $\underline{1}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 5 | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | S | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 10 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | I | 8 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | '... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 2 | I | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Ir | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | $\pm$ | 6 | 9 | 10 | 42 | 49 | 68 | 46 | 26 | 22 | 6 | 8 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 9 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 12 | ${ }^{11}$ | 13 | 15 | - | 9 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 96 | 82 | 78 | 6 r | ${ }_{5} 6$ | 60 | 41 | 70 | 260 | 308 | 243 | 240 | 194 | 164 | 197 |  | 117 | 45 | 28 | 15 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 12 |
| 86 | 95 | 77 | $5^{6}$ | $5_{5}$ | 49 | 48 | 54 | 172 | 198 | 149 | 145 | 105 | 102 | 95 | 49 | 39 | 20 | Io | 2 | 4 | ... | 2 |
| 121 | 120 | 121 | 88 | 64 | 81 | 61 | 69 | 266 | $33^{1}$ | 297 | 275 | 250 | 191 | 175 | ${ }_{13} \mathrm{~S}$ | 87 | 46 | 44 | 18 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| 124 | 129 | 120 | III | 37 | 89 | 97 | 98 | $3^{82}$ | 443 | 356 | 279 | 259 | 208 | 196 | 98 | 79 | 39 | $3^{2}$ | 15 | 15 | ... | 9 |
| 245 | 249 | 241 | 199 | 151 | 170 | 158 | 167 | 648 | 774 | 653 | 554 | 509 | 399 | 371 | 236 | 166 | 85 | 76 | 33 | 25 | ... | 14 |
| 18 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 8 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 48 | 44 | 43 | 34 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 21 | IS | 4 | 3 | 7 | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| ${ }^{1} 7$ | 21 | 23 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 14 | II | 47 | 63 | 52 | 45 | 30 | 25 | 34 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 25 | 14 | 17 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 43 | 50 | 45 | 38 | 46 | 32 | 34 | 17 | 19 | II | 8 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 21 | 29 | $3^{1}$ | 17 | 17 | 28 | 22 | 17 | 87 | 77 | 61 | 48 | 42 | 26 | 40 | 23 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | ... | 2 |
| 7 | 3 | 6 | J | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 14 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 12 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\underline{\square}$ | $\cdots$ | I |
| 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 13 | ${ }^{17}$ | 9 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\pm$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | I | 2 | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 9 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 12 | II | 7 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| I | 1 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | 3 | .. | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | I | 6 | 4 | 3 | r | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $x$ | $\pm$ | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 30 | 28 | 35 | 39 | 40 | 28 | 25 | 17 | 16 | 10 | 3 | I | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 8 | 13 | 10 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 37 | 45 | 39 | $3{ }^{2}$ | 39 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 25 | 12 | II | 5 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 3 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 6 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | . | I | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{\square}{7}$ | 5 | $\ddot{2}$ | 5 2 | $\ddot{\square}$ | 3 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | $5$ | 8 | 6 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 4 2 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 14 | 19 | 19 |  | 10 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 53 | 57 | 53 | 44 | 40 | 30 | 22 | 29 | 21 | 4 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | I |
| 28 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 11 | 20 | 20 | 54 | 70 | 58 | 45 | 39 | 37 | 30 | 22 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdot$ | 1 |
| 20 | 20 | 19 | 12 | 9 | ${ }^{1}$ | 9 | 11 | 37 | 33 | 34 | 23 | 25 | 19 | 22 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | . |
| 10 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 12 | 13 | $5^{8}$ | $5{ }^{1}$ | 40 | 19 | 35 | 33 | 26 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | I |
| 14 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 18 | 33 | 14 | 30 | 29 | 20 | 17 | 13 |  | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 14 | 14 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 26 | 45 | 37 | 30 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 22 | 12 | 4 |  | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | . | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 6 |  | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 5 | II | 10 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |



| $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { ander } \\ 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { 14n } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { mader } \\ 15 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{5 n \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 16} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\left.\right\|_{\text {and }} ^{\substack{\text { and } \\ \text { unde } \\ \text { ate }}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Ind } \\ \text { unater }}}$ | and | $\|$$2 I$ <br> $\substack{2 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { unide }}$ |  |  | cos |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{65}{65 n} \\ & \text { ander } \\ & \text { under } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 80 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { nore } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (120 | 144 109 | 104 <br> 100 |  |  | 66 <br> 70 <br> 7 | \% 6 | 70 52 | ${ }_{6}^{62}$ |  | So | ${ }_{3}^{355}$ | ${ }_{408}^{467}$ | $3_{1}^{1}{ }_{2}^{4299}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline 58 \\ \hline 89 & 348 \\ 817 \\ \hline 217 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r} 8200 \\ 7123 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \|ris | ${ }_{47}^{99}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \mathrm{r} \\ & 55 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{36 \\ 18}}$ | 14 15 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { ro } \\ \text { 2 } \\ 2\end{gathered}\right.$ | ${ }_{2}^{5}$ | .... | 3 |
| 240 | 253 | 204 | ${ }^{172}$ | ${ }^{139}$ | ${ }^{136}$ |  | 122 | 124 | 530 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 75 | ${ }_{75}$ | 757 | 565 | $)^{132}$ | 276 | 146 | ${ }^{116}$ | ${ }^{54}$ |  | 12 | 7 |  | 5 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 10 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{78}^{78}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 73 \\ 79 \\ 79 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{52}$ | ${ }_{6}{ }^{57}$ | 47 | 47 | ${ }_{6}^{60} 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 55 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 53 \\ 55 \\ 273 \\ 2723 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 272 \\ & { }_{233}, ~ \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 377 \\ 275 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 304 \\ & 31 \\ & \hline 162 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{155}$ | $\begin{gathered} 186 \\ 9^{8} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}117 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \mathrm{r} \\ \hline 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{16}^{49}$ | ${ }_{7}^{45}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}^{11}$ | $\stackrel{9}{5}$ |  | 10 |
| 148 | $1{ }^{163}$ | ${ }^{152}$ | ${ }^{13}$ | 122 | 122 | 122 | 126 | 8 | 885 | 505 | 65 |  | 146 | 359 | 240 | 284 | 172 | 120 | 65 | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | 14 |  | 12 |
| 6 14 3 3 1 1 $6 r$ 63 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 68 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96 \\ 26 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 62 \\ 5_{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 17 \\ & \ldots \\ & \cdots \\ & 40 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 15 \\ 1 \\ r \\ 5 \\ 50 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | 6  <br> 5 20 <br>  20 <br> 1 $\cdots$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 46 \\ 46 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5^{2} \\ & 7^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 74 73 12 12 12 290 190 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 17 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 158 \\ \left.\begin{array}{rr} 238 \\ 79 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}$ |  | 8 <br> 3 <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\square$ <br> 73 <br> 35 | 8 4 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 41 12 | . |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots\end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
| $\underset{\substack{137 \\ 170}}{ }$ | 1171 <br> 199 <br> 1 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1288 \\ & { }_{125} 25 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{5}$ |  | ${ }_{129}^{97}$ | ${ }_{\substack{98 \\ 156}}$ |  | ${ }^{376}$ \| |  |  | ${ }_{496}^{44}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline 47 \\ \hline 96 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 276 28 | ${ }_{253}^{24}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1555 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{127}$ |  | ${ }_{40}^{39}$ | 8- $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14 } \\ & 19\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{13}$ |  | 4 |
| 307 | 370 | 296 | 288 | 263 | 3240 |  | 226 | 254 | 54 | ${ }^{26}$ | 1325 | 1064 | , 943 | ${ }^{76 \mathrm{I}}$ | I 357 | 496 |  | 159 | 135 | 79 | ${ }^{3}$ | 25 |  |  |
| 18 19 19 12 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 17 \\ & 20 \\ & 33 \\ & 33 \\ & 11 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 19 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 16 \\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 10 \\ & 21 \\ & 22 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{I} 2 \\ 9 \\ \mathrm{I} 8 \\ \mathrm{I} 6 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 15 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ \text { II } \\ 25 \\ 9 \\ 13 \end{array}, ~ \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \\ & 65 \\ & 69 \\ & 89 \\ & 68 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 19 \\ & 35 \\ & 25 \\ & 28 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 5 & 6 \\ 9 & 13 \\ 18 & 25 \\ 8 & 20 \\ 2 & 20 \\ 3 & 10 \\ 30 & 12 \end{array}$ |  | 3 2 8 8 9 7 1 | $\stackrel{4}{6}$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |






*Including the Gladesville Hobpital, -284 Males, 259 Females,

|  | 14 and under 15 | 15 and under 16 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \\ 17\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 18\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { IS } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 19 }\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}19 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 20 }\end{gathered}\right.$ | 20 and under 21 | 21 and under 25 | 25 and under 30 | ( $\begin{gathered}30 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ 35\end{gathered}$ | 3. ${ }_{\text {3nd }}^{\text {and }}$ und | 40 and under 45 | 45 and under 50 | 50 and under 55 | 55 and under 60 | 60 and under 65 | 65 and under 70 | 70 and under 75 | 75 nnd under So | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 80 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nader } \\ \text { roo } \end{gathered}\right.$ | y 00 nud Orer. | Unspecifed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |
| 6 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 6 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 7 | $\ldots$ | I | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | I | 2 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| I | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | r | .. | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ... | $\cdots$ | 10 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 7 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | I | .. | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | It | 9 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | ${ }^{1} 7$ | 13 | 22 | 17 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| .. | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | I | 2 | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | 5 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 6 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | II | 12 | 12 | 15 | 9 | II | 7 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | .. | $\cdots$ | 6 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 8 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | I | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 3 | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 7 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | II | 10 | 18 | 16 | 10 | 7 | - 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | 3 | I | 8 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 28 | 34 | 12 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | $\boldsymbol{1}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 10 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 12 | $\pm 0$ | 43 | 48 | 38 |  | 32 | 26 |  | 14 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 4 | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 8 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 10 | I 3 | 6 | 6 | 29 | $3^{2}$ | 22 | 25 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | I | $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ |
| 12 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 36 | 58 | 75 | 69 | 50 | 62 | 45 | 28 | 19 | 15 | 5 | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | 6 |
| 4 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 12 | II | 13 | 15 | 56 | 88 | 69 | 63 | 50 | 34 | 42 | 20 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 12 |
| 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 24 | 14 | 4 | . 9 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | I | 5 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 5 |  | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 4 |  | 15 | 6 | II | 2 | 8 |  | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 6 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 20 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 8 | 13 | II | 6 | 4 | 5 | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 8 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 21 | 11 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |


| 371 449 | 388 470 | 359 430 | 309 45 | 307 393 | 299 387 | 329 458 | 310 543 | 12371 | 1776 2282 | 1463 1691 | I351 | 1113 | 796 756 | 689 | 433 441 | 377 376 | 203 186 | 119 151 | 38 51 | 23 49 | .. | 31 37 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 820 | $85^{8}$ | 789 | 722 | 700 | 686 | 787 | 853 | 3493 | 4058 | $3^{1} 54$ | 2653 | 2147 | 1552 | 1387 | 874 | 753 | 389 | 270 | 89 | 72 | I | 68 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 101 | 119 | 104 | 101 | 98 | 97 | 102 | 98 | 444 | 531 | 448 | 379 | 336 | 224 | 219 | 123 | 85 | 48 | 36 | 10 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 11 |
| 14 I | 142 | 140 | 142 | 131 | 123 | 126 | 174 | 644 | 729 | 547 | 402 | 300 | 214 | 218 | 130 | 100 | 55 | 47 | 17 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 20 |
| 49 | $52$ | 46 | 30 | 27 | 45 | 45 | 48 | 190 | 243 | 238 | 234 | 175 | I 34 | 104 | 77 | 62 | 30 | 22 | 5 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| $5{ }^{2}$ | 61 | 48 | 64 | 51 | 58 | 69 | 79 | 314 | 337 | 248 | 174 | 148 | 111 | 98 | 46 | 38 | 21 | 16 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 66 | 64 | 64 | 66 | 60 | 62 | 74 | 69 | 267 | 367 | 319 | 277 | 225 | 183 | 142 | 85 | 90 | 44 | 23 | 7 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 6 |
| 82 | 93 | 79 | 73 | SI | 85 | 115 | 107 | $43^{8}$ | 462 | 336 | 246 | 215 | 167 | 145 | 107 | 105 | 51 | 41 | 20 | 28 | I | 9 |
| 155 | 153 | 145 | 112 | 122 | 95 | 108 |  | 470 | 635 | $45^{8}$ | 46 r | 377 | 255 | 224 | 148 | 140 | 8 I | 38 | 16 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 10 |
| 174 | 174 | 163 | 134 | 130 | 12.1 | 148 | 183 | 726 | 754 | 560 | 480 | 371 | 264 | 237 | 158 | 133 | 59 | 47 | 12 | 12 | $\ldots$ | 8 |


| 367 349 | 314 353 | 305 317 | 301 342 | 211 292 | 247 280 | 240 341 | 279 366 | 12122 | 11572 | 1525 3406 | 1237 1160 | 1 IOI 851 | 732 618 | 672 533 | 378 330 | 332 270 | 156 <br> 15 <br> $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ | r 31 8 | 36 26 | 28 22 | I | 20 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 716 | 667 | 622 | 643 | 503 | 527 | 58 r | 645 | 2557 | 3280 | 2935 | 2397 | $195{ }^{2}$ | $135{ }^{\circ}$ | 1205 | 708 | 602 | 287 | 212 | 62 | $5^{\circ}$ | 2 | $3^{2}$ |
| 132 | 108 | 101 | 92 | 60 | 75 | 77 | 89 | 35 | 416 | 403 | 336 | 296 | 194 | 202 | 101 | 87 | 43 | $3^{2}$ | 10 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| 116 | 108 | 103 | 109 | 93 | 88 | 83 | 98 | 355 | 461 | $39^{2}$ | 352 | ${ }^{272}$ | 184 | 143 | 100 | 70 | 26 | 22 | 6 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 71 | 59 | 57 | 64 | 38 | 39 | 55 | 51 | 247 | 369 | 378 | 304 | 288 | 188 | 176 | 103 | 102 | 39 | 33 | 8 | 13 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 66 | 60 | $5^{8}$ | 64 | 54 | 49 | 67 | 89 | 296 | 353 | 3 II | 238 | 158 | 122 | 103 | 74 | 48 | 27 | 13 | 6 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 97 | 64 | 82 | 75 | 59 | 71 | 59 | 68 | 280 | 348 | 292 | 208 | 212 | 167 | 135 | 91 | 7 I | $3^{6}$ | 46 | 12 | 6 | I | 4 |
| 85 | 82 | 82 | 85 | 76 | 77 | 93 | 89 | 373 | 404 | 309 | 239 | 205 | 175 | 158 | 85 | 83 | 47 | 30 | 7 | 6 | I | $\ldots$ |
| 67 | 83 | 65 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 54 | 62 | 49 | 71 | 280 | 439 | 452 | 389 | 305 | $\mathrm{I}_{18}$ | 159 | $8_{3}$ | 72 | 38 | 20 | 6 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 10 |
| 82 | 103 | 74 | 84 | 69 | 66 | $9 ¢$ | 90 | 411 | 490 | 394 | 331 | 216 | 141 | 129 | 71 | 69 | 31 | 16 | 7 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 7 |



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
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\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,
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59 \& \[
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\] \& \& \({ }_{64}^{50}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{|l|}
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175 \\
18
\end{array}
\] \& \({ }_{239}^{445}\) \& \& \({ }_{90}^{443}\) \&  \& \({ }_{\substack{296 \\ 13^{1}}}\) \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \mathrm{r} 88 \\
\& 93
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 191 } \\ 62 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}115 \\ 57 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{29}\) \& 84 \& 10 \& \({ }^{26}\) \& 7 \& I \& I \& \({ }^{26}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{3} 3\) \& 153 \& 118 \& 99 \& 85 \& 107 \& 100 \& \& 114 \& 453 \& 684 \& \& \({ }^{3} 3\) \& \({ }^{57}\) \& 427 \& \& 28. \& 253 \& 172 \& I \& 3 \& 45 \& 33 \& 9 \& \& \& \({ }^{32}\) \\
\hline \[
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\& 4 \\
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\& 12 \\
\& 12 \\
\& 6 \\
\& 13 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\end{array}\right|
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5 \\
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\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& \begin{tabular}{c}
6 \\
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\begin{gathered}
2 \\
7 \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
13 \\
18 \\
18 \\
5 \\
5 \\
12 \\
7 \\
4 \\
4 \\
1 \\
1 \\
4 \\
4 \\
17 \\
22
\end{gathered}
\] \& 14
\({ }_{17}\)
12
12
8
63
34
34
22
30
30
53
22

18
8
8
30
7
7
86
86
49 \& 38
26
15
15
12
96
57
37
37
34
97
37
37
27
16
15
15
4
126
126

56 \&  \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
31 \\
17 \\
17 \\
12 \\
12 \\
69 \\
40 \\
38 \\
38 \\
38 \\
144 \\
30 \\
30 \\
22 \\
12 \\
12 \\
9 \\
6 \\
\hline 150 \\
40
\end{array}
$$ \&  \& 14

11
10
10
8
47
30
28
28
12
77
27
11
4
4
15
15
10
94
29 \&  \& 10
6
11
2
2
37
17
15
15
12
54
26
26
13
.4
.4
4
3
3
50
20

23 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
8 \\
4 \\
45 \\
10 \\
10 \\
15 \\
7 \\
37 \\
13 \\
7 \\
7 \\
7 \\
7 \\
3 \\
63 \\
19
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\vdots \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{gathered}
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots
\end{gathered}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \& | 18 |
| :---: |
| $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |
| .. | <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 56 \\
& y_{8}^{5}
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 46 \\
& 56 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $4{ }_{4}^{48}$ \& ${ }_{48}^{44}$ \& 34

40

40 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 36 \\
& 43
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ${ }_{4}^{25} 4$ \& \& ${ }_{36}{ }^{4}$ \& [152 \& 283

173 \& \& cos \& 2 | 274 |
| :--- |
| 127 | \& ${ }_{24}^{248}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{r}133 \\ 49 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{107}^{107}$ \& 79

46 \& \& \& ${ }_{6}^{31}$ \& ${ }_{9} 9$ \& 9 \& H \& \& II <br>
\hline ${ }^{12}$ \& 99 \& 94 \& 92 \& 74 \& 79 \& 66 \& \& 76 \& 28 r \& 456 \& 46 \& $6{ }^{6}$ \& 401 \& $33^{\circ}$ \& \& ${ }^{8} 8$ \& 154 \& 125 \& 83 \& 3 \& 37 \& 28 \& 10 \& ${ }^{1}$ \& \& ${ }^{13}$ <br>

\hline $$
\begin{gathered}
9 \\
11 \\
5 \\
5 \\
8 \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
32 \\
33
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

\left|$$
\begin{array}{c}
9 \\
3 \\
5 \\
4 \\
4 \\
8 \\
11 \\
2 \\
2 \\
6 \\
\cdots \\
\cdots 2 \\
22 \\
27
\end{array}
$$\right|

\] \&  \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{r}
2 \\
5 \\
10 \\
7 \\
7 \\
5 \\
7 \\
7 \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
22 \\
20
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
5 \\
7 \\
3 \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
72 \\
72 \\
3 \\
4 \\
4 \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
18 \\
20
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
7 \\
2 \\
2 \\
4 \\
4 \\
9 \\
1 \\
4 \\
4 \\
1 \\
1 \\
17 \\
16
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{r}
7 \\
3 \\
2 \\
2 \\
8 \\
9 \\
9 \\
2 \\
1 \\
1 \\
1 \\
20 \\
20
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \& \[

\left|$$
\begin{array}{c}
19 \\
19 \\
8 \\
5 \\
40 \\
22 \\
22 \\
16 \\
20 \\
{ }_{20} \\
1 \\
\hline 68 \\
68
\end{array}
$$\right|
\] \& 29

34
7
5
63
63
36
32
18
18
4
4
149

146 \&  \& $$
\begin{array}{r|}
51 \\
27 \\
8 \\
5 \\
5 \\
46 \\
40 \\
40 \\
24 \\
17 \\
17 \\
\cdots \\
\hline 2
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\begin{array}{c}
59 \\
24 \\
5 \\
5 \\
8 \\
47 \\
20 \\
20 \\
30 \\
17 \\
17 \\
1 \\
1 \\
132 \\
57
\end{array} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \&  \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
21 \\
6 \\
2 \\
3 \\
3 \\
21 \\
7 \\
76 \\
16 \\
8 \\
2 \\
2 \\
72 \\
23
\end{array}
$$

\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
8 \\
1 \\
1 \\
1 \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
17 \\
27
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
1 . \\
\ldots \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\ldots \\
\ldots \\
\ldots \\
\ldots \\
\ldots \\
\cdots \\
6
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \&  \&  \& ..

$\cdots$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$ <br>

\hline $$
\begin{gathered}
68 \\
58
\end{gathered}
$$ \& ${ }_{64} 7$ \& 65

60 \& 55 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 46 \\
& 53
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ${ }_{\text {cr }}^{38}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 56 \\
& 6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
55 \\
49
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& ${ }_{\substack{288 \\ 186}}$ \& ${ }_{207}^{384}$ \& \& ${ }^{96}$ \& ${ }_{170}^{46}$ \& ${ }_{101}^{422}$ \& \& ${ }^{273} 6$ \& ${ }_{2}^{25}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{152}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{5}^{54}$ \& 35 \& 16

2 \& ${ }_{2}^{8}$ \& $\ldots$ \& ${ }_{1}^{7}$ <br>
\hline 52 \& 140 \& 125 \& 12 \& 99 \& 99 \& 117 \& \& 104 \& 414 \& 591 \& \& 83 \& 639 \& 523 \& \& 342 \& 333 \& 198 \& 14 \& \& 70 \& 42 \& 18 \& 10 \& ... \& 8 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{gathered}
7 \\
3 \\
4 \\
4 \\
4 \\
2 \\
7 \\
6 \\
18 \\
9
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7 \\
& 7 \\
& 6 \\
& 5 \\
& 5 \\
& 7 \\
& 19 \\
& 13
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{|}
3 \\
5 \\
5 \\
6 \\
4 \\
4 \\
5 \\
5 \\
14 \\
14
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{r}
10 \\
10 \\
1 \\
2 \\
4 \\
7 \\
7 \\
5 \\
10 \\
7
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \\
& 8 \\
& 2 \\
& 2 \\
& 2 \\
& 5 \\
& 5 \\
& 7 \\
& 6 \\
& 6 \\
& 16
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \&  \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \\
& 7 \\
& 3 \\
& 7 \\
& 2 \\
& 1 \\
& 6 \\
& 4 \\
& 19 \\
& 9
\end{aligned}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{gathered}
9 \\
15 \\
22 \\
18 \\
18 \\
5 \\
9 \\
34 \\
20 \\
64 \\
64 \\
35
\end{gathered}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \& \[

\left\lvert\, $$
\begin{gathered}
8 \\
12 \\
35 \\
35 \\
13 \\
22 \\
22 \\
18 \\
59 \\
25 \\
25 \\
112 \\
54 \\
54 \\
\\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$\right.

\] \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
4 \\
10 \\
15 \\
18 \\
18 \\
26 \\
4 \\
4 \\
58 \\
14 \\
185 \\
185
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
10 \\
7 \\
7 \\
19 \\
9 \\
\\
\hline 28 \\
10 \\
10 \\
35 \\
10 \\
106 \\
18
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{r}
9 \\
3 \\
21 \\
7 \\
7 \\
14 \\
3 \\
22 \\
3 \\
3 \\
110 \\
16
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{|r|}
10 \\
6 \\
17 \\
4 \\
4 \\
14 \\
3 \\
16 \\
56 \\
58 \\
88 \\
14
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,
\] \& ${ }_{9}^{88}$ \& ( $\begin{gathered}1 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 40 \\ 9\end{gathered}$ \& + \& 3

$\cdots$

18 \& | $\cdots$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\cdots$ |
| 3 |
| $\cdots$ |
|  |
| 5 |
| 3 | \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \cdots \\
5 \\
1 \\
\ldots \\
\ldots \\
\ldots \\
\ldots \\
\ldots \\
\ldots
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,
\] \& I

.
$\ldots$
$\ldots$
$\ldots$
$\cdots$
$\ldots$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$

$\cdots$ \& | .. |
| :---: |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| .. | \&  <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}









| $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 14 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | I5 and under 16 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { 16 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { I8 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I9 } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undur } \\ 2 I \end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { 2I } \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { viddr } \\ 25\end{gathered}$ | \| $\begin{gathered}25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 3^{\circ}\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \begin{array}{c} 30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 35 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 40 and under 45 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 45 \\ \text { aud } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | 55 nnd under 60 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 7^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ | 70 sad under 75 | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { So } \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | 100 nnd over. | Unepecifled. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 5 | 3 6 | 3 3 | 7 | 13 | 20 20 | 15 9 | Io | 12 6 | 9 | 10 5 | 6 4 | $\underline{1}$ | 3 1 | 4 | 2 .. | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | , | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| I | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \| ... | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 9 | 7 | 8 | $\sigma$ | 8 | 8 | 12 | 32 | 76 | So | 89 | 61 | 26 | $3{ }^{2}$ | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 22 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 23 | 19 | 28 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 17 | 77 | 93 | 107 | 95 | 65 | 63 | 72 | 47 | 3 x | 16 | 11 | 3 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| 23 | 31 | 10 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 20 | 54 | 70 | 46 | 50 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 33 | 29 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 4 | $\underline{1}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 9 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 8 | I | 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 24 | 42 | 43 | 34 | 23 | 23 | 35 | 26 | 10 | 6 | II | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 24 | 24 | 18 | ${ }^{3} 3$ | 13 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | II | 12 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | ... | 7 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 7 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 2 | 5 | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | I | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 44 | 44 | 50 | 28 | 4 I | 33 | 38 | 26 | ${ }^{15} 8$ | 224 | 236 | 183 | 127 | 89 | 107 | $5^{8}$ | 50. | 36 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 7 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| 46 | 46 | 39 | 45 | 39 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 121 | 150 | 114 | 94 | 74 | 53 | 54 | 39 | 25 | 9 | 3 | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 27 | 23 | 25 | 21 | 20 | 26 | 20 | 26 | 123 | 176 | 207 | 190 | 179 | 99 | 104 | 63 | 52 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| II | 22 | 16 | 13 | 23 | 21 | 26 | 12 | $7^{2}$ | 86 | 63 | 49 | $4^{8}$ | 28 | 27 | 13 | 7 | 3 |  | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| $3^{8}$ | 45 | 41 | 34 | 43 | 47 | 46 | $3^{8}$ | 195 | 262 | 270 | 239 | 227 | 127 | 131 | 76 | 59 | 18 | 16 | 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | I | 2 | I | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 39 | 68 | 77 | 89 | 70 | 24 | 19 | 7 | 4 | I | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 8 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 2 | $\pm$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 57 | 78 | 79 | 51 | 60 | 50 | 52 | 37 | 29 | 10 | 10 | - I | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 14 | 8 | 6 | II | 10 | 15 | 7 | 41 | 40 | $3^{2}$ | 24 | $3^{2}$ | 20 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 1 | I | - 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | . | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | I | 3 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 |  | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 4 |  | 5 | 19 | 23 | 43 | 41 | 40 | 18 | 22 | 13 | 16 | 4 | 3 | I | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | 70 | 66 | 59 | 52 | 60 | 52 | 53 | 227 | 359 | 340 | 283 | 189 | 120 | 115 | 110 | 73 | 44 | 32 | II | 7 | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| 64 | 72 | 61 | 69 | 33 | 58 | 53 | . 42 | 209 | 271 | 217 | 171 | 104 | 79 | 86 | 60 | 41 | 18 | 13 | 2 | 3 | ... |  |
| 138 | 142 | 127 | 128 | 85 | 118 | 105 | 95 | $43^{6}$ | 630 | 557 | 454 | 293 | 199 | 201 | 170 | 114 | 62 | 45 | 13 | 10 | ... | 5 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |  | 3 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 4 | I | 7 | 3 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | I | 3 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 3 | 7 | 5 | I | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 1 I | 8 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | II | 8 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | I | 2 | 8 | 1 I | 9 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | I | ... | ... |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | II | 6 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 3 | , | I | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 12 | II | 5 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 8 | .. | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | $\cdots$ | I | 2 | 1 | I | 2 | 2 | 9 | 15 | II | 7 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdot 2$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | I | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 4 | 5 | I | 1 | 3 | 2 | .. | $\cdots$ | I | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | ... | 5 | 7 | 4 | 6 | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | I | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 17 | 14 | II | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| I | $\cdots$ | I | 2 | $\ldots$ | . | 2 | ... | 6 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | I | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 11 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 44 | 50 | 40 | 27 | 6 | 6 | II | 4 | 5 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 41 | 26 | 16 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 7 | I | .. | I | I | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |



* Remainder of County Buceleugh in Monnro and Murrumbidge Pastoral Districts.




* Demainder of County Cowley in Monaro and Murrumbidgec Pastoral Districts.

| 13 <br> nund <br> under <br> 14 <br> 14 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}14 \\ \text { ankd } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { under } \\ 15\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 16\end{gathered}\right.$ | I6 and ander 17 | $\underset{\substack{17 \\ \text { ater } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I } \\ 18}}{ }$ | 18 and under 19 | $\begin{array}{c\|c}  & \text { I9 } \\ i & \text { and } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { under } \end{array}$ |  | $r \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{I} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 3^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ | 35 and under 40 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \mathbf{r a n d c r} \\ 45 \end{array}$ | 45 nud under 50 | $\|$50 <br> and <br> under <br> 5 <br> 55 | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { under } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { nund } \\ \text { under } \\ 63 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 70 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 70 <br> and under 75 | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { So } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 80 \\ \text { mud } \\ \text { undier } \\ \text { 100 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over. } \end{aligned}$ | Tuspo- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{1}{6}$ | 7 | $\stackrel{.}{2}$ | 3 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 4 9 | 6 7 | 3 | 6 5 | 9 3 | 3 | 3 5 | 4 | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | , | 1 | 4 | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 2 | ... | I | ... | I | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 27 | 21 | II | 10 | 12 | 13 | $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ | 8 | 8 | 6 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 17 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 10 | Io | 9 | 29 | 37 | 23 | 20 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | 2 |
| 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 5 | I | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 3 1 | 3 | 3 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | $4^{\prime}$ | 4 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 20 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | - ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 3 1 | 3 | 3 2 | 2 3 | 2 2 | I <br> r | ... | 6 | 12 8 | 2 | 8 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 1 | 4 2 | 4 3 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1888 \\ & 1809 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{1769}$1871 | 1648 <br> 1698 | 1493 <br> 1690 | 1311 <br> 1523 | 1255 <br> 155 | 1241 <br> 1533 | 1285 1761 | 5136 <br> 7021 | 6804 <br> 7947 | 5986 | 5359 | 84740 | 3360 2996 | 3104 2792 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 2092 \\ & 1735\end{aligned}$ | 1825 1402 | 1098 751 | 944 527 | 353 <br> 191 <br> 1 | 256 158 | 6 4 | 190 |
| 3697 | ${ }_{3} 640$ | 3346 | $3{ }^{183}$ | 2834 | 2705 | 2794 | 3046 | 12157 | 14751 | 12104 | 10426 | 6760 | 6356 | 5896 | 3827 | 3227 | 1849 | 1471 | 544 | 414 | 10 | 296 |
| 738 | 702 | $66_{4}$ | 610 |  | 546 | 569 | 589 | 2493 | 3348 | 2988 | 2588 | 2214 |  |  | 8 II | 709 | 359 | 250 | 74 | 51 | I | 51 |
| 798 | 823 | 747 | 755 | 685 | 667 | 799 | 009 | 3557 | 3990 | 3097 | 2462 | 1885 | I 374 | 1231 | 771 | 646 | 357 | 232 | 77 | 7 I | 2 | 49 |
| 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 5 | I | 6 | 8 | 4 | I | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | I | ... | I | $\cdots$ | 6 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ${ }^{3}$ | 12 | 18 | 21 | 58 | 45 | 34 | 70 | 242 | 323 | 223 | 130 | 92 | 35 | 27 | ${ }^{5}$ | 2 | ... | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 94 |
| $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | 4 | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | I | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | .. | .. |
| 71 | 56 | 50 | 41 | 42 | 35 | 37 | 28 | 151 | 223 | 224 | 210 | 142 | 107 | 86 | 36 | 42 | 25 | 15 | 6 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| 62 | 83 | 81 | 92 | 67 | 70 | 57 | 66 | 278 | 347 | 239 | 212 | 134 | 105 | 90 | 37 | 36 | 25 | 16 | 4 | 7 | ... | 4 |
| $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ \\ \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 | $\frac{9}{6}$ | 4 | $6$ | 5 | 5 | S | 11 | 19 | 17 | 14 | 22 | 19 | 14 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 3 | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | $6$ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 22 | 28 | 24 | 14 | 12 | ${ }^{3}$ | 10 | 2 | 4 | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 18 | 14 | 16 | ${ }^{1} 6$ | 10 | 7 | 1о | 8 | $3{ }^{5}$ | 48 | 44 | 43 | 34 | 31 | 21 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 7 | .. | ... | ... | 2 |
| 17 | 2 I | 23 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 47 | 63 | 52 | 45 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 25 | 34 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | I |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | II | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 12 | 5 | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 2 |  | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | 14 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 32 28 28 | 18 38 |  | 14 20 | 3 24 | 17 | 126 | 12 | 61 | 65 | 63 | 52 | 57 | 38 | 43 | 25 | 2 I | 1 I | 8 | 6 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 28 | 38 | 36 | 20 | 24 | 34 | 26 | 22 | 108 | 99 | 75 | 65 | 54 | 29 | 48 | 29 | 22 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | ... | 3 |
| 18 | 23 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 21 | 9 | 18 | 45 | 49 | 43 | 53 | 48 | 36 | 37 | 30 | 22 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 20 | 17 | 16 | 20 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 6 I | 60 | 59 | 44 | 54 | 45 | 36 | 14 | 19 | 8 | 8 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 10 | 7 |  | 3 | . | 2 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 15 | 19 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 3 | . | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 24 | 20 | 26 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | , | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ... | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | 5 | 7 | I | 2 | 2 | 1 | J. | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| I | 6 | 2 | $r$ | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | 6 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | . | I | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | I | I | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 24 | 13 | II | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| $\cdots$ 3 | $\cdots$ | 5 1 | $\stackrel{\square}{7}$ | 5 2 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 2 | 5 | 8 6 | 6 | 1 6 | 3 2 | 6 | $\stackrel{\square}{7}$ | 4 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 1 | 5 |  | 5 |  | 2 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 65 | 69 | 53 | 56 | 38 | 43 | 45 | 42 | 162 | 210 | 200 | 152 | 155 | 114 | $9{ }^{1}$ | 58 |  | 21 | 27 | 6 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 71 | 71 | 52 | $7^{8}$ | 57 | 53 | 60 | 34 | 243 | 284 | 204 | 197 | 164 | 82 | 96 | 62 | 30 | 23 | 10 | 4 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| 4 | 3 | , | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 22 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | 10 | 17 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | צ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | 2 | 4 | 3 | I | ... | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $3{ }^{32}$ | 26 | 24 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 64 | 68 | 70 | 66 | 64 | 42 | 39 | 24 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 2 |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| 18 | 19 | 24 | 14 | 17 | 9 | 13 ; | 12 | 70 | 64 | 62 | 75 | 57 | 30 | 35 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |

171-S










171-T




- Remaiuder of County Liducolu in Bligh Pastoral District.

| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \begin{array}{l} 13 x \\ \text { nunt } \\ \text { nater } \\ 14 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | coid |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \substack{16 \\ \text { und } \\ \text { uncter } \\ 17} \end{array}$ |  |  | $\mid \substack{\text { ind } \\ \text { ande } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { 20 }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \left.\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nutur } \\ 2 r \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 n \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 2 n \\ \text { ander } \\ 20 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { nifr } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 4 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 40 \\ \text { ander } \\ 45 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { 5on } \\ \text { noder } \\ 5 s \end{array}\right\|,$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 6,6 \\ \substack{\text { undur } \\ 7 \\ 70} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 70 \\ \text { und } \\ 75 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \left.\begin{array}{c} 80 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nuder } \\ \text { roo } \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  | Unine. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  |  | : | $\stackrel{3}{. .}$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 15 3 | - 3 | [11 | 4 | 12 | 6 2 | 5 3 | ... | ${ }^{2}$ | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | .... | ... | ... |  | $\pm$ |
| I | 3 | 4 | \| 3 | 1 | 3 |  | 1 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 16 | 13 | ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | 8 |  | 2 | 3 | ... | ... |  | . |  |
| ... | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 2 | 2 1 1 | ${ }^{1}$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{11}$ | ${ }_{4}^{9}$ | $\stackrel{12}{12}$ | 6 2 | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ | 2 | ${ }^{2}$. |  | .... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 77 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{6}^{63}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6_{4} \\ & 5_{5} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{45}^{45} \\ & 48 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 50 <br> 47 <br> 8 |  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\substack{223 \\ 181}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 260 \\ 199 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 163 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{138}^{7} 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 140 \\ 103 \\ 103 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{r}_{64} \\ \hline 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c} 114 \\ \mid \\ \hline 69 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8_{2} \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{37}^{79}$ | ${ }_{23}^{40}$ | 29 13 | $\stackrel{15}{5}$ | $\stackrel{9}{2}$ | .... | .... |
| 152 | 157 | ${ }^{54}$ | 122 | 102, | 93 | 97 | 104 | 404 | 455 | 55 | 363 | $3{ }^{34}$ | 243 | 166 | ${ }^{183}$ | 129 | 116 | 63 | 42 | 20 | 11 |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ 26 \\ 27 \\ 27 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 18 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 2 \\ \hline 8 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 13 \\ 19 \\ 30 \\ 26 \\ \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 15 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} { }_{3}^{3} \\ 1 \\ \ldots \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 18 \\ 17 \\ 20 \\ 18 \\ 1_{1}^{1} \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 17 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ 1 4 1 2 3 3 13 13 22 16 16 7 10 10 3 4 13 13 9 | $\begin{gathered} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ 17 \\ 22 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\cdots$ 3 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 6 3 1 4 4 8 17 15 15 6 2 2 2 1 1 13 12 12 | $\left.\begin{aligned} & { }^{2} \\ & 13 \\ & 10 \\ & 13 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 6 \\ & 4 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 9 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ 29 \\ 74 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} 5 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 34 \\ 39 \\ 52 \\ 57 \\ 47 \\ 25 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 14 \\ 7 \\ 53 \\ 5_{3} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 3 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 15 <br> 10 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 27 <br> 29 <br> 59 <br> 46 <br> 4 <br> 28 <br> 28 <br> 12 <br> $\vdots$ <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 34 <br> 30 | 8 3 5 5 3 22 32 45 45 26 29 20 20 4 5 5 23 11 | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 1 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 29 13 30 20 20 16 9 9 3 6 6 18 9 | 4 1 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 2 2 2 6 1 1 23 11 30 18 18 21 12 12 9 4 19 18 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 8_{2} \\ 98 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$ | 79 | ${ }_{6}^{60} 6$ | $\begin{gathered} 61 \\ 59 \\ 59 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 72 \\ & 7_{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{7}^{53}$ | ${ }_{32}^{78}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 272 \\ & 248 \\ & -248 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{3} 239$ |  | 287 <br> 182 |  | $\begin{gathered} 185 \\ 185 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 140 \\ 1006 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179 \\ & 107 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 121 \\ 72 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ro8 } \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | ${ }^{2}$ | $\mathrm{ro}_{8}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | ... |
| 149 | I80 | ${ }^{145}$ | 129 | ${ }^{120}$ | 128 | 123 | 160 | 520 | 604 |  | 469 | 423 | 297 | 246 | 286 | 193 | 16 | 88 | 65 | 25 | 18 | 2 | 9 |
| ${ }_{9}^{11}$ | 8 | 7 | 4 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 9 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | 9 | ${ }_{15}^{4}$ | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{4} \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{29}^{39}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{I} \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{r} \\ 12 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 27 18 | ${ }_{8}^{14}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | 10 | 5. | $\cdots$ | ; | .... | .... |
| ${ }_{6}$ | 8 19 | 7 | ${ }_{5}$ | 6 | ${ }_{6}^{5}$ | 3 | 7 | ${ }_{26}^{18}$ | ${ }_{29}^{28}$ |  | ${ }_{24}^{23}$ | ${ }_{1}^{23}$ | ${ }_{15}^{18}$ | ${ }_{1}^{13}$ | 13 | 8 | ${ }^{10}$ |  | 4 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
|  |  | + | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |
|  |  | I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | ... |  | - | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |  |  | I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4_{42}^{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 25 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 3^{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 125 \\ 105 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & { }_{142}^{142} \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{r}_{3} 3 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & { }_{5} 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 23 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{II} \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 9 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 9 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \frac{3}{3} \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 4 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{ro} \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 34 \\ 33 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{3}^{3} \\ & 3^{2} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 32 \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 27 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 18 \\ 9 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 150 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{rf} \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | ... |  | ... |
| $\cdots$ |  | $=$ | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... |
| ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | $\cdots$ | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... | ... |
| 12 | ${ }_{7}^{11}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{7}^{9}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 11 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3^{2} \\ & 3^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{1}^{5}$ | I | $\cdots$ | ... |



| $\begin{gathered} \text { I3 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { IA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { I4 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { mnder } \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 16\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { IS } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I9 } \end{gathered}$ | 19 mad under 20 | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 2 \mathrm{I} \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 21 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { andl } \\ \text { under } \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { aud } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 45 \\ \text { mind } \\ \text { undor } \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { suxi } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8o } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { yoo } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over. } \end{aligned}$ | Unspe- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 477 | 522 | 450 | $3^{82}$ | $33^{\circ}$ | 322 | 318 | 282 | İII | 1574 | 1466 | r 377 | ros9 | 703 | 694 | 510 | 405 | 268 | ${ }_{17}{ }^{2} 8$ | 72 | 55 | $\ldots$ | 23 |
| 526 | 494 | 441 | 433 | 398 | 317 | 355 | 329 | 1369 | 1585 | I 320 | 1094 | 790 | 565 | 612 | 328 | 303 | 147 | 112 | 37 | 33 | $\ldots$ | 9 |
| 1003 | 1016 | S91 | 815 | 728 | 639 | 673 | 611 | 2680 | 3159 | 2786 | 2471 | 1879 | 1268 | 1306 | 838 | 708 | 415 | 290 | 109 | 88 | $\ldots$ | 32 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 5 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | I | ..' | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 9 | I | 3 | 1 | I | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | '.' | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | 2. | . | 2 | 1 | I | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | '... | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | I | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | r | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | 8 | II | 7 | 3 | 4 | I | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | I | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 32 | 31 | 28 | 26 | 21 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 93 | 85 | 56 | 56 | 45 | 23 | 41 | 40 | 3 I | 21 | 10 | 5 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ |
| 21 | 20 | 22 | 27 | 19 | 9 | 24 | 16 | 54 | 74 | 63 | 44 | 3 I | 22 | 40 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 26 | 3 3 | 3 I | 15 | 16 | 15 | 25 | 15 | 71 | 62 | 88 | 60 | 6 5 | $5^{\text {i }}$ | 49 | 34 | 29 | 18 | 14 | 4 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 26 | 33 | 29 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 19 | 16 | 81 | 8 r | 88 | 50 | 45 | 49 | $3^{8}$ | 30 | 28 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | .. | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 5 | 9 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 70 | 77 | 49 | 58 | 45 | 44 | 47 | 29 | 164 | 170 | II8 | ${ }^{5} 5$ | 129 | 97 | 93 | 78 | 66 | 45 | 33 | 10 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 75 | 79 | 69 | 62 | 72 | 48 | 70 | 60 | 232 | 237 | 159 | 168 | 117 | 95 | 108 | 63 | 59 | 30 | 19 | 6 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| $\cdots$ | 6 | 1 | 7 |  | 1 | 3 |  | 11 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | I | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | ro | 9 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  | 9 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | I | ... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | 3 | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 4 | .. | 2 | $\pm$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 43 | 42 | 60 | 37 | 44 | 45 | 33 | 29 | III | 138 | 100 | 82 | 86 | 57 | 68 | 51 | 60 | 26 | 19 | Io | II | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 61 | 51 | 39 | 47 | 37 | 26 | 4 I | 26 | 121 | 128 | 91 | 102 | 75 | 48 | 51 | 47 | 35 | 10 | 14 | 5 | 3 | $\cdots$ | I |
| $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 8 |  | 10 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 |
| 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | I | 4 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 4 | I | 1 | 2 | . | 1 | I | - | $\cdots$ |
| 15 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | II | 32 | 49 | 42 | 48 | 32 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 19 | 14 | 20 | 22 | 10 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 46 | 55 | 35 | 39 | 34 | 24 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 3 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | I | 1 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 66 | 84 | 69 | 62 | 44 | 50 |  |  | 222 | 333 | 297 |  | 210 | 134 | 121 | 79 | 36 | 28 | 18 | 8 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| 96 | $9^{8}$ | 89 | 103 | 96 | 68 | 68 | 72 | 325 | 362 | 256 | 228 | 145 | 97 | 93 | 39 | $3^{8}$ | 18 | 19 | 5 | 3 | ... | 2 |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 11 | 85 | 118 | 91 | 52 | 23 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 2 | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 15 | 26 | 18 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 33 | 43 | 66 | 67 | 49 | 3 I | 29 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 18 | 21 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 31 | 42 | 65 | 50 | 35 | 21 | 24 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | I | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 22 | 16 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 5 | 3 | 1 | I | I | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 24 | 19 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 3 | I | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 12 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 5 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 95 | 150 | 79 | 74 | 67 | 49 | 52 | 56 | 210 | 268 | 363 |  | 279 | 158 | 113 | 79 | 47 | 29 | 11 | 6 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 90 | SI | 79 | 53 | 43 | 59 | 42 | 46 | 200 | 274 | 298 | 228 | 171 | 92 | 85 | 3 I | 45 | 16 | 12 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 |



| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nudr } \\ 14 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { r4d } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 15 \\ 15 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}15 \\ \text { nd } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 16 } \\ 16\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { ni } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ninder } \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left(\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { 19 } \\ \text { aud } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 20 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 2 I \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undr } \\ 25 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { 3nd } \\ \text { under } \\ 35 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undur } \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { unur } \\ \text { auter } \\ 50 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { und } \\ \text { undr } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 55 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { uadur } \\ 60 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 65 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { and } \\ \text { undur } \\ 7 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { noud } \\ \text { ander } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { So } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ \text { noud } \\ \text { nnder } \\ \text { roo } \end{gathered}$ |  | Unnse- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{12}$ | 8 |  | 12 | 12 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ${ }_{1}$ | 13 | 10 | 17 | $4{ }^{8}$ | 59 | 44 | 35 | 23 | 19 | 2 T | ${ }_{14}$ | 7 | 6 | $\stackrel{9}{5}$ | .. | ${ }_{1}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\pm$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | I | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | I | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 4 |  | 2 | 1 | I | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | ${ }^{8}$ | 2 | 6 | 3 | .. | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | , | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 5 | , 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | $\therefore$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| I | 3 | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 22 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 54 | 83 | 48 | 44 | 4 r | 25 | 35 | 25 | 21 | 21 | 17 | 5 | 4 |  | 4 |
| 22 | 25 | 10 | 14 | I4 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 56 | 71 | 57 | $3^{42}$ | 27 | 20 | $3{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{5} 5$ | 15 | 10 | 7 |  | 2 | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{r}$ |
| $1{ }_{13}^{13}$ | 11 9 | 6 | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{10}^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 12 9 | 4 | 39 26 | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $17$ | 11 3 3 | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 5 | 3 | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| ${ }_{8}^{4}$ | ${ }_{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ | 11 ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{5}^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{3}$ | I | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 23 | ${ }^{27}$ | 26 | 23 | 18 | ${ }^{16}$ | 16 | 13 | 50 | ${ }_{58} 8$ | 35 | 24 | 19 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 6 | 3 | ... | 5 |
| 21 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 21 |  | 25 | 7 | 60 | 60 | $3^{8}$ | 27 | 24 | 24 | 28 | 17 | ro | 10 | 6 | 2 | 3 |  | ${ }^{\text {I }}$ |
| $6 \mathrm{6r}$ | 66 | 42 | 44 | 50 | 39 | 48 | 68 | 302 |  | $57^{6}$ | 518 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  | 16 |
| $5^{8}$ | 35 | 43 | 34 | 23 | 25 | 37 | 37 | 140 | 187 | 14 L | 112 | 94 | 51 | 52 | 16 | 18 | 7 | 6 | ${ }_{\text {r }}$ | 1 | ... |  |
| 119 | 101 | 85 | $7^{8}$ | 73 | 64 | 85 | 105 | 442 | 681 | 717 | 630 | 456 | 243 | 250 | 107 | 90 | 28 | 18 | 6 | 7 | ... | 16 |
| $\stackrel{13}{8}$ | 10 | 13 | ${ }_{1} 1$ | 6 | 10 8 8 | 7 | ${ }_{6} 1$ | 35 | 43 | 44 | 36 | 29 | ${ }_{12}^{11}$ | 29 | 19 | ${ }^{4}$ | 4 | 4 | I | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 28 | 29 | ${ }^{1} 4$ | 14 | 19 | 13 | 27 | 34 | 168 | 342 | 406 | 378 | 274 | 129 | 108 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 5 |
| 25 | 7 | 15 | II | ${ }^{11}$ | 9 | 16 | 12 | 62 | 75 | 60 | 59 | 4 I | 17 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ; | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| 14 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 20 | 72 | 85 | 89 | 76 | 49 |  | 4 I |  | 24 |  | 4 | $\pm$ | 1 |  | 8 |
| $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ | ${ }^{11}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | II | 2 | 3 | 12 | 9 | $3^{2}$ | 57 | 40 | 25 | 22 | 10 | 12 | 6 |  | 3 | 1 | ... | I | $\cdots$ |  |
| 6 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 6 |  |  |  |  | 28 | 10 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |
| 16 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 25 | 22 | 17 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 5 | ${ }_{1}$ | 5 | ${ }_{\text {I }}$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |


| 117 <br> 100 <br> 20 | 103 | 84 <br> 69 | 82 68 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { is } \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{I} \\ & 73 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8_{7} \\ & 57 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 77 <br> 86 <br> 8 | 212 | 5887 | $\frac{655}{246}$ | ${ }_{233} 54$ | 433 | 301 | 301 115 | $\stackrel{171}{62}$ | $\begin{array}{r}156 \\ 48 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 69 34 | 50 19 | 18 5 | 9 | ... | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 217 | 198 | 153 | 150 | 163 | 154 | I44 | ${ }_{16}$ | 526 | 917 | gor | 777 | 607 | 425 | 416 | 233 | 204 | 103 | 69 | 23 | 14 | ... | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 17 | $3^{32}$ | 20 | ${ }^{23}$ | 15 |  | 9 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 3 | $\pm$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | I | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | I | $\pm$ | I 1 | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | . | 5 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 4 | ${ }^{13}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| I | I |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | .. | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | I | 1 | I | 2 | 2. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |  |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | I | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
|  | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $2$ | $\cdots$ | 6 | 7 | ${ }_{2}^{5}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | $4$ | $3$ | 3 | 4 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
|  | 2 | 3 | 3 | $\pm$ | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 11 |  |  |  |  | ... | $\pm$ | ... |  | ... | ... |
| 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | ... | ${ }_{1}$ | . | 3 | זо | 1 | ${ }_{1}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | ...' | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 5 42 42 | 47 | 33 37 | $3{ }^{36}$ | ${ }_{42}^{39}$ | ${ }_{3}^{42}$ | ${ }_{25}^{32}$ | 339 | 137 86 | 276 163 | 284 | 244 | 206 | ${ }_{51}$ | ${ }^{121}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 60 20 | 28 | $\xrightarrow{24}$ | 9 | ${ }_{2}^{5}$ | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| 42 | $4^{2}$ | 37 | 30 | 42 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 25 | 37 |  | 163 | ${ }^{135}$ | 112 | 94 | 53 | 38 | $3{ }^{12}$ | 20 | 14 | ${ }^{10}$ | 1 | 2 | ... | ${ }_{1}$ |
| 3 | I | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | r | 5 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 2 | $\pm$ | ${ }^{2}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | 2 | ${ }^{3}$ | 4 | ${ }_{2}$ | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | I | I | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
|  |  | ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I | - |  | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |







| $\begin{array}{\|c} 13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 14 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 16 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\xrightarrow{17}$ nnd | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 19 } \end{gathered}$ | 19 and under 20 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { unsler } \\ 2 I \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { 2I } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { un } \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { mand } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | 40 and under 45 | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | 50 and under 55 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undler } \\ 60 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ { }^{6} 5 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 65 and under 70 | .70 and under 75 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { roo } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ioo } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over. } \end{aligned}$ | Unspe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 50 | 139 | 129 | 97 | 73 | 40 | 40 | 17 | 11 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 46 |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 20 | 30 | 20 | 21 | 10 | I | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | .. | ... | 18 |
| 10 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 70 | 169 | 149 | It8 | 83 | 41 | 44 | 18 | 11 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 64 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | I | 2 | 5 | 9 | 36 16 | 38 4 | 22 <br> 2 | 19 | 10 $\cdots$ | 10 2 | I | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 | 13 | 20 | 27 | 18 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | . 3 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 28 | 83 | 64 | 57 | 35 | 23 | 24 | 12 | 6 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 46 |
| 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | I | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 2 |  | 1 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 18 |
| 41 | 43 | 33 | $3^{6}$ | 44 | 34 | 28 | 54 | 18ı | 250 | 246 | 246 | 197 | 120 | 142 | 81 | 68 | 31 | 19 | 7 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 3 I |
| 40 | 44 | 30 | 34 | $3^{6}$ | $3^{2}$ | 33 | 28 | 138 | 177 | 125 | 85 | 62 | 45 | 47 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | ... | 8 |
| 81 | 87 | 63 | 70 | So | 66 | 6 I | 82 | 319 | 427 | 371 | 33 I | 259 | 165 | 189 | 94 | 79 | 36 | 27 | 9 | 7 | ... | 39 |
| 3 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 4 | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 6 | ... | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | I | 2 | 1 | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | ... | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | 2 |  | 5 | $\cdots$ | 3 |  |  | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 16 | 28 | 28 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 18 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 5 | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 9 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 22 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 11 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 | I | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 23 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | . | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | .. | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 26 | 46 | 35 | 34 | 28 8 | 18 | 315 | 20 | 7 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | I |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 21 | 18 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | I | 1 | ... | I |
| 7 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | $3{ }^{17}$ | 36 | 51 | 39 | 29 | 6 | ${ }^{11}$ | 10 | 10 | I | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 7 | ro | 6 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 44 | 41 | I8 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| I | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 7 | II | 5 | 3 | 6 | II | 3 | 6 | 15 | 35 | 34 |  | 24 | 12 | 21 | 11 | II | 3 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 9 | Io | 5 | 10 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ | 3 | 7 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 17 | 7 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 9 |
| 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | I | 16 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | ... | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| 2 | 1 | I | 1 | 2 | r | 2 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 6 | Io | 11 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | ... | ..' | 1 |
| $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 7 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 26 | 32 | 27 | 23 | 19 | 22 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 3 | $\cdot$ | ro |
| 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 23 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | $\pm$ | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | I |
| 149 | 145 | 119 | 145 | 113 | 107 | 112 | 151 | 621 | 856 | 781 | 66 I | 481 | 277 | 263 | 158 | 106 | 49 | 46 | 16 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 35 |
| 139 | 115 | 126 | 114 | 113 | 96 | 90 | 99 | 426 | 534 | $35^{6}$ | $3^{28}$ | 190 | $15^{2}$ | 147 | 104 | 78 | 21 | 15 | 8 | 2 | ... | 19 |
| 288 | 256 | 245 | 259 | 226 | 203 | 202 | 250 | 1047 | I 390 | 1137 | 989 | ${ }^{67} 1$ | 429 | 410 | 262 | 177 | 70 | 61 | 24 | II | ... | 54 |
| 18 | 20 | 16 | 2 L | 14 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 60 | 98 | 81 |  | 63 |  | 49 |  | 22 | го | 4 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 28 | 22 | 19 | 26 | 21 | 15 | 23 | 24 | 79 | 100 | 61 | 66 | 46 | 33 | 27 | 28 | 12 | , | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | I |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | I | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | .. | 1 |
| 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $\pm$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 6 | 12 | 2 | 6 | I | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | I | $\cdots$ | ... | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | I | $\ldots$ | 5 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 5 | 19 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 8 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 74 | 61 | 55 | 54 | 49 | 49 | 41 | 64 | 247 | 286 | 250 | 224 | 144 | 98 | 94 |  | 40 | 21 | 27 | 4 | 2 |  | II |
| 59 | 47 | 55 | 56 | 45 | 45 | 29 | 39 | 162 | 199 | 150 | 123 | 69 | 641 | 59 | 48 | 37 | 10 | 7 | 5 | ... | ... | 7 |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 1 I | 6 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 63 | 73 | 44 | 48 | 34 | 15 |  | 8 | 7 | $\ldots$ | I | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 23 | 28 | 18 | 9 | 9 |  |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | I | I | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |





| I3 and under I4 I4 | 14 aud uader I5 | 15 and cunder I6 | 16 and under I7 | 17 and under 18 | IS and uniler I9 | 19 and under 20 | 20 and under 21 | 21 aud under 25 | 25 and under 30 | 30 and under 35 | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { nuxi } \\ \text { under } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | So and under 100 | 100 and over． | Unspe cified． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 14 | 10 7 | 4 6 | 9 6 | 10 8 | 3 | 9 5 | 12 4 | 34 29 | 57 32 | 56 20 | 54 25 | 49 18 | 41 | 45 | 31 5 | 16 6 | 8 $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 2 |
| 1 | I | ．． | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ．．． | $1{ }^{-}$ | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 9 | 8 | Io | 4 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 33 | 50 | 42 | 34 | 24 | ${ }^{1} 7$ | 20 | 16 | 7 | I | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 29 | 15 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 3 | I | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 3 | 3 | ．．． | ．．． | I | 9 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | ．．． | 1 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | ． | 6 | 4 | 18 | 29 | 27 | 23 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 5 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| 5 | $\pm$ | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 26 | 51 | 30 | 21 | 24 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | I | I | ．． | II | 18 | 5 | 3 | 4 |  | 5 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |


| 178 157 | 182 155 | 161 132 | 156 144 | 129 115 | 144 120 | 149 | 171 109 | 717 533 | 1101 597 | 1122 483 | 1104 | 866 287 | 570 214 | 550 167 | 289 96 | 273 59 | 118 32 | 73 15 | 21 | 17 7 | $\ldots$ | 28 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 335 | 337 | 293 | 300 | 244 | 264 | 266 | 280 | $25^{\circ}$ | 1698 | 1605 | ${ }^{1} 548$ | 1153 | 784 | 717 | 385 | 332 | 150 | 88 | 22 | 24 | ．．． | 35 |


| $m 0$ | N－ | N N | 60 | $\stackrel{H}{\circ}$ | H | $\omega \mathrm{N}$ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\omega \infty$ | $\omega \sim$ | N心 | 出年 | ※～ | $\vdots$ H | $m+$ | cres | 今 | $\vdots$－ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\omega$ ！ | ＋$\omega$ | No | $\checkmark$ a | $\stackrel{5}{\circ}$ | $\cdots$ | $\omega \omega$ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\rightarrow 0$ | $\vdots$－ | ¢ | む心 | $\stackrel{H}{\circ}$ | $\vdots$－ | $\omega \omega$ | coun | H゙ | Nち |
| wer | HN | Nm | ，m | av | men | NeT | $\vdots$－ | ent | $\because \omega$ | \％on | No | va | ； | $\omega \mathrm{H}$ | $\omega \mathrm{cr}$ | $\checkmark$＇ | $\vdots$－ |
| NW | N N | N－ | －${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\infty$ | H | $N \rightarrow$ | ！ | vos | m： | $\infty \stackrel{\text { ® }}{ }$ | $1 \stackrel{\sim}{0}$ | $\omega \omega^{\omega}$ | $\vdots$ N | nos | $\omega 0$ | N | N ！ |
| $\vdots$－ | HN | N | Ond | 0 N | $\vdots N$ | N | $\vdots N$ | fen | $\vdots$ n | $\omega \infty$ | ※口 | en ${ }^{\circ}$ | － | $N+$ | ver | 心 | $\mathrm{H} \omega$ |
| Nん | $n+$ | $\omega \omega$ | $2 \dot{\omega}$ | $\omega 0$ | $\vdots$－ | $\cdots$ | $\vdots$－ | AA | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\infty 0$ | $\ddot{H}_{0}$ | an | Hr | $\omega \mathrm{m}$ | N－ | ＂岕 | $\omega \mathrm{H}$ |
| wer | $\mathrm{m} \mathrm{\omega}$ | $\cdots \mathrm{N}$ | $\omega 4$ | $\infty$ | いい | $\cos$ | ！ | Ner | $\vdots$－ | 60 | Na | $\rightarrow \stackrel{H}{\circ}$ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\cdots \mathrm{N}$ | ＋$\infty$ | $\xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{O}$ | H |
| $\mathrm{H} \omega$ | HN | HN | cro | eren | $\vdots$＋ | $\rightarrow$－ | $\vdots \vdots$ | WN | $m$ ！ | $\checkmark \omega$ | Oun | O ${ }_{0}$ | $\omega \omega$ | Cn H | $\omega+$ | encr | ！n |
| 20 | UnA | $\rightarrow$－${ }_{\text {－}}$ | $\mathrm{c}_{\underline{4} \pm}$ | NN | ers | 它菏 | $\omega$ ¢ | ぶ号 | N N | ${ }_{\substack{4 \\ \sim}}^{\text {un }}$ | Mincos | ＋容 | $+0$ | vo | 븍 | $\mathrm{AS}^{\mathrm{A}}$ | $\infty$ |
| ＋ | a\％ | \％o | $\stackrel{\text { co }}{+}$ | N | ano | H⿳亠二口欠口 | $N \stackrel{H}{\circ}$ | N | ＋ N | un | $\infty$ | 蚛名 | Nツ＇ | 出心 | ㅁ．${ }_{\sim}^{\infty}$ | $\mathrm{NOCO}_{0}$ | HCO |
| No | 6 ¢ ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\infty$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{N}{+}{ }_{\sim}^{\sim}$ | $\cdots$ | い | $\vdots$ er | $\stackrel{\sim}{\circ}$ | $\rightarrow \pm$ | $\mathrm{CH}_{\mathrm{C}}^{\text {¢ }}$ | Mos | ث ${ }_{\circ}$ | ＋${ }_{\text {H }}$ | $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | N | No | ＋ N |
| 10 － | ＋ | ACn | N0\％ | $\stackrel{N}{+}$ | $\omega \mathrm{N}$ | $\checkmark 6$ | Hen | $\checkmark \infty$ | 00 | $\stackrel{\text { H }}{\sim}$ | $\operatorname{cn}_{N}^{M}$ | W岝 | $0 \sim$ | $a \stackrel{N}{N}$ | H心 | N（ | $+\infty$ |
| $\cdots \square$ | Na | $\pm 0$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { H }}$ | NN | $m a$ | ＋${ }^{+}$ | $\vdots$ N | acm | $N+$ | $\omega_{N}{ }_{8}$ | N ${ }_{0}^{\infty}$ | －H | $m \infty$ | の年 | $\infty$ | N0山／ | $N+$ |
| un 0 | ＋a | $\omega \sim$ | ${ }_{N}^{N}$ | $\infty$ | No | $\omega \square$ | $\boldsymbol{H}$ | en ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | N m | $\stackrel{H}{4}$ | H N | $\infty$ | $\mathrm{N} \omega$ | $\rightarrow \stackrel{3}{0}$ | $\cdots$ | ＋ | ＋ |
| $\omega \rightarrow$ | $\vdots \sim$ | Hob | H | $6 \checkmark$ | $\cdots \stackrel{\sim}{\infty}$ |  | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\omega \stackrel{H}{n}$ | $\vdots \omega$ | $\bigcirc$ | O゙N | $\infty$ | $\vdots$ N | $\checkmark$－ | + － | 6 － | $\omega \mathrm{a}$ |
| $\rightarrow 0$ | H＋ | ＋f | $\cdots$ | $\omega{ }^{\omega}$ | $\vdots$－ | $\vdots 9$ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots \infty$ | $\vdots$ n | no | $\cos ^{\circ} \mathrm{H}$ | H | $m$ ； | $\omega 6$ | ＋ | N | N |
| Hf | $N+$ | ！un | $N \mathrm{H}$ | co | $\vdots a$ | NO | $\vdots$ 心 | $\vdots$ er | ！： | $\cdots \stackrel{0}{\circ}$ | － | $\omega \stackrel{N}{3}$ | ！ | ！N | u 7 | $\rightarrow{ }^{\text {N }}$ | $m$ ： |
|  | $\vdots$ н | $\vdots$－ | $\cdots \infty$ | ＋a | $\vdots N$ | $\vdots \omega$ | $\vdots$ ！ | wen | $\vdots \vdots$ | $N+$ | HA | $\vdots 0$ | $\vdots$ ！ | NG | － | ค | $\vdots$ ！ |
| $\vdots$－ | m： | $\vdots$ н | HA | $\vdots \mathrm{cm}$ | $\vdots N$ | ！ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots$－ | ！ | H | $m:$ | $\vdots$－ | $\vdots$ ！ | $\cdots$ | N N | － | H |
| $\vdots$ ！ | $\vdots$ ！ | ！ | $\vdots \omega$ | $\vdots$ н | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots$ ！ | ： | $\vdots$－ | $\vdots$ ！ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots$ н | $\vdots$ ： | ！ | $\vdots N$ | ： | ！ |
| ！ | ！ | $\vdots$ ！ | ！$\omega$ | $\vdots \vdots$ | ！： | H m | $\vdots$ ！ | $\vdots \omega$ | ！ | ；： | $\vdots \vdots$ | ゅ | $\vdots$ ！ | ！ | $m$ ！ | $\cdots \mathrm{N}$ | ！m |
| ； | $\vdots$ ！ | $\vdots$ ！ | $\vdots$ ； | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots \vdots$ | 幺 | ！ | ！ | ： | ；： | $\vdots$ ！ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots$ ： | $\vdots$ ； | $\vdots$ ！ | $\vdots$ ！ | i |
| ； | $\vdots$－ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots$ ！ | $\vdots \vdots$ | N： | （ | $\vdots$ N | $\vdots \vdots$ | N N | $\vdots$ m | N | $\vdots$－ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots$ ： | $\vdots$ ！ |



| $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ \text { nind } \\ \text { mander } \\ 14 \end{array}\right\|$ | 14 and nuder 15 | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { aur } \\ \text { wider } \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ \text { sud } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { uader } \\ 18 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { I9 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ 2 I \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} 2 \mathrm{x} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | 30 and under 35 | $\left.\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | 50 and under 55 | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { nal } \\ \text { under } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | So <br> and under 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over. } \end{aligned}$ | Unspe- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S | 6 | 18 | 10 |  | 12 |  | 10 |  | 44 |  |  |  | 18 |  | I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | 8 | S | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 38 | 33 | 29 | 20 | ${ }^{31}$ | 11 | 24 7 | 4 | 3 | ${ }_{1}^{4}$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | 4 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6. | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | I | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | I | ... | 3 | $\cdots$ | I | ... | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | . 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | 12 | 23 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
|  | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 2 | I | 7 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 4 | I | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 13 | 1 | 3 | $\pm$ | 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 19 | $3^{8}$ | 22 | 27 | 24 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 3 | I | 3 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
|  | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3 | I | 2 | 3 | Io | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | I | 2 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 5 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 3 | I | 18 | 45 | 53 | 65 | 29 | 23 | 22 | 17 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 21 | 39 | 27 | 23 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 7 | 25 | 27 | 38 | 21 | 20 | 7 | 7 | 3 | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 2 <br> 1 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
|  | I | ... | 5 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | I | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 26 | $3^{1}$ | 23 | د6 | 15 | 10 | 19 | 14 | 74 | 8 S | 96 | 117 | 99 | 68 | 74 | 47 | 42 | 22 | 5 | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 |
|  | 20 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 47 | 49 | 35 | 54 | 43 | $3^{8}$ | 26 | 7 | 8 | 4 | , | $\ldots$ | 2 | ... | ... |
| 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 1 | 2 | 2 | I | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... | 5 | 2 | 4 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\pm$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | ıо | 22 | 35 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 4 | I | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 3 | I | I | .. | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | I | i | $\cdots$ | , | 12 | ${ }^{1} 5$ | 16 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | $\cdots$ | ..' | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 12 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 17 | 36 | 65 | 63 | 52 | 51 | 36 | 39 | II | 22 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... |
|  | 8 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 30 | $3^{8}$ | 33 | 16 | 2 I | 14 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | I |
| 9 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 10 | II | 13 | 36 | 51 | 45 | 49 | 36 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 4 | I | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 24 | 17 | 18 | II | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ${ }_{13}{ }^{8}$ | 129 | 101 | 10782 | 10988 | 123 | 95 | 13276 | 549 | 770404 | 772 | 675 | 565184 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \div 8 \\ & 1 \times 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & 122 \end{aligned}$ | 24978 | 20341 | 8919 | 188 | 18 | 7 | 16 |  |
| 123 |  |  |  |  | 79 | 75 |  |  |  | 351 | 294 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 r | 230 | 209 | 189 | 197 | 202 | 170 | 208 | 877 | 1174 | 1123 | 969 | 749 | 495 | 546 | 327 | 244 | 108 | $7^{6}$ | 19 | 11 | ... | 20 |
| 3 | 34 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 9 |  | 6 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | I | 1 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | I | ... | I |
| I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | 2 | 9 | 1 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |  | r | I | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| ... | 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 2 |  | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | I | 2 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | ...' | 3 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | I | ... | , | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1834 | 14 | 11 | 16 | 9 | 14 | ${ }^{3}$ | 18 | 8 I | 112 | $8_{7}$ | 64 | 53 | 40 | 37 | 30 |  | 8 | 10 | 3 | ... |  |  |
|  | 6 | II | 7 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 38 | 40 | 22 | 39 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | … |
| $\underline{1}$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 5 | 5 | I | I | 4 |  | 17 |  | 20 | 1 I | 5 | 23 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | ... | 4 | , | 4 | If | 8 | 7 |  | 2 | I | 5 | . ${ }^{\prime}$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 32 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | .. | I | I | 4 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... |  |  |
|  | ... | 3 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | I | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ |  | .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | 7 | 21 | 28 | 97 | 8i | 82 | 62 | 30 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | ... |  |  |
|  | 4 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 | ${ }^{15}$ | 23 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 2 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | 13 | 17 | 26 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | . | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 13 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 35 | 56 | 44 | 33 | 26 | 25 | 28 | 21 | 13 | 10 | 2 | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
|  | 6 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 9 | ... | 6 | 32 | 20 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 30 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 5 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 21\end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 551 \\ \text { nide } \\ \text { nater } \\ 60 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 6, \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 70 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { nud } \\ \substack{\text { undur } \\ 75} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 80 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { nuder } \\ \text { 100 } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { roin } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 4 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ \cdots \\ 3 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 12 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 15 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ \cdots \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 14 \\ 1_{1}^{3} \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ \cdots \\ \ldots \\ \cdots \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ 5 \\ \hline \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} 39 \\ 19 \\ 27 \\ 13 \\ 16 \\ 11 \\ 25 \\ 10 \\ 29 \\ 13 \end{array} 2$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r\|r} 21 \\ 8 \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 15 \\ 9 \\ 21 \\ 11 \\ 20 \\ 30 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ { }_{2}^{2} \\ 22 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 37 \\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rvert\, .$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 12 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ x_{3} \\ 1 \\ 1_{2}^{2} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 10 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 22 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54 | 51 <br> 47 <br> 88 <br> 8 | 41 <br> 45 <br> 86 | $\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ 42 \\ \hline 88 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{4}^{31}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 42 \\ 43 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ .35 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 174 <br> 139 <br> 139 <br> 13 | 24 29 | 297 | $\begin{array}{r} 212 \\ 1472 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{149}$ | 15 <br> 7 <br> 23 | 759 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 83 \\ 54 \\ -57 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{36}$ | 18 | $\begin{array}{r}88 \\ 4 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | 48 | - $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 1 \\ \hline 6\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 104 | ${ }^{8}$ | 86 | 88 | 72 | 77 | $8_{5}$ | \% 0 | $3^{13}$ | $3{ }^{48}$ |  |  | 261 |  |  |  |  | 80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 6 5 5 2 15 17 | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 4 \\ 22 \\ 27 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 16 \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 20 \\ 13 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 10 \\ \cdots \\ 3 \\ 15 \\ 9 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} { }_{4}^{4} \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 4 & 9 \\ 4 & 7 \\ 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \mathrm{I}_{4} \\ 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ x_{3} \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 22 \\ 24 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 93 \\ 69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23 \\ 22 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 68 \\ 64 \\ 34 \end{gathered}$ | 17 23 27 4 4 35 32 |  | 10 11 9 2 2 56 26 | [ $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 5 \\ 32 \\ 23\end{array}$ | 5 6 1 25 26 | ${ }_{9}^{11}$ |  |  |  | ... | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |


| PASTORAL DISTRICTS. | Sex. | Totals. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Undir } \\ \text { I } \\ \text { Year. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 3 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \text { nid } \\ \text { under } \\ 6 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 6 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 8 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 8 \\ 8 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 10 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Io } \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { II } \end{array}$ |  | 12 and under 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Macheay Riven Registay Districtcontimued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| County MacquarieTownship of East Kempsey... | Males... | 122 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 7 |  | 4 | 2 | ${ }^{1}$ | 3 | 3 | 2 |
|  | Females | 118 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 | ... | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Rural | Males... | 656 | $3^{6}$ | 22 | 3 3 | 28 | 25 | 24 | 27 | 17 | 21 | 24 | 15 | 17 | 9 |
|  | Females | 501 | 28 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| County Ralcigh Rural $\qquad$ | Males... | 607 | 25 | 18 | ェ8 | 24 | 20 | 30 | 9 | 26 | 15 | IS | 9 | 8 | 1 I |
|  | Females | $45^{2}$ | 28 | 2 I | 3 x | 17 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 10 |
| Monaro | Males... | 7874 | 317 | 233 | 247 | 249 | 204 | 246 | 231 | 218 | 193 | 180 | ISo | 150 | 147 |
|  | Females | 6123 | 286 | 226 | 261 | 261 | ${ }^{2} 39$ | 234 | 196 | 215 | 178 | 137 | 202 | 158 | 147 |
| Ryarmay Disterat | ... | 13997 | 603 | 459 | 508 | 510 | 443 | 480 | 427. | 433 | 371 | 367 | $3^{82}$ | 308 | 294 |
| County Auckland- <br> Township of Bega $\qquad$ | Males... | 258 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 2 | II | 8 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
|  | Females | 258 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 12. |
| Suburbs of do. .............. $\{$ | Males... | 175 | 7 | 6 | II | 10 | 3 | 1 I | 8 | 4 |  | 4 |  | 5 | 4 |
|  | Females | 181 | 12 | 10 | 5 | S | 4 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| Village of Candelo ........... $\{$ | Males... | 65 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | I | .. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |  |
|  | Females | 53 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | I | 2 | .. | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | I |
| Rural ........................... $\}^{\text {r }}$ | Males... | 886 | 42 | $3{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | 35 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 23 | 21 | 16. |
|  | Females | 775 | 38 | 30 | $39$ | $39$ | $3^{I}$ | $24$ | 21 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 25 | 17 | 15 |
| Bombala Registrx District- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| County Wellesley-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fcmales | 264 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 1 I | 10 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Environs of do. ........... | Males... | 127 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 8 | .. | 8 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
|  | Females | ${ }^{131}$ | 10 | I | 9 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Village of Catheart and Envi. $\{$ | Males... | 85 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | $\pm$ | 1 |  | 1 | 2 |
| rons ......................... | Females | 55 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | I | 2 |
| Rural ........................... | Males... | I 139 | 46 | 25 | 31 | 24 | 41 | 2 S |  | 35 | 26 | 18 |  |  | 12 |
|  | Females | 752 | 23 | 29 | 28 | 4 I | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 20 | 27 | 28 | 25 | 18. |
| Braidweod Regiatrf District- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| County Dampier- <br> Rural $\qquad$ | Males.. <br> Females | 35 22 | 2 | $\stackrel{1}{ }$ | 3 | 2 | $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ | $\underline{\square}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\pm$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | $\cdots$ | I |
|  | Females | 22 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | I |
| Brotuee Registry District- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| County Damprier- ${ }_{\text {Township of Moruya ........ }}$ | Females | 277 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & \times 8 \end{aligned}$ | 11 |  | 7 | 12 | , | 10 | 9 | 9 | 12 | II | 9 | 5 |
| Environs of do. ........ | Males... |  | $\cdots$ | 3 | 2 | 2. | 3 | 2 |  | 6 | 2 | 5 |  | 1 | 3 |
|  | Females | r99 |  | I | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ | 56 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | I | 7 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 |
|  |  | 1 |  | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | I |
| Araluen West Gold Field(part of) |  |  | 5418 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | I | … | $\square$ | $\cdots$ | I $\ldots$ |
|  |  | I |  |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Norrigundah Gold Field | Males... | 370 | 6 | 7 | 5 |  | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
|  | Females | II3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Rural ........................... $\{$ | Mnles... | 628 | 18 | 20 | 14 | 26 | 14 | 27 | 19 | 15 | 22 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 18 |
| Rural ............................ $\{$ | Females | 520 | 37 | 28 | 13 | 25 | 19 | 28 | 14. | 24 | 12 | 23 | 18 | 16 | 11 |
| Cooma Registiry District- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| County BeresfordTownship of Cooma $\qquad$ | Males... | $\begin{aligned} & 287 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ | 9 | 78 | 210 | II | 86 | 145 | 7 | 13 |  | 56 | 3 |  | 85 |
|  | Females |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  | 7 | 5 | 3 5 |  |  | 5 4 |  |
| Environs of do. .t........ | Males... | 51 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | I | 2 | .. | . |
| Environs of do. ........... | Females | 43 | I | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 3 | , | z |
|  | Males... | 688 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 10 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 16 | II | 20 | 12 | 16 |
| Rural ............................ | Females | 527 | 16 | 19 | 28 | 20 | 18 | 26 | 11 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 19 | 12 | 12 |




| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { mider } \\ 14 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{160 \\ \text { rund } \\ \text { under } \\ 17} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left.\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ \text { dind } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \\ \text { a } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{i 8 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nide } \\ 19} \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\text { und } \\ \text { under } \\ 20} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { and } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { cand } \\ \text { unded } \\ \text { c5 } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} 30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { ar } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 351 \\ & \text { 3nd } \\ & \text { nider } \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { sond } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { sus } \\ 55 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ \text { cr } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { und dar } \\ 65 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 65 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 7 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nor } \\ \text { so } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | cos |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \\ 1 \\ 19 \\ 12 \\ \ldots \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 12 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \ldots \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \\ 18 \\ 14 \\ 1 \\ \ldots \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \ldots \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \ldots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ <br> 3 <br> 1 <br> $\ldots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> 23 <br> 17 <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br>  <br>  <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> 5 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 1 15 25 1 2 2 $\cdots$ 3 1 1 1 3 3 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 3 8 4 3 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 84 \\ 64 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 9 \\ \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 11 \\ 13 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 46 \\ 43 \\ 13 \\ 16 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | 5 <br> 5 <br> 23 <br> 1 <br> 3 <br> $\cdots$ <br> $5^{5}$ <br> 37 <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 7 <br> 5 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 1 <br> 1 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ { }_{23} \\ 25 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 3 2 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 203 | 205 29 | ${ }_{192}^{178}$ | ${ }_{\substack{176 \\ 160}}$ | ${ }_{146}^{178}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162 \\ & 157 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{16} 1$ | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{\substack{97 \\ 646}}$ |  | ${ }^{6} 315$ | $\begin{aligned} 1659 \\ 77 \\ \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | 1436 <br> 609 <br> 8 | ${ }^{12241^{1}}$ | 244 |  | - | 200 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 41 |  | ${ }_{8}^{31}$ | ${ }_{2}^{28}$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{6}^{41}$ |
| 403 | 404 | 370 | 336 | ${ }^{324}$ | 319 | 332 | 372 | 1617 |  | 486 | $23{ }^{2} 6$ | 2045 | 16 II | 994 | 866 | 534 | $39{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{182}$ | I16 | 39 | 33 | 2 | 47 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 24 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ \ldots \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \ldots \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 17 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 18 31 6 6 24 20 20 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 1 3 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 14 14 15 1 3 2 1 1 2 2 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 2 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | 16 13 7 6 18 18 18 1 1 $\ldots$ $\cdots$ 1 1 17 17 16 1 1 6 2 2 $\cdots$ 2 $\ldots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} 115 \\ 68 \\ 34 \\ 34 \\ 20 \\ 220 \\ 64 \\ 64 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 443 \\ 143 \\ 56 \\ 33 \\ 14 \\ 35 \\ 38 \\ 14 \\ 74 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 14 \\ 10 \\ 14 \\ 3 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 79 59 27 27 19 163 60 3 3 1 7 7 5 4 1 1 122 44 21 21 5 28 28 8 15 7 7 5 1 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 23 \\ & 17 \\ & 6 \\ & 6 \\ & 76 \\ & 45 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 68 \\ & 23 \\ & 12 \\ & 1 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 1 \\ & 4 \\ & 1 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 17 \\ & 10 \\ & 7 \\ & 47 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & 3 . \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & 7 \\ & 6 \\ & 6 \\ & 2 \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |







\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
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\text { aud } \\
\text { under } \\
14
\end{array}\right|
\] \& \(\left|\begin{array}{c}14 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 15\end{array}\right|\) \& ( \(\begin{gathered}15 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 16\end{gathered}\) \& ( \(\begin{gathered}16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \vdots \\ \vdots 7\end{gathered}\) \& \(\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { 17 } \\ \text { aud } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I8 }\end{gathered}\right.\) \& \[
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\] \& ( \(\begin{gathered}19 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ 20\end{gathered}\) \& ( \(\begin{gathered}\text { 20 } \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 21 }\end{gathered}\) \& ( \(\begin{gathered}\text { 2I } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 25 }\end{gathered}\) \& ( \(\begin{gathered}25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 30\end{gathered}\) \& ( \(\begin{gathered}30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 3.5\end{gathered}\) \& 35
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ander
40 \& ( \(\begin{gathered}40 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 45\end{gathered}\) \& ( \(\begin{gathered}45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 50\end{gathered}\) \& \[
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\end{array}\right|
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12 \& 20
8 \& 11
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\hline 5 \& 2 \& 9 \& 5
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4 \& 9 \& 12
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5 \& 2 \& 2 \& 1 \& I
\(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline 11 \& 16 \& 20 \& 6 \& II \& 12 \& 4 \& 7 \& 54 \& 78 \& 82 \& 59 \& 42 \& 34 \& 43 \& 24 \& 16 \& 8 \& 10 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline 10 \& 12 \& 6 \& 4 \& 9 \& 8 \& 14 \& 15 \& \(3{ }^{1}\) \& 35 \& 28 \& 23 \& \({ }^{2} 3\) \& 16 \& 15 \& 8 \& 5 \& 4 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& ... \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\cdots\) \\
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12 \& \({ }_{3}^{30} 8\) \& 14
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\hline \(\cdots\) \& ․

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$\cdots$ \& I \& … \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline ... \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& 1
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\hline 14 \& 25 \& 26 \& 21 \& 26 \& 24 \& 24 \& 38 \& 161 \& 301 \& 279 \& 183 \& 168 \& 76 \& 98 \& 50 \& 33 \& 7 \& 3 \& 2 \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& 39 <br>
\hline 16 \& 12 \& 12 \& 12 \& 8 \& 8 \& 9 \& 30 \& 65 \& 98 \& 74 \& 31 \& 28 \& 9 \& 14 \& 12 \& 1 \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 1 \& ... \& 10 <br>
\hline 30 \& 37 \& $3^{8}$ \& 33 \& 34 \& 32 \& 33 \& 68 \& 226 \& 399 \& 353 \& 214 \& 196 \& 85 \& 112 \& 62 \& 34 \& 8 \& 3 \& 2 \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& 49 <br>
\hline 2 \& 2 \& 5 \& $\ldots$ \& 4 \& 1 \& 5 \& 1 \& 18 \& 43 \& 32 \& 12 \& II \& 2 \& 5 \& 6 \& 3 \& 4 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline 3 \& 2 \& 2 \& I \& 1 \& 2 \& 3 \& 2 \& 16 \& 15 \& 7 \& 5 \& 5 \& I \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 1 \& $\cdots$ \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& 2 \& 5 \& 13 \& ro \& 5 \& 4 \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& . \& $\ldots$ <br>
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\hline I \& $\cdots$ \& 1 \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 1 \& 4 \& 9 \& 12 \& 4 \& 4 \& 4 \& 3 \& 1 \& I \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline I \& ... \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 3 \& 2 \& 2 \& 2 \& 1 \& .*' \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& 1 \& ... \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline '.. \& $\ldots$ \& . \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 1 \& 1 \& 4 \& 4 \& 6 \& I \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline ... \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& 4 \& 5 \& 2 \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& .-- \& ... <br>
\hline 4 \& 6 \& 3 \& 5 \& 4 \& 4 \& 8 \& 8 \& 50 \& 83 \& 75 \& 58 \& 64 \& 22 \& 32 \& II \& 8 \& $\cdots$ \& 2 \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 4 <br>
\hline 2 \& 4 \& 1 \& 3 \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 4 \& 17 \& 20 \& 13 \& 8 \& 5 \& 1 \& 2 \& 3 \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& ... <br>
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\hline $\cdots$ \& 1 \& 1 \& 2 \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& 1 \& I \& 3 \& - 3 \& 2 \& 2 \& I \& 1 \& I \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& . \& ... \& ... <br>
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\hline $\ldots$ \& 7 \& 3 \& 4 \& 4 \& 8 \& $\cdots$ \& 13 \& 38 \& 64 \& 52 \& 38 \& 36 \& 24 \& 26 \& 9 \& 7 \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 3 <br>
\hline 2 \& I \& 1 \& 3 \& 3 \& 4 \& ... \& 8 \& 8 \& 18 \& II \& 3 \& 7 \& 2 \& 2 \& 2 \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& $\ldots$ <br>
\hline 4 \& 6 \& 6 \& 6 \& 9 \& 6 \& 5 \& 6 \& 28 \& 51 \& 53 \& 34 \& 28 \& 15 \& 18 \& 12 \& 7 \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 17 <br>
\hline 3 \& 2 \& 1 \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& I \& 1 \& 9 \& 5 \& 15 \& 25 \& 5 \& 6 \& I \& 5 \& I \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& 7 <br>
\hline 1 \& 2 \& 3 \& 1 \& 1 \& 2 \& 2 \& 4 \& 3 \& 13 \& 9 \& 11 \& I \& 2 \& 7 \& 1 \& 3 \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 5 <br>
\hline $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& I \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& 2 \& 2 \& 5 \& 2 \& 1 \& 1 \& ... \& I \& .. \& $\ldots$ \& '. \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& ... <br>
\hline $\cdots$ \& 2 \& \& 2 \& 4 \& \& 2 \& 4 \& 7 \& 10 \& 17 \& 10 \& 6 \& 2 \& ... \& 6 \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 6 <br>
\hline 4 \& 1 \& \& I \& 1 \& $\ldots$ \& 2 \& 2 \& 4 \& 10 \& 4 \& 3 \& I \& 2 \& $\ldots$ \& 2 \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \& ... \& 1 <br>
\hline 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& '... \& 2 \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 1 \& 3 \& 5 \& 1 \& 3 \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ <br>
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| TOWNS AND YILLAGES OF 100 INHABITANTS AND OVER. | Ser. | Totals. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \text { I } \\ \text { Year. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { I } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nnder } \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 4 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 5 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 5 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 6 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 6 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 7 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { gnal } \\ \text { under } \\ 8 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { Io } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Io } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { II } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { II } \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { undor } \\ 13 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hargraves-Mudgeo Registry District, $\{$ Mudgee Electorate, County Wellington ? <br> Hay-Hny Registry District, Balrnnald) Fiectorate, Murrumbidgee Pastoral District $\qquad$ <br> Haydon Town-Murrurundi Registry District, Upper Finter Electorate, County Brisbane | Males.. | 149 | 3 | .. | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ |
|  | Females | 82 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
|  | Males... | 388 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 7 8 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
|  | Females | ${ }_{27} 6$ | 9 | 10 | 15 | 12 |  | 13 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
|  | Males. | 120 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | $\cdots$ |
|  | Females | 137 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 7 | I |
| Hexbam - Newcastle Registry District, $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Northumberland Electorate, County } \\ \text { Northumberland }\end{array}\right\}$ |  | 82 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | 6 |  | 2 | 1 | 2 | I | 4 |
|  | Females | 61 | 3 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | .. |  |
| Hill End-Tambaroora Registry District, Wellington Electorate, County Wellington <br> ...................................... | Males... | 448 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 14 | Io | 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
|  | Femalcs | 268 | 17 | +48 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 9 |
| Hinton-Morpeth Registry District, Morpeth Electorate, County Durham | Males.. | 179 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
|  | Females | 170 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | $r$ | 2 |
| Howiong-Albury Registry District, The Hume Elcetorate, Counly Hume. | Males... | 56 | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 4 |
|  | Females | 51 | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Inverell-Inverell Registry District, Ten- $\{$ terficld Electorate, County Gough $\qquad$ | Males... | 269 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
|  | Females | 240 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| Jerilderta-Deniliquin Registry Diatrict, The Murray Electorate, County Urana | Malces... | 105 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... |
|  | Females: | 65 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | I | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Jrary's Piatys-Patrick's Plains Registry $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { District, Patrick's Plains Electorate, } \\ \text { County Hunter ............................ }\end{array}\right\}$$\qquad$ | Malcs.. | 84 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 |  |
|  | Females | 75 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
|  | Malos. | 150 | 2 |  |  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
|  | Females | + 97 | 4 | 6 | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Kelso-Bathurst Registry District, East Macquarie Electorate, County Rorburgh <br> Kearpsry-Macleay River Registry District, <br> The Hastings Electorate- <br> West Kempsey, County Dudley ... $\{$ | Males... | 275 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
|  | Females | 210 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Malcs... |  | 15 |  | 15 |  | 9 | 8 | 7 | I | 3 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 9 |
|  | Females | 328 | 15 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 12 | Io | 9 | 11 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Kiams-Kiama Registry District, Kiamar Electorate, County Camden $\qquad$ | Males, | 122 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 |  | 3 | 3 | 2 |
|  | Females | 118 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 | ... | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
|  | Males... | 384 | 17 |  | 16 | 13. | 16 | 12 | 13 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 14 |
|  | Females | 399 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 14 | 1 I | 21 | 12 | 10 | 13 |
| Kiandra - Cooma Registry District, Monaro Electoratc, County Wallace ... | Malcs... | 69 | $\pm$ | 2 | 2 | I | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | $\because$ |
|  | Females | 33 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | .. | 2 |
| Lammence - Grafton Registry District, $\{$ Clarence Electorate, County Clarence... ? | Males... |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\underline{1}$ | 2 |
|  | Females | 67 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | I | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Largs-Morpeth Registry District, Mor- $\{$ peth Electorate, County Durham ...... , | Males... | 83 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 |  |  | 3 | ) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|  | Females | 89 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Liverpool-Siverpool Registry District, Central Cumberland Electorate, County Cumberland. (Including Asylum--580 3alcs) $\qquad$ | Males... |  | 18 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 13 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 2 |
|  | intules | 381 | 1 I | 16 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 15 | II | 10 | II | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lochinvar-Maitland Registry District, The Hunter Electorate, County Northumberland $\qquad$ | Males... |  |  |  |  | 6 | 2 |  |  | 4 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
|  | Femalce | $172$ | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 5 | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ | 8 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| Madian-Grafton Registry District, The Clarence Electorate, County Clarence... | Males... | 74 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
|  | Females | 65 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| Maitland (East) - Maitland Registry) District, East Maitland Electornte, County Northumberland. (Including the Gaol- 125 Males, 33 Females) ...... | Males... | 856 |  | 24 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 23 | 16 | 22 |
|  | ficmales | 819 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 25 | 16 | 26 | 19 | 25 | 23 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Martland (West) - Maithand Registry | Males |  |  |  |  |  | 61 |  | 63 | 83 | 67 | 75 | 66 | 60 | 67 |
| District, West Maitland Electorute, County Northumberland | Fe.nales | 2662 | 67 | 75 93 | 67 | 75 | 62 | 60 | 57 | 79 | 65 | 72 | 86 | 68 | $7^{6}$ |
| Mardlan - Goulburn Registry District, ¢ | Males... | 54 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | I | 2 | 2 | I | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | ; |
| Argyle Electorate, County Argyle ...... ? | Feruales | 58 | 3 | I | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 5 | 1 |



| towns and villages of 100 Iimabitants and over. | Sex. | Totals. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Cinder } \\ \text { year. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Ind } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und } \\ 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 2 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 3 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 4 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 5 \\ \begin{array}{c} 51.12 d \\ \text { under } \\ 6 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { zad } \\ \text { under } \\ S \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \mathrm{S} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 9 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { Ior } \end{gathered}\right.$ | (10 $\begin{gathered}\text { nid } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { II }\end{gathered}$ | (1) $\begin{gathered}\text { sud } \\ \text { nunder } \\ \text { under } \\ 12\end{gathered}$ | 12 <br> and <br> under <br> 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Meadow Flat or Meadow Lea-Bathurst Registry District, East Macquarie Electorate, County Rosburgh .................. | Males.. | 91 69 | 3 | 5 | 5 $\ldots$ | 2 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 3 | 2 |
| Muringo-Young Registry District, The Lachlan Electorate, County Monteagle | Males... <br> Females | 61 58 | 5 | 4 | 3 2 2 | 3 | 4 2 | 1 2 | 3 <br> 2 | 1 3 | 3 2 | 3 | $\stackrel{.}{2}$ | 4 | 1 |
| Muprimbula-Eden Registry District, Eiden Electorate, County Auckland...... | Males... <br> Females | 63 5 5 | 7 | 1 $\ldots$ | 3 3 3 | 4 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | $\stackrel{2}{ }$ | 3 | 2 | 2 | $\stackrel{7}{2}$ |
| Merbiwa-Cassilis Registry District, The <br> Uppor Hunter Electorate, County | Males... <br> Ferasles | 150 137 | 7 5 | 7 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 9 | 7 | 4 4 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 8 3 | 1 1 |
| Brisbane | Ferames | 137 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Monsa-Moama Regigtry District, The \{ | Males... | 130 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| Murray Electorate, County Cadell ...... $\}$ <br> Morona-Molong Registry District, The $\{$ Bogan Electorate, County Asliburnham | Females | ${ }^{151}$ | 8 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
|  | Males. | 185 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 5 |
|  | Females | 175 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 |
| Montepioris-Wellington Registry District, Wellington Electorale, Ċounty Bligh $\qquad$ | Males... | 55 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | $\cdot$ | 1 | 1 |
|  | Females | 60 | 5 | I | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | I |
| Morpeth-Morpeth Registry District, Morpeth Electorate, County Northumberland | Males... |  | 22 | 23 | 17 | 24 | 17 | 14 | 21 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 14 |
|  | Females | 645 | 30 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 28 | 19 | 19 | 25 | 16 | 15 | 1.4 | 9 |
| Moruca-Broulee Registry District, Eden $\{$ Liectorate, County Dampier | Males... | 270 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
|  | Females | 277 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 5 |
| Moss $\mathrm{V}_{\Delta \mathrm{LE}}-$-Berrima Registry District, $\{$ Camden Electorate, County Canden ... $\{$ | Males... | 71 | 4 | 2 | . | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | 3 |
|  | Females | 63 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | 4 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3. | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Mudare-Mudgee Registry District, $\{$ Mudgee Electoratc, County Wellingtou \{ | Malcs... | 930 | $4{ }^{1}$ | 26 | 28 | 25 | 27 | 23 | 29 | 18 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 29 | 14 |
|  | Females | 856 | 30 | 29 | 25 | . 30 | 25 | 23 | 27 | 22 | 22 | ${ }^{2} 3$ | 21 | 14 | 24 |
|  | Males... | 62 | 1 | 2 | I | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
|  | Females | 60 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | ... | 4 | I | ... |
| Murrumburrahior Murbinfooid--Young Registry District, The Lachlan Electo. rate, County Harden. $\qquad$ | Males... | 101 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | I | 1 | I | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | I |
|  | Females | ${ }_{8}$ | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | 2 | 3 |
| Murrodundi-Murrurundi Registry District, The Upper Hunter Electorate, County Brisbane $\qquad$ | Males... | 168 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | I | 4 |
|  | Females | 143 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Meswelmbrook-Muswellbrook Registry District, The Upper Hunter Electorate, | Malee ... | 761 | 27 | 29 | 24 |  | 26 | 15 | 25 | 27 | 19 |  | 20 | 20 |  |
| District, The Upper Hunter Electorate, County Durham. | Feraales | 684 | 30 | 23 | 24 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 28 | 24 | 24 | 20 | 10 | 13 |
| Naprabri-Wee Waa Registry Digtrict, The Gwydir Electorate, County Nandewar | Males... | 178 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 4 |  |  |
|  | Fenales | ${ }^{17} 35$ | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | $\cdots$ |
| Narrandera-Wagga Wagga Registry) District, The Murrumbidgee Electoratc, County Coopor $\qquad$ | Mnies... | 82 |  |  | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |
|  | Temales | 60 | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | $\square$ | 2 | $\ldots$ |
| Natrar-Berrima Registry District, Camden Electorate, County Camden. | Males... | 131 |  | 4 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
|  | Females | 160 | 6 | 4 | 3 | , | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| Nelmigns-Broulee Registry District, Eden Eilcetorate, County St. Fincent ... | Males... | 68 | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | 2 | 1 | I | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 | . | 2 |
|  | Females | 59 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... |  | 1 | , | 1 |
| Newcastlib-Newcastle Registry District, Newestle Electorate, County Northum- | Mnics... |  | 148 |  | 147 | 129 | 117 | 107 | 120 | 114 | 92 | 94 | 104 |  | 82 |
| Neweastle Electorate, County Northum- <br> berland $\qquad$ | Females | $3866$ | 160 | $14^{8}$ | 122 | 135 | II8 | 125 | 102 | 117 | 105 | 121 | 99 | 98 | 96 |
| Nimmitibel-Cooma Registry District, $\{$ Monaro Electorate, County Wellesley... | Males... | 61 | 2 | 2 | I | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  |
|  | Femaics | 61 | 3 | 3 | 2 | I | 2 | ... | 4 | 3 | .. | 1 | 3 | - | 2 |
| Nowrd-Shoallaven Registry District, | Males... | 123 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Vincent $\qquad$ | Females | 120 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 5 |
| Nundre-Nundle Registry District, Liver- $\{$ | Males... | $7{ }^{1}$ | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| pool Plains Electorate, County Parry ... \ | Females | 6 I | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | I | 3 | $\pm$ | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
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and over. \& Sex. \& Totals. \& \[
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\text { and } \\
\text { under } \\
13
\end{array}
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\hline O'Connell Town-Yass Registry District, Yass Plains Electorate, County Murray \& Males... \& 59
58
58 \& 2
3 \& 3
5 \& 2
. \& 3 \& 3
2 \& 1 \& 2
3 \& 2 \& \(\underline{I}\) \& 3 \& 1 \& 3 \& 3 \\
\hline Oramap-Orange Registry District, Orange) Electorate, Counties Wollington and Bathurst \(\qquad\) \& Males... \& 755
701 \& 30 \& 25 \& 25
26 \& 26 \& 25 \& 23
24 \& 25 \& 16 \& 122 \& 17 \& 16 \& 17 \& 13 \\
\hline Panhola-Eden Registry District, Eden \(\{\) Electorate, County Auckland \& \begin{tabular}{|l|} 
Males.. \\
Females
\end{tabular} \& 136

57 \& 9 \& 5 \& $$
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\hline Parramatia-Parramatta Registry District, Parramatta Electorate, County Cumberland \& Males... \& 3434

2669 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
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65 \& 71
69 \& 77

67 \& $$
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63 \& 77
67 \& 76
72 <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Paterson-Paterson Registry District, $\{$ Paterson Electorate, County Durham... \& Males...
Ficmales \& 140

148 \& 4 \& $$
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\hline Perl-Mathurst Registry District, East Macquaric Electorate, County Roxburgh \& Mnles... Females \& $$
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\hline Penkrti-Pearith Registry District; The $\{$ Nepean Electorate, County Cumberland $\{$ \& Males... Females \& 415

421 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 20 \\
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15 \& 13 \& 110 \& $$
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9 \& 9 \& 11 <br>
\hline Picron-Picton Registry District, Camden Electorate, County Camden- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Lower Picton ....................... $\{$ \& Males... \& 170 \& 5 \& 5 \& 6 \& 6 \& 7 \& 8 \& 6 \& 4 \& 7 \& 3 \& 4 \& 2 \& 3 <br>
\hline \& Females \& 167 \& 10 \& 7 \& 7 \& 6 \& \& 10 \& 3 \& 7 \& 4 \& 3 \& 6 \& 7 \& 4 <br>
\hline Upper Picton \& Males... \& 48 \& I \& 3 \& 2 \& 5 \& $\ldots$ \& 3 \& $\because$ \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& \& 3 \& $\pm$ <br>
\hline  \& Females \& 67 \& I \& 2 \& 2 \& 5 \& ... \& 2 \& 4 \& 1 \& 3 \& 4 \& 3 \& 2 \& 3 <br>
\hline Pitr Town-Windsor Registry District, The Hawhesbury Electorate, County \& Males...

Fenales \& \&  \& $$
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\hline Cumberland \& Females \& 120 \& $$
5
$$ \& \[

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4
\] \& 6 \& 1 \& 1 \& 3 \& 5 \& 7 \& 3 \& 2 \& 5 <br>

\hline Pobt MLacedabie-Fort Macquaric Registry District, The Hastings Electoratc, \& Males... \& 379 \& 10 \& 10 \& 12 \& 13 \& \& \& \& \& 6 \& \& \& 6 \& 6 <br>
\hline County Macquarie. (Including the Gaol.-
95 Males, 12 Females) ................... \& Females \& 312 \& 15 \& 7 \& 14 \& Io \& 11 \& 8 \& 12 \& 13 \& 8 \& 10 \& 8 \& 10 \& 10 <br>
\hline Qubandeyan-Qucanbeyan Registry District, Queanbeyan Electorate, County \& Males... \& 344 \& 18 \& 8 \& 13 \& ${ }^{11}$ \& 13 \& 10 \& 9 \& 6 \& 13 \& 6 \& 7 \& 6 \& 8 <br>
\hline Murray ................................... \& Feusales \& $33^{8}$ \& 14 \& 6 \& 13 \& 12 \& 4 \& 12 \& 7 \& 15 \& 5 \& 12 \& 15 \& 6 \& 10 <br>
\hline Raymond Tbrrace-Rrymond Terrace Registry District, The Lower Hunter \& Males... \& 258 \& 6 \& 10 \& 8 \& 7 \& 7 \& 9 \& 8 \& 10 \& 10 \& 7 \& 5 \& 13 \& <br>
\hline Electorate, County Gloucester........... \& Females \& 277 \& 9 \& 8 \& II \& 9 \& 7 \& 9 \& 9 \& 10 \& 6 \& 7 \& 9 \& 10 \& 7 <br>

\hline | Richmond-Richmond Registry District, |
| :--- |
| Findsor Electorate, County Cumber- | \& Males... \& 50 S \& 15 \& 19 \& 17 \& 20 \& II \& 16 \& 15 \& 17 \& 14 \& 15 \& 18 \& 9 \& 18 <br>

\hline land ................................... \& Temales \& 557 \& 21 \& 23 \& 12 \& 22 \& 18 \& 22 \& 15 \& II \& \& 15 \& 12 \& 12 \& 20 <br>
\hline Rockity-Bathurst Registry Distriet, East \{ \& Mrales... \& 65 \& 5 \& 5 \& $\cdots$ \& 2 \& 1 \& 1 \& 2 \& 2 \& $\cdots$ \& 2 \& 3 \& \& 1 <br>
\hline Macquarie Electorate, County Georgiaua \& Females \& $7{ }^{\circ}$ \& 2 \& 4 \& I \& 8 \& 1 \& 3 \& 2 \& 4 \& I \& 4 \& I \& 1 \& 3 <br>
\hline Ripda-Hartley Registry District, Martley $\{$ Electorate, County Cook \& Males... \& 186
124 \& 12 \& 3 \& 8 \& 7 \& 10 \& 9 \& 3 \& 6 \& 5 \& 4 \& 5 \& 1 \& 6 <br>
\hline Elcctorate, County Cook \& Females \& 124 \& 5 \& 4 \& 4 \& 6 \& I \& 7 \& 6 \& 3 \& 7 \& 4 \& 5 \& 2 \& 6 <br>
\hline Rifstone-Rylstone Registry District, $\{$ \& Mules... \& 124 \& \& 4 \& 7 \& 4 \& 6 \& 4 \& \& 2 \& \& \& 3 \& \& <br>
\hline Hartley Electorate, County Rorburgh.. \& Females \& 155 \& 6 \& 2 \& 5 \& \& 8 \& 4 \& 5 \& 4 \& 3 \& 5 \& 2 \& 4 \& 6 <br>
\hline St. Aubin-Scone Registry District, The \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Upper Hunter Electorate, County Bris- $\}$ bane $\qquad$ \& Females \& \[
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$\cdots$ \& 1 \& $\cdots$ \& 1 \& I <br>
\hline St. Marf's-Penrith Registry District, The \& Males... \& 225 \& 12 \& 3 \& 4 \& 4 \& 4 \& 8 \& 2 \& 13 \& 3 \& 7 \& 7 \& 2 \& 3 <br>
\hline Nepean Electorate, County Cumberland 人 \& Females \& 197 \& 7 \& 6 \& 5 \& 7 \& 4 \& 10 \& 3 \& 5 \& 3 \& 7 \& 2 \& 5 \& 4 <br>
\hline Scone:-Scone Registry Pistrict, The Upper \{ \& Males... \& 300 \& '9 \& 8 \& II \& 10 \& 5 \& 8 \& \& \& \& \& 10 \& 4 \& 5 <br>

\hline Hunter Electorate, County Brisbane ... $\backslash$ \& Females \& 274 \& 11 \& 6 \& 14 \& 10 \& II \& II \& 10 \& 8 \& \[
9

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\] \& 12 \& 6 \& 9 <br>

\hline Shfll Harbour-Kiama Registry District, , Kiama Electorate, County Camden...... $\{$ \& Males... Females \& \[
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\end{tabular}

|  | $\|$and <br> ander <br> ars <br> 15 | (15 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 17\end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { ry } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 18\end{array}\right\|$ |  | andand <br> ander <br> and | $\xrightarrow[\substack{20 \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { ander } \\ 20}]{\text { ar }}$ |  |  | and |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}35 \\ \text { ande } \\ \text { ander } \\ 40\end{array}\right\|$ | \|c|c|40 <br> under <br> 45 <br> 4 |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}55 \\ \text { undider } \\ \text { undor } \\ 60\end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 6 \pi \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { nor } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 70 \\ \substack{\text { and } \\ \text { ancer } \\ 7 \\ 7} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { ned } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ \hline 80 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 80 \\ \text { nod } \\ \text { nudur } \\ 100 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\|$Tinso <br> nita |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  | 1 |  |  | ... | ... |  |  |
| 1 | ... |  | 2 | 2 |  | ... | 2 |  | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 |  | $\pm$ | I | ... |  | 1 | ... | ... | ... |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | 10 15 | 26 | $\mathrm{I}_{12}$ | ${ }_{15}^{6}$ | ${ }_{20}{ }^{9}$ | 1317 | ${ }_{10}^{7}$ | 7 | ${ }_{72}^{52}$ | $7{ }_{73}^{74}$ | 82 47 | ${ }_{30}^{57}$ | 38 34 | 28 15 | 123 | 24 | ${ }_{3}^{8}$ | 8 |  | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | ... |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I} \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 2 4 | 3 | ${ }_{1}^{3}$ |  | $\cdots$ | 3 |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | ${ }_{13}$ | ${ }_{11}^{7}$ |  | ${ }_{11}^{6}$ | 7 | 6 3 | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | 10 |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60 | ${ }_{81}^{62}$ | 54 | ${ }_{50}$ | ${ }_{55}^{42}$ | ${ }^{38}$ | $4{ }_{4}^{34}$ | ${ }^{36}$ |  | ${ }_{186}$ | ${ }_{25}^{246}$ | ${ }_{158}^{214}$ | ${ }_{139}^{218}$ | ${ }_{151}^{253}$ | ${ }_{1}^{172}$ | ${ }_{121}^{184}$ | 154 | ${ }_{63}$ | ${ }_{33}^{110}$ | ${ }_{3}^{9+}$ | ${ }_{5}^{51}$ | ${ }_{9}^{32}$ |  | ${ }_{6}$ |
| 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  | ro | 9 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 |  | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 5 |  |  | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | ... | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 5 | 9 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }_{5}^{13}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline & 2 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{5}{.}$ | - 4 | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{3}{1}$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{17}$ |  | 9 |  |  | 5 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 9 | 10 | Ir |  |  |  |  |  | 30 | 44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{3}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\mathrm{I}}{5}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 3 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | ${ }_{10}^{7}$ | ${ }_{11} 9$ | ${ }_{13}^{11}$ | ${ }_{16} 6$ | ${ }_{1}^{17}$ | $5$ | 7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\bar{i}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . I | ... | ... |
|  | 4 |  |  |  | ... |  |  | . | 3 | 4 |  |  | $2$ |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | ... | I | ... |  |
| $4$ | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $=$ | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | I |  |
| 6 | 6 | 5 | ${ }^{7}$ | 6 | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 4 |  | 22 | 29 | 25 | ${ }_{2}^{28}$ | 29 | 16 | ${ }_{12}^{21}$ |  | 9 | ${ }_{7}^{7}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 4 | ${ }_{5}^{3}$ | ... |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 7 |  | I8 | 28 | 23 | 23 | ${ }_{15}^{18}$ | 13 | 13 |  |  | 7 | 4 | I | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{9}$ | 7 | ${ }_{7}$ | 3 | ${ }_{4}^{3}$ | 6 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | r3 13 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | \% 8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 7 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .... |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 18 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 4.12 | 12 | . 54 | 44 | ${ }_{27}$ | 30 | 16 | 24 | 11 |  |  | 9 | 5 | 5 | - |  | $\cdots$ |
| 2 |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |  |  |  | 2 | 3 |  |  | 2 |  |  | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | ${ }^{3}$ | $2_{2}^{13} \quad . \quad .$ |  |  |  |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| I 4 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 6 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ${ }_{3}$ | 5 | 12 4 4 | 5 |  | [ $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 3 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ | 7 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{3}{1}$ | $\stackrel{\text { I }}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | I | . |  |
| ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | ${ }_{6}^{8}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{18}^{14}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{20}$ | 9 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{13}$ | ${ }_{2}^{13}$ | 8 2 | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | ${ }_{1}^{3}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 2 | $\underset{\substack{3 \\ 1}}{\substack{3 \\ \hline}}$ |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ |  |  | \% |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |







| $\|$I3 <br> and <br> under <br> I4 | I4 and under 15 | 15 anid under 16 | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | 17 aut under I8 I | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ |  | 20 anui under 21 | 21 and under 25 | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 35 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { aund } \\ \text { ausder } \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { iund } \\ \text { under } \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 5^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nnder } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | 55 <br> alde <br> under <br> 60 | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { nid } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { 7o } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nunder } \\ 75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IOO } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ over. | Unspe citizel. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2041 | 2052 | 1789 | 1687 | 1386 | 1353 | 1366 | 1374 | 5757 | 7748 | 7068 | 6502 | 547 | 3838 | 3518 | 2329 | 1925 | 1060 | 797 | 277 | 183 | 4 | 140 |
| 2147 | 2304 | 1990 | 1981 | 1797 | 1756 | ${ }_{18} 85$ | 2043 | SoI5 | 9158 | 7035 | 5914 | 4500 | 3326 | 3110 | 1854 | 1500 | 749 | 559 | 189 | 165 | 2 | II4 |
| 3450 | 3458 | 3023 | 2840 | 2577 | 2580 | 2481 | 2750 | 11380 | 6171 | 15693 | 13584 | 0938 | 7260 | 7466 | 4898 | 413I | 2195 | 1698 | 615 | 444 | 9 | 63 I |
| 3188 | 3177 | 2755 | 2618 | 2335 | 2271 |  | 2247 | 8708 | 10540 | 8193 | $6967$ | 4990 | 3738 |  | $2270$ | 1746 | 846 | 555 | 194 | 167 | 3 | 188 |
| 5491 | 5510 | 4812 | 4527 | 3963 | 3933 | 3847 | 4124 | 17137 | 23919 | 22761 | $20086$ | 16409 | 11098 | 109 |  | 6056 | 3255 | 2495 | 892 | 627 | 13 | 771 |
| 5335 | 548 I | 4745 | 4599 | 4132 | 4027 | 405I | 4290 | 16723 | 19698 | 15228 | 1288 T | 9490 | 7064 | 6833 |  | 3246 | I 595 | III4 | 383 | $33^{2}$ | 5 | 302 |


| 18 29 | 19 31 | 24 37 | 23 19 | 18 | 13 23 | 20 | 18 | 55 76 | 121 95 | 149 88 | $\begin{array}{r} 106 \\ 7^{8} \end{array}$ | 119 46 | 52 27 | 50 29 | 35 24 | 31 15 | 15 10 | 10 | 7 2 | 3 | I | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 47 | 50 | 61 | 42 | 42 | $3^{6}$ | 40 | 41 | 131 | 216 | 237 | 184 | 165 | 79 | 79 | 59 |  | 25 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 1 | I |
| 14 | 16 | 18 31 | 16 | 12. | 11 18 | 14 | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39 | 92 71 | 115 68 | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | 33 22 | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | 25 17 | 2 I | 10 7 | 5 4 | 2 | 2 | I | $\cdots$ |
| 4 10 | 3 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 5 | 2 | 6 5 | 9 5 | 16 | 29 24 | 34 20 | 27 19 | 35 10 | 19 5 | 17 6 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 5 3 | . 5 | 5 | I $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 33 <br> I | 26 | 24 | 23 14 | 15 17 | 14 9 | 14 | 14 | 67 | 73 75 | 74 63 | 67 | 67 59 | 44 | 40 36 | 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 7 11 | 7 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 51 | 45 | 49 | 37 | $3^{2}$ | 23 | 28 | 26 | 142 | 144 | 137 | 144 | 126 | 75 | 76 | 43 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 18 | II | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $I$ | 3 5 | 5 7 | 4 <br>  | 1 | 3 2 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 32 18 | 26 19 | 24 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 13 13 | 13 | 64 | 68 | 70 62 |  | 64 | 42 | 39 | 24 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 18 | 19 | 24 | 14 | 17 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 70 | 64 | 62 | 75 | 57 | 30 | 35 | 18 | 13 | II | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. |
| 21 19 | 18 | 18 | 8 12 | 7 10 | 5 15 | 8 15 | 13 | 54 54 | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | 57 | 44 35 | 39 | 25 19 | 27 | 18 | 13 4 | 7 | 3 2 | 2 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| . 40 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 36 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 29 | 108 | 119 | 104 | 79 | 61 | 44 | $3^{8}$ | 28 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 5 | I | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| 71 62 | 56 83 | 50 81 | 41 92 | 42 67 | 35 70 | 37 57 | 28 | 151 278 | 223 347 | 224 | 210 | 142 134 | 107 105 | 86 90 | 36 37 | 42 36 | 25 25 | 15 16 | 6 | 4 7 | $\cdots$ | 4 4 |
| 133 | 139 | 131 | 133 | 109 | 105 | 94 | 94 | 429 | 570 | 463 | 422 | 276 | 212 | 176 | 73 | 78 | 50 | 3 I | 10 | II | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| 23 | 20 | 13 | 12 32 | 7 20 | 12 | 9 13 | 10 | 42 83 | 84 124 | 86 79 | 60 67 | 45 | 28 35 | 21 20 | 8 15 | 118 | 8 10 | 6 5 | I | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 28 | 21 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 68 | 89 | 101 | 100 | 53 | 44 | 37 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 19 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 16 | roS | ${ }^{1} 33$ | 96 | 81 | 49 | 37 | $3^{8}$ | 8 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| 20 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 41 | 50 | 37 | 50 | 44 | 35 | 28 | 15 | 18 | 7 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 2. | 36 | 33 | 33 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 87 | 90 | 64 | 64 | 45 | 33 | 32 | 14 | 16 | 7 | 7 |  | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 56 | 65 | 48 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 33 | 53 | 169 | 219 | 206 | 197 | 121 | 112 | 113 | 88 | 70 | $3^{8}$ | 30 | 7 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 19 |
| 52 | 56 | 62 | 49 | 47 | 59 | 50 | 57 | $1 \mathrm{~S}_{5}$ | 213 | 133 | I 34 | 93 | 86 | IOI | 50 | 53 | ${ }^{5} 5$ | 10 | 3 | 2 | ... | 6 |
| 108 | 121 | 110 | 92 | 89 | 102 | 83 | 110 | 354 | 432 | 339 | 33 I | 214 | 198 | 214 | $13^{8}$ | 123 | 53 | 40 | IO | 9 | $\cdots$ | 25 |
| 17 | IS | 13 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 11 | 21 | 74 | 102 | 79 | 69 | 37 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 3 | $\pm$ | $\ldots$ | 16 |
| 16 | 12 | 19 | 20 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 66 | 72 | 39 | $3^{6}$ | 26 | 24 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 17 | 21 | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| 23 | 24 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 59 | 74 | 72 | 72 | 51 | 42 | 35 | 28 | 25 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 16 | 18 | 20 | 10 | 18 | 23 | 16 | 19 | 55 | 63 | 36 | 52 | 26. | 28 | 30 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 16 | 23 26 | 19 23 | 19 | 18 | 11 | ${ }_{16}^{6}$ | 18 | 36 64 | 43 78 | 55 58 | 56 46 | 33 41 | 40 34 | 45 | 30 21 | 27 | 13 4 | 15 6 | 1 3 | 4 $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





|  | rad and under I5 | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | 16 <br> and <br> undor <br> 17 | 17 and und ISr IS | 18 and under 19 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}19 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 20\end{gathered}\right.$ | ( $\begin{gathered}20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 21 }\end{gathered}$ | (en $\begin{gathered}21 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { uuder } \\ 25\end{gathered}$ | 25 and undor 30 | ( $\begin{gathered}30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 35\end{gathered}$ | cond $\begin{gathered}35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { numier } \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | 45 ant under 50 | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 60 \end{array}$ | 60 and mider 65 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 70\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 70 \\ \text { atud } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 75 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { unuler } \\ \text { So } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 80 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { Ioo } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over. } \end{aligned}$ | Unipe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 7 | 9 | - | 6 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 2 I | 37 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 14 | ${ }^{1} 5$ | 11 | ro | 13 | 12 | 11 |  | 57 | 63 | 30 | 23 | 15 | 21 | 21 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 19 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 78 | 100 | 54 | 45 | 35 | 39 | 37 | 29 | 12 | 5 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 10 | 6 13 | 7 10 | 8 8 | $\stackrel{4}{8}$ | 3 10 | 3 <br> 8 | 8 | 18 | 29 53 | 19 | 16 | 18 | 13 | 117 | ${ }_{11}^{9}$ | 7 4 | 3 | 3 2 | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 8 | 5 | , | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 16 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 39 | 56 | 70 | 47. | $3^{2}$ | 23 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 18 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 30 | 39 | 48 | 55. | 15 | 19 | 13 | 4 | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | 23 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 10 | 14 | 19 | 45 | 78 | 104 | 125 | 65 | 51 | 36 | 19 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 26 | 32 | 45 | 26 | II | 13 | II | 7 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 |  | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 22 | 22 | 32 | 25 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 5 2 | 3 1 | 1 | 3 3 | 4 | 11 | 120 | 19 24 | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20 | 7 | 3 1 | 3 | 2 $\ldots$ | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | I | 3 | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | .. |
| 3 | .. | 1 | I | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | I | 6 | 2 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 65 | 69 | 52 | 56 | 38 | 43 | 45 | 42 | 162 | 210 | 200 | 152 | 155 | 114 | 91 | 58 | 52 | 21 | 27 | 6 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 71 | $7{ }^{1}$ | $5^{2}$ | 78 | 57 | 53 | 60 | 54 | 243 | 284 | 204 | 197 | 164 | 82 | 96 | 62 | 30 | 23 | 10 | 4 | 5 | ... | 4 |
| ${ }_{13} 6$ | 140 | 104 | 134 | 95 | . 96 | 105 | 96 | 405 | 494 | 404 | 349 | 319 | 196 | 187 | 120 | 82 | 44 | 37 | 10 | 7 | ... | 6 |
| 25 | 27 | 24 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 23 | 23 | 58 | 90 | $7{ }^{1}$ | 62 | 62 | 44 | $3^{2}$ | 21 | 30 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 29 | 23 | 16 | 34 | 15 | 17 | 22 | 15 | 89 | 101 | 71 | 67 | 68 | 34 | 42 | 27 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| 10 | 16 | 7 | , | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 18 | 26 | 18 | 18 | 19 |  | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 13 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 4 | $3^{5}$ | 42 | 29 | 22 | 27 | 10 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | I | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 11 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 4 |  |  |  | 46 | 34 | 35 | 21 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 10 | 17 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 6 | 13 | 18 | 48 | $6_{3}$ | 38 | 48 | 23 | 13 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | 3 |
| 19 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 54 | 77 | 57 | 38 | 40 | 30 | 34 | 22 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 19 | 21 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 70 | 78 | 66 | 60 | 46 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 7 | 5 | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 51 | 51 | 43 | 50 | 40 | 3 I | 34 | 30 | 140 | 195 | 165 | 164 | 105 | 92 | 8 I | 66 |  | 23 |  |  | I |  | 6 |
| 55 | 58 | 46 | 52 | 58 | 57 | 42 | 49 | 211 | 185 | 133 | 108 | 108 | 70 | 58 | 39 | 24 | 14 | 9 | 5 | I | ... | , |
| 106 | 109 | 89 | 102 | 98 | 88 | 76 | 79 | 351 | 380 | 298 | 272 | 213 | 162 | 139 | 105 | 73 | 37 | 26 | 8 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| 20 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 9 | 15 | 8 | 32 | 56 | 40 | 58 | 37 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 22 | 4 |  | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 19 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 67 | 56 | 46 | 32 | 38 | 3 B | ${ }^{2} 7$ | 22 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 4 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 18 | 25 | 20 | 26 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 17 | So | 99 | 87 | 85 | 48 | 52 | 39 | 35 | 2.4 | 16 | 6 | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 29 | 41 | 25 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 20 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 120 | 100 | 69 | 56 | 56 | $3^{2}$ | 23 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 13 | 7 | S | 8 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 28 | 40 | 38 | 21 | 20 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 7 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 24 | 29 | 18 | 20 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 4 | I | 4 | 1 | ... |  | ... | ... |
| 18 | 20 | 16 | 21 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 60 | 98 | 8 r | 77 | 63 | 41 | 49 | 27 | 22 | 10 | 4 |  |  | ... | 1 |
| 28 | 22 | 19 | 26 | 21 | 15 | 23 | 24 | 79 | 100 | 61 | 66 | 46 | 33 | 27 | 28 | 12 |  | 5 | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| $4^{6}$ | 42 | 35 | 47 | 35 | 27 | 36 | 36 | 139 | 198 | 142 | 143 | 109 | 74 | 76 | 55 | 34 | 12 | 9 | 6 | I | ... | 2 |
| 10 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 1 | 2 | II | 9 | 4 4 | 62 | 52 | 4 4 | 37 | 18 | 29 |  | 14 | 6 | 1 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| I6 | 13 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 12. | 13 | 15 | 45 | 63 | 37 | 36 | 26 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | I | ... | ... |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 1 | 2 |  | 23 | 18 | 25 | 21 | 18 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 9 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 24 | 17 | 21 | 16 | 16 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 1 | I | .. | ... | ... | 1 |
| 3 | 4 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 13 | II | II | 5 | 5 | 8 | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 3 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 4 | I | 6 | 3 | I | $\ldots$ | $\pm$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |



| ( $\begin{gathered}\text { a } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I4 }\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { It } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 15 \\ 15\end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 17\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I }\end{array}\right\|$ | 18 <br> and <br> undor <br> 19 | (19 $\begin{gathered}\text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 20 }\end{gathered}$ | $\left.\right\|_{\text {\% }} ^{20}$ and | ( $\begin{gathered}21 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25\end{gathered}$ | \|ce $\begin{gathered}25 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und } \\ 30\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} 30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ \text { under } \\ 35 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { atid } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}40 \\ \text { und } \\ \text { wader } \\ 45\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} 50 \\ \text { nid } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { and } \end{array} \\ 55 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | 60 and under 65 | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { ayd } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { uno } \end{gathered}$ | 100 and over. | Unspe cificd. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 4 | 10 | 31 8 | $3 \begin{array}{r}3 \\ 14\end{array}$ | 12 | 11 | 11 13 | ${ }^{6}$ | 36 56 |  | 75 69 | 69 63 | 50 50 | 62 | 45 42 | 28 | 19 | 15 7 | 5 4 | 2 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { I } \\ . \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{12}{ }^{6}$ |
| 16 | 26 | II | 17 | 17 | 13 | 24 | 21 | - 92 | 146 | 144 | ${ }^{1} 3^{2}$ | 100 | 96 | 87 | 48 | $3^{2}$ | 22 | 9 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | I8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | 51 60 | 41 48 | 415 | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | 44 37 | 25 40 | 25 33 | 101 $13^{2}$ | 157 179 | 141 146 | 120 91 | 91 | 52 60 | 61 62 | 42 41 | 33 26 | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | 32 21 | 9 | 4 6 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 85 | 111 | 89 | 82 | 72 | 8 r | 65 | 58 | 233 | $33^{6}$ | 287 | 211 | 168 | 112 | 123 | 83 | 59 | 42 | 53 | 16 | 10 | ... | 4 |
| 6 | 118 | 4 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \hline 4\end{array}$ | 7 | 5 | 2 | 3 3 | 13 <br> 24 | 24 33 3 | 26 | 28 15 | 22 18 | 17 | 11 15 | 6 | 5 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 7 | 7 | 6 8 | $\stackrel{4}{8}$ | 3 | 5 | 6 8 | $\stackrel{3}{8}$ | 14 13 13 | 15 23 | 16 | 8 | 15 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4. | 4 4 | 5 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | $\cdots$ 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | I | 2 | 1 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 5 | 6 4 | 4 4 | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ | 3 <br> . | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 15 | 16 | 12 | 85 | 10 | 15 | II | 9 | 38 | 63 | 42 | 4 x | 26 | II | 17 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 13 | 15 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 9 | 49 | 57 | $3^{8}$ | 34 | 25 | ${ }^{15}$ | 17 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 15 | 17 | 19 | 16 | 12 | 18 | 6 | 10 | 35 | 49 | 53 | 42 | 24 | 17 | 23 | 15 | 17 | $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13 | 3 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 19 | 23 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 9 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 41 | 62 | 53 | $3{ }^{31}$ | 24 | 20 | 23 | 14 | ro |  | 12 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 25 13 | 16 | 13 13 | 16 | 10 | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{11} 6$ | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 3^{6} \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | 6 <br> 82 <br> 82 | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 52 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 28 27 | 25 | 19 | 11 9 | 6 | 2 <br> 1 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 38 | 36 | 26 | 32 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 23 | 93 | 142 | 95 | 77 | 85 | 63 | 55 | 43 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 20 | 14 | 3 | I | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 .. | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 3 | 5 8 8 | 10 | 8 15 | 8 | 14 12 | 5 | 7 | $5$ | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{\square}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 11 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 2 I | 15 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 7 | 10 | II | 5 | 1 | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 7 | $\checkmark$ | 24 | $3^{8}$ | 15 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | :.. |
| 12 6 | 7 10 | 4 4 6 | $9$ | $7$ | 2 | $3$ | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 3^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 19 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |  | 13 | 14 15 | 10 5 | 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 15 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 11 |  | 49 | 42 | 48 | 32 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 19 | 14 | 20 | 22 | 10 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 46 | 55 | 35 | 39 | 34 | 24 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| 34 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 18 | 24 | 12 | 18 | $7^{8}$ | 104 | 77 | 87 | 66 | 44. | 34 | 32 | 29 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 3 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 13 | 19 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 58 | 85 | 75 | 76 | 70 | 39 29 | 29 25 25 | 127 | 17 | 9 | 6 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| 25 | 27 | 13 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 16 |  | 77 | 82 | 6 | 44 | 30 | 29 | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $3^{8}$ | 46 | 26 | 35 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 135 | 167 | $13^{8}$ | 120 | 100 | 68 | 54 | 40 | 27 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| 17 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 40 | 65 | 62 | 53 | 41 | 16 | 14 | 96 | 22 | II | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 35 | 32 | 28 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 21 | 30 | 26 | 36 | 83 | 131 | 104 | 97 | 68 | 33 | 32 | 15 | 27 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... | I |
| 66 | 84 98 | 69 89 | 62 103 | 44 96 | 50 68 | 428 | 43 72 | 222 325 | 333 362 | 297 256 | 302 228 | 210 145 | $\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ 97 \end{array}$ | 121 93 | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3^{6} \\ & 3^{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | 18 <br> 19 | 8 5 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 162 | 182 | 158 | 165 | 140 | 118 | 110 | 115 | 547 | 695 | 553 | $53^{\circ}$ | 355 | 231 | 214 | 118 | 74 | 46 | 37 | 13 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 28 | 37 | 25 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 19 | 96 | 153 | 142 | 121 | 82 | 54 | 45 | 34 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 28 | 19 | 30 | 34 | 41 | 32 | 32 | 26 | 155 | 161 | 86 | 87 | 55 | 33 | 36 | 11 | 17 | 2 | 6 | 3 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 22 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 25 | 32 | 16 | 20 | 12 | 14 | 68 | 99 | 89 | 97 | 83 | 42 | 44 | 28 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 45 | 57 | 38 | 48 | 44 | 23 | 20 | 30 | 95 | 116 | 102 | 82 | 62 | $3^{6}$ | 30 | ${ }^{1} 7$ | 12 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 16 | 16 | 19 | 17 |  | 8 | 11 | 10 | 58 | 81 | 66 | 84 | 45 | 38 | 32 | 17 | 7 | 6 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 23 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 75 | 85 | 68 | 59 | 28 | 28 | 27 | II | 9 | 6 | 4 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 |



| $\left.\begin{gathered} 13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 14 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 14 and under 15 | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { aud } \\ \text { uarer } \\ 16 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | 16 and under 17 | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | I8 $\begin{gathered}\text { nnd } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 19 }\end{gathered}$ | cter $\begin{gathered}19 \\ \text { aud } \\ \text { uuder } \\ 20\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 2 \mathrm{I}\end{gathered}\right.$ | 21 <br> and <br> under <br> 25 | 25 nad under 30 | ( $\begin{gathered}30 \\ \text { nnd } \\ \text { nuder } \\ 35\end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40 \end{array}\right\|$ | ( $\begin{gathered}40 \\ \text { nat } \\ \text { under } \\ 45\end{gathered}$ | 45 nad under und $5^{\circ}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \|ce $\begin{gathered}55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 60\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 60 \\ \text { nad } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 7^{70} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 75 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { So } \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 80 \\ \text { nud } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { roo } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { ovar. } \end{aligned}$ | Unspo- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 66 52 | ${ }_{7}^{55}$ | 56 64 | 35 44 | 16 44 | 36 53 | 27 | 26 | 116 | 1915 | 111 | 105 | 111 | 77 84 | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | $53$ | 34 36 | 23 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | 12 | ${ }_{12}{ }^{3}$ | … | 2 7 |
| II8 | 126 | 120 | 79 | 60 | 89 | 74 | 68 | 308 | 326 | 263 | 219 | 235 | 161 | 168 | 98 | 70 | 4 I | $3{ }^{1}$ | 22 | 15 | ... | 9 |
| 20 | 21 | 20 | 13 | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12 13 | 9 14 | 11 | 41 66 | 35 56 | 40 45 | 26 | 30 39 | 20 33 | 24 27 | 15 | 11 13 | 7 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & I \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | … | 3 |
| 21 19 | 20 | 19 | 10 | 5 <br> 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 12 | 32 39 39 | 46 62 | 26 | 41 42 | 35 39 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 4 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| 25 21 | 14 29 | 17 31 | 12 | ${ }^{2}$ | 14 <br> 28 | 8 22 | 10 | 43 87 | 50 77 | 45 | 38 48 | 46 | 32 26 | 34 40 | 17 23 | 19 | 11 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | 3 6 6 | $\begin{aligned} & I \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 12 | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 | 11 | 9 | 7 5 | 4 | 8 11 | 32 24 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 12 | 2 I | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 6 | 7 | 4 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 23 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 19 | 56 | 50 | 3 B | 35 | 37 | 24 | 32 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 6. | 4 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | 13 6 | 5 6 | 8 6 | 4 | 3 <br> 4 | 5 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 20 | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 16 | 15 | ${ }_{11}^{9}$ | 10 6 | $\cdots$ | 7 | 2 <br> .. | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1. |
| 15 | 12 | 19 | II | 14 | 6 | 7 | II | 28 | 27 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 32 | 27 | 20 | 16 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 6 3 | 5 4 | 8 | $\stackrel{3}{5}$ | 4 5 | 1 | 3 2 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 12 7 | 12 9 | 15 | 9 | 11 7 | 7 8 | 8 | $\cdots$ | $4$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I |
| 3 3 3 | … 3 | 5 | 1 <br> 1 | 4 | I | $\cdots$ | .1 3 | 6 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 8 3 | 6 5 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | 3 <br> 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 15 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 10 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 6 | 15 15 | 25 10 | 5 25 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 15 | 24 12 | 14 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 4 | $\cdots$ | " | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 26 | 23 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 10 | II | 10 | 30 | 35 | 30 | 35 | 30 | 36 | 24 | II | 6 | 9 | 2 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 6 14 | 10 | 9 26 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9 20 | 13 17 | 7 10 | 52 72 | 74 | 82 47 | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 3^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3^{8} \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | 28 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 24 6 | 8 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 20 | 25 | 35 | 29 | 21 | 29 | $3^{\circ}$ | 17 | 124 | 147 | 129 | 87 | 72 | 43 | 40 | 30 | II | 12 | 6 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 1 | 5 7 | 3 12 | 6 8 | 6 | 7 12 | ${ }_{1}^{7}$ | 3 | 33 34 | 36 29 | 40 21 | 32 15 | 19 16 | 11 6 | 9 | 16 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | $\stackrel{2}{\square}$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ . . \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 3 | 2 3 | $\stackrel{2}{S}$ | 5 5 | 2 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 15 23 | 27 26 | 26 16 | 15 9 | 7 | 11 5 | 5 5 | 3 .2 . | 1 | i | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{\square}{1}$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 3 5 | 4 6 | 1 4 | 3 | $\stackrel{\square}{5}$ | 2 | 1 |  | 118 | 16 | 10 6 | 12 9 | 6 4 | 9 | 5 2 | 2 | 4 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\pm$ | . | ... |
| 39 | 49 63 | 44 | 474 | 34 40 | 35 40 | 26 42 | 27 | 1202 | 169 | 121 159 | 110 103 | 106 | S2 83 | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | 40 37 | 18 | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5 4 | 5 4 | . | … |
|  | , 112 | 77 | 93 | 74 | 75 | 68 | 73 | 290 | 376 | 280 | 243 | 210 | 165 | 128 | 86 | 77 | 40 | 21 | 9 | 9 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 9 | 18 17 | 9 | 12 | 12 9 | 16 5 | 4 18 | 7 | 22 39 | 43 50 | 27 45 | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | 19 25 | 22 17 | 25 19 | 6 13 | 13 7 | 3 2 2 | 5 | $\stackrel{3}{ }$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| IS | 20 | 19 | 21 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 11 |  | 65 | $5_{5} 8$ | 44 | 60 | 35 | 3 B | 25 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 19 | 33 | 19 | 22 | 16 | 25 | 20 | 25 | 88 | 89 | 64 | 64 | 47 | 51 | 28 | 20 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 12 | II | 16 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 26 | 61 | 36 | 30 | 27 | 25 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| ${ }^{1} 7$ | $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ | $S$ | 14 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 61 | 68 | 50 | 36 | $3^{2}$ | ${ }^{15}$ | 13 | 12 | ${ }^{11}$ | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline municipalities. \& Sex. \& Totals. \& \[
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\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
35. St. Leonards (Suburban to Sydney)
Total... \\
Albort Ward- \\
Village of St. Leonards (partof)
\end{tabular}} \& Males...
Females \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 489 \\
\& 508
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
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8 \& \[
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14 \& \[
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\] \& \[
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\& 12 \\
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\end{aligned}
\] \& 14 \\
\hline \& ...... \& 997 \& 40 \& 34 \& \(3{ }^{1}\) \& 33 \& 27 \& \(3^{6}\) \& 23 \& 23 \& 26 \& 23 \& 27 \& 2.2 \& 28 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& Malcs... \& 101 \& 2
8 \& 7 \& 2 \& 6 \& \& 5
4 \& 1. \& 2 \& 2 \& 2
2 \& \(\cdots\) \& 3 \& \(\ldots\) \\
\hline \& Fomales \& 104 \& 8 \& 6 \& 5 \& 6 \& 4 \& 4 \& 1 \& 2 \& 2 \& 2 \& .. \& .. \& \(\ldots\) \\
\hline Environs ..........an \& Mrales... \& If6 \& 4 \& 5 \& 4 \& I \& 2 \& 3 \& 4 \& \(\ldots\) \& 3 \& 2 \& 5 \& I \& 6 \\
\hline Environs ..................... \& Females \& 107 \& 3 \& 2 \& 5 \& 4 \& 2 \& 4 \& 2 \& 3 \& 7 \& 1 \& 4 \& 2 \& 3 \\
\hline Belmore WardVillage of St.Leonards (partof) \& Males... \& 216 \& 11 \& 8 \& 8 \& 4 \& 6 \& 10 \& 4 \& 2 \& 4 \& 5 \& s \& 8 \& 5 \\
\hline Hillage ofst.Leonards (partor) \(\{\) \& Females \& 236 \& 7 \& 4 \& 5 \& 8 \& 7 \& 6 \& 6 \& 2 \& 3 \& 11 \& 5 \& 6 \& 10 \\
\hline Environs ........................ \(\{\) \& \begin{tabular}{|c} 
Males... \\
Females
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{5}^{56}\) \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& I \& 2 \& 1 \& 4 \& . \& 1 \& 4 \& \(\ldots\) \& 2 \& 2 \& 3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{36. St. Peter's (Suburban to Sydney) ... \(\{\),} \& Males... \& 607 \& 23 \& 14 \& 17 \& 19 \& 24 \& 13 \& 19 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
19
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
13
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{12} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{19} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13
10} \\
\hline \& Fcmales \& 635 \& 24 \& 17 \& 27 \& 24 \& 20 \& 14 \& 22 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total... \& .... \& 1242 \& 47 \& 3 I \& 44 \& 43 \& 44 \& 27 \& 4 I \& 34 \& \(\cdot 3^{6}\) \& \(3{ }^{1}\) \& 38 \& 29 \& 23 \\
\hline St. Peter's Ward .................. \& Males... \& 406 \& 13 \& 10 \& 10 \& 18 \& 16 \& 9 \& 15 \& 15 \& 7 \& 8 \& 12 \& 17 \& 8 \\
\hline St. Peter's Ward ................... \& Females \& 408 \& 19 \& \({ }^{3}\) \& 19 \& 15 \& 12 \& 1 I \& \({ }^{5}\) \& 10 \& 13 \& 15 \& 11 \& 9 \& 5 \\
\hline Cook's River Ward ............... \& Males... \& 201 \& 10 \& 4 \& 7 \& 1 \& 8 \& 4 \& 4 \& 4 \& 6 \& 5 \& 8 \& 2 \& 5 \\
\hline \(\cdots\) \& Females \& 227 \& 5 \& 4 \& 8 \& 9 \& 8 \& 3 \& 7 \& 5 \& 10 \& 3 \& 7 \& 1 \& 5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{37. Shell Harbour ......................... \(\{\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Males...} \& 909 \& \(3^{88}\) \& 25 \& 23 \& 46 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{35
22} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 33 \\
\& 33
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 29 \& \(3^{1}\) \& 30 \& 31
18 \& \(3^{2}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{22} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{29
30} \\
\hline \& \& \(\mathrm{S}_{2}\) \& 27 \& 40 \& 3 r \& 33 \& \& \& 25 \& \(3{ }^{1}\) \& \(3^{\circ}\) \& 18 \& 34 \& \& \\
\hline tal... \& \& 1732 \& 65 \& 65 \& 54 \& 79 \& 57 \& 66 \& 54 \& 62 \& 60 \& 49 \& 66 \& 43 \& 59 \\
\hline , \& Males \& 61 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& I \\
\& 5
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{2}\)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{6} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\(\cdots\)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{3
1} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{3
3} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{..

2} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3
2} <br>
\hline Village of Shell Harbour ........... \& Females \& 73 \& 3 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& Males... \& 689 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 27 \\
& 20
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

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\begin{aligned}
& 20 \\
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\begin{aligned}
& 20 \\
& 19 .
\end{aligned}
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\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3^{6} \\
& 25
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 27 \\
& 14
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& 26 \\
& 23
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 23 \\
& 19
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{22

22} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{22} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{24} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{26} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21
16} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{20
25} <br>
\hline - 1 \& Females \& 610 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{In the Woliongong Registiy Dis- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Males... } \\ \text { trict-Rural..................... }\end{array}\right.$}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{159
140} \& 8 \& \& 2 \& 5 \& 6 \& \& 6 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6
8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5
6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6
5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1
3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6
3} <br>
\hline \& \& \& 4 \& ${ }^{4} 8$ \& 9 \& 5
5 \& 4 \& 4 \& 5 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38: Singleton-(Town of Singleton, in the $\{$ Patrick's Plains Registry District)} \& Malos... \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{567
620} \& 26 \& 16 \& 19 \& 21 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{19} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16} \& 14 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13} \& 19 \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{19.13} <br>
\hline \& Females \& \& 20 \& 16 \& 23 \& 23 \& \& \& \& \& 14 \& \& 23 \& II \& 20 <br>
\hline Total.. \& ..... \& 1887 \& 46 \& 32 \& $42^{\circ}$ \& 44 \& 24 \& 34 \& 35 \& 35 \& 34 \& 29 \& 42 \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{33} <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39. Sydney................................. $\{$} \& Males... \& ${ }^{6} 6149$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left.$$
\begin{array}{|}
\mathrm{r} 369 \\
\mathrm{I} 319
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1075 \\
& 1051
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& 1097 \\
& 1097
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\begin{aligned}
& 1103 \\
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\begin{aligned}
& 989 \\
& 966
\end{aligned}
$$

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& 931 \\
& 864
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{905} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{929} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{848

888} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{836
827} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{So0
864} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{754} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{751
807} <br>
\hline \& Females \& 38274 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total... \& . \& 74423 \& 2688 \& 2126 \& 2188 \& 2212 \& 1953 \& 1795 \& r816 \& 1794 \& 1736 \& 1663 \& 1664 \& 1522 \& ${ }^{1} 558$ <br>
\hline \& Males... \& 5630 \& 200 \& 168 \& \& 168 \& 156 \& 142 \& 130 \& 142 \& 129 \& 140 \& 120 \& 107 \& 128 <br>
\hline tzroy Ward........................ \& Fćmales \& 6370 \& 179 \& 156 \& 138 \& 151 \& I47 \& 129 \& $13^{\circ}$ \& 125 \& 143 \& I25 \& $\mathrm{I}_{3} 8$ \& 135 \& 125 <br>
\hline Bourke Ward...................... \& Males... \& 2493 \& 64 \& 44 \& 52 \& 49 \& 50 \& 56 \& 43 \& 48 \& 49 \& 35 \& 51 \& 37 \& 51 <br>
\hline , \& Females \& 2765 \& 70 \& 55 \& 57 \& 49 \& 50 \& 48 \& 49 \& 59 \& $5^{2}$ \& 60 \& 58 \& 56 \& 65 <br>
\hline \& \& 3750 \& \& 89 \& 104 \& 98 \& 102 \& S2 \& 99 \& 77 \& 95 \& 68 \& 83 \& 76 \& 65 <br>
\hline acquarie Ward ................... $\{$ I \& Fomules \& 4195 \& 148 \& 84 \& 94 \& 124 \& 66 \& 68 \& 82 \& 82 \& 7 7 \& 76 \& So \& 67 \& 67 <br>
\hline Cook Ward \& Males... \& 6986 \& 280 \& 249 \& 243 \& 211 \& 210 \& 201 \& 208 \& 208 \& IS2 \& 179 \& 176 \& 168 \& 167 <br>
\hline Cook Ward........................... $\{$, \& Females \& 7708 \& 281 \& 219 \& 240 \& 249 \& 22 I \& 174. \& 205 \& 183 \& 191 \& ISI \& IS4 \& 168 \& 164 <br>
\hline Deuison Ward ................... \& Males... \& - 5064 \& 204 \& \& :74 \& 170 \& 146 \& 145 \& 142 \& 133 \& $13{ }^{1}$ \& 127 \& 118 \& 127 \& 116 <br>
\hline Demison Ward ...................... \& Fcmules \& 5070 \& 174 \& 186 \& 174 \& 160 \& 158 \& 137 \& 149 \& 121 \& 143 \& 1 I 9 \& 129 \& III \& 120 <br>
\hline Brisbane Ward \& Miales... \& $3 \mathrm{SO}_{3}$ \& 139 \& 103 \& 97 \& 97 \& 85 \& 90 \& 82 \& 80 \& 70 \& 79 \& 72 \& 65 \& 60 <br>
\hline $\cdots$ \& Females \& 3466 \& $\mathrm{I}_{3}{ }^{2}$ \& 108 \& III \& 125 \& 91 \& 93 \& 75 \& 89 \& 84 \& 83 \& 78 \& 67 \& 68 <br>
\hline \& Males... \& 4501 \& 172 \& 159 \& 122 \& 158 \& 123 \& 112 \& 106 \& 120 \& 96 \& 107 \& 88 \& 95 \& 82 <br>
\hline ard ........................ \& Females \& 4468 \& 159 \& 129 \& 143 \& ${ }^{5} 3^{6}$ \& 115 \& 112 \& 115 \& 107 \& 102 \& 97 \& 94 \& 74 \& 99 <br>
\hline Phillip Ward \& Males... \& 3922 \& 16 I \& IIO \& 129 \& 152 \& 117 \& 103 \& 95 \& 12 x \& 96 \& 101 \& 92 \& 79 \& 82 <br>
\hline Pmip Ward ........................ \& Females \& 4232 \& 176 \& 114 \& I 34 \& 15 \& 118 \& 193 \& 106 \& 99 \& 102 \& 86 \& 103 \& 90 \& 99 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| ( $\begin{gathered}13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I4 }\end{gathered}$ | It and nuder I5 I | $\begin{gathered} \text { I5 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nader } \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | I6 aud nuder 17 17 | $1 \%$ und under I d | [ $\begin{gathered}\text { IS } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I9 }\end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 20 \end{array}\right\|$ | ( $\begin{gathered}20 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { 2I }\end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { 2I } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25\end{gathered}$ | 25 and under 30 | 303 and <br> under <br> 135$\mid$ | c $\begin{gathered}35 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 40\end{gathered}$ | (end $\begin{gathered}40 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 45\end{gathered}$ | 45 and under 50 | 50 and under 55 | 55 and under 60 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | 75 nd nnder 80 | $\left.\begin{gathered} 80 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 100 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 100 nad oror. | Uuspe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8 16 | 6 12 | 9 14 | 8 13 | 3 9 | 7 | 6 | 24 <br> 4 | 35 38 3 | 31 46 | 32 39 | 32 27 27 | 23 10 | 15 | 16 9 | 11 7 | 6 7 | 9 2 | 2 1 | 2 1 | 1 <br> .. <br>  <br>  | $\cdots$ |
| 22 | 24 | 18 | 23 | 21 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 65 | 73 | 77 | 7 I | 59 | 33 | 30 | 25 | 18 | 13 | II | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| 6 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 6 | 10 | 6 | 4 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 7 | $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ | 1 | r | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | . |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 10 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 21 | I | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\stackrel{7}{5}$ | 3 11 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | 4 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 17 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 10 7 | 6 | 5 2 | 5 2 | 2 | 4 | I | $\stackrel{\square}{1}$ | I ... | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | … $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | ... $\ldots$ | I | 1 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 4 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 4 | 2 | $2!$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ |  |
| 14 | 23 | 16 | 15 | II | 2 | 8 | 6 | 40 | 46 | 31 | 43 | 36 | 16 | 22 | 18 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 1 | I | $\cdots$ |  |
| 15 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 18 | 46 | 58 | 39 | 50 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 16 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| 29 | 32 | 20 | 2 I | 18 | 9 | 16 | 24 | 86 | 104 | 70 | 93 | 65 | 43 | 47 | 34 | 30 | 13 | 11 | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| 13 | 16 6 | 4 | 11 2 | 9 | 1 | 5 5 | 13 | 28 31 | 30 | 19 21 | 26 | 13 | 112 |  | 14 11 | 11 | 6 | 3 3 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I |
| 1 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 12 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 23 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 6 | I | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\pm$ | $\ldots$ | .. |
| 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 25 | 18 | 22 | 12 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| 18 | 25 | 15 | 27 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 52 | 61 | 59 | 49 | 39 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 8 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| 18 | 17 | 16 | 21 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 51 | 65 | 54 | $5{ }^{1}$ | 22 | 22 | 22 | 14 | 9 | 7 |  | 1 |  |  | ... |
| 36 | 42 | 31 | 48 | 22 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 103 | 126 | 113 | 100 | 6I | 45 | 44 | 34 | 26 | 19 | 14 | 4 | ... | ... | I |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | I | I | $\cdots$ | 2 | 3 | II | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 14 | 17 | 8 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 43 | 50 | 38 | 39 | 27 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 14 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 11 | ${ }^{5}$ | 44 | 44 | 40 | $3^{6}$ | 16 | 17 | 16 | II | 6 | 7 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  |
| 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 6 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 3 | 4 | ... | 1 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 15 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 36 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 28 | $3^{2}$ | 27 | I6 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 6 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 18 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 48 | 59 | 44 | 35 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 1 |  |  |
| 33 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 23 | 25 | 20 | 26 | 84 | 90 | 72 | 67 | 50 | 35 | 41 | 33 | 27 | 15 | 14 | 2 | 7 |  |  |
| 738 | 702 | 664 | 610 | ${ }_{518}$ | 546 | 569 | 589 | 2493 | 13348 | 2988 | 12588 | 2214 | 1528 | 1361 | 8 It | 709 | 359 | 250 | 74 | 51 | 1 | 51 |
| 798 | 823 | 747 | 755 | 685 | 667 | 799 | 909 | 3557 | 13990 | 3097 | 2462 | I885 | 1374 | 1231 | $77^{1}$ | 646 | 317 | 232 | 77 | 71 | 2 | 49 |
| ${ }_{1536}$ | ${ }^{5} 55$ | 1411 | 1365 | 1203 | 1213 | 1368 | 1498 | 6050 | 7338 | 6085 | 5050 | 4099 | 2902 | 2592 | 1582 | 1355 | 676 | 482 | 151 | 122 | 31 | 100 |
| 101 | 119 | 104 | 101 | 98 | $97 *$ | 102 | 98 | 444 | 531 | $44^{8}$ | 379 | $33^{6}$ |  | 219 | 123 | \$5 | 48 | 36 | 10 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 11 |
| 141 | 142 | 140 | 142 | $13^{1}$ | 123 | 126 | 174 | 644 | 729 | 547 | 402 | 300 \| | \| 214 | 218 | 130 | 100 | 55 | 47 | 17 | 7 | ... | 20 |
| 49 | 52 | 46 | 30 | 27 | 45 | 45 | 48 | 190 | 243 | 238 | 234 | 175 | 134 | 104 | 77 | 62 | 30 | 22 | 5 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| 52 | 61 | 48 | 64 | 51 | 58 | 69 | 79 | 314 | 337 | 248 | 174 | 148 | 111 | 98 | 46 | 38 | 21 | 16 | 2 | 2 |  | .. |
| 66 | 64 | 64 | 66 | 60 | 62 | 74 | 69 | 267 | 367 | 319 | 277 | 225 | 183 | 142 | 85 | 90 | 44 | 23 | 7 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 6 |
| 82 | 93 | 79 | 73 | 8 I | 85 | 115 | 107 | $43^{8}$ | 462 | 336 | 246 | 215 | ${ }^{167}$ | 145 | 107 | 105 | 51 | 41 | 20 | 28 | 1 | 9 |
| 155 | 153 | 145 | 112 | 122 | 95 | 108 | 95 | 470 | 635 | 458 | 461 | 377 | 255 | 224 | 148 | 140 | 81 | $3^{8}$ | 16 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 10 |
| 174 | 574 | 163 | 134 | 130 | 121 | 148 | 183 | 726 | 754 | 560 | 480 | $37{ }^{1}$, | , 264 | 237 | 158 | 133 | 59 | 47 | 12 | 12 | $\cdots$ | 8 |
| $13^{2}$ | 108 | ror | 92 | 60 | 75 | 77 | 89 | 315 | 416 | 403 | 336 | 2961 | 1194 | 202 | 101 | 87 | 43 | $3^{2}$ | 10 | 5 | . | 4 |
| 116 | 108 | $1{ }^{1} 3$ | 109 | 93 | 88 | 83 | 98 | 355 | 46 I | $39^{2}$ | $35^{2}$ | 272 | 184 | 143 | 100 | 70 | 26 | 22 | 6 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| 71 | 59 | 57 | 64 | 38 | 39 | 55 | 51 | 247 | 369 | ${ }_{37} 8$ | 304 | 288 | 188 | 176 | $1 \mathrm{O}_{3}$ | 102 | 39 | 33 | 8 | 13 | ... | 2 |
| 66 | 60 | 58 | 64 | 54 | 49 | 67 | 89 | 296 | 353 | $3{ }^{11}$ | 238 | 158 | 122 | 103 | 74 | 48 | 27 | 13 | 6 |  | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| 67 | 83 | 65 | 70 | 54 | 62 | 49 | 71 | 280 | 439 | 452 | 389 | 305 | 183 | 159 | 83 | 72 | 38 | 20 | 6 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 10 |
| 82 | 103 | 74 | 84 | 69 | 66 | 98 | 90 | 411 | 490 | 394 | 33 I | 216 | 141 | 129 | 7 7 | 69 | $3^{1}$ | 16 | 7 | 7 | ... | 7 |
| 97 | 64 | 82 | 75 | 59 | 7 I | 59 | 68 | 280 | 348 | 292 | 208 | 212 | 167 | 135 | 91 | 71 | $3^{6}$ | 46 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| 85 | 82 | 82 | 85 | $7^{6}$ | 77 | 93 | 89 | 373 | 404 | 309 | 239 | 205 | ${ }^{171}$ | ${ }^{1} 58$ | 85 | 83 | 47 | -30 | 7 | 6 | 1 | $\ldots$ |



| ( $\begin{gathered}13 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 14\end{gathered}$ | 14 and under 15 | 15 <br> and <br> under <br> 16 | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { is } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { I8 } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { I9 } \end{array}$ | 19d <br> and <br> under <br> 20 | 20 and under 21 | ( $\begin{gathered}21 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 25\end{gathered}$ | 25 and under 30 | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ | 35d ander under 40 | 40 nud under 45. | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { ind } \\ \text { under } \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \mathrm{c} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ander } \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ | 75 <br> and <br> ander <br> co <br> 0 | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ огег. | Unppe- cifed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I3 | 16 | 12 | 12 4 | 11 | 2 | 7 9 | 7 6 | 22 | 32 46 | 27 | 30 36 | 29 32 | 20 | 19 | 13 | 7 8 | 5 5 | 8 | , $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 2\end{array}$ | I | $\ldots$ | I |
| 21 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 24 | 16 | 21 | II | 16 | 13 | 69 | 78 | 76 | 66 | 6 I | 37 | 30 | 27 | 15 | 10 | II | 3 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 10 | 18 | 8 22 | 14 | 17 | 11 13 | 13 16 | 16 | 55 57 | 86 88 | 105 58 | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | 70 26 | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 25 | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | 7 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I |
| 26 | 38 | 30 | 33 | 28 | 24 | 29 | 31 | 112 | 174 | 163 | 154 | 96 | 65 | 55 | 33 | 29 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I |
| 6 14 | 12 | 3 1 3 | 8 14 | 12 5 | 6 8 | 12 | 14 9 | 39 36 | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | 68 | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 3 \mathrm{x} \end{aligned}$ | 49 18 | 30 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 16 3 | 11 8 | 6 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 4 2 | 6 5 | 3 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | $\underline{1}$ | 4 | 14 | 15 | 26 | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | 16 5 | 15 7 | 10 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | $\cdots$ | 4 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1. 2 | 2 6 | 7 4 | 11 2 | 6 3 | 5 3 | 3 <br> . | 2 | 3 1 | 1 | ... $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 15 | 26 | 18 | 14 | 9 8 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 33 31 | 43 42 | 66 65 | 67 50 | 49 35 | 31 21 | 29 24 | Ir 6 | 3 | 3 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 33 | 47 | 34 | 30 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 64 | 85 | ${ }^{131}$ | 117 | 84 | 52 | 53 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3^{6} \\ & 3^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 26 30 | 31 29 | 28 | 24 25 | 17 18 | 24 18 | 27 22 | S2 99 | So 143 | 97 105 | 103 95 | 87 79 | 52 59 | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | 39 20 | 28 | 12 | 11 7 | 3 | 5 3 | ... | ... |
| 68 | 56 | 60 | 45 | 49 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 181 | 223 | 202 | 19 S | 166 | III | 112 | 59 | 56 | 23 | 18 | 5 | 8 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 13 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 13 | 9 13 | 10 18 | 41 51 | 49 69 | 44 44 | 41 41 | 32 39 | 26 24 | 21 18 | 11 | 7 | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4 7 | I $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | … |
| 29 | 33 | 27 | 29 | 33 | 25 | 22 | 28 | 92 | 118 | 88 | 82 | 71 | 50 | 39 | 25 | 14 | 21 | II | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 7 | 6 10 | 12 5 | 5 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 14 18 | 22 27 | 25 26 | 19 13 | II | 11 9 | 10 9 | 5 | 6 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | ... $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 .2 | 2 | 3 2 | II | 2 | 3 3 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 $\cdots$ | I $\cdots$ | ... $\ldots$ | ... $\cdots$ |
| 6 9 |  |  | 9 | 12 8 | 5 | 6 5 | 13 | 24 31 | 22 31 | 17 17 | 19 25 | 20 19 | 15 | 10 7 | 3 5 | $\cdots$ | 6 7 | 4 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | … |
| 13 5 | 13 9 | 14 4 4 | 6 5 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 21 21 | 29 17 | 21 20 | 19 | 18 | 28 19 | 22 14 | 12 9 | 14 7 | 5 3 | $\underline{2}$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | … |
| 18 | 22 | 18 | If | 14 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 42 | 46 | 41 | 40 | 33 | \| 47 | 36 | 21 | 21 | 8 | 3 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 10 2 | 11 7 | 10 4 | 5 3 | 5 5 | 4 | 4 2 | 4 2 | 15 11 | 16 13 | 16 | 16 | 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 19 9 | 8 | II | 2 <br> . <br>  | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 3 | 2 2 | 4 $\cdots$ | 1 2 | 2 2 | 1 | 3 2 | 2 1 | 6 10 | 13 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | 3 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 4 2 | 3 2 | 3 3 | 2 . . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |



$992$

# CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871. 

## PART 2.-RELIGION.

Series 1.-Census or Registry Districts - . - - - - Page 216
" 2.-Police Districts - - - . . . . . - - " 249
" 3.-Electoral Districts - . - - - - - - - „ 255
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" 5.-Towns and Villages - . . . . . . . . . „305
" 6.-Municipalities - . . . . . . - . . . „313

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.-RELIGION.



































171-2 I

1028





1032



*Inc:uding the Gaol-124 Males, 16 Females.

| ELECTORAL DISTRICTS． | Sex． | Totals． | Protestants． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cathollcs． |  |  |  |  | 完 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 蝺 } \\ & \text { 启 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Molone Registry District－ Canowindra Gold Field $\qquad$ | Males．．． | 14 I | 79 | $\ldots$ |  | 2 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 6 | 39 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 2 |
|  | Females | $3^{8}$ | 19 | ．．． |  | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 13 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| Cargo Gold Field ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ ， | Malcs．．． | 290 | I 34 | 1 |  | 9 | I | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 18 | 79 | $\cdots$ | I | 3 |  | 3 |
|  | Females | 106 | 5 5 | ．．． |  | ．．． | ．．． |  | 2 | ．．． | 1 | 46 | $\ldots$ | $2$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| Rural ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | Males．．． | 1019 | 469 | 2 | r $\times$ | 21 | $\ldots$ |  | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 394 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 13 | 14 |
|  | Females | $6{ }^{6}$ | 265 | 2 | 57 | 14 | ．．． | 4 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 257 | ．．． | ．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 14 |
| Walaett Registry District－Rural $\{$ S | Malea．．． | 150 | 56 | 24 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | I | 42 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 18 |
| Walgett Registry Distict－Rural \＆ | Fcmules | 92 | 33 | 19 | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 34 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 5 |
| 5．Braidw00d ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ ， | Males．．． | 6543 | 2542 | 41 | 492 | 315 | 6 | 33 | 82 | 17 | 44 | 2212 | 29 | 18 | 24 | 629 | 59 |
|  | Females | 4879 | 1942 | 29 | 428 | 265 | 5 | 21 | 78 | II | 6 | 2008 | 37 | Io | 13 | 9 | 17 |
| Braidwood Ryaistry District－ <br> Town of Braidwood $\qquad$ $\{$ |  | 11422 | 4484 | 70 | 920 | 580 | II | 54 | 160 | 28 | 50 | 4220 | 66 | 28 | 37 | $6{ }_{3} 8$ | $7^{6}$ |
|  | Males．．． | 622 | 275 | 16 | 63 | 46 | $\ldots$ | 11 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 161 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
|  | Femalee | 575 | 216 | 10 | 6I | 51 | ．．． | 5 | 10 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 187 | 17 | 5 | 2 | ．．． | 3 |
| Jembsicumbene Gold Field ．．．．．．．． | Males．．． | 511 | 114 | $\cdots$ | 19 | 14 | $\pm$ | 2 | 6 | ．．． | 3 | 198 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 149 | 5 |
| mbaicumbene Gold Field ．．．．．．．．． | Females | 326 | 102 | ．．． | 15 | 10 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 4 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 192 | ．．． | ．． | $\ldots$ | 3 | ．． |
| Moior＇s Crcek Gold Ficld | Males．．． | 648 | 311 | $\cdots$ | 39 | $3^{2}$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 121 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | III | 14 |
| Major＇s Crcek Gold Ficld $\quad . . . \cdots \cdots$ | Females | 426 | 235 | ．．． | 33 | 21 | ．．． | 2 | 11 | ．．． | $\pm$ | 120 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 3 |
|  | Malcs．．． | 1606 | 619 | ．．． | 117 | I14 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 20 | I | 16 | 621 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 80 | 8 |
| Araluen East Gold Field ．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | Females | 1294 | 518 | ．．． |  | 99 | 1 | ．．． | 17 | ．．． | 4 | 528 | ．．．． | I | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| roluen West Gold Field（part of）$\{$ | Males．．． | 752 | 290 | 16 | 67 | 27 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 28 | I | 1 | 269 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 4 | 37 | 8 |
| raluen West Gold Field（part of） | Females | 587 | 216 | 15 | 6 I | 25 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 25 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 23 I | 1 | ．．． | 3 | 3 | 4 |
|  | Males．．． | 2404 |  | 9 | 187 | 82 |  | 13 | 12 | 5 | 16 | 842 | 19 | 9 | 12 | 245 | 17 |
| Rural ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | Females | 1671 | 655 | 4 | 140 | 59 | 4 | 12 | II | 3 | ．．． | $75^{\circ}$ | 19 | 4 | 7 | ， | 3 |
| 6．Camden ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | Males．．． |  | 2681 |  | 336 | 463 | 107 | 50 | 22 | 6 | 39 | 1401 | ．．． | 6 | 26 | 9 | 47 |
|  | Femalcs | 4685 | 2354 | ．．． | 291 | 462 | 107 | 40 | 17 | 5 | 14 | 1353 | ．．． |  | 16 |  | 26 |
| ＊Berrima Registry Disticict－ <br> Town of Berrima $\qquad$ | ． | 9878 | 5035 | ．．． | 627 | 925 | 254 | 90 | 39 | II | 53 | 2754 | $\ldots$ | 6 | 42 | 9 | 73 |
|  | Males．．． | 266 | 139 | $\cdots$ | II | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 102 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 7 | 4 |
|  | Females | 209 | $\mathrm{I}_{3}{ }^{\circ}$ | ．．． | 4 | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 72 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | Males．．． | 71 | 49 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 18 | ．．． | 2 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 1 |
| $\cdot\{$ | Females | 63 | $4^{2}$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 21 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Inge of Nattai $\{$ | Ma | ${ }^{131}$ | 59 | $\cdots$ | 24 | 19 | 3 | 6 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | I | 19 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ， | Females | 160 | 55 | ．．． | 23 | 34 | 3 | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 44 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |
| f | Males．．． | 60 | 37 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 15 | 3 | $\ldots$ | ．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| lage of Bowral．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Fcmales | 73 | 35 | ．．． | ．．． | 19 | 8 | ．．． | ．．． | I | $\ldots$ | 9 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | I |
|  | Males．．． | 165 |  |  | 20 | 6 |  | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | I | 43 | $\ldots$ |  | 9 | $\cdots$ | 8 |
| Yarrimga ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | Females | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 152 \end{aligned}$ | 62 | ．．． | 25 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 4 | ．．． | ．．． | 37 | ．．． | ． | 10 | ．．． | 4 |
|  | \｛ Males．．． | 8 I | 36 |  | 13 | 15 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．． | ．．． | ．．． | 6 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 11 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| rratrang ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Females | 68 | $3^{2}$ | ．．． | 15 | 13 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 4 | ．．． | ．．． | 4 | ．．． |  |
| Kangnloon $\{$ | Males．．． | 275 | 170 | $\ldots$ | 25 | 57 | ． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | 21 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
|  | Females | 242 | 144 | ．．． | 19 | 56 | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | 21 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | ，Males．．． | 164 | 102 | $\ldots$ |  | 9 | ．． | 6 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $3^{8}$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | I | $\cdots$ | I |
| Yarrawah ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Ficmales | 137 | 73 | $\ldots$ | 8 | 10 | ．．． | 5 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 40 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1 |
|  | \｛ Malcs．．． |  | 142 |  |  | 2 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | ．．． | 37 | $\ldots$ | ． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． |
| Upper and Lower Mittagong ．．．．．．$\{$ | Females | 169 | 103 | $\ldots$ | 8 | 8 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | I | ．．． | 49 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |
|  | ，Males．．． | 326 | 183 | ．．． | 41 | 19 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 78 | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdot$ | Females | 297 | 170 | ．．． | 33 | 14 | 1 | $\pm$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 78 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | \｛ Mnles．．． |  | 385 |  | 6r | 27 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ．．． | $13^{6}$ | $\ldots$ | I | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| Rural ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Fremales | 588 | 360 | ．．． | 53 | 26 | 10 | 5 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $13^{2}$ | ．．． | ．．． | 2 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| Canrden Registry District－ | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tomn of Camden | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Males．．．} \\ \text { Female }\end{array}\right.$ | 294 | $136$ | $\cdots$ | 5 | $40$ | $33$ | ro | 3 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 55 | $\ldots$ | ：．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 12 |
| Lown of Camden ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Femalcs | $310$ | 144 | ．．． | 8 | $3^{8}$ | 39 | 10 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 63 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 6 |
|  | \｛ Males．．． |  | 588 |  | 55 | 222 | 46 | 8 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 7 | 395 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 16 |
| Rural ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （Females | 1193 | 505 | ．．． | 5 | 201 | 39 | 6 | 8 | ．．． | 4 | 370 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 9 |




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*Including Asylum for the Infirm-589 Maies.
























* Remainder of County Cowley in Monaro and Murrumbidgee Pustosal Districts.






[^19]$\dagger$ Remajnder of County Harden in the Lachlan Pastoral District.




| counties． | Sex． | Totals | Protestants． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Catholtes． |  |  |  | 突 | 坒 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 苑定 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roxburgh－continued． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Township of Rylstone $\qquad$ Females |  | 115 | 66 | ．．． | 4 | 12 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $3^{2}$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\text { Village of Ilford........................ }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Males... } \\ \text { Females } \end{array}\right.$ |  | 51 | 16 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 15 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 20 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  | 48 | 6 | ．． | ．．． | 22 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 20 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| Raral ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Males．．．} \\ \text { Females }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 664 | 347 | ．．． | 62 | $3{ }^{\text {I }}$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | I | 3 | 196 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | 11 | 8 |
|  |  | 390 | 214 | ．．． | 45 | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 4 | 97 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． |
| Sofala Registry District－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining Township of Sofala | Males．．． | $37^{\circ}$ | $196$ | ．．． | 17 | 11 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 59 | ．．． | 1 | $\ldots$ | 79 | 5 |
|  | Females | $274$ | $156$ | ．．． | 14 | 8 | ．．． | ．．． | I | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 92 | ．．． | ．．． |  | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| Gold Fields．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Males．．． | $1468$ | 539 | 1 | 99 | 58 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 14 | 301 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 425 | 17 |
|  | Females | $709$ | 344 | ．．． | 50 | 45 | ．．． | 4 | 5 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 247 | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| St．Vincent ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | Males．．． | 8852 | 3327 | 41 | 819 | 689 | II | 102 | 110 | 17 | 59 | 2862 | 35 | 22 | 28 | 638 | 92 |
|  | Females | 6754 | 2568 | 27 | 700 | 595 | 7 | 90 | 100 | II | 24 | 2506 | 49 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 34 |
| tal | I | 15606 | 5895 | 68 | I519 | 1284 | 18 | 192 | 210 | 28 | 83 | 5368 | 84 | 37 | 44 | 650 | 126 |
| Braidwoon Registry District－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Town of Braidwood ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Males．．． | 622 | 275 | 16 | 63 | 46 | ．．． | 11 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 161 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
|  | Females | 575 | 216 | Io | 6I | 5 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 10 | 8 | ．．． | 187 | 17 | 5 |  |  | 3 |
| Jembaicumbene Gold Field ．．．．．．．．．$\{$ ， | Males．．． | 511 | 114 | ．．． | 19 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 198 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 149 | 5 |
|  | Females | 326 | 102 | ．．． | 15 | 10 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 4 | ．．． | ．．． | 192 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 3 | 5 |
| Major＇s Creek Gold Field．．．．．．．．．．．$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Y } \\ F\end{array}\right.$ | Males．．． | $648{ }^{\circ}$ | 311 | $\ldots$ | 39 | $3^{2}$ | $\ldots$ | ， | 10 | 2 | 5 | 121 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | II | 14 |
|  | Females | 426 | 235 | ．．． | 33 | 21 | In | 2 | 1 I | ．．． | I | 120 | ．．． | ．．． | ． | ．．． | 3 |
| Araluen East Gold Field ．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | Males．．． | 1606 | 619 | $\ldots$ | 117 | 114 | 2 | ．．． | 20 | 1 | 16 | 62 I | 1 | 3 | 4 | 80 | 8 |
|  | Females | 1294 | 518 | ．．． | I18 | 99 | $\pm$ | ．．． | 17 | ．．． | 4 | 528 | ．．． | 1 | I | 3 | 4 |
| Araluen West Gold Field，．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | Malos．．． | 752 | 290 | 16 | 67 | 27 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 28 | 1 | I | 269 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 37 | 8 |
| Araluen West Gold Field，．．．．．．．．．． | Females | 587 | 216 | 15 | 61 | 25 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 25 | ．．． | 1 | 23 I | $\pm$ | ． | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Rural ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | Males．．． | 1807 | 648 | 9 | 134 |  | 3 | 13 | II | 5 | 16 | 603 | 15 | 1 | 12 | 245 | 17 |
|  | Femalcs | 1190 | 459 | 2 | 87 | 47 | 4 | 10 | II | 3 | ．．． | 540 | 17 | ．．． | 7 | ．．． | 3 |
| oulde Reatstry District－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Village of Nelligen． | Males．．． | $68$ |  | ．．． | 5 |  | 3 |  | $7$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $14$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ， | Fernales | 59 | $33$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | I | ．．． | 5 | 17 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| Rural ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | Males．．． | 615 | 203 | ．．． | 30 | 57 | ．．． | $\therefore$ | 4 | ．．． | 1 | 308 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| Shoalfitafen Registry District－ | Femules | 417 | 134 | ． | 22 | 43 | ．．． | ．．． | I | ．．． | 3 | 208 | ．．． | ．． | ．．． | 3 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Municipality of Numba or Shoal haren | Males．．． | $33^{2}$ | Ior | $\cdots$ | 89 | 41 | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 84 | 10 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ |
|  | Females | 314 | 75 | $\cdots$ | 94 | 47 | 1 | 6 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 78 | 13 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| Village of Huskisson ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | Males．．． | 29 | 20 | ．．． | 2 | 2 | ．．． | －．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 1 | ．．． |
|  | Fcmales | 25 | 17 | ．．． | 2 | 4 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ， | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |
| Village of Nowrs ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { d } \\ \end{array}\right.$ | Malcs．．． | 123 | 60 | ．．． | 27 | 10 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{2}$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 26 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | Females | 120 | 45 | $\ldots$ | 17 | 12 | ．．． | 6 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 37 | ．．． | ．．． | 3 | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| Village of Terrars ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Males．．． | 119 | 54 | $\ldots$ | 14 | 18 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | 26 |  | ．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | I |
|  | Females | 99 | 42 | ．．． | 13 | 12 | ．．．． | 4. | 2 | ．．． | ．．． | 23 | 1 | 2 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |
| Shipping ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Males．．． | 26 | 17 | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Rural | Females | 1 | $\pm$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |
|  | Males．．． | 715 | 264 | ．．． | ז65 | 75 | $\cdots$ | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | i86 | $\ldots$ | 10 | I | 5 | 1 |
|  | Females | 548 | 199 | ．．． | 136 | 66 | $\ldots$ | 5 | ．．． | ．．． | I | 133 | ．．． | 7 | ．．． | ．．． | I |
| Uhladulla Reaistry District－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Township of Ulladulla ．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | Males．．． | 71 58 | 23 22 | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{7}$ | 7 | $\ldots$ | 5 3 | ${ }^{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 18 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 |
|  | Females | 58 | 22 | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 13 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 4 |
| Private Village of Milton ．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | Males．．． | $46$ | 20 | ．．． | 3 | 13 | ．．． | 4 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 2 |
|  | Females | 39 | 25 | ．．． | ．．． | 15 | ．．． | 5 | I | ．．． | ．．． | 3 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |
| Rural ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | Males．．． | 762 | 269 | $\ldots$ | 39 | 158 | $\ldots$ | 43 | 14 | $\ldots$ | 11 | 214 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 14 |
|  | Females | 8 666 | 229 | ．．． | 30 | ז37 | ．．． | 41 | 17 | ．．． | 9 | 194 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 9 |

















| towns and villages of 100 inilabitants $\triangle \mathrm{AD}$ OYER． | Totals． | Prctestants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 言 | 穊 | 気 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dives－Mudgee Ree Electorate，Country Wellington $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { District }\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{I}_{49} \\ 82 \end{array}$ | －6 |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 2 \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  | 1 | 1 |
|  |  | 43 | ．．． | 10 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1 | ．．． | ．．． |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | ． |  | ．．． |
| Hay－Hay Registry District，Dalranald Males．．． | 388 | 164 | 17 | 46 | 34 | 3 | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | 9 | 55 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 24 | 8 |
| Thectorate，Murrumbidgee Pastoral Vemales | 276 | 89 | 19 | 4 4 | 37 | 3 | ．． | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 65 | II | 7 | ．．． | ．．． | 2 |
|  | 120 | 52 |  | 6 | 15 |  | 5 |  | $\ldots$ | 3 | 35 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | ． | 1 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { trict，Upper Hunter Electorate，County } \\ \text { Brisbane ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．}\end{array}\right\}$ Females | 137 | 64 | $\ldots$ | 14 | 14 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 43 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  | ．．． | ．．． |
| Hexham－Neweastle Registry District，$\}$ Males | 82 | 40 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 22 | 7 |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | 3 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Northumberland Electorate，County } \\ \text { Northumberland }\end{array}\right\}\{$ Female．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6 I | 21 | $\ldots$ | 6 | 16 | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 7 | ． | ．．． |  | ．．． | 4 |
| Hinc End－Tambaroora Registry District，$\}$ Males．．． | 448 | $23^{8}$ | $\ldots$ | 19 | ro8 | I | 4 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 51 | … | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 7 |
| Wellington Electorate，County Wel－ lington ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 268 | ${ }_{1} 13$ | $\ldots$ | 6 | 67 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 4 | 56 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 7 |
|  | 179 | $7^{6}$ | $\ldots$ | 14 | 15 | ．．． | 1 | 24 | $\ldots$ | 14 | 33 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | I |
| peth Eiectorate，County Durham ．．．．．$\$ Females & 170 & 70 & & 13 & 13 & & ．．． & 27 & $\cdots$ | ．．． | 46 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  | ． | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Howlong－Albury Registry District，The ¢ Malcs．．． | 56 | 37 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 | I | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Hume Electorate，County Hume．．．．．．．．（ Ferales， | $5{ }^{1}$ | 33 | $\ldots$ | 7 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Intereli－－Inverell Registry District，Ten－$\{$ Mal | 269 | 139 | $\ldots$ | 46 | 4 | 2 | ．．． |  | $\ldots$ | 2 | 63 |  | I | $\ldots$ | 10 | 2 |
| terfield Electorate，County Gough ．．．．．．$\{$ Females | 240 | II5 | ．．． | 37 | I | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 87 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． |
| Jerinderie－Deniliquin Registry District，\｛ Malcs．．． | 105 | 57 | $\ldots$ | 15 | 1 | ．．． | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 24 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 3 | ． |
| The Murray Electorate，County Drana \｛ Females | 65 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | ．．． | 7 | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 23 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 2 | 2 |
| Jerry＇s Plains－Patrick＇s Plains Registry $\rangle$ Acalcs．．． | 84 | 52 |  | … | 1 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $3{ }^{1}$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { District，Patrick＇s Plains Electomtc，} \\ \text { County Hunter ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．}\end{array}\right\}$ Females | 75 | 50 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 25 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| Jegrong－Gundagai Registry District，The $)_{\text {Males．．．}}$ |  |  | 2 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | ．．． |  | $\pm$ | 1 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Murrumbidgec Electorate，County } \\ \text { Harden ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．}\end{array}\right\}$ Females | 150 97 | 39 27 | $\stackrel{2}{.}$ | 8 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 68 | ${ }^{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| uso－Bathurst Regiatry District，East $\{$ Males， | 275 | 172 | II | 9 | 17 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 61 | 1 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 |
| Macquarie Electorate，County Roxburgh \｛ Fenales | 210 | 128 | I | 7 | 15 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | I | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 58 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| Keyprex－－Maeleay River Registry District， The Ifastings Blectorate－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kempsey，County Dudley ．．． Sales．．． | 297 | 148 | 1 | 34 | 49 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 10 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| mpsey，County Dudicy ．．． \｛Females | 328 | 151 | ．．． | 34 | 62 | ．．． | 3 | 12 | ．．． | ．．． | 64 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 2 |
|  | 122 | $5{ }^{1}$ |  | 4 | 24 | 5 | $z$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 32 |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| East Kempsey，County Macquaric \｛ Fenales | $1{ }^{18}$ | 49 | ．．． | 3 | 23 | 4 | ．．． | 1 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 34 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 4 |
| Kiams－－Kiama Registry District，Kiama \｛ Malea．．． | 384 | r49 |  | $\mathrm{IO}_{3}$ | 74 | $\cdots$ | 8 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 29 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 9 |
| Electorate，County Camden ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． （Emales | 399 | ${ }_{163}$ | ．．． | 99 | 64 | ．．． | 14 | 12 | ．．． | 3 | 40 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eiandra－Cooma Registry District，\｛ Males．．． | 69 | 42 20 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 18 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{5}$ |
| Monaro Electorate，County Wallace ．．．（Females | 33 | 20 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 12 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  |  | 1 |
| Lambence－Grafton Registry District，\｛ Males．．． | 70 |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | I |  |  | 3 | 13 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| Clarence Electorate，County Clarence．．．$\{$ Females | 67 | 36 |  | $9$ | $5$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $4$ | ．．． | 4 | 9 | ．．． | ．．． | ．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| Largs－－Morpeth Registry District，Mor－ Males．．． | 83 | 32 | $\ldots$ | 19 | 12 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 13 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| peth Electorate，County Durbam ．．．．．． （Females | 89 | 23 | ．．． | 21 | 21 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 18 | ．．． | ．．． | 6 | ．．． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central Cumberland Electorate，County $\}$ Males．．． |  |  |  | 65 | 28 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | $257$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | ．．． | 4 | 9 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Cumberland．（Including Asylum－589 } \\ \text { MIales）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．}\end{array}\right\}$ Fernales | $3^{81}$ | 243 | ．．． | $3^{2}$ | 27 | ．．． | I | 2 | ．．． | ．．． | 76 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ |
| Lochintar－Mailland Registry District， ，Males．．． | 148 |  |  |  | 12 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The Tiunter Electorate，County North－$\}$ Fomales umberland ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 172 | 75 | $\ldots$ | 4 7 | 22 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | … | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| Maclean－Grafton Registry District，The S Males．．． | 74 | 12 | 7 | 34 | 17 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | 3 | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Clarence Electorate，County Clarence．．． ，Females | 65 |  | 7 | 34 | 14 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 2 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |
| $\text { Matrlasd (EAST) - Maitland Registry })$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| District，Eart Maitland Electorate，$\}$ Males．．． | $856$ | 366 |  | $8_{3}$ | $7^{2}$ | $\ldots$ |  | $I$ | I | 10 | $300$ | ．．． | 4 | I | 5 | 5 |
| Comnty Northumberland．（Including tho Gaol－125 Males， 33 Females）．．．．．． | 819 | 329 | ．．． | $7^{8}$ | 91 | ．．． | ， | 3 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 303 | ．．． | 2 | ．．． | ．．． | 1 |
| Maitinad（West）－Maitland Registry ）Males．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| District，West Maitland Electorate， County Northumberland $\square$ Ecmales | 2417 2662 | Ir15 | ．．． | 177 | 276 $33^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{15}^{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5^{8} \\ & 7^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | I | 8 | 667 884 | $\cdots$ | 27 16 | 10 | ． 9 | 22 |
| Mardian－Goulburn Registry District，\｛ Males．．． |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argyle Electorate，County Argyle ．．．．．． ，Females | 58 | 16 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 6 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． |


| TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF 100 INHABITANTS AND OVER. | Scx. | Totals. | Protestants. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Catholics. |  |  |  | 安 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{9}, \mathbf{y}_{3}^{3} \\ & \stackrel{3}{3} \\ & \overrightarrow{\vec{a}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meadon Lee or Meadow Prat-Bathurst Registry District, Jast Macquaric Electorate, County Roxburgh $\qquad$ <br> Merriwa-Cassilis Registry District, The Upper Hunter Electorate, County $\}$ Drisbane $\qquad$ | Males... <br> Females | 91 69 | 47 29 | $\cdots$ | 10 | II | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 24 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Males... | 150 | 82 | ... | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 60 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | I |
|  | Females | 137 | 73 | ... | 4 | 1 | a | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 59 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Monma-Moama Registry District, The $\{$ Murray Electorate, County Cadell | Males... | ${ }^{1} 30$ | 54 | 6 | 22 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 3 | I | I | 27 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | ..' |
|  | Females | ${ }^{151}$ | 73 | ... | 21 | 7 | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | $3^{8}$ | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Molong-Molong Registry District, The \{ Bogan Electorate, County Ashburnham \{ | Mel | 185 | 123 | $\ldots$ | 14 | 23 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 22 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | I |
|  | Females | 175 | 18 | ... | 12 | 2 S | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 17 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Moxterforms-Wellington Registry District, Wellington Electorate, County Bligh $\qquad$ | Mal | 55 | 33 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ..: | 2 | 16 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
|  | Fe | 60 | 36 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Morpeth-Morpeth Registry District, Morpeth Electorate, County Northumborland $\qquad$ | Males... | 591 | 280 | $\ldots$ | 34 | 59 | II | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 181 |  | I |  |  | 14 |
|  | Females | 645 | $26_{3}$ | $\ldots$ | 39 | $6_{5}$ | 17 | 2 | 5 | 1 | . | 242 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | II |
| Mortya-Bronlee Registry District, Eden Electorate, County Dampier | Malcs... | 270 | 75 | $\ldots$ | 3 I | 29 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 9 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 123 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 |
|  | Females | 277 | 99 | $\ldots$ | 29 | 29 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moss Vale-Berrima Registry District, $\{$ Camden Electorate, County Camdon ... $\rangle$ | Males. | 71 | 49 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 18 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 |
|  | Femules | 63 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mudame-Mudgee Registry District, Mudgee Electorate, County Wellington | Males... | 930 | 419 | ... | 106 | $\mathrm{Ir}_{3}$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 234 | $\cdots$ | 6 | 2 | 26 | 6 |
|  | Females | 856 | 394 | ... | 93 | II8 | ... | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 245 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
|  | Males... | 62 | 31 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 25 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Females | 60 | 21 | ... | 4 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| Mrennao-Young Registry District, The $\{$ Lachlan Electorate, County Monteagle | Male | 61 | 44 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 |  |  |  |  | 3 |
|  | Females | 58 | ${ }_{3} 1$ | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 15 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 |
| Monermimija-Fiden Registry District, $\{$ Edeu Elcctorate, County Auckland. | Males | 63 | $3{ }^{\text {² }}$ | 3 | 21 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ |  |  | I |
|  | Females | 52 | 22 | , | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
|  | Males... | 101 | 44 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 |  |  |  | 50 | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Females | 8 | 27 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ${ }^{3}$ | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 51 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Murruniundi--Murrurundi Registry Dis- <br> trict, The Upper IIunter Electorate, <br> County Brisbauc | Males | 168 | 9 I | $\cdots$ | 26 | 10 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 4 |  |  |
|  | Fcmalcs | 143 | 57 | ... | 27 | 1 I | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 38 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Moswellbroon--Muswollbrook Registry <br> District, The Upper IIunter Electorate, <br> County Durham. | Males... | 761 | 450 | $\ldots$ | 48 | 52 | $\ldots$ | 5 |  | I | 4 |  |  |  | 1 | 9 | 8 |
|  | Females | 684 | 425 | $\cdots$ | 45 | 34 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 166 | $\ldots$ | 5 2 | 3 | . 9 | 4 |
| Narrabri-Weo Waa Registry District, The Gwydir Electorate, Comnty Nande. | Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The Gwydir Electorate, County Nandewar $\qquad$ | Females | 178 135 | 101 69 | 12 | 4 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{\text { I }}{ }$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 47 | $\cdots$ | 3 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Narrandfra-Wagga Wagga Registry) District, The Murrumbidgee Electorate, County Cooper $\qquad$ | Malcs.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Females | 82 60 | 54 46 | $\ldots$ | I | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 12 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 11 | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  | 46 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 14 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| Nattai-Berrima Registry District, Cam- $\{$ den Electorate, County Camden $\qquad$ | Males... | 13 I | 59 | $\ldots$ | 24 | 19 | 3 | 6 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1. | 19 | $\cdots$ | ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | Females | 160 | 55 | $\ldots$ | 23 | 34. | 3 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 44 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nelliges-Broulco Registry District, $\}$ Wlon Tlectorate, Comily St. Fincent ... \} | Males... | 68 | 39 | $\ldots$ | 5 |  | 3 | $\cdots$ | 7 |  |  | 14 |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
|  | Temales. | 59 | 33 | $\ldots$ | I |  | 1 | I | I | $\ldots$ | 5 | 17 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Newcastue-Newcastle Registry District, } \\ \text { Newcastle Electorate, County Northum- } \\ \text { berland ........................................ } \end{array}\right\}$ | Malcs... |  |  | I |  |  |  | 188 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Females | 386 | I 8 Or | ... | 473 | 259 | II 3 | $1{ }_{1}^{188}$ | 75 73 | 3 | 16 | 632 887 | $\underline{1}$ | 29 25 | 14 8 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 65 44 |
| Nimmitmat-Coomn Registry Distriet, Monaro Electorate, County Wellesiey... | Males... | 61 | 13 | $\ldots$ | 2 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | 4 I | $\ldots$ | 1 |  |  | 2 |
|  | Female | 61 | 6 |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | ... |  |  | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| Nowra-Shoalhaven Registry District, | Males... | 123 | 60 | ... | 22 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 |  |  | 26 |  | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | Females | 120 | 45 | $\ldots$ | 17 | 12 | $\ldots$ | 6 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 37 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nonde-Nundle Registry District, Liver- $\{$ pool Plains Electorate, County Parry... | Males... | 71 | 40 | $\ldots$ | I8 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 2 |  |  | 1 |
|  | Females | 61 | 37 | ... | 13 | 3 |  | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 |  | ... |  | ... | 1 |


| TOWns and villages of 100 inhabitantisavd over. | Sex. | Totals. | Protestants. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Catholics |  |  |  | 垦 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| O'Connell Town-Yass Registry District, $\{$ Yass Plains Electorato, County Murray <br> Orange-Orange Registry District, Orange Electorate, Counties Wellington and Bathurst $\qquad$ | Males... Temales |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{c\|c} . & 4 \\ \hdashline . & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 4 & 4 \\ 6 & 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \\ \ldots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \cdots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\cdots$ | ... | 3 $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Males.. Females |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 11 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | 7 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \cdots \\ \cdots \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \ldots \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 212 \\ & 223 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | I | . ${ }^{4}$ | $\stackrel{9}{5}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Panbula-Eden Registry District, Eden Electorate, County Auckland | Malez... Females |  | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | 11 <br> 8 <br> 13 | 1 21 <br> 3 32 | [ $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 2\end{aligned}$ |  | $\cdots$ | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | . $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { I } \\ . \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parramatra-Parramatia Registry Dis• $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { trict, Parramatta Electorate, County } \\ \text { Cumberland .............................. }\end{array}\right\}$ | Malcs... Females | $\begin{aligned} & 3434 \\ & 2669 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1432 \\ & 1100 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 255 \\ 100 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I} 85 \\ & \mathrm{I} 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 245 \\ & 317 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | 8 | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline 2 \mathrm{I} \\ 1 \mathrm{I} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1006 \\ 877 \end{array}$ | 1 | 92 | 3. | 43 | 13534 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paterson-Paterson Recgistry District, $\}$ Paterson Elicctorate, County Durham... | Males... Females | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \\ & 148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \ldots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1} \\ \ldots \end{array}$ | 13 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 817 | 4. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pebi-Bathurst Registry District, East $\{$ Macquaric Electorate, County Roxburgh | Males... Females | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \ldots \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{3}{ }$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \ldots \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Penkitit-Penrith Registry District, The $\{$ Nepean Electorate, County Cumberland | Malos... Eemales | $\begin{aligned} & 415 \\ & 42 \mathrm{I} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 250 \\ 253 \\ 253 \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | I | 93 | $\cdots$ |  |  | …$\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | . 5 <br>   | 94 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pictos-Picton Registry District, Camden Electorate, County Camden- <br> Lower Picton $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males... | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{170} \\ & 167 \end{aligned}$ | 93108 | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | ... | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 46 | $\ldots$ | 2 |  | ... | 33 |
|  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... | ... |  | 39 |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  |  |
|  | Males... | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | .. .. <br> ..  <br>  .. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 12 \end{array}$ |  | ... |  | ... | $\ldots$ |
|  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \cdots \\ \cdots \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | ... |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| Prrr Town-Windsor Registry District, The Hawkesbury Electorate, County | Males... | 121 | 88 |  | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |  | I |
| The Hawkesbury Electorate, County Cumberland | Fimales | 120 | 84 | $\ldots$ | 22 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 12 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | I <br> . |
| Port Macquarie-Port Macquarie Registry District, The Hastings Electorate, | Males.. |  | I80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| County Macquarie. (Including the Gasl-. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Females | 379 312 | 154 | $\cdots$ | 44 | 45 | $\ldots$ | 3 2 2 | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | 87 67 | 1 | . | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 2 | 7 |
| Queanbeyan-Queanbeyna Registry District, Quennbeyan Electorate, County | MnIos... | 344 | 158 | $\ldots$ | 19 | 3 T | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | 126 |  | I | ... | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| Murray ................................ $\}$ | Females | $33^{8}$ | ${ }^{1} 37$ | ... | 19 | 39 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ${ }^{1} 36$ | 1 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| Rafyond Terrace-Raymond Terrace |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Registry District, The Toower Hunter | Males... | 258 277 | 113 | $\ldots$ | 20 | 54 | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | 5 4 | 59 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6 |
| Electornte, County Gloucester ............ | Females | 277 | 114 | ... | 27 | $5^{2}$ | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 77 | . | ... | ... | $\therefore$ | 2 |
| Richyond-Richmond Registry District, | Malcs... | 508 | $3{ }^{1} 3$ | ... | 63 | 61 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 66 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| land ..................................... | Females | 557 | $33^{6}$ | ... | 73 | 73 | ... | 3 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 69 | . | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Rockiey--Bathurst Registry District, East \{ | Males... | 65 | 22 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 11 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 21 |  | 8 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |
| Macquaric Electorate, Oounty Georgiana | Females | 70 | 22 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 14 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 27 | $\ldots$ | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Malcs... | 186 | 96 | 1 | 12 | 9 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... |  | 6 I | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |
| Electorate, County Cook | Temales | 124 | 62 | 1 | 12 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 2 | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 48 | $\cdots$ | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{2}$ |
| Rixstone-Rylstone Registry District, \{ | Malce... | 124 | 88 | I | 6 | 12 | $\ldots$ | I |  |  | $\ldots$ | 15 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Hartley lilectorate, County Roxburgh | Females | $115_{5}$ | 66 | ... | 4 | II | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 32 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| St. Aubin-Scone Registry District, The Upper Hunter Electorate, County Bris- | Males... | 54 | 29 | 3 | 17 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | ... | $\ldots$ | 5 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| bane .................................. $\}$ | Females | 64 | 35 | 3 | 18 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 | . | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| St. Mary's-Penrith Registry District, The $\{$ | Males... | 225 | 141 | $\ldots$ | 23 | 12 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | $3^{6}$ | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| Nepean Electorate, Country Cumberland \{ | Fcmales | 197 | Ifo | $\ldots$ | 24 | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 50 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 8 |
|  | Mnles.. | $300$ | $183$ | 7 |  | 5 | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | ... | 6 | 63 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 2 | ... | 5 |
| Hunter Electorate, County Brisbane ... $\{$ | Females | $274$ | $180$ | ... | 18 | 8 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | $5^{6}$ | 3 | ... | ... | ... | $\checkmark$ |
| Stiell Harbocr-Kiama Registry District, $f$ | Malcs... | 61 | 28 | ... | 15 | 2 | ... | 3 | I | ... |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kiama Elctorate, County Camden...... $\{$ | Females | 73 | 30 | ... | 13 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | . | ... | . | ... | :... |


| towns and villages of 100 inhabitants and over． | Sex． |  | Protestants． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Catholies． |  |  |  |  | 袞 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 喜 } \\ & \text { 菏 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males．．． Females | $\begin{aligned} & 332 \\ & 314 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { IOI } \\ 75 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 89 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathbf{I} \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | 2 |  | （．． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{gathered} \ldots \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ | 1 <br> $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ldots \\ & \ldots \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males．．． Females | $\begin{aligned} & 567 \\ & 620 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 324 \\ & 312 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 6 r \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 4 1 | 5  <br> 2 3 <br>  $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \\ & \text { I } 86 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{gathered} \cdots \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { II } \\ & \text { 10 } \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | 6 4 |
| ＇Smithrieid－Liverpool Registry District， Central Cumberland Electorate，County Cumberland | Malcs．． | $\begin{aligned} & 151 \\ & 113 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} \mathbf{I} \\ \ldots \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 7 \end{array}$ |  | 6 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 27 \\ 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\ldots$ $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 9 |
| Sofala－Sofala Registry District，Enat $\{$ Macquarie Electorate，County Roxburgh $\{$ | Nines．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 370 \\ 274 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196 \\ & 156 \end{aligned}$ | ．．． | $\begin{array}{l\|} 17 \\ 14 \end{array}$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 9^{2} \end{aligned}$ | ． | 1$\cdots$ | $\begin{gathered} \ldots \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ | 79$\cdots$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \cdots \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 5 3 |
| Stookton－N＂cweastle Registry District， Northumberland Electorate，County Gloucester $\qquad$ | Males．．． Females | $\begin{aligned} & 174 \\ & 167 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ldots \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \cdots \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & { }^{2} 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ldots \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 1 |
| Strous－Porl Stophons Registry District， The Williams Electorate，County Glou－ cester $\qquad$ | Males．．． Females | $\begin{aligned} & 144 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ \text { 116 } \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Sydnex－Sydney Registry District，East） and West Syduey Electorates，County Cumberiand | 3Iales．．． <br> Females | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 36149 \\ 3^{8274} \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15838148 \\ & 16235149 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 3569 \\ & 33^{2 I} \end{aligned}\right.$ | $1853$ | 8281 |  | 394 | 217439 | $\begin{aligned} & 1068 \mathrm{I} \\ & 3204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 780 \\ & 607 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ |  | 621345 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 134 236 |  |  |  |  | 47 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tambaroora－Tambaroora Registry Dis－ trict，Wellington Electorate，County Wellington $\qquad$ | Males．．． Females | $\begin{aligned} & 253 \\ & 156 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 128 \\ 88 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ldots \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | 17 | $\begin{gathered} \ldots \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{3}^{46}$ | $\begin{gathered} \ldots \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 34 | 14  <br> .. 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ..  <br> $\cdots$  <br> ..  |  |  |  |
| Tanworte－Tamworth Registry District，${ }_{\text {L }}$ | Males．．． | 806 | 441 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |
| Lirerpool Plains Electorate，Counties Inglis and Parry． | Females | 705 | 441 346 | $\cdots$ | 69 | 65 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 5 <br> 4 | 12 5 | 190 | ．．． | 14 | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\underline{9}$ |  |
| Taree－MFanning River Registry District， The Mastinga Electorate，County Mac－ quarie $\qquad$ | Males．．． <br> Females | $\begin{aligned} & 164 \\ & 175 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 5 \text { I } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1 |  | 16 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 16 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 5 |  |
| Thaterpmedo－Tonterfield Registry Dis－ trict，Tenterficld Electorate，County | Males．．． | $47^{6}$ | $23^{2}$ | $\cdots$ | 42 | 37 | $\cdots$ | I |  | ．．． 32 | 127 |  |  |  | 2 | 3 |  |
| trict，Tenterfeld Electorate，County Clive | Ecmales | 435 | 216 | $\ldots$ | 4 I | 36 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． $\cdots$ | 112 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 3 7 |  |
| Trralia－Goulburn Registry District， | Males．．． | 84 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 39 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| Argyle Electorate，County Argylc ．．．．．． | Females | 8 I | 27 | ， | ．．． | 19 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．．．．． | 33 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Terrara－Shonlhaven Registry District，} \\ \text { Shoalhrven Elcetorate，County St．}\end{array}\right\}$ | Malcs．．． | 119 | 54 | $\ldots$ | 14 | 18 |  | 4 | I | $\cdots$ | 26 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| Shoahnven Elcctorate，County St．${ }^{\text {Vincent }}$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\}$ | Females | 99 | 42 | $\cdots$ | 13 | 12 | ．．． | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ 1 <br> $\cdots$ $\ldots$ | 23 | $\underline{1}$ | $\stackrel{.}{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |  |
| Tinonef－Manning River Registry Dis－ triet，Tho Hastings Electorite，County | Males．．． | 82 | 45 |  | 18 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| Gloucester ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\}$ | Females | 66 | 28 | $\ldots$ | II | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 18 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 7 |  |
| Trunifi－Carcoar Registry District，Car－ | Males．．． | $43^{\circ}$ | 136 | 10 | 45 | 22 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 15 | 5 |  |
| coar Electorato，County Georgiana．．．．．．i | Females | 251 | 95 | 19 | 34 | 23 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 1 | 77 | 2 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 5 | 5 |  |
| Tuena－Carcoar Registry District，Carcoar | Males．．． | 86 | 55 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 22 | 1 |  |
| Electoratc，County Gcorgiana | Females | 45 | 33 | ．．． | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | .. $\ldots$ | 11 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 22 | $\ldots$ |  |
| Temberumiza－Albury Registry District， | Males．．． | 71 | 29 | $\ldots$ | 6 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | ．．． 2 | 30 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| The Humo Electornte，County Selwyn．．$\{$ | Temales | 67 | 18 | ．．． | 6 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ... $\ldots$ | 43 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Tomor－Tumut Registry District，Tumut $\{$ | Males．．． | 300 | 135 | 14 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 2 | I | 5 4 | 93 | 15 |  |  | Ir | 1 |  |
| Clectorate，County Wynyard ．．．．．．．．．．． | Females | 255 | 125 |  | 8 | 5 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | I | 86 | 13 | 7 | ．．． | ．．． | 5 |  |
| Undaindida－Dlladulla Registry District， Shoalhaven Electorate，County St．Vim－ | Males．．． | 7 I | 23 | $\ldots$ | 7 | 7 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 18 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 8 |  |
| cent ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\}$ | Fomales | $5^{8}$ | 22 | ．．． | 10 | 6 | ．．． | 3 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 13 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 4 |  |
| Uramen－Armidale Registry District，New $\{$ | Malcs．．． | 128 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 6 |  | 48 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| England Electorate，County Sandon ．．． | Females | 126 | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | 16 | 12 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 43 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Urana－Whgga Wagga Registry District， The Murrumbidge |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The Murrumbidgeo Electorate，County <br> Urama | Females | 44 | 40 25 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 20 15 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Wagoa Wagat－m Waga Wagon Registry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wagga Wagga－Wagga Waggn Registry District，The Murrumbidgee Electorate， | Males．．． <br> Females | $\begin{array}{r} 1026 \\ 8: 2 \end{array}$ | $483$ |  |  | 73 | $\pm$ |  | 3 | 2 l 10 | 263 | 8 | 10 | 1 | $3^{8}$ | 18 |  |
| County Wyayard | Females | $8_{3^{2}}$ | $394$ |  | $97$ | 66 | $\cdots$ | 7 | － | ${ }^{1}$ ， 5 | 239 | 14 | I | 2 | ．．． | 6 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




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# census of New south wales, 1871. 

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CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.-NATIONALITY.









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## 1116


































* Includiag the Gaol--65 Males, 14 Fomales.













1160



[^20]






* Remainder of County Buccleugh in Monaro and Murrambidgee Yestoral Districts.


* Remainder of County Cowley in Monaro and Murrumbldgee Pastoral Districten





* Remainder of County Gordon in Wellington Pastoral District.
$\dagger$ Remainder of County Harden in the Lachlan $\mathbf{P}^{\prime}$ astoral District








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| D |  | Dennis C. II. M. |  |
| D'Arcy, Rev. D. J. | Vice-Rector of St. John's College, 93 <br> 9th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 53 <br> Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Shoal- <br> haven, 9 I <br> Clerk, Lands Department, 62 <br> Sub-overscer, Government Printing Office, $55 \cdot$ <br> Ensign, No. 5 Company, Sydncy Battalion, Volunteer Rilles, 36 | Dennis James | Master of the Government Asylum for the Infirm |
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| Farr Edward J. R. Farrand William $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
|  | Clerk, Western Gold Fields Office, 6 | Fowler Frederick | Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, |
|  | Police Magistrate, Wentworthl, 47. District |  |  |
|  | Registrar of Births, Deaths, \&c., Wentworth, 20. Crown Lands Agent, Wontworth, 66. Coroner, | Fowler Aumie | Matron, Lunatic Receiring Housc, Daringhurst, $3^{2}$ |
|  | Wentworth, 50 | Fowler Mary Ann | Matron,Lunatic Receiring Housc, Darlinghurst, $3^{2}$ |
| Farrell William Thomas | Captain, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion, | Forler Willian Fowles Joseph | Sheep Director, Picton, 7 I Drawing-master, Sydney |
| lly Michael | Clerk to Emig | Fox Menry I. | avigntion Board, Sydney, 57 |
| Faucett Pater ............. | Puiane Judge, 42. Examiner in Iaw, University | Francis Alfred | Surseyor, Railway Depart |
|  | of Sydney, 93 | Francis Henry Ralp | District Court Judge, and Chairman of Quarter |
| Fearnside Edwin Horner | Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer-in-Chief's Branch), 76 | Franklyn Frederick A.... | Sessions, South-western District, 45, 46 Bridge Superintendent, 79 |
|  | Sheep Director, Urana, 7I | Frappell Richard | Member of the Gold Fields Commission, 68 |
| Fenwi | Sheep Directa | Fraser Alcxander | irth Landing-waiter, Customs, Syduey, 53 |
| Ferguson John ............. | Ensign, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion | Fraser W. Wilberfo | Sheep Director, Glon Innee, $7^{\circ}$ |
|  | Volunteer Rifles, 36 | Fraser D. M. | Sheep Inspector, Narribri, 7 |
| Ferris Gcorge T | Railway Station-master, Lochinva | Fraser Archd. Colquhoun | Clerk of the Pace for the Colony, |
| Forris John J. ............ | Station-mastor and Line Repairer, Ele | Fraser J. P. . | Engineer Surveyor, Newcastle, 57 <br> th Clert Central Police Office Sydney |
| Ferris Thomas .......... | graph Department, Cassilis, Senior-sergoant, Water Police, | Fraser William Frazer John Th | $4^{\text {th }}$ Clerk, Central Police Oftice, Sydney, 46 Chicf Engineer, Steam Dredge "Hunter," So |
| French Jno. Hy. Ogilvie Gore Power | Clerk, Colonial Treasury, 52 | Frazer Patrick L | Engineer Surveyor, Steam Narigation Board, |
|  |  |  | Clarence River, 57 |
| Field Thomns ........... | Licutenant, Paddington and Surry Mills Corps, Volunteer Rifles, $3^{6} 6$ | Freeburn Francis | Pilot, Clarence River, 59. Junior Operator, Electric Tclegraph Brauch, Clarence River |
| Fielding Edward ......... | Rnilmay Station-master, Liverpool, |  | Heads, 88 |
| Finch Clarles Wray ... | Serjeant-at-arms, Legislative Ass | Freeman Stephen | Clerr, Lands Departme |
| Finch Charles Edward... | 2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Ofice, 63 | Freeman Ambrose | Clerk, Audit Office, 20 |
| Finch William | Clerk of Petty Sessions, Molong, 48. District | Freeman Henry | Clerk, Lands Departme |
|  | Registrar of Birlls, Deaths, \&e., Molong, Ig. | Freeman William | 3 rd Class Draftsman, Surreyor Goneral's Office, 63 |
|  | Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Molong, 6 | French Arthur | Acting Junior Clerk, Branch |
| Finch Thomas J. ......... | District Registrar of Births, Deaths, \&c., M | Frith Tho | Lieutenant, Voluntecr Art |
|  | ng, 19 Clerk of Petty Sessions, M5olong 4 S . | Fullerton R | Presbyterian Minis |
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| Finegan John Patrick ... Finley F. G. | Clerk, Railway Office, 76 | Fullerton Georg | Police Magistrate, Warialda, 47. Coroner, Wari- |
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|  | Sub-matron, Roman Catholic Orphan School, |  | Faccinator, West Kempsey, 29 |
| Fitzpatrick Cccilia ...... |  |  | Sheep Director, Dubbo, 70. . ${ }^{\text {chen }}$ Clerk General Post Office, 84. District Registrar |
| Fitzpatrick Menry Augustine | Clerk, Lands Department, | Gale Herry | Clerk, General Post Offec, 84. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, \&c., Paddington, 19 |
| Fitzsimons Arthur Frederick | Commmnding New South Walcs Infantry, and | Gall A. ................... | Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Oflice, 64 |
|  | Major of Brigade, 33. Major of Brigade, Volunteer Corps, 34 | Gullagler John........... | Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Hill End, 88 |
| Fitzsimons Richard Hig. ginson | Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Warialda, 66. | Gallagher William | Clerk, Census Ofice, |
|  | Clerk of Petty Sessions, Warialda, 48. District | Gardiner Jol | Examiner, Council of Ed |
|  | Registrar of Births, Deaths, \&c., Warialda, 20 | Gardiner M. | Licensed Survoyor, 65 |
| Flanagan Rev. Michael Flaragan James $\qquad$ | Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Kiamn, 9 I | Gardner Archibald | Assistant Clerk and Storckeeper, Branch Royal |
|  | Chief Clerk and Deputy Shipping Master, 57 |  | Mint, Sydney, 16 |
| Flannagan W. | Slicep Dircetor, Braidwood, 69 | Garland James | Superintendent of Police, 23 $\qquad$ |
| Flammery Edmund Hayes | Inspector of Schools, Albury District, 21 | Garrard Charles | Clark, Gorernment Suvinge Bank, 88 |
|  | Sheep Dircetor, Glen Innes, 70 | Garrard John Burr | Pilot, Macleny River, 59 |
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| Flood Edward ........... | Sheep Dircetor, Sydney, 7 I | Garrett Thomas | Police Magistrate, Berrima, 47. Registrar of the |
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| Flynn Patrick Henry ... Foley Timothy | Accountant, Roads 1Department, 78 |  | Crown Lands, Berrimn, 65 . District Regis- |
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| Forbes Alexander L. ... <br> Forbes David Grant...... | Inspector of Schools, Cumberland District, 21 | Gentie Peter Hum | Vaccinator, Braidwood, 28. Modical Officer, |
|  | Crown Prosecutor, South-western District, 46. Acting District Court Judge, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, South-western District, |  | Braidwood, 30. Visiting Surgcon, Gwol, Braidwood, 30 <br> ard Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 64 |
|  |  | Gerard Edward Maber | 3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Oflice, 64 |
| Ford Peter .............. | Assistant Pressman, Survey Office, 64 | Sparkes |  |
| Forle William ........... | Clerk, Roads Department, 78 | Getiy William | Vaccinato |
| Forrest Rev.Johm (D.J.) | Rector of St. John's College, Sydner, 93 | Giblin Thomas M. | Railway Station-master, Picton |
| Forster Henry William | 5th Clork to Crown Solicitor, $4^{2}$ | Gibson Henry | Junior Clerl, Signal SLation, South Head, 59. |
|  | Clerk, Colonial Architect's Department, 79 | Gibson Herry | Sca Pilot, 58. Superintendent, Hornby Light- |
| Fosbery Edmund ......... Foskett Williann | Secretary and Superintendent of Police, 23 Stamper, Stamp Duties Office, 52 | Gibson Andrew | house, 58 <br> Sheep Director, Goulburn, 70 |
| Foskett Willinn Fioster William B. | Stamper, Stamp Duties Office, 52 | Gibson William Fredk. | Registrar and Accountant, Branch Royal Mint, |
| Woster William John | Crown Prosecutor, Sy |  | Sydney, 16 |
| Foster Frederick M. C. | Junior Clerk, Stamp Duties Of | Gibson John Mfanifold.. | Accountant, Council of Edu |
| Fowler Frederick | Superintendent, Lunatic Receiring House, Darlinghurst, $3^{2}$ | Gilbert George H. B. Gilchrist Hugh. | Railway Station-master, High-street, 78 Scnior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16 |
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| Giles James | Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bombala, 47. Registrar of the District Courl, Bombala, 44. - Crown Lands Agent, Bombals, 65. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, \&ce, Bombala, 19 | H Haines W. W. |  |
| Gilfillan John | DistrictRegistrar of Births, Dcaths, \&c., Morpoth, 19 | Hales Frederick Barn- | Captain, Bathurst Corps, Foluntcer Rifles, 35 . |
| Gilfillan H. | Cadet, Naval Brigade, 39 | well. | Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bathurst, 47. District |
| Gill John | Sheep Director, Armidale and Tamworth, 69, $7 x$ |  | Registrar of Births, Deaths, \&c., Bathurst, is |
| ${ }^{6}$ | Extra Copying Clerk, Legislative Asscmbly (Temporary Fistablishment), 13 | Mall Richard $T$. | Examiner of Expenditure Accounts, Audit Office, 20 |
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| Gilmour J. N. | Sheep Director, Bathurst, 69 | Hall Edward $\mathbf{F}$ | Vaccinator, Wooncona, 29 |
| Classon J. R. | Sheep Director, Carcoar, 69 | Hall Henry | 2nd Class Draftsmen, Survey Office, 63 |
| Glasson William . | Sheep Director, Carcoar, 69 | Hall Albert H. | Accountant, Rnilwsy Department, 76 |
| Glemie lienry ........... | Vaccinator, Singleton, 29. Honorary Assistant | Hallen Edward | Licensed Surveyor, 65 |
|  | Surgeon, Singicton Corps, Volunteer Rilles, 37. | Halligan Gerald | Chicf Clerk, Department of Public Works, 76 |
|  | Coroner, Patrick's Plains, 50. Governmant Medical Officer, Patrick's Illains, 3 I | Hallinan Rev. Patrick | Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Windsor, 91 |
| Gloag William | District Registrar of Birthe, Deaths, \&c., Raymond Terrace, 19 | Halloran William Joln.. Halloran Henry (J.P.)... | 3rd Clerk, District Courts' Office, Sydney, 44 Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Oflico, 18. |
| Glover William | Telegraph Operator, Nelson's Bay, 59 |  | Member of the Board for opening Tlenders for |
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| Grodfrey.Thomas | 2nd Landing-waiter, Customs, | Hamilton Henry George | Vaccinator, Murrurundi, |
| Goggin John F. $\mathbf{F}$......... | 2nd Class Draftsman, Surrey Office, $6_{3}$ |  | Station-master and Line-repairer, Elcetric Telegraph Branch, Eustion, 87 |
| Golden Michael ......... | Lieutenant, No. 4 Company, Syùney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 35 | H8 | Sheep Director, Breewarrina, 69 |
| Golder John | Railway Station-master, Muswellbrook, afterwards | Handcock R | Sheep Director, Wngga W |
| Goldsmith Alfred......... | Scone, 78 | Hanly Rev. Jam | Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Yass, 92 |
|  | Temporary Draftsman, Department of Harbours, \&e., So | Hannell Clarence F | Shipping Master, Noweastle, 57. Clerk to Harbour Master, Neweastle, 58 |
| Goodchap Chas. Augustus | Chief Clerk, Railway Department, 76 | Hannell James E. | Clerk, Customs, No |
| Goodlett John Henry .... | Major Commanding Suburban Battalion, Volun- | Hanncll Jesse . | Superintendent, Light-housc, Newcastl |
|  | teer Rifles, | Hanson Charles | Assistrat Signal Master, Fort Phillip, |
| Goold John B. . | Clerk, Colomin Sccretary's Offee | Eardy Harry | Surveyor, Department of Harbours and River |
| Goold Pierce.. | Official Postmaster, Yass,afterwards Clerk, General |  | Navigation, 80. Temporary Draftsman, Roads Department, 79 |
| Gordon J. Mackenzic .... |  | Hare Harry | ${ }_{3} \mathrm{rd}$ Class Draftem |
|  | Vaccinator aud Government Medical Officer, Balranald, 28, $3^{\circ}$ | Hare Reginald | Clerk of Petty Sessions, Corowa, 47. Registrar of the District Court, Corows, 45 |
| Gordon George Augustus | Police Magistrate, Deniliquin, 47. Visiting Justice to the Grol, Deniliquin, 27 | Hargrave Jolen Fletcher (M.A.) | Paisne Judge, 10 |
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|  | Clerk of Petty Sessions, Dungrog, 48. Coroner, | Hargraves William Hy... | 2nd Clerk, Equity Ofice, 42 2 |
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|  | Licensed Surveyor, 65 |  | Census Olfice, 40 |
| Gordon Charles Edwa | Sub-Collectorof Custorns, Moama (Murray Rr.), 54 | Harnett Laurence Joseph | Clerk of Select Committees, Legislative Assembly, |
| Gough Gcorge Bond. | Ensign, Yaddington and Surry Hills Company, | Harper John | Clerk, Railway Department, 76 |
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| Grace William | Sheep Director, Breewarrina, 69 | Harper Samuel | 14 th Joocker, Customs, Sydney, 53 |
|  | Junior Opcrator, Electric Telograph Branch, | Harpor Fenry Stephen | Clerk, Jands Department, |
|  | Goulburn, 86 . | Harriott Thomas Warro | Commissioner of Crown Lauds, New England |
| Graham My. Whiteside. | Description Writer, Survey Office, 64 |  |  |
| Grahan Jomes Brisbane | Clerk of Pelty Sessions, Tenterfield, 48 . Crown Iands Agent, Tenterficld, 66. District Registrar |  | Visiting surgeon to the Industrial and Reformatory Schools for Girls, Neweastle, 30 . Vaccinator, Nowcastle, 29 |
|  | Births, Deaths, de., Tenterficld, 20. Regis- | Harrison Charles E. | Sub-inspector of Police, 23 |
|  | trar of the District Court, Tonterficld, 45 | Harrison George T. | Station-master and Tine-repairer, Elcetric Tele- |
| ham Donald | Uralla, 87 \% | H |  |
| Graham IIenry.... | Varcinator, Sydney, 28 |  | of the Pilot Board, $5^{8}$ |
| Grant Aloxander O....... | PoliceMagistrate, Bourko, 47. Coroner, Bourke,49 | Hart Michael Sheridan. | 4th Clerl to Crown Solicitor, 42 |
| Grant Charles Henry .... | Clerk, Registrar Gencral's Office (Statistical | Irartigan Robt. Stratford | Sinsign, Singleton Corps, Voluntecr Rifles, 36 |
| Grant Clarles James | Varanchator, Forbes, 29. Government Mredical | Massall Rev. James Saml. | Church of lingland Chsplain, Gaol, Berrima, 25. Minister of the Church of Englend Berrima 90 |
| Grant Charles Travers... | Officer, Forbes, $3^{\circ}$ | Fraughton J. B. | Licensed Surveyor, 65 |
|  | Sub-Coilector of Customs, Grafton, 54 | Hawke John Matthias | 2nd Lieutenant, No.7 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grant Charles Travers... } \\ & \text { Gray J. ............... } \end{aligned}$ | Sheep Director, Corowa, 69 |  |  |
| Gray John F. Greaves William Aberi | Sheep Director, Yass, ${ }^{2}$ | Hawkins Henry Spend- | Assistant Classical Master, Sydney Grammar |
| Greaves William Albert Braylesford. |  | Hawkins Thomas Jarma | School, 94 |
| Green E. S. $\qquad$ <br> Green John $\qquad$ | Cadet, Naral Brigado, | Harkins Rer. W. C. | Minister of the Church of England, Manning |
|  | Locker, Customs Station, Wagga Wagga, 54 |  | Rifer, 9r |
|  | Shipwright Surveyor, Clarence River, 57 | Hawksley Edward J . | Sale Olork, Government Printing Office, 55 |
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| Gregory David W. .....Gregory Charles S. | Clerk, Audit Office, 20 | Hayden John George . | Sheep Director, Corowa, 69 |
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| Greville Aloxander ...... | 1 1st Clerk, Crown Law Officers' Department, 42 | Hayes Alfred | Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Dubbo |
| Greville Henry James.... Geey William | 2nd Clerk, Insolvent Court Oflice, 43 Vaccinator, Sydner, 28 |  | 87 |
| Grimstone Robert Riches Grouvald Wrederick ..... | Clerk, Registrar General's Office, 18 | Hayloy Willam Foxton. | Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Goulburn Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37 |
|  | Assist. Accountant, Council of Education Office, 21 | Haylock Cornelius |  |
| Guise John William ... | Lieutemant, afterwards Captain, St. Leonard's Corps, Volunteer Riflez, 35 | Hays Christopher Dun. can. | District Registrar of Births, Desths, \&c., Eden, 19. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Eden, 48. Agent for |
| Gunther Rev. James..... Gwynne F. A. | Minister of the Churel of Ligland, Mudgee, 9 I Shcep Director, Deniliquin, 70 |  | the Sale of Crown Lands, Eden, 66. Registrar of the District Court, Eden, 44 |
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| M'Kenzie Kenneth C. | Operator, afterwards Station-master, \&c., Electric Telegraph Department Tumpt 85, 86 |  |  |
| Mr'Kenzie Kenneth A. H. | Telegrapl Department, Tumut, 85, 86 | y William | Trustee, Free Public Library, 39. Commissioner of Defence from Foreign Aggression, 33 |
| M'Kenzie Kenneth | District Engineer, Railway Department, 76 | Macnerin Thomas Edrrin | 2nd Clerk, Crown Law Officers' Department, 42. |
| M'Killop D. .......... | Sheep Director, Dubbo, 70 | Maddocks John Halford | and Clerk and Cashier, Customs, Sydncy, 53 |
| M'Kinlay Ellar M‘Kellar | Government Medical Officer, Dungog, 30. Vaccinator, Dungog, 28 | Maddrell Robert Magner Thomas | Sheep Director, Braidwood, 69 Cadet, Roads Department, 79 |
| MrKinley John H. ...... | Cadet, Naral Brigade, 39 | Maguire William H. | Station-master, Electric Telcgraph Department, |
| Mr'Kinnon G . B. | Sheep Director, Urana, 7 I | Mair James | Newcastlc, 86 <br> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Scssions, |
| M'Koy Thomas... | 3rd Locker, Customs, Sydney, 53 |  | Menindee, 47. District Registrar of Births, |
| M'Koy Thomas............ | Railway Station-master, Bowenfels; afterwards Monnt Victoria, 77 |  | Deaths, \&c., Henindee, I9. Agent for the Sallo of Crown Lands, Mitchell, 66. |
| M'Lachlan Duncan | Clerk, Railway Office, 76 | Maitland D. M., junior | Licensed Surveyor, 65 |
| M'Lachlan Darid | Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Glen | Maitland D. M., senior | Licensed Surveyor, 65 |
| M'Taurin James | Innes, 87 Sheep Director, | MakinsonThomas Cooper | Clerk to Committee of Management of the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 22 |
| M'Lean M. A. . | Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 62 | Mann Gother Kerr | Captain, Eng |
| MrLeod John | Inspector of Sheep, Balransld, 72 | Mann J. F. | Licensed Surveyor, 65 |
| M'Leod Alexander | Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims | Mann E. P. | Licensed Surreyor, 65 |
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| M'Martin Finlay . | Clers, Ofilee of Inspector General of Police, 23. Ensign, No. 2 Company, Duke of Ediuburgh's Highlanders, $3^{6}$ | Manning FredericNorton (M.D.) <br> Mansfield Gordon | Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 3 I <br> Clork, Occupation of Lands Department, 67 |
| M'Master Duncan | Sheep Director, Coonabarabran, 69 | Mansficld George Allen.. | Architect, Council of Education |
| M'N | Cadet, Naval Brigade, 39 | Manson Jane............ | Matron, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesrill |
| M'Namara Richard | Drill-master, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 22 | Manton Albert James | Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya, 48. Crown Lands Agent, Moruya, 65 |
| M'Naughton Samucl | Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Station, Rocky Mouth, 88 | Markey James | Vaccinator, Richmond River, 29 |
| Neil Adam | Sheep Director, Narra | Markham Lewis | Coroner, Armidale, |
| M'Neven John . | Sheep Director, Molong, 70 | Marsden James. | Sheep Director, Goulbu |
| M'Nerin Thomas | Sheep Director, Bourke, 69 | Marsh J. Millbourn | Police Magistrate, Bathurst, 47. Visiting Justice |
| M'Pherson James., | Clerk, Audit Oflice, 20 |  | to the Gaol, Bathurst, 24 |
| M'Pherson Edward A | Clerk, Audit Office, 20 | Marsh Frederick | Clerk of Petty Scssions, Wellington, 48. District |
| M'Pherson Duncan | Sheep Director, Wentwo |  | Registrar of Births, Denths, \&c., Wellington, 20. |
| M'Pherson A.... | Licensed Surveyor, 65 |  | Registrar of the District Court, Wellington, 45. |
| M'Phillamy Charles | Sheep Dirctor, Bathurst, 69 |  | Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wellington, |
| M'Rae Duncan M'Shane James | Shecp Director, Menindie, 70 |  |  |
| M'Skimming John Iocke | Schoolmaster, Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 27 |  | Vaccinator, Wollongong, 29. Visiting Surgeon to |
| MTaggart Malcolm | 6th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 53 |  | Onicer, Wollongong, 3 I |
| Macansh William... | Sheep Director, Gundagai, 70 | Martens Conrad | Assistant Parliamentary Librarian, I3 |
| Macarthur Arthur Hannibal. | Clerk, Post Office, Sydney, 84 | Martin Edward | Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect's Dapartment, 79 |
| Macarthur The Hon. Sir William. | Trustec, Free Public Library, 39 | Martin George | Registrar of the District Court, Glen Innes, 45. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, \&c. Wellin. |
| Macarthur Rev. George Fairforl. | Honorary Chapluin, Volunteer Corpla, 34 |  | grove, 20. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Glen Innes, 48. Crown Lands Agent, Glen Innes, 66. |
| Macdonald Neil | Assistant Lithographic Engraver, Survey Office, 64 | Martin George Joseph. | 4th Clerk, Supreme Court Office; 42 |
| Macfarlane Jolm (M.D.) | Precident of the Miedical Board, 28. Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydncy, 93. Medical Adriser to the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Hyde Park, 30 | Martin Sir James (Q.C.) | Attorney General, io. Examiner in Law, University of Sydney, 93. Member of the Council of Education, 20. Member of the Law Reform Commission, 50 |
| Macfarlane John Alexander. | Junior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16 | Martin John Benson | Clerls of Petty Sessions, Camden, 47. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Camden, 65. District |
| Macfarlane Edward | \%rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 64 |  | Registrar of Births, Deaths, \&c., Camden, 19 |
| Macharg John | Assistant Draftsman, Occupation of Lands Department, 67 | Martin Francis . Martin George . | Sheep Director, Menindie, 70 <br> Chicf Offcer, Nautienl School Ship "Vernon," 21 |
| Machattie R. R. | Licensed Surreyor, 65 | Martin William | Sheep Director, Forbes, 70 |
| Machattie Richard Macintosh W. | Coroner, Bathlurst, 49 | M. | Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, |
| Macintosh W. Macintogl, John | Custodian of Plans, Survey Office, 64 |  | Camden, 92 |
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\hline Rowe E. F. \& Licensed Surreyor, 65 . ${ }^{\text {a }}$, .. \& Segol Louis \& Government Medical Officer, Ten <br>
\hline Rowland Marianue \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{House Matron, Industrial School for Girls, 22 Sheep Inspector, Carcoar, $7^{2}$} \& \& - Vaccinator, Narrabri, 29 <br>
\hline \& \& Sclkirk John \& Vaccinator, Richmond, 29 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Rowley George Herry...} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Berrima, afterwards Hartley, 47. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Berrima, afterwards Hartley, 65, 66. Registrar of the District Court, Berrima, afterwards Hartley, 44, 45. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Berrima, 25. Corener, Hartley, 49} \& Selwyn Rer. A. E. ...... \& Minister of the Church of England, Clarence River, 91 <br>
\hline \& \& Shadforth Henry John Tudor \& Usher of the Black Rod, Legislative Council, 12 <br>
\hline \& \& Sharkey John \& Foreman of Works, Colonial Architect's Department, 79 <br>
\hline \& \& Sharkey John \& Photo-lithographer and Lithographic Printer, <br>
\hline Rowling Robert Lennox Icely \& Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Police, 23. \& \& <br>
\hline Rowling Allan Rowling \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{4th Clork, District Courts Office, Sydney, 44 Coroner, Mudgee, 5o. Vaceinator, Mudgee, 29 3rd Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 53} \& Sharpe Rev. Thomas...... \& Church of Eugland Chaplain, Grol, Buth <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Rucker Henry John......} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Sharpe J. G. M.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Minister of the Church of England, Bathorst, 9r Licensed Surveror, 65} <br>
\hline \& \& \& <br>

\hline Rundle J. B. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Sheep Director, Sydney, 7 I |
| :--- |
| Electric Telegraph Construction Ovorseer, 88 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Shaw William (MI.D.) ... |
| :--- |
| Shaw Wm. Edward |} \& Vaccinator, Sydney, 28 . Assistant Surgeon, Suburban Battalion, Yolunteer Rifles, 37 <br>

\hline Rush Bartholomew \& \& \& Coroner, Raymond Terrace, 50 . Station-mastor, Raymond Terrace (Telegraph Branch), 88 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}




| Names of Offlcers. | Office. | Names of Offlecrs. | Oflce. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W |  |  |  |
| Wade William Burton... | District Enginecr, Railway Department (Enginecr-in-Chief's Branch), 76 | Wells Augustus (M.R.C.S.L.) <br> Welsh II B | Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Newcastle Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37 <br> Sheep Director, Booligal, 69 |
| Wager Henry | in-Chiel's Branch), 76 | West Arthur Annesley.... | Sheep Director, Booltgil, 69 , ${ }^{\text {Vaccinator, Raymond Terrace, 29. Gorernment }}$ |
| Wakely Charles F. | Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Ulmarra, 88 | West T. H. | Medical Officer, Raymond Terrace, 31 Sheep Director, Carcoar, 69 |
| Walcot Thomas Beilby... | Ensign, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volun- | Weat John | Sheep Director, Forbes, 70 |
|  | teer Rilles, $3^{6}$ | West Thomas Gcorge | Junior Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21 |
| Walford Joseph | Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims | Westby E. W. ...... | Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga, 7I |
|  | to Rewards for the JDiscovery of New Gold Fields in the Western District, 67 | Western George | Momber of the Board for reporting upon Chaims to Rewards for the Discovery of New Gold |
| Walford Joseph S... | Clerk, Colonial Treasury, 52 |  | Fields in the Northern District, 68 |
| Walker Critchett.. | Scoond Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18 | Weston William Clifton | Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonamble, 47. Coroner, |
| Walker Josiah Wealey... | Vaccinator and Medical.Officer, Richmond River, 29, $3^{1}$ | (J.P.) | Coomamble, 49. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Coonamble, 66 |
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| Walker Philip B. ......... | Aspistant Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, 85 |  | Windsor, 29. Government Medical Officer, Windsor, 3I |
| Walker Robert Cooper | Librarian, Free Public Library, 39 | Whe | Coroner, Murrurundi, 50 |
| Walker Westby... | Vaccinator, Sofala, 29 | Whinfield Rer. J. F. R. | Minister of the Church of England, Tamworth, |
| Walker William | Sheep Director, Balranald, 69 |  |  |
| Walker Matlhew. | Grolor, Gonlburn, 25 | White Rev. Jrmes S. | Presbyterian Minister, Singleton, 92 |
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| Wall H. C... | Sheep Director, Molong, 70 | White Laban | Coroner, Windsor, 50 |
| Wallace James | Railway Station-master, Hoxham, 78 | White George M. | Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Rich- |
| Wallace H.... | Sheep Director, Cooms, 69 |  |  |
| Waller Edward Nestor... | Purser, afterwards Mate and Schoolmaster, Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 21 | White Rer. Patrick | Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Queanbeyan, 92 |
| Waller W. N. | Sheep Director, Narrandera, 7 I | White Rev. W. E. | Minister of the Cburch of England, Muswell- |
| Walsh Rev. C. | Minister of Church of England, Morpeth |  | brook, 91 |
| Walters John J...... | 3 rd Class Drafteman, Survey Office, 64 | White J. W. A. | Clerk of Petty Sessions, Inverell and Bundarra, |
| Warburion Gcorge ...... | Police Magistrate, Mudgee, 47. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Mudgce, 27 |  | 47, 48. Agent for the Sale of Cromn Lands, Inverell, 66. District Registrar of Birthe, |
| Warburton Christopher.. | 9th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 53. Distriot Registrar of Births, Dcaths, \&c., Redfern and Botany, 19 | White Thomas Andrew Moore. | Deaths, \&c., Inverell, 19 3rd Clerk, Central Police Offico, Sydney, 46 |
| ard Gervas | Clerk, General Post Office, 84 | Whiteside Edward J. ... | Bridge Super |
| Ward Robert Dalzell | District Registrar of Births, Deathg, \&e., St | Whitfeld Edwin | Classical Master, Sydn |
|  | lieonards, 19. Surgeon, Suburban Corps of Volunteer Rifles, 37. Vaccinator, St. Lconards, | Whiting Richard ......... | Foreman of Molting House, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ward Edward Grant | Registrar General, \&ic., 18, 19 | Whittell Charles | Audit Office, 20 |
| Wardley Edward (M.R.C.S.E.) | Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, $3^{2}$ | Whitton Joln Whyte William II., jun. | Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Dopartment, 76 Clerk, Customs, Ncwcastle, 54 |
| Warcham Jno. Valentine | Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ulladulla, 48. District | Wickham Francis John | Chief Clerk and Cashier, Roads Department, 78 |
|  | gistrar of Births, Deaths, \&c., Elladulla, 20. | Wickham H . | 3rd Class Draflsman, Surreyor General's Oflice, 64 |
|  | Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Dowling, 66. | Wickham Gcor | Clerk, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydncy, |
|  | Coroner, Dowling, $5^{\circ}$ | Wicklam Arth | Record Clerk, Deparlment of Public Works, 76 |
| Warren Henry Charles... | Vaccinator and Government Medical Ollicer, Orange, 29, 31 | Wicks William | Second Assistint, Stamp Branch, Government Printing Office, 56 |
| Waterman John | Sub-oversecr, Government Printing Office, 55 | Wigram James | Porter in charge of Railway Station, Abordeen, 78 |
| Waters Gcorge ... | Acting Sub-inspector of Police, 23 | Wildash Charles Cobb... | Sheep Ynepector, Young, 72 |
| Watsford James | Railway Station-master, South Creek, 77 | Wilkins William | Secretury to the Council of Education, 20 |
| Wateon Thomas | Mcmber of the Steam Navigution Board, Sydney, 57 | Wilkiuson Rev. Thos. H. | Minister of the Church of England, Appin, Campbelltown, 90 |
| Watson Samuel J. | Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Wollombi, 86 | Wilkinson Wm. Hattam | Crown Prosecutor, Metropolitan and Const District (other places than Sydncy), 46. Commis- |
| Watson S. | Sheep Dirctior, Albury, 69 |  |  |
| Watt Churles | Analytical Chemist, 23. Inspector of Kerosene, 40 | Wilkinson William | Railway Station-master, Morpeth, 78 |
| Watt Jane | Matron, Gaol, Parramatta, 24 | Wilkinson Alexander | Captain, West Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles, |
| Watt David | Sheep Director, Coonabarabran, 69 |  | 35 |
| Watt W. L. | Sheep Director, Condobolin, 69 | Wilkinson J. N. | Sheep Inspector, Menindie, 72 |
| Watt F. W. | 3 rd Class 1Praftaman, Surveyor Gencral's Office, 64 | Willans Obadiah | Clerk of Petty Sessions, Qucanbeyan, 48. Regis- |
| Wutts John | District Registrar of Births, Deaths, \&e., Concord, 19 |  | trar of the District Court, Queanbeyan, 44. Agent for the Sale of Cromn Lande, Quean- |
| Weaver Charles Thomas. | Police Magistrate, Gosford, 47. Coroner, Brisbane |  | beyan, 66 |
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|  | 35. Captain and Adjutant, Suburbun Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 37 | Willinms William James (M.D.) | Nember of the New South Wales Medical Board, 28 |
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| Weber Adalbert | Rond Superintendent, $7^{8}$ | Williams Frederick | Clerk, Lands Department, 62 |
| Webster Marshall Hall... | Vaccinator, Tenterfield, 29. Government Medical | Willinms Frank ... | Clerk, Lands Department, 62 |
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| Weekes Jolm Wye | Lieutenant, ofterwards Captain, Glebe Corps, | Willianson Wm. Henry | Vaccinator, Berrima, 28. Visiting Surgcon and |
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| Wilson James ........... | Schoolmaster, Darlinghurst Gaol, 24. Captain and Adjutant, Suburban Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 37 . Secretary to the Dcfence Commissioners, 33. Lieutenant, New South Wales Infantry, 33 | Wren Erasmus $\qquad$ <br> Wren Henry <br> Wright William <br> Wright John. <br> Wyatt Alick Octave...... | Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol, Deniliquin, $3^{\circ}$ <br> Sheep Director, Eden, 70 <br> Sub-Inspector of Police, 23 <br> Training Master, Council of Fducation, 21 <br> Clerk of Petty Scesion, Glen Innes, 48. District |
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| Wilson Charles Abraham | Cuptain, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 35 | Wyndhan John | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \\ & \text { Sheep Director, Maitland, } 70 \end{aligned}$ |
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| Wise George Fostor...... | Member of the Immigration Board, 28. Agont for Immigration, 28. Compiler of Census, 40 | Yates Leopold ............ | Clerk of Petty Sessions, Yass, 48. District Recistrar of Births, Deatle \&e, Yoss, 20. Agent |
| Wiseman John . | Clerk, Lands Department, 62 |  | for the Sale of Crown Lands, Yass, 66. Regis- |
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## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## BLUE BOOK, 1871.

PARTI I.

## gabernors, 执arliaments, act.

$\qquad$

SUMMARY.


## GOVERNORS.

SUCCESSION of Governors of New Souti Waifs, and the Dates on which they assumed and retired from the Government.

| Names, | From | To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Captain A. Phillip, R.N. | 26 January, 1.788 ... | Io December, 1792. |
| Captain F. Grose (Iieutenant-Governor) | 1 I December, ri99 ... | 12 December, 1794. |
| Captain Paterson, New South Walcs Corps (Lientenant-Governor) | 13 December, $1794 \ldots$ | I Septernber, 1795. |
| Captain Hunter, R.N. | 7 September,1795 ... | 27 Scptember, 1800. |
| Captain P. G. King, R.N. | 28 September, $1800 . .$. | 12 August, 1806. |
| Captain W. Bligh, R.N. <br> During Governor Bligh's suspension, the Govermment was successively administered by- | 13 August, $1806 \ldots$ | 26 January, 1808. |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Lieutcnant-Coloncl G. Johnstone } \\ \left.\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Lientenant-Coloucl Foveaux } \\ \text { Colonel William Paterson }\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{c}\text { of the Now } \\ \text { Regiment }\end{array} \text {................................................. }\right\} \text {. }\end{array}\right\}$ | 26 January, 1808 ... | 28 December, i 809. |
| Major-General L. Macquarie | I January, $1810 . .$. | 1 December, 1821. |
| Major-General Sir TP. Brisbane, K.C.B. | 1 December, $1821 . .$. | I December, 1825. |
| Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment or Buffs (Lientenant-Governor) | 6 December, 1825 ... | 18 December, 1825. |
| Lieutenant-General R. Darling ............... | 19 December, 1825 ... | 21 October, 1831. |
| Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor) <br> Major-General Sir R. Bourke, K.C.B. | 22 October, 1831 ... <br> 3 December, 1831 ... | 2 December, 183 I . <br> 5 December, 1837. |
| Licutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Lieuteuant-Governor) | 6 December, 1837 | 23 February, 1838. |
| Sir George Gipps | 24 February, $1838 \ldots$ | II July, ${ }^{1846 .}$ |
| Sir Maurice O'Connell | 12 July , $1846 \ldots$ | 2 August, 1846. |
| Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy.. | 3 August, $1846 \ldots$ | 17 January, 1855. |
| Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B................. | $\text { 20 January, } 1855 \ldots$ | 22 January, 186 r. |
| Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator) ................ | ${ }^{23}$ January, 1861 ... | $\begin{array}{ll}21 \text { March, } & 1861 . \\ 15 \text { May, } \\ 1861 .\end{array}$ |
| Right Honorable Sir John Young, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Admmistrator.... } \\ \text { Governor-in-Chief }\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 22 \text { March, } & \text { 1861 } \\ \text { I6 May, } & \text { I861 } \end{array}$ |  |
| Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator) | 25 December, 1867 | 7 January, 1868. |

## PARLIAMENTS.

ReTURN showing the Number of Parldaments since the establishment of Resporsible Gofernament, when opened for the Drspatch of Business, and Dissolution of same; also, the Number of Sesstons in each Parliament.

## FIRST PARIIAMENT-

Opened, 22nd May, 1856......Dissolved, 19th December, 1857.

> Session 1.-(1856-7.)

22nd May, 1856, to I8th March, 1857. SESSION 2.-(1857.)
1 Ith August, 1857, to 18th December, 1857.

## SECOND PARIIAMENT.

Opened, 23 rd March, 1858 ......Dissolved, 1 ith April, 1859.

$$
\text { Sbssion 1.-( } \left.\mathrm{r}_{8} \mathrm{~F}^{8} .\right)
$$

${ }_{2} 3$ rd March, 1858 , to 26th Norember, 1858.
Session 2.-(1858-9.)
8th December, 1858, to 9th April, 8859 .

## THIRD PARITAMENT.

Opened, 30 th August, $1859 \ldots$. .Dissolved, 1 oth November, 1860.
SESSION I.-(r859-60.)

3oth August, 1859 , to 4 th July, 1860 .
SESSION 2.-(1860.)
$25^{\text {th }}$ September, 1860 , to 8 th November, 1860.

## FOURTH PARIIAMENT.

Opened, roth January, 1861......Dissolved, roth November, 1864

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Session 1.-(I86r.) } \\
\text { roth January, i861, to IIth May, i86r. } \\
\text { Sbssion 2.-(I86I-2.) } \\
\text { 3rd Soptember, I86I, to 2oth January, } 1862 . \\
\text { Session 3.-(I862.) }
\end{gathered}
$$

27th May, 1862, to 20th December, IS62.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Session 4-(1863-4.) } \\
& \text { 23rd June, 1863, to 22nd April, } 1864 \text {. } \\
& \text { Session 5.-(1864.) } \\
& \text { 18th October, 1864, to 9th November, } 1864 . \\
& \text { Opened, 24th January, 1865......Dissolved, 15th November, } 1869 . \\
& \text { Syssion 1.-( } \mathrm{I}_{8} 86_{5} \text { ) } \\
& \text { 24th January, 1865, to } 21 \text { st June, } 1865 \text {. } \\
& \text { SESSIOX 2.-(IS65-6.) } \\
& \text { 24th October, } 1865 \text {, to } 7 \text { th April, } 1866 . \\
& \text { Session 3.-(1866.) } \\
& \text { 24th July, 1866, to 22nd December, } 1866 . \\
& \text { SEssior 4-( } 1867-8 .) \\
& \text { and July, 1867, to } 27 \text { th A pril, } 1868 . \\
& \text { SEssion 5.-(1868-9.) } \\
& \text { 13th October, 1868, to 1st April, } 1869 . \\
& \text { Sfssion 6.-(1869.) } \\
& \text { 28th September, } 1869 \text {, to } 13 \text { th Norember, } 1869 . \\
& \text { Opened, 27th January, 1870.....Dissolved, 3rd February, } 188_{72} . \\
& \text { Session 1.-(18;0.) } \\
& \text { 27th January, 1870, to } 7 \text { th May, } 1870 \text {. } \\
& \text { Session 2.-(1870-71.) } \\
& \text { 11th August, 1870, to 22nd June, I87r. } \\
& \text { Skssion 3.-( } 187 \mathrm{I}-2 .) \\
& \text { 14th November, 1871, to 1st February, } 1872 .
\end{aligned}
$$

## MINISTRIES.

Return showing the different Ministries since the establishment of Responstisie Governmeaty ; also, Date of Appointment to, and Retirement from Office.


[^21]| Name. | Offce. | From | 10 | Jemarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MINISTRIES-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| ROBERTSON MMINISTRY-No. 6. (Tog January, 186r.) |  |  |  |  |
| John Robertson ........... |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Merged into } \\ \text { Cowper } \\ \text { Ministry. } \end{array}\right.$ | Premier to 9 January, 186 I . |
| Charles Comper ........... |  |  |  |  |
| William M. Arnold ...... |  |  |  |  |
| John F. Hargrare ........ |  |  | Reprosentative of Corernmont in Legislative Council. |  |

COWPER MINISTRY-No. 7. (Frpm io January, I86r. ${ }^{1}$ )


| Colonial Secretary ........... | ${ }^{\text {Mar., }}$ | 15 Oct., 1863 | Premier from 10 January, 186 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Colonial Th | 9 Mar., 1860... | 20 Mar , 1863. |  |
|  | $\chi_{21}$ Mar., 1863 | 15 Oct., 1863. |  |
| Secretary for Lands. | $9 \mathrm{Mar.}, \mathrm{1860..}$. | 15 Oct., 1863. |  |
| Secretary for Public Works,.. | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \text { Mar, } 1860 . . \\ & \text { a April, } 1860 . . . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { is oct., } & 1863 . \\ \text { 3I July, } & \text { I } 863 \end{array}$ | Appointed Soiicitor General |
| Attorney General | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { a } \\ \text { Aug }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{15}$ Oct., 1863. |  |
| Solicitor Genera | 1 Aug., $1863 .$. . | 15 Oct., $1863 .$. | Representative of Government lative Council. |
| Clerk of the Executive Council. |  |  | A Mamber of the Government, without a Sent in the Cabinet. |

MARTIN MMINISTRY-No.8.



COWPER MINISTRY-No. 9.



| The Honorable James Mirtin, Q.C. ${ }^{2}$ | Attorney General | 22 Jan., I866... | 26 Oct., 1868. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Honry Parkcs ............ | Co | $\{22 \mathrm{Jan} .18866 .$. | ${ }_{17}$ Scpt., 1868 |
| Joseph Docker ........... $\}$ |  | ( 28 Sept., 186s... | 26 Oct., |
| Geoffrey Eagar. | Colonial Treasurer |  | 26 Oct., 1868. |
| John Bowic Wilso | Secretary for Lands ......... | \} 22 Jan., 1866 ) | 26 Oct., 1868. |
| James Byrnes ............. Robert Mackintosh Isancs. | Secretary for Public Works... Solicitor Gencral |  | 26 Oct., 1868. 26 Oct., 1868. |
| Joseph Docker ........... |  | \{ 22 Jan., 1866. | ${ }^{2} 7$ Sept., 1868 |
|  |  | \{29 Sept., 1868. | 26 Oct., 1868. |

Resigned.
Representative of Gorernment in the Legislative Council.

Appointed Colonial Sccretary. Representative of Government in the Legislative Councl.

${ }^{1}$ Vice-President of the Excentive Councll, from If January, $\mathrm{I} \mathrm{S}_{7}$ O.

MARTIN MINISTSTRY-No. I3.


1 Vice-President of the Executive Council.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of Members composing the Executive Councul during the Year 1871.

| Name. | Date. |  | Whether holding any, and what other Civil or Military Olfec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From | To |  |
| The Right Honorable Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore (President) ......... $\}$ | 8 January, i868 ... |  | Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Naw South Wales, and ViceAdmiral of the same. Governor of Norfolk Island, without emolument. |
| The Honorable Sir James Martin, Kut. Q.C. (Vice-President) | 16 December, 1870 ... |  | Attorney General. |
| The Honorable John Robertson ........... | 13 Augast, 1870 ... |  | Colonial Sccretary. |
| The Honorable George William Lord ...... | $\text { 16 December, } 1870 \text {... }$ | Still in office ...... $\{$ | Colonial Treasurcr. |
| The Honorable John Bowie Wilson ........ | 16 December, 1870 ... |  | Sccretary for Lands, |
| The IIonorable James Byrnes | 16 December, 1870 ... |  | Sccretary for Public Works. |
| The Honorable William Charles Windeyer | 16 December, 1870 ... |  | Solicitor General. |
| The Honorable Joseph Docker .............. | 16 Decembcr, 1870 ... |  | Postmaster Gencral-A Member of the Legis lative Council. |

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of Members composing the Legrslative Council in the Year 1871.

| Name. Date of Appointment. | Whether holding any, and what other Civil or Military Office. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Chairman of Committees. President of the Council } \\ \text { of Education. }\end{array}\right.$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Postmaster General. Komber of the Executive } \\ \text { Council. Representative of Government in } \\ \text { Legislative Council. } \end{array}\right.$ <br> President of the Legislative Council. |

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

RETURN of Members of the Legislatife Asshmbly, for the Year 1871.


## PARTI II.

##  

## SUMMARY.



OFFICERS PROVIDED FOR UNDER SCHEDULE A OF 18 AND 19 VICTORIA, CAP. 54.

| Offle. | Name. | Date of Appointment | Fy Whom appoluted, and undor what Ins trunlent. | Annual Salary. | Date of first Appointunent under the Colonlal Government. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{f}^{\text {d }}$ s. d. |  |
| OFFICERS | PROVIDED F'O <br> VI | R UND CTORIA, | ER SCHEDULE A CAP. 54 | OF 18 AN | D 19 |
| His Excellency tho mandor-in-Clief. | The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore (Privy Councillor.) ${ }^{1}$ | 19 Aug., 1867. <br> Entered upon official duty, <br> 8 Jan., 1868 | Her Majesty, by Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom. | 7,000 00 | 8 Jan, 1868. |
| Chief Justice ............. | Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., O.B. | 7 Oct., 1844 | $\left.\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l} \text { Her Majesty, by Warrant } \\ \text { under the Royal Signet and } \\ \text { Siga Manual. } \end{array}\right.\right\} \mid$ | 2,000 $* 6000$ 0 | $\} 30 \mathrm{April}, \mathrm{I} 8_{39}$. |
| Puisne Judges .............. | John Fletcher Hargrave ... | 22 June, 1865 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Governorand ExecutiveCoun- } \\ & \text { cil, by Commission. } \end{aligned}\{$ | 1,500 1 500 | \} 20 Jnan., 1859. |
|  | Alfred Cheeke .............. | 22 June, 1865 | Ditto .................. $\}$ | 1,500 4800 | ) 1 June, 1841. |
| Colonial Secretary ......... | John Robertson ............ | 16 Dec., 1870 | Governor, by Commission ...... | $\dagger 1,500$ ○ 0 | 13 Jan., 1858.f |
| Colonial Treasurer . | George Willism Lord...... | 16 Dee., 1870 | Ditto ................... $\{$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1,250 & 0 & 0 \\ \\ \\ 250\end{array}$ | \} $16 \mathrm{Dec} ., 187 \mathrm{c}$. |
| Attorney Geurral ........... | Sir James Martin, Kut., Q.C. | 16 Dec., 1870 | Ditto ...................... | 1,500 oo | 26 Aug., 1856. $\ddagger$ |
| Solicitor Genoral ........... | William Charles Windeyer | 16 Dec., 1870 | Ditto ..................... | 1,000 0 | 20 Jan., 1859. $\ddagger$ |
| Auditor General ........... | Christopher Rolleston ${ }^{2}$... | 10 Nov., 1864 | Governor and Executive Council | $900 \bigcirc 0$ | 1 Jan., 1843. |
| The Governor's Private Secretary. | Arthur Henry | $\text { I Dec., } 1869$ | The Gopernor | 400 ○ 0 | 1 Doc., 1869. |

## PA卫T III.

## Execution and 並exislatione Estadylishments.

SUMMARY.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PAGE. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| His Excellency the Governor | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 12 |  |
| Executive Council $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 12 |
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| Legislative Assembly | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 13 |
| Legislative Council and Assembly $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 13 |  |  |
| Parliamentary Library | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 13 |

## EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.



| Offico． | N゙ame． | TDate of Appointment． | By whom appointed，and urdor what Instruwent． | Annual | Salary． | Date of <br> first Appointment under the Colonial Government． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{To} 31 \text { Jan. } \\ & £ \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{ \pm}$ |  |
| LEGISIATIV円 ASSEMBIY． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Speaker $\qquad$ Chairman of Committees． Clerk of Assenbly | William Munnings Arnold John Lackey． Stephen Wilson Jones ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 27 & \mathrm{Jan} . \\ 2 \mathrm{Feb}, & 187 \mathrm{co} \\ 2870 \\ 22 & \text { Oct., } \\ 1869 \end{array}$ | IElected by Legislative Assembly <br> Ditto <br> Governor and Exocutive Council <br> by Commiesion． | $\begin{array}{r} 1,200 \\ 500 \\ 800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,100 \\ 500 \\ 740 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \text { Mar., } 1858 . \\ & 2 \text { Feb. } \\ & 2 \text { Nor., } 1870 . \\ & \text { I } 84 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clerl Ansistant 2nd Clerk Assistant． <br> Scrgenut－at－Arms | John Comuery Frederick William Webb． Charles Wray Finch | 22 Oct．， 1869 <br> 22 Oct．， 1869 <br> 28 June， 1860 | Governor and Exocutive Council Ditto $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 600 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | 555380 | 7 April， 1859. 20 Oct．， $185{ }^{1}$ I． 28 June， 1860. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Charles Wray Finch ．．．．．． |  | Governor and ExecutiveComail， by Commission． | 400 | 380 |  |
| Shorthand Writer <br> Clerk of Rocords $\qquad$ <br> Clerk of Select Committees <br> Clerk of Printing Branch．．． <br> Clerk in Clarge of Printed <br> Papers． <br> Copying Cierk $\qquad$ | James Hugh Palmer <br> John Arthur Vivian． | 28 Junc， 1858 <br> 22 Oct．， 1869 | Governor and Exccutive Council | $55^{\circ}$ | 509 |  |
|  | Laurence Joseph Haruett．．． | 22 Oct．， 1869 22 Oct．， 1869 | Ditto | 400 | 380 |  |
|  | Richard Aldous Arnold ．．． | 22 Oct．， 1869 | Ditto | $3{ }^{30}$ | 333 285 |  |
|  | Richard Windeyer Robert－ son． | 22 Oct．， 1869 | Ditto | 250 | 238 |  |
|  | William Munuings Mon－ tagu Arnold． | 22 Oct．， 1869 | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 250 | 238 | х Feb．， 1867. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Principal Mcssengor (1) ... } \\ & \text { Principal Doorkeeper (1) } . \text {. } \\ & \text { Assistant Messengers (2) ... } \end{aligned}$ | …．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | Clerk of Legislative Asscmbly．．． |  |  |  |
|  |  | ．．．． | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 120 | 117 |  |
|  |  | ．．．．．．．．．．． | Ditto | 110 | 107 | cach． |
|  |  | mporamy est | ABLISHMENT． |  |  |  |
| Extra Copying Clerks $\qquad$ <br> Extra Mossengers（5） $\qquad$ | James Gill． $\qquad$ Frank Cory $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered}24 \text { Jan．，} 1865 \\ \text { I BLar．，} 1869 \\ \text { ．．．．．．．．．．．．}\end{gathered} \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}\text { Governor and Executive Council } \\ \text { Ditto } \\ \text { Clerkof Legishative Assembly．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．}\end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}  & \\ \text { I50 } & 146 \\ 110 & 146 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3o Aug., } 1859 . \\ & \text { I Mar., I } 869 . \\ & \text { oach. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }^{1}$ Gives security to the amount of $£_{3} \times 0 . \quad *$ Scryices not continuous． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | L®GISLATIVF | COUNO | IL AND ASSEMB | エY． |  |  |
| Stomard and Housekeeper <br> Assistant Housekecpor（ I ）${ }^{\text {a }}$ <br> Watchman（I） <br> House Serrant（ I ） <br> Stable－man（ t$)^{2}$ <br> Cook（r） <br> Refreshnent－room <br> Wiiters（3） <br> Female Servents（2）${ }^{3}$ <br> Scullery－maid（I）${ }^{3}$ | Jouis Detmann ${ }^{1}$ ．．．．．．．．．．．． （To 31 January） | $4 \text { Oct., } 1865$ | Governor and Exechtire Council Clerk of the Pariiaments． | $225 \quad 214$ |  | 4 Oct．${ }^{\text {a }}$ 1865． |
|  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 110 | 107 |  |
|  | ．．． | ．．．．． | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 110 | 107 |  |
|  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．． | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 110 | 107 |  |
|  |  |  | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 110 | 107 107 | each． |
|  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\qquad$ | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | ＂ |
| ＇Allowed a houso，fuel，and light． |  | ＊Allcwed a housc．${ }^{\text {a }}$ allowed quarters． |  |  |  |  |
| PARIIAMENTARY IIBRARY． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$1250$

## PART IV.

## Lirancy Lawal flint.

$=$

SUMMARY.


## BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Oface. \& Name. \& Date of Appointment. \& By whom appointed, and undor what Instrument. \& Annual Salary. \& Date of firct Appointment mader the Colonial Government. <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& £ s. d. \& <br>
\hline \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{BRANCH ROYAT MINT.} \& \& <br>
\hline Deputy MLaster.............. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Charles Elouis .............

Joseph Trickett

..........} \& 22 July , 1868 \& Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual. \& 1,150 0 O \& <br>
\hline Supcrintendent of Coining
Department. \& \& 22 June, 1853 \& Warrant of the Lords of the 'Treasury. \& 73000 \& <br>
\hline Sonior Ciork and Meltcr... \& Edward Oford Heywood \& 1 Oct., 1870 \& Ditto ..................... \& 400 0 0 \& <br>
\hline Registar and Accomentar, \& Willian Frederick Gibson' \& 28 Mar., 1863 \& Ditto \& $530 \quad 0 \quad 0$ \& <br>
\hline Assayers ................... \& Adolph Leibius ........... \& $3^{1}$ Mar., $\mathrm{I}_{5} 59$ \& Ditto .. \& 63000 \& <br>
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{Scrior Clerks ..............} \& John Wurner M'Cutcheon \& I Oct., 1870 \& Ditto ... \& 400 - 0 \& <br>
\hline \& Hugh Gilchrist ............ \& I Jan., 1867 \& Deputy Master of the Mint, on the approval of the Governor \& 37000 \& <br>
\hline \& Lyndon Boltou Carjenter \& x Jan., 1859 \& Ditto ...................... \& 360 - 0 \& <br>
\hline \& John Ford Adams ........ \& I July, 1861 \& Ditto . \& 340 - \& <br>
\hline Junior Clerk................ \& John Alexander Macfarlane. \& I Jan., 186 \& Ditto ... \& 175 0 o \& <br>
\hline Acting Junior Clerks ...... \& John Gcorge Muyden ...... \& 9 Sept., $\mathrm{iS70}$ \& Ditto \& 50 - 0 \& <br>
\hline \& Arthur French.. \& I Mar., 187r \& Ditto ...................... \& 5000 \& <br>
\hline Assistant Clerk and Storekeepcr. \& Arclibaid Gardner ......... \& I Jan., 1869 \& Ditto \& 27500 \& <br>
\hline Weigher and Balance Mechamician. \& Charles Bolton.............. \& 1 Jan., 1567 \& Ditto . \& 20000 \& <br>
\hline Foreman of Machitery, and Engineer. \& Joseph Mewton.............. \& 14 May, I855 \& Ditto \& 29500 \& <br>
\hline Foreman of Melting-house \& Richard Whiting ........... \& I Jan., 1869 \& Ditto \& 23000 \& <br>
\hline Forcman of Coining Department. \& Henry Bradstock ............ \& ${ }_{22}$ Nor., $1 S_{53}$ \& Ditto ...................... \& $230 \sim 0$ \& <br>
\hline Messenger and Ofice. keeper ( r$)^{2}$. \& \& ............ \& Ditto ...................... \& 150 \& <br>
\hline Housekecper ( $)^{2}$........... \& ........................... \& ......... \& Ditto ..................... \& 50 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^22]Nore.-The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint is under the immediate control of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

## PARTV V.

## $\mathfrak{C o l o n i a l}$ Дecretarw,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

|  | tagrs. |  | tagr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Colonial Secretary | 18 | Medical Board. | 28 |
| Registrar General | 18 | Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical |  |
| Auditor General | 20 | Officers, \&c.. | 28 |
| Council of Education. | 20 | Lunatic Asylums-Hospital for the |  |
| Industrial Schools- |  | Insane, Gladesville | $3{ }^{1}$ |
| Nautical School Ship "Vernon" | 21 | Parramatta | 32 |
| Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle | 22 | Lunatic Receiving House, |  |
| Reformatory for Girls, Newcastle... | 22 |  | 32 |
| Protestant Orphan School | 22 | Lunatic Asylum for Imbeciles and |  |
| Roman Catholic Orphan School | 22 | - Institution for Idiots, Newcastle.... | 32 |
| Inspector General of Police | 23 | Board of Visitors | 32 |
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| Parramatta | 24 | and Destitute . | 33 |
| Bathurst | 24 | Commissioners to advise the Govern- |  |
| Maitland | 25 | ment in matters connected with the |  |
| Goulburn | 25 | Defence of the Colony ...... | 33 |
| Berrima | 25 | Permanent and Military Forces- |  |
| Wagga Wagga | 25 | Permanent Military Forces...... | 33 |
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| Albury | 26 | Artillery | 38 |
| Braidwood | 26 | Naval Brigade .................. | 38 |
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| Port Macqu | 26 | Australian Museum | 39 |
| Mudgee | 27 | Agent General for the Colony ......... | 39 |
| Deniliquin | 27 | Superannuation Fund Commissioners... | 40 |
| Police Gaols | 27 | International Exhibition Commissioners | 40 |
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| Immigration Agent. | 28 | Inspector of Kerosene for the Colony... | 40 |
| Immigration Board | 28 |  |  |

COLONIAL SECRETARY.



| 0ffer． | Name． | Date of Appointment． | By whom appointed，and under what Instrument． | －Annual Sniary． | Date of first Appolninent under the Colonial Government． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $£ \dot{1}$ |  |

COLONLAL SECRETARY－regrstrar general－continued．
District Reaistrars－continued．

| Country Districts－continued． |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Registrar Gencral } \\ \text { Ditto } \\ \text { ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．}\end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ryde ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．） | Geo．M．Pope <br> Wm．W．Armstrong <br> Frederick Wilshire <br> Wm．Loregrore <br> Moritz Mendel． <br> succecded by | $\begin{aligned} & 3_{0} \mathrm{Mar} ., 1857 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{cc} \begin{array}{c} 30 \\ \mathrm{IMar},, \\ \mathrm{I} \\ \mathrm{July}, \\ 1857 . \end{array} & 1854 . \end{array}\right.$ |
| Rylstone |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scoue |  | 14 Nov．， 1865 | Ditto |  | 1 Mar．， $1862 . *$ |
| Shoalhaven |  | 2 Aug．， 1869 | Ditto |  | ${ }^{1}$ Jan．， 1857. |
| Sofala ．．．．．． |  | 1 July， 1870 |  |  | I Aug．， I 868. |
| Tambaroora | Charles G．Smith ．．．．．．．．．．． | x June， 187 I | Ditto |  | ¢ May， 886 r. |
|  |  | 6 Jan．， 1858 | Ditto | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\text { ä }}$ |  |
|  | Joseph H．Lees | 1 Itan．， 187 I | Ditto | 䓵 | 26 Nov．， 1858. |
| Tamworth | John M ${ }^{\text {c Donuld }}$ | 9 May， 1859 | Ditto | \％ | 6 Feb．， 1885. |
| Tenterfield | Jumes B．Gralam | 19 Dec．， 1870 | Ditto | \％ | I Mar．， 1859. |
| Tweed River | James Bray | 14 Oct．， 1866 | Ditto | \％ | ${ }^{\text {I Jan．，}} 1866$. |
| Tumut． | Henry Hilton ．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | ${ }_{15} 5$ Jan．，${ }^{18} 80$ |  | \％ | $20 \mathrm{Fcb} ., 1856$. |
| Clladulla | John V．Warcham | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { Ang, } 1869 \\ & 2 \text { Aug., } 1869 \end{aligned}$ | Ditto | $4$ |  |
| Wagga Wagga | Edwin 1Y．Tompson |  |  | 9 |  |
| Wnigett ．．．． | Thos．Betteridge ．．． | 2 Aug．， <br> I Jan．， <br> I <br> 1867 | Ditto | 吕 | 29 Jan．， <br> 1 May， |
| Warialda． | Richard H．Fitzsimons | 22 Nor．， 1867 | Ditto | 8 | 5 Jan．，．I852． |
| Wee Waa | C．E．Smith | $\begin{array}{cc} 16 \text { May, } 1859 \\ \text { I Oct., } 1869 \end{array}$ | Ditto |  |  |
| Wellingrove ．．．．．．． | Alick O succeeded by $\quad$ yat．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 寿 | 25 Mar．， 185 I 3 r May， IS 4. |
| （Acting） | W，O．Rogerson．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 20 July， 1871 | Ditto | 茄 | 20 Jul ，1871， |
|  | George Martin ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 20 Oct．， 1871 | Ditto |  | Mar．， 1868. |
| Wellington ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Frederick Marsh | 28 April， 8662 | Ditto |  | 8 April， 1852. |
| Wentworth．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | William Farrand ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 16 Aug．， 1869 |  | d | 1 Oct．， 1863. |
|  | $\underset{\text { Sohn }}{\substack{\text { Dacre } \\ \text { suceeded by }}}$ | 8 Fcb．， 187 T | Ditto | 8 | 8 Feb．， 187 I ． |
| （Acting） | W．L．Richardsou | 9 April， $187^{15}$ | Ditto | a | If Nov．， 1862. |
| Windsor ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Willian Henry Thomas ．．． | 17 Dec．， 1870 |  | \％ | 12 April， 1864. |
| Wollombi | Thomas S．Townsend ．．．．．． | $3^{1}$ Mar， 1862 | Ditto | 4 | 3 m Mar．， 1862. |
| Wollongong | Alfred A．Murner ． | $2{ }^{2}$ Aug．， 1869 | Ditto | $\bigcirc$ | $23 \mathrm{May}, 1848$. |
| Young | Leopold Yates ． | 17 June， 1870 2 Aug．，1869 |  | 等 | （14 Mar．， 1862. |
|  |  | ＊Serrices not continuoas． |  |  |  |
| AUDITOR GENERA工． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Auditor General ．．．．．．．．．．． | Prorided in Schedule－See page ro． |  |  | To 31 Jan ．From 1 Fel |  |
| Chief Clerk and Inspector | Edward A．Rennie ．．．．．．．．． | I Jan，1856 | Governor | 555555 | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{I}^{\text {Sept，}} 18$ 1846． |
| Examiner of Expenditure | Richard T．Hall | 1 Jan．， 1859 | Governor and Executive Council | 450 370 | ${ }_{25}$ July， 1853. |
| Corresponding Clerk | John S．Ryan | I April， 8840 | Governor．． | $\begin{array}{rr}385 & -366 \\ 350 & 333\end{array}$ |  |
| Clerks ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Edward A．Macpherson ．．． | 8 S Spept．， $188_{51}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I Appril, } 1840 . \\ & 8 \text { Sept., } 1851 . \\ & \text { 18 Junc, } 8855 . \\ & 4 \text { Jan., } 1859 . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Harry Mackenzie | 18 June， 1855 | Ditto $\ldots$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
|  | James Peareon．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13 Dec．， 1860 | Governor and Executire Council | $\begin{gathered} 300 \\ 275 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{II} \text { Jan. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | Richard Birkett | 11 July， 1859 | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 275 to 31 Jan． 261 to 30 April | $)^{4 \text { Jan．，} 1859 .}$ |
|  | Richar | 11 July， 1859 |  | 214 from I May |  |
|  |  |  | Ditto | 225 to 31 Jan． |  |
|  | Drummond Gilch | 4 Aug．，1858 |  | 214 to 30 April | $1\} 4$ Aug．， 1858. |
|  |  |  |  | To 31 Jan．Yrom i Fcb． |  |
|  | John S．Whitney．． | 25 Junc， 1859 | Ditto | $225 \quad 214$ | ${ }_{25}{ }^{5}$ June， 1859. |
|  | David W．Gregory | 2I Feb．，IS62 | 1 1itto | $225 \quad 214$ | 21 Feb．， 1862. |
|  | Tames Macpherson | 1 June， 1862 | Ditto | 200190 | 1 June， 1862. |
|  | Charles Whittcll | 1 Mar．， 1863 | Ditto | 175166 | ${ }^{1}$ MLar．， 1863. |
|  | Charles S．Gregory | 16 Aug．， 1864 | Ditto | 175 166 | 16 Aug．，IS64． |
|  | Imbrose Mitchell．．．． | 14 Jan．，IS70 | Ditto | $\begin{array}{rrr}150 & 146 \\ 100 & 98\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1} 14$ Jane，${ }^{\text {I }}$ |
|  | Joseph E．Scrutton ．．．．．．．．．． | 1 Nor．， 1870 | Ditto | 50 | I Nor．， 1870. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Minssenger (I) } \\ & \text { Olicekceper (I) } \end{aligned}$ | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ${ }^{102}{ }_{50}{ }^{100}$ |  |
|  |  | 1 Allowed quarters，fuel，nad light． |  |  |  |
| COUNCIL OF BDUCATION． |  |  |  |  |  |
| President ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | John Smith ${ }^{1}$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | Governor and ExecutiveCouncil |  |  |
|  | Georgo Allen ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 3ı May，} \\ \text { I Jan，} & 1871 \\ 1867\end{array}$ | Ditto |  |  |
| Members of the Comucil．．． | Sir James Martin ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1 Jan., } 1867 \\ & \text { I Jan., } 1867 \\ & \text { 5 Jan., } 1871 \\ & \text { i July, } 1871 \end{aligned}$ | Ditto |  | 26 Aug．，1856．＊＊＊＊＊＊） |
|  | William Munnings Arnold ${ }^{4}$ |  | Ditto |  | ${ }_{25} \mathrm{Mar}^{\text {Mar，} 1858 . *}$ |
|  | John Fairfay ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | Ditto |  | 5 Jan．， 187 I ． |
|  | Robert Archibald Allison |  | Ditto |  | if July， 187 I ． |
| Secretary | Willinm Wilkins | I Jan．， 1867 | By the Council of Education．．． | 800 | 23 Jant， 1851. |
|  |  | $\text { I July, I } 86{ }^{\circ}$ | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．． | 400 | I Nov．， 1867. |
| ${ }^{1}$ To 29 May－l＇rofessor of Physics，Sydney University． the Legislatiro Assembly． <br> ＊Serrices not continuous． |  | ${ }^{2}$ Member of the Legistative Council．${ }^{8}$ To 29 May－ |  | －Appointed President． | t．Meniber of |



INDUSTRIAI SCHOOLS.
NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."


| Offlce. | Name. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date of } \\ \text { Appointrwent. } \end{gathered}$ | By whom appointod, and under what hustrument what hastrument. | Anuual Salnry, | Date of first Appointment undor the Colonial Governmexit. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

COLONIAI SECRETART-mDUSTRIAT: schools-continued.
" INDCSTRIAL zOHOOL FOR GIRLS, NEWCASTLE, AFTERWards memoved to BILOELA, ParRamamta RIVER.

| Superintendent.............. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Matron ..................... |  |
|  | Visiting Surgeon |
| Clerk and Storekeeper....... |  |
| Teachor ..................... |  |
|  | House Matron ................. |
| Assistants (2) ............. |  |
|  | Gatekceper (1) .............. |
|  | Cook (1) ${ }_{\text {Laundress ( } 1 \text { ) }}$ |



| 26 Nov., 1868 | Gorernor and ExecutiveCouncil |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 Mar., 187 I | Ditto |
| 26 Nov., 1868 | Ditto |
| 18 Mar., 187 I | Ditto |
| 22 Fcb., 1868 | Ditto |
| 3 Oct., 1867 | Ditto |
| 23 Sept., I868 | Ditto |
| I5 Mar., 187t | Ditto |
|  | Ditto |
| 1 Aug., 187r | Ditto |
| $\ldots$ | . |


| 135 | 132 | 26 Nov., 1868. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{3} 2$ | 18 Mar., 187 r . |
| 100 | 98 | 26 Nov., 1868. |
|  | 98 | 18 Mar., 187 I |
| 120 | 117 | $22 \mathrm{Feb}, 1868$. |
| 75 | 73 | 3 Oct., 1867. |
| 75 | 73 | 23 Seprt., 1868. |
|  | 73 50 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \mathrm{Mar}, \text { IS7i. } \\ & \text { eitch. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 50 |  |
|  | 35 |  |
|  | 30 |  |

* By Proclamation dated 26 May, the premises on the western portion of Cockatno Island wns proclaimed a Public Industrial School, under the name and designa
tion of the Biloela l'ublic Industrial School for Girls tion of the Biloela Public Industrial School for Glirls

Nore.-Each allowed quarters, and a ration of provisions, fael, and light.

* REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NEWCASILE, AFTERWARDS RENOTED TO BILOELA, PARRAMATTA RIVER.


Allowed quartera, rations, fuel, and light
*By Proclamation, dated 20 July, a portion of Cockaton Island was proclaimod n Reformatory for Females.

## PROTESTANT ORPEAN SCHOOL


 of provisions, fuel, and light. $s$ Allowed $£_{35}$ per annuin in leu of quitors ond ratioge 30 . 4 Allow 235 per annumio of guarters; also a ration * Services rot continuous.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL.


NEW SOUTH WALES-1871.






| Offlce． | Name．$\quad$Date of <br> Appointment． | By whom appointed，and under what Instrumeut． | Annual Salary． | 1）nto of first Appointment under the Colonial Government． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | COLONIAL SECRE <br> IMMIGRATI | TARY－continued． <br> AN AGFNT． | $\underset{\mathcal{L}}{\text { 3nJan．From } 1 \text { Feb．}}$ |  |
| Agent for Immigration ．．．Matron ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Georgo Foster Wise．．．．．．．．．． I Nov．，I8621 <br> Licy H．Hicks．．．．．．．．．．．．． IS May，I811 | Gorernor and Executive Council＇ Administrator of Govermment and Executive Council． ntinuous． | $2000^{190}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \text { - Feb., } & \text { 1851. } \\ \text { i3 May, } & \text { 1861. } \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | IMMMIGRATI | IN BOARD． |  |  |
| Members ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | Gorernor and ExecutiveCouncil | $*$ Nil | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { II May, } 1848, \text { to } \\ & \text { I4 Scpt., } 8849,+ \\ & \text { - Feb., } 185 \mathrm{I} . \dagger \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| MEDICAT BOARD． |  |  |  |  |
| President <br> Members | John Macfarlane，M．D．．．． 2 Mar．， 1869 | Governor and Exceutive Councii | ．．．．．．．．．．．$\{$ | If May，1848，to I4 Sept．， $1849^{*}$ ． |
|  | Haynes G．Alleyne，M．I．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， 28 Aug．， $185^{2}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Charles Nathar，F．R．C．S． 14 Nov．， 1854 | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
|  | Charles Mckay，M．D．．．．．． 8 Dec．， 1865 | Ditito ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Nil |  |
|  | William J．Willians，M．D． 20 Jan， 1868 | Sitto ．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
|  | Edward Samuel Pickard Bedford，F．Ru．C．S． 9 April， 1869 | Ditto $\qquad$ |  |  |
| Secretary | Frederick Harrison Quaife， M．D． | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 21 Dec．， 1868. |
|  | ${ }^{1}$ To 7 March－Resigned． | ＊Sorvices not continuous． |  |  |

＇MFDICAI ADVISER，VACCINATION，MFDICAI OFPICHRS，\＆C．
medical adyiser．


| vaconnators． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Superintendent of Vaccine Institution，Sydney． | Myles Egan ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．｜ | 12 Dee．， 1864 | Gorernor and Executive Council | 240228 | ${ }_{27} \mathrm{May}, 1861$. |
| Officekeeper（1）．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  | 20 |  |
| Vaccinators－ City and Suburbs－ Sydney $\qquad$ |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
|  | William Bell | 8 Aug．， 1864 | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
|  | Henry Graham ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
|  | William Grey ．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
|  | John Moon |  | Ditto |  |  |
|  | William Shaw ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 14 Sept．， 1865 | Ditto $\therefore$ |  |  |
|  | George Frederick Dansey． | 23 June，1871 | Ditto ．．．． |  |  |
| Balmain ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Owen Spencer Erans ．．．．． |  | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
| Nowtown．． | William Gillet Sedgwick．．． |  | Ditto ．．．．．． | \％ |  |
| Redfern ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Benjamin Fyffe ．．．．．．．．．．． | 19 Mar．， 1869 | Ditto ．．． |  |  |
| St．Leonards（North Shore）． | Robert Dalzell Ward ．．．．．． | 27 Sept．， 8853 | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
| Wavcrley ． | James Lenhy | 9 Jan．， 1866 | Ditto | \％ |  |
| Woollalira ．．．． | Frederic Harrison Qunife．． | 21 Dec．， 1868 | Ditto ．． | 号 |  |
| Woolloomooloo．．． | William Getty．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 31 Aug．， 1868 | Ditto |  |  |
| Country Districts－Albury |  |  |  | 氖 |  |
|  | Joseph Knight Barnett ．．． | 4 Scpt．， 1868 | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
|  | Robert Newberry Cobbett． | $28 \mathrm{Feb} ., 187 \mathrm{I}$ | Ditto |  |  |
| Araluen | Rees Llewellyn ．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{17} \mathrm{June}, 1870$ | Ditto | \％ |  |
| Armidale．， | Samuel Pcarce Spasshatt．．． | 3 May， 1864 | Ditto | \％ |  |
|  | William Nicholas Richards | 7 Nor．， 1880 | Ditto |  |  |
| Bolramold | William Sheldon ．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 Dec．， 187 x | Ditto ． | 茄 |  |
| Bathurst．． | J．M＇Kenzie Gordon ．．．．．． | 27 Oct．， 1869 | Ditto ．．． |  |  |
|  | Gcorge Busby Wm．Fredcrick Bassett | $3^{31}$ Jan．， 1857 | Ditto | \％ |  |
| Bega | Juhn Shicls ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．｜ | 15 April， 1869 | Ditto | ¢ ¢ |  |
| Berrima | Wm．Henry Williamson．．． | ${ }_{22} \mathrm{Feb}$ ．， 1865 | Ditto | 4 |  |
| Bombala | Chas．Michael Chopin．．．．．． | 22 | Ditto | \％ |  |
| Bourke | Thos．Edwd．Roberts ．．．．．．． | 27 Oct．， 1869 | Ditto | \％ |  |
| Bremarrina | J．T．Peers | $3^{1}$ Aug．， 5868 | Ditto |  |  |
| Braidwood | Peter Hume Gentle． | 3 Sept．， 1870 | Ditto |  |  |
| Brouleo | Edward Boot ．． | 27 Oct．， 1869 | Ditto |  |  |
| Camden | Edwrin Chisholn | 22 Jan．， 1869 | Ditto | \％ |  |
| Campbelltown ．．．．．．．． | Horatio Costerton ．．．．．．．．． | 22 Jan．， 1869 | Ditto ．．． |  |  |
|  | James Spark．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 27 Oct．， 1869 | Ditto ．．． |  |  |
| Cooma． | Lewis Gordon Davidson．．． | 27 Oct．，1869 | Ditto |  |  |
| Dapto． | Willium Lyons ．．．．．．．．．．． | 28 Mar．， 187 I | Ditto |  |  |
| Deniliquin | Alfred Wm．Finel Noyes．． | $3^{1}$ July， 1867 | Ditto |  |  |
| Dubbo．．．． | Walter Hugh Tibbits ．．．．． | － | Ditto |  |  |
|  | Eilar M＇Kellar M＇Kinlay．．｜ | ．．．．．．．．．．． | Ditto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1}$ To 7 Novem ber－Deccased． |  | ${ }^{2}$ See Dapto． |  |  |

Ofice.

COLONLAL SECRETARY—medical adyiseb, vaccination, medicaic officers, etc.-continued.
VACCINATORS-continued.

${ }^{1}$ See Dapto. $\quad 2$ See Albury.


| Oflce. | Name. | Date of Appointment. | By whom appminted, and under what Instrument. | Anuual Salary. | Date of <br> first Appointment under the Colonial Gorernment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\circ} 33 \text { Jna. From } 1 \text { F }$ |  |

COLONTAL SECRETARY-memCai ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL officers, efc.-continued.
MEDICAI: OFFICERS-continued.


## LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

hospital for the insane, gladestille.

Office. Name.

## COLONIAL SECRETARY-LUNATIC ASYlums-continued.


${ }^{3}$ To 12 May. $\quad$ Note-All reside in the building, and are allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light. :

LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR IMBECILES, AND INSTITUTION FOR IDIOTS, NEWCASTLE.

${ }^{1}$ Allowed f5o a ycar for clecical assistance.

INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.
Inspector $\qquad$ Frederic King $\qquad$ I Oct., 1869 | Governor and Executive Council| 500 475 | 14 Mar., 1862. ${ }^{1}$ Gires sccurity to the amount of $£_{1}, 000$.


| 1 Glves security to the amount of $\mathrm{Ex}, 000$. | ${ }^{2}$ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. lien of quartets. | 3 Allowed quarters. not continnous. | ${ }^{4}$ Resigned. | ${ }^{3}$ Allowed £40 per adnum in |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

COMMISSIONERS to advise the Government in matyers connrcted with the Dhrenoe of the Colony prom Foritan Agaregsion.


 "Galatca."

## PERMANENT MIIIMARY FORCES.

| Commandant | Licutenant-Colonel John Soame Richardson. ${ }^{1}$ | 1 Aug, 187 r | Governor and | Executive Council | 600 | 17 Feb., 1865. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Commanding Ncw South } \\ \text { Wales Infantry. }\end{array}\right\}$ <br> Major of Brigado. | Capt. Arthur Froderick Fitzsimons. | 1 Aug., 1871 I Scpt., 1871 | Ditto Ditto |  | 293 per diem. | \} A Aug, 187 r . |
| Cnptain, New South Wales Infantry. | Arthur Spencer Heath- cote. ${ }^{3}$ | 11 1 Aug., 187 l | Ditto |  | $293$ | 1 Aug., 187 fr . |
| Commanding Now South Wales Artillery. | Ist Captain, George John Aircy. ${ }^{4}$ | 1 Aug., 187I | Ditto |  | 385 | 1 Aug., 187 r . |
| 2nd Captain, ditto .. | Warmer Wright Spalding ${ }^{4}$ | 1 Aug., 1871 | Ditto |  | 256 | 1 Aug., 187 r . |
| Lieutonants, New South | Janes Wilson ${ }^{3}$.............. | I. Aug., 187\% | Ditto |  | 229 | 1 April, 1868. |
|  | Sydney wood. | 1 Aug., 1871 | Ditto |  | 229 | 1 Aug., 187 r . |
|  | Henry William Strong ${ }^{3}$... | 1 Aug., 1871 | Ditto |  | 202 | $27 \text { Aug., I866. }$ |
|  | Samuel Chatfield ${ }^{3}$......... | 1 Aug., 187 I | Ditto |  | 202 | 1 Aug., 1871. <br> 21 Aug., 1854 . |
| Pay and Quartermaster ... | Captain Thomas Baynes ${ }^{2} .$. | 1 Alug., 187 r | Ditto |  | 365 | 19 Aug., 1854. 16 June, 1868. |
| Asgistant Surgeon ........ | William James Guthrie Bedford. ${ }^{3}$ | 9 Sept., 187 I | Ditto |  | 248 | 16 June, 1868. |
| 1 Resides in the Vietoria $B$ of provisions, fuel, and light, a Barracks ; allowed rations of | acks; allowed rations of provisi forage for a horso. ${ }^{8}$ kecrides isions, fuel, and light. | fuel, and light, the Victoria Bar | and forage for cks; nillowed r | horses. $\quad 2$ Resides <br> ations of provisions, fue] | the Victoria B and light. | ; allowed rations des in the Artillery |

20-E



| Office. | Namo. | Date of Appointmont. | By whom appointed, and under what lnstrument. | Annual Salary. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date of } \\ & \text { firtt Appointment } \\ & \text { under The Colonial } \\ & \text { Government. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## COLONIAL SECRETARY-vOLUNTEER CORPS-continued.






## AGENT FOR THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.



1276


## PART VI.

## 

AND THE
DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | page. |
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## ADMINISTRATION OF.JUSTICE.




| Offre. | Name. | Date of Appointment | By whom appointed, and under what lastrument. | Annual Salary. | Date of first Appointment under the Colonia Goverumment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |



Notr.-The following officers give security:-The Registrar, Sydncy, $£_{500}$; ist and jrd Clerks, the Registrara Country Districte, and the Bailiffs, cach faso.


| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. | By whom appointed, and under | Annual Salary. | Dato of <br> first Appointment under the Colonial Goverament. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE-ATTORNEX GENERAL-continued.
south-western district court.


Nots -The following officars give security :-Tbe Registrar and Bailiffs, in the sum of $\sum_{250}$ each.


| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. | By wbom appointed, and under what listrument. | Annual Salary. | Date of <br> furst Appointment under the Colonial Government. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |






[^23]


* Serrices not continuous.
$\dagger$ Office held in conjunction with Clerk of Petty Sessions
Nots.-The Police Magistrates receive 25s. per diem travelling expenses when on the road, and zos. per diem, with forage and stabling, when at Police Stations.

| cflca. | Name. | Dato of Appolntment. | By whom appointed, and under what Instrument. | Annual Salary. | 1)ato of first Appointment under the Colonial Goveroment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE-ATTORNEY GENERAL-pexty sessions-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Districts :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cooma.... | Adolphus Nordblad..... | I Jan., ${ }^{1867}$ \|Gorernor and Executive Council |  | $175 \quad 166$ | 3 June, I862. |
| Carcoar | Edward J. C. North | 10 May, 1865 | Ditto | 175166 | I May, $x 865$. <br> I June, 1868. <br> 1 Jan., 1866. |
| Cowrs | John Arkime. | I June, 1868 | Ditto | 175 166 |  |
| Cudgen, Tweed River ... | James Bray | 29 Oct., 1869 | Ditto | 50 |  |
| Deniliquin ................ | J. A. Broughton | ${ }^{1}$ Feb., 1865 | Ditto | $175 \quad 166$ |  |
| Dubbo.. | Luke Mr Guinn.............. | I Nov., 186 I | Ditto | $175 \quad 166$ | 23 Jan., 1865. <br> I Nov., 186 s . |
| Dungog | Henry Gordon............. | 1 May, 1859 | Ditto | $175 \quad 166$ |  |
| Eden. | C. D. Hays ....... | 10 July, 1865 | Ditto | 175 |  |
| Forbes.... Glen Innes | James T. Wilshire Alick O. Wyatt | I June, 1869 3 M May, 854 | Ditto | $\begin{array}{ll}175 & 166 \\ \\ \\ 75\end{array}$ | 3' May, 1854. |
|  | George Martin. | 1 Oct., 1871 | Goremor and Executive Council | 166 | 3 Mar., 1868. <br> 8 Aug., <br> 843. <br> 8. |
| Graford | Thomas C. Battley | 8 Aug., 1843 | Governor | $175 \quad 166$ |  |
| Goulburn .......... | C. S. Alexander | I Feb., $186{ }^{\text {c }}$ | Governor and Executive Council | ${ }^{7} 75 \quad 166$ | 8 Feb., 186r. |
| Grafton (Assistant).. | W. F. Robertson........... | 29 May, 1869 | Ditto | 70 | 29 May, 1869. |
| Grafton ................ | William Henry Hughes Beche. | I Aug., 8857 | Ditto | ${ }^{175} 166$ | 8 June, 1853. |
| Grenfell | William Fox Parker ...... | I June, 1869 | Ditto | $175 \quad 166$ | 26 April, 1862. |
| Gundagai | Daniel O'Connell........... | 20 Dec., 1870 | Ditto | $175 \quad 166$ | 20 Dec., 1870. |
| Gunnedah | Thomas K. Abbott ......... | 14 Dec., 1867 | Jitto | ${ }^{7} 75$ I66 | 14 Dec., 1867. |
| Gunning .................... | E. B. Rayner ............. | 10 Oct., 1868 | Ditto | ${ }_{5}^{50}$ | 10 Oct., 1868. |
| Hay........................... | J. F. Blake ....... | 19 I Sept., 1871 | Ditto | $175 \quad 166$ | I9 Sept., 1871. |
| Inverell | J. W. A. White | 1 Oct., 1866 | Ditto | 175 166 | $20 \mathrm{Feb} ., 1863$. |
| Kempsey | John B. Casey .. | 1 June, 1860 | Ditto | 175166 | 21 April, 1853. |
| Kiama. | Henry Connell, junior, J.P. | 1 June, 1863 | Ditto | 175166 | 21 Aug., 1844. |
| Maitland. | $\underset{\text { fucceeded by }}{\text { Charles J. ........ }}$ | 19 April, 1864 | Ditto | 225214 | 23 Mar., 1849. |
|  | Cornelius Dolohery ......... | 19 April, 187 I | Ditto | 21450 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \text { July, } 1860 .{ }^{2} . \\ & 22 \text { Oct., } \\ & 1868 . \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Assistant) } \\ & \text { Messenger, Maitland (i). } \\ & \text { Molong .................... } \end{aligned}$ | G. H. Smithers ........... | 22 Oct., 1868 | Ditto |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 40 |  |
|  | William Finch ${ }_{\text {suceeded by }}$............. | Mar., 1866 | Governor and Executive Council | 175166 | I Mar., 1866. |
|  | Thomas Finch .............. | $1{ }^{\text {Sept., } 1871}$ | Ditto | 166 | I Scpt., 1871. |
| Mudgee | George Leary .............. | 15 Dec., 1870 | Ditto | $175 \quad 166$ | 17 Oct., 1868. |
| Murrurundi | George G. Brodie ......... | 1 Dec., 1858 | Ditto | $175 \quad 166$ | 19 Mar., 1858. |
| Muswellbrook | Timothy Foley............. | 16 Dec., 1867 | Ditto | 175166 | 1 Dec., 1867. |
| Moruya ................... | Albert James Manton...... | 16 Aug., $187^{\circ}$ | Ditto | $175 \quad 166$ | I Nov., 1859. |
| Newcastle ................ | Henry Baker ............... | 1 May, 1852 | Governor | 175 . 166 | ${ }^{1}$ May, 1852. |
| M" (Assistant) ...... | George F. Scott ........... | 18 June, 1863 | Governor and Executire Council $\ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | ${ }^{125} 40{ }^{122}$ | 18 June, 1863. |
| Orange .... | Willism 'T. Erans | 20 April, 1851 | Governor | 175166 | 20 April''185!. |
| Parramatta | George Langley, J.P. ...... | 6 Mar., 1860 | Governor and Executive Council | 175166 | 1 Aug., 1837. |
| Paterson | Robert Studdert ............ | $12 \mathrm{June}, 1840$ | Governor | 175166 | I2 June, 1840. |
| Patrick's Plains (Single ton). | William Dudding ........ | 23 Sept., 1854 | Ditto ...................... | 175166 | 4 April, 1847. |
| Penrith | John Kingdon Cleeve ...... | ${ }^{1} 3 \mathrm{Jan} ., 1868$ | Governorand Executive Council | 175166 | 3 July, 1865. |
| Port Macquarie ............ | James Potts Ormiston, J.P. | I Nor., 1866 | Ditto | 175166 | a July, 1853. |
| Queanbeyan .............. | Obadiah Willans ........... | 14 Nor., 1864 | Ditto | $175{ }^{166}$ | 14 Nor., 1864. |
| Ryde ..................... | George M. Pope ........... | 18 June, 1863 | Ditto | 50 | 30 Mar ., I 857. |
| Rylatone .. | William W. Armstrong ... | I July, 1854 | Governor .......................i] | 175166 | I July, 1854. |
| Scone .... | F. R. Wilshire .............. | 15 Nov., 1865 | Governorand Exccutive Council | 175166 | I Mar., I862,* |
| Stroud..... | Thomas Laman ............ | 13 April, 1859 | Ditto | 175166 | 13 April, 1859. |
| Tabulam | Henry Edward Stratford... | 29 Oct., 1870 | Ditto | 175166 | 3 Feb., 1863. |
| Tanbaroora | Joseph W. Lees ........... | 1 Dec., 1870 | Ditto | $175 \quad 166$ | 26 Nov., 1858. |
| Tamworth | John M ${ }^{\text {¢ Donnld }}$........... | I Scpt., 1858 | Ditto | 175166 | 6 Feb. , 185 s . |
| Tenterfield | James Brisbanc Graham... | 1 Jan., 1571 | Ditto | 175 | I Mar., 1859. |
| Tumberumb | Michael Langford ......... | 1 Oct., 1863 | Ditto | 175166 | 1 Aug., 1860. |
| Tumut... | F. W. Vyner ............. | 9 June, 1870 | Ditto | $175 \quad 166$ | I Jan., If Mar., 1865. |
| Ulladulla | John V. Wareham ........ | 19 Mar., $\mathrm{I}^{86} 6_{3}$ | Ditto | $100 \quad 98$ | 19 Mar ., 1863. |
| Uralla ....... | H. Roman ${ }^{4}$................ | I July, 1870 | Ditto | 50 | I July, 1870. |
| Waggn Wagga | Edwin H. Tompson........ | 29 Jan., 1864 | Ditto | $175 \quad 166$ | 29 Jan., 1864. |
| Walcha ....... | George A. Buckland C. B. Collett $\qquad$ | I July, 1863 I Scpt, 1868 | Ditto Ditto | $175 \quad 166$ | 12 June, 1857. |
| Wallabadah | C. B. Collett.................. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I Scpt., } 1868 \\ & 8 \text { Aug., } 1867 \end{aligned}$ | Ditto Ditto | $\begin{array}{lr} 100 & 98 \\ 175 & 166 \end{array}$ | I Sept., x 868. |
| Warialda | Richard Higginson Fitz. simons. <br> Frederick Marsh | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { Aug., } 1867 \\ & \text { I May, I } 862 \end{aligned}$ | Ditto | $\begin{array}{ll} 175 & 166 \\ 175 & 166 \end{array}$ | $5 \text { Jan., } 1852 .$ <br> 8 April, 1852. |
| Windsor | William H. Thomas ...... | 16 Dec., 1870 | Ditto | 175166 | 12 April, 1864. |
| Winglam | Jasper Creagh .............. | $1 \mathrm{May}, 1856$ | Ditto | 175166 | 1 May, 1856. |
| Wollongoug | Alfred A. Turner .............. | 1 Jann., 1853 | Gorernor . | 175166 | 23 May, 1848. |
| Yass........... | Jeopold Yates .............. | I June, $18_{7} \mathrm{O}$ | Governor and Executive Council | 175166 | to July, 1862. |
| Young.. | James Richard Edwards... | 14 Mar., 1362 | Ditto ..................... | 175166 | 14 Slar., 1862. |
| ${ }^{1}$ To 24 July. | ${ }^{2}$ To 28 February-Doceasci. | ${ }^{3}$ T0 ${ }_{3}$ | 3r July. $\quad$ To 28 February. | *Services not con | nous. |
|  | Nort-All the Clerke of Yetty Sessions give securlty for the due performanco of their dutios. |  |  |  |  |


| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. | By whom nppointed, and under what lustrument. | Annunl Salary. | Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\pm$ s. d. |  |

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE-ATTORNEF GENERAL-PETTY SESsions-continued.



* Duties performed by the Police.

Nore.-Euch of the clorks of Petty Sessions and Acting Clerks of Potty Sessions (excepting the Police) gives security to the amount of fiso.

CORONERS.


[^24]

## PART VII.

## Treasurer and \$ecretand for finance ano Trade,

AND THE<br>DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.


COLONIAL TREASURER.


One allowod quarters, fuel, and light. \& Allowed quarters. $\quad$ Seryices not continuous.
Nots.-The following officers give security;-Under Secretary, $£_{5,000}$, with two surcties, each $\boldsymbol{£}_{2,503}$; Chief Clerks, Revenue and lay Branches, $£_{\text {2,ooo }}$ each,
 Messrs. Bain, linley, and Cantor, oach £200, with two sureties each, each Eiso; Mr. Cohen, £100, with two surcties, each $£_{50}$; Banking and Collectirg MossengerTwo surcties Jointly in $£ 500$, and the European Assurance Company, £1,000.

STAMP DUTIES.



| 23 Nov., 1865 | Governorand ExecutiveCouncil, by Commission. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 16 April, 1866 | Ditto ... |
| ${ }_{23}$ Scpt., 1866 | Governor and Executive Council |
| 23 Sept., 1866 | Dilto |
| 1 Jan., 1868 | Ditto |
| I Jan., 1870 | Treasurer |
| 1 May, 1871 | Ditto |
| 10 Aug., 1871 | Ditto |
| I July, 1865 | Governor and Execative Council |
| I June, i870 | Ditto |
|  | Treasurer |
|  | Ditto |



[^25] Sponce, Hill, Johmson, Moyse, and Martyn, each fzac, with two sureties each, each Eiri5; Mr. Foskett, E200, European Assurance Society, Nessenger, tioo, with two surcties, each $£_{50}$.




PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND POSTAGF STAMPS.

${ }^{1}$ Gives security as Inspector of Postage Stnmps, himself in $\boldsymbol{£}_{500}$, with two sureties, ench $\boldsymbol{£}_{250}$
z Gives securlty-Accountant, $£_{500}$, with two sureties,
each $£ 250$

| Oflice. | Name. | Date of Appointment. | By whom appointed, and under what Instrument. | Anmual Snlary. | pate or <br> first Appolntment under the Calontai Government. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\underset{\mathcal{L}}{31 \text { Jan. From } 1 \mathrm{Feb}}$ |  |

COLONIAL TREASURER-printivg, bookbindivg, and postage stamps-continued.


| man | John Bow | Jan., 1870 | 79.6d. per diem. | . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Assistant) ...... | Hrancis E. Richards ${ }^{2}$ | 9 Mar., 8869 Colonial 'Ircasurer | 10098 | 9 Mar., I869. |
| Clerk ........... | Julien Thomas Blanchard. | 15 Dec., I862. Governor and Executive Councii | 200190 | 15 Dec., 1862. |
| Magazine Labourera (4) ${ }^{2}$... |  | Colonial Treasurer | 4 s . | each, per diem. |


 is. per diem in liey of mione
and of the labourers is contributed by the Imperial Government.

## COLONIAI MIIITARY STORES AND GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE, SPECTACLE ISLAND ( $\mathrm{TO}_{3} \mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{MARCH}$ ).



## COIONIAL MILITARY STORES AND GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES (fROY I APRIL).




1 Alsent on leave from I Tanuary to 13 November.
per annum.
$\mathbf{S T O}$ To 10 October.

| оfice. | Name. | Date of Appointment. | By whom appointed, and under what lostrument. | Annual Salary. | Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | COLON | AL TREAS | URER-continued. |  |  |
|  | (yor granting certin | PIIOT B <br> ICATES OF COM | OARD. <br> hiency to masters of ves |  |  |
| Chairman <br> Members | Francis Hixson, R.N...... |  | Governor and Executive Conncil <br> Ditto $\qquad$ <br> Ditto $\qquad$ <br> Ditto $\qquad$ <br> Ditto <br> Ditto $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | Nil $\{$ |  |
|  | John Crook ${ }^{1}$................ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Charles Harrold .......... |  |  |  |  |
|  | John Richardson Myhill... Alexander Bell |  |  |  |  |
| Secretary | Alexander Bell.............. |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ In receipt of a pension of $\boldsymbol{F}_{433} 6 \mathrm{~g} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. por annum. $\quad 9$ Ohien held to conjunction with Cblof Olerk and Accountant to Harbours, Light-houscs, and Pilot Department-f250 per anaum.

HARBOURS, IIGHT-HOUSES, AND PIIOTS.


| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. | By whom appointed, and under vhat Instrument. what Instrument. | Annual Salary. | Date of first Appointment uoder the Colonial Government. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{31 \text { Jan. Fromireb }}{£}$ |  |

COLONIAL TREASURER-habbours, Light-houses, and pilots-continued.


$$
\text { I Allowed quartera. } \quad=\text { To } 20 \text { March. } \quad{ }^{\text {Alllowed quarteris, fuel, and light. }} \quad 4 \text { Allowed quarterg and fuel. }
$$

GIEBE ISIAAND ABATTOIR.



## BOARD FOR INSPFCTING AND MAANTAINING THE SUPPIY OF COLONIAL WARIIKE STORES.



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1296
$1 \log$

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## PART VIII.

## Sectetaw far

AYD THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.


SECRETARY FOR LANDS.


| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. | By whom appointed, and under what Instrumient. | Aunual Salary. | Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | - |  |  |
|  | SECRETARY | FOR LAN | VDS-hands-continued. |  |  |
| Temporary Clerks........... | C. L. C. Badham ... | 1 Mar., 1871 | Minister for Lands | 5s. 6d. per diem | 9 Aug., 1870. |
|  | Thomas Horton ............. | 14 Aug., 1871 | Ditto ....................... | 7s. 6d. " | 14 Aug., 187 I . |
|  | Edward Weller.............. | $1{ }^{1}$ Nov., 1871 | Ditto ...................... | 20s. per week. | 1 Nor., 187 I . |
|  | Harry T. Oliver ........... | 8 Nov., 187 I | Ditto | $7 \mathrm{7s}$. per diem | 8 Nor., 187 I . |
|  | William MrDonald ......... | 23 Nov., 187 I | Ditto ...................i | 7 s . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 23 Nov., 187 y . |
| Cadets | F. D. A. Korff ............. | 10 Nov., 1875 | Governor and Executive Council | 50 | $\text { Io Nov., } 1871 .$ |
|  | Harris Curry ............. | 14 Nov., 187x | Ditto | $104{ }^{50}$ | 14 Nov., 187 I . |
| Messengors (3) ${ }^{1}$........... |  |  | .......................... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1 \text { at } \\ 2 \text { at } \\ \text { a }\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 104 & 117 \\ 100 & 98 \end{array}$ | euch. |
| Officekeepers (2) ............ |  |  | ....... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { I at } \\ \text { at }\end{array}\right.$ | 6 t |  |
| Watchman (r) .............. |  |  | ..................................... $\mathrm{I}^{\text {at }}$ | $\stackrel{3^{6}}{5^{\text {a. per }} \text { diom. }}$ |  |

' One allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

SURVEYOR GFINERAT.



| ошe. | Nane. | Dato of Appointzaent. | By wham appointed, and under what Instrument. | Adnual Salary. | 1) ate of first Appointment under the Colonina Government. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \& s. d. |  |

SECRIMARY FOR LANDS—surveror generar-continued.
Licenged Survbyors mimpyed-continued.


2 Deceased.
 viz. :-Lands for Auction Sale, 136,924 ineres 3 roods 29⿺辶 Conditional purchases, 236,587 actus i rood and zo perches; Appralsed and Mineral Ceases, $\mathbf{4} 4,379$ acres and $14^{\frac{a}{7}}$ perches; Roads nad linear measuroments, 58,105 acres; Volunteer Land Orders, 8,000 acres. I, 288 special reports mere also furnished and inctuded in the above cost. Plans of 3 runs and parts of the boundaries of These surveys will be of much use to the Department in the compilation of outlying Countles.


| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment- | By whom appointed, and under winat Instrument. | Annual Salary. | Date of first Appointment under the Colonin Government. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

SECRETARY FOR LANDS-agents for the sale of crown dayds-continued.


| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. | By whom appointed, and under what Instrument. | Annual Salary. | Date of <br> first Appointment uniler the Colonial Gorernment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## SECRETARY FOR LANDS-continued.

OCCUPATION OF LANDS.


Comatissioners of Crown Lamds, Pastoral Dietrictes.


1 Chicf Oficer in charge of Department, from 13 December, $\mathbf{1 8 7 0}$. I In receipt of a pension of $£_{75}$ ner annum from Imperinal Funde, "Convict Service."
 3 M Mrch-Deceased. ${ }^{8}$ Allowed $£_{50}$ per annum to 30 June, and $£_{40}$ from I July, in lieu of quartera; nllowed forago for a horse. * Services not continuous.

Western Gold District.

| C | Whittingdale Johnson ${ }^{1}$ | I July, 1866 |  | 500 | 475 | 19, 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ed | 18 July, 1870 | Gy Commission. |  |  | ${ }_{21}$ Dec., 8862. |



* Serviecs not continuous.

Board for reporting upon Clame to Remards fon the Discovrit of new Gow Fields in the Western Gond Dietbict.


Soutielex Goid Distbict.
 ${ }^{1}$ Allowed quarterz; also, froo per annmm in Heu of fornge for two horges. I Mining Regietrar-l'aill by fees.


OWce.

SECRETARY FOR LANDS-SHEEP DIBECTORS-continued.



SECRETARY FOR LANDS-sheep mirectors-continued.


| Office. | same. | Date of Appointment. | Ny whom ap | vinted, and under ustrument. | Annua | alar | Dite of irset Alpointmient under the Cofontal (hovermnent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SECRETARY FOR LANDS-sHeer dinectons-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Districts:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yass...................... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Alfred Barber ............. } \\ \text { J. F. Gray .............. } \\ \text { Frank Hume ........... } \\ \text { J. F. Castle ........... } \\ \text { John M'Bean ........... } \\ \text { J. Paterson ........ } \\ \text { Rucceeded by } \\ \text { George Campbell......... } \\ \text { W. D. Campbell .......... } \\ \text { John Pring .......... } \\ \text { C. W. Church ........... } \\ \text { A. Mackay ........... }\end{array}\right\}$ | 21 Mar., 1871 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Sccretary for Lands, on nomi- } \\ \text { nation of Chief Inspector } \\ \text { of Sheep ......................... } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
| SHEXP INSPECTORS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicf Inspector of Sheep. Clerk to do. <br> Inspectors for the Districts of Albury. | Alexander Pruce ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 27 & \text { Jan., } & 1864 \\ 7 \\ 7 & \text { July, } & 1869 \end{array}$ | Governorand ExecutiveCouncil Ditto |  | 500 | 475 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \text { Dec., } \\ & 7 \\ & 7 \text { July, } \\ & 18669 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Herbert Perkins . |  |  |  |  | 107 |  |
|  | Norman P. Lockhart ...... | $29 \mathrm{Mar} ., 1867$ | Governorand Fixecutive Council, on nomination of Sheep Di- |  | 350 | 333 | 22 Mar., 1862. |
| Balranald | John M'Leod | 18 April, 1867 | rectors. <br> Ditto |  | 350150 | 333 | 3 June, 1862. |
| Bathurst.. | T. I. P. Cronker |  | Ditto |  |  | 146 | 3 Sept., 1867 . |
| Bourke | James Horsfall | 7 May, 1867 | Ditto |  | 150 250 |  | 9 Sept., 1864. |
| Braidmood | James Aldcorn | ${ }_{14}{ }^{2}$ June, 1867 |  |  | 50 |  |  |
| Cooma | George Rowland | 22 Mar., 1867 |  |  |  |  | $3 \mathrm{May}, 1864$. |
| Coounbarabran | John Kennedy | 7 Ang., 1888 | Ditto |  | 150 150 | 238 146 |  |
| Corowa | Ephraim Howo | 18 April, 1867 | Ditto |  | 250 | 238 | $\begin{aligned} 8 \text { Mar., } \\ \text { I8 Apo. } \\ 3 \text { June, I I I } 862 . \\ 8 \text { July, } \end{aligned}$ |
| Deniliquin ............. | Robert Tuphoime | 29 Mar, 1867 | Ditto |  | 350 | 333 |  |
| Dubbo and Canonba ... | John S. Brown . | 18 April, 1867 | Ditto |  | 250 |  |  |
| Eden $\qquad$ <br> Forbes $\qquad$ | J. T. Tresilian ........... $\{$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \text { Dec., } 1861 \\ & \quad \text { and } \\ & 18 \text { April, } 1867 \\ & \text { 21 June, } 1867 \end{aligned}$ | Ditto |  |  | 98 | 28 Dec., 186 r. |
|  | James Nichol succeeded by |  | Ditto |  | 150 | 146 | 28 Oct., 1864. |
|  | W. W. Daris | $14 \text { July, } 187 \mathrm{I}$ | Ditto |  | 146 |  |  |
| Glen Inres | C. B. Crowe . |  | Ditto |  |  |  |  |
| Goulburn ...... | F. M. Charteris | 13 May, 1867 | Ditto |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \text { Jan., } 1871 . \\ 7 \text { June, } 1864 . \end{array}$ |
| Grafton and Casino | T. S. Swindells | $4 \mathrm{Feb} ., 1870$ | Ditto |  | 50 |  | 4 Feb., 1880. |
| Gundagai | Angelo Centauri | 16 Aug., I867 |  |  | 150146 |  |  |
| May ... | Joln Fairbairn | 7 May, 1867 | Ditto |  | 350100 | 33398 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { April, } 1862 . \\ & 6 \text { April, } \times 864 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Muitland | Thomas Burnoss | 21 June, 1867 | Ditto |  |  |  | 2 Jan, 1865. |
| Menindie | J. N. Wilkinson | $22 \text { Nor., } 1867$ | Ditto |  | 250 | $23^{8} 8$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { iI Jan., } & 1867 . \\ 9 \text { April, } & 1868 . \end{array}$ |
| Merriwa | John Roper | ${ }_{\text {II }} 9$ April, 1868 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | 146 |  |
| Narrabri | J. W. Jonos . | 20 Dec., 18667 <br> 8 June, 1860 <br> 9 | Ditto |  |  |  | 9 April, 1868. It May, 1869. |
| Port Macquarie | John Ducat |  | Ditto |  | 50 |  | S Sept., 1865. <br> 8 June, 1869. |
| Singleton | Edward Alford | 990 April, 1867IIur., 1868 |  |  |  | 146 | 22 Sept., 1865 . <br> 17 Nor., 1865. |
| Sydney ..... | George S. Yeo ${ }^{2}$. |  | Ditio |  | 250238 |  |  |
| Tnmworth .... | P. MiA. King | Is April, i867 | Jitto |  | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 150 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | 146 | ${ }^{2} 7$ Not., 1865. <br> 21 Juls, 1865. |
| Wagga Wagga | Cordon Bruce | $22 \mathrm{Mar} \text {., } 1867$ | ${ }^{\text {Ditto }}$ |  | 250250 | 238 | I) July, 1866. |
| Warialda | F. W. Ridley | 30 July, 1867 18 April, 867 |  |  | ${ }_{23}{ }^{3}$ | 9 9 15 Sept., 1 |  |
| Wentworlh. | A. M'Clymont | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \text { April, } 866 \\ & 14 \text { Feb., } 1868 \end{aligned}$ | Ditto |  |  | 350250 | 333 | 3314 Junc, 1862.1868. |
| Windsor .... | G. A. Clecve |  | Ditto |  | 238 |  |  |  |
| Yass | Thotuas Turner. | 20 Dec., 186728 April, 1867 |  |  | 150150 | $\begin{gathered} 140 \\ 146 \end{gathered}$ | I6 Aug., 1864. <br> 16 Aug., 1864. |  |
| Young | C. C. Wildash |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Allowed $£_{50}$ per annum in lieu of forage for a horse, and $\mathfrak{L}_{1}$ per diem travelling expenses when actuaily on duty.
${ }^{2}$ Allowed $f_{50}$ per annum for keeping arrantine yards.



## CATTMF INSPFCTORS.



1 Allowed $£ 4$ per annum for postage.

CHURCH AND SCHOOI ESTATES.

I Feb., 1849.
${ }^{1}$ Office held in conjunction with Chief Clerk, Revenuc Brauch, Treasury.

NEW SOUTH WALES-1871.

$1310$

## PART IX.

## Serretary for 懈ulic ©atorks,

AND THE<br>DEPARI'MENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Page. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Works | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Railways $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Roads $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Colonial Architect | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 78 |
| Fitz Roy Dock $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 79 |
| Harbours and River Navigation :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engineer's Department | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 80 |  |
| Steam Dredge "Hunter" $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 80 |  |  |
| Steam Dredge "Hercules"... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 80 |  |  |
| Steam Dredge "Pluto" | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 I |  |
| Steam Dredge "Vulcan" | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 I |  |
| Steam Dredge "Samson" $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 I |  |  |
| Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy" | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 I |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. | By whom appointed, and under What Instrument. | Annual Salary. | Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PUBLIC WORKS. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secretary for Public Works <br> Under Secretary | James Byrnes .............. 16 Dec., 1870 |  | Governorand ExeoutivoCouncil, by Commission. | 1,500 | ${ }^{22}$ Jan., $1866 . *$ |
|  | John Rac ${ }^{1}$................... | 1515 Jan., 1861Oct.,1859 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}800 & 740 \\ 500 & 475\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I Jan., } 1854 . \\ & \text { I May, } 1848 . \\ & \text { I April, } 1857 . \\ & \text { I April, I } 864 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Chief Clerk ................. | Gerald Halligan |  | Ditto ...................... |  |  |
| Record Clerk .............. | Arthur Wickham............ | 1 Oct., 1859 | Ditto | $250 \quad 238$ |  |
| Clerk........................ | Henry De Boos ........... | 1 Jan., 1868 | Ditto | 200190 |  |
| Messenger (x) <br> Housekeeper (I) | ................................. | .............. | ......................... | ${ }^{120} 5^{117}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{1}$ Glves seeurity to the amount of $f 200$. |  | * Servjces not continuous. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commissioner | RATUWAYS. |  |  |  |  |
|  | James Byrnes ............. | 16 Dec., 1870 | Governor and ExceutiveCouncil | (See nbove.) | 22 Jnn., 1866. |
| Chicf Clerk ................ | Charles Augustus Goodchap | 1 Sept., 1869 | Ditto | $4003^{80}$ | 7 Jan., $1854 \cdot$ |
| Accountant | Albert H. Hall.............. | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{May}, 187^{\circ}$ | Ditto | $4003^{80}$ | 5 July, 1860. |
| Cashicr ...................... | J. T. Bryant ${ }^{1}$............. | 6 Nov., 1869 | Ditto | 300285 | I Dec., 1864. |
| Bookkecper ................ | Joseph Barling ${ }^{2}$............. | I June, 1867 | Ditto | 300285 | 1 Aug., 1860. |
| Clorks | John Vernon .............. | ${ }^{21}$ Aug., 187 T | Ditto | 238 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I Feb., } \text { 1869. } \\ & 15 \text { Jan., } 1861 . \\ & \text { I Fob., } 1869 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Henry Percy G. Williams.. John Vernon ${ }^{3}$ | 1 Sept., 1866 | Ditto | $\begin{array}{ll}250 \\ 200 & 238 \\ 190\end{array}$ |  |
|  | John Vernon succeeded by | 1 May, 1870 | Ditto | 200190 |  |
|  | Albert Samucl Thomas ... | 21 Aug., 1877 | Ditto | 19073 | 9 Nov., 1863. |
|  | Duncan M'Lachlan ..... | 1 Sept, 1869 | Ditto |  | 1 Sept., 1869. |
| Land Valuator .............. | Thomas Cowlishaw | 29 April, 1859 | Ditto | 500475 | 29 April, 1859. |
| Trafic Auditor.............. | Donald Vernon | I Jan., 1869 | Ditto | $400 \quad 380$ | 18 Jan., 1860 , |
| Audit Clcrk | John Seale | 1 May, 1867 | Ditto | 200190 | 1 Dec., 1864. |
| Storekceper (S.) | Henry Fliggs ............. | 28 Mar., 186r | Ditto Administrator of Government | $\begin{array}{ll}300 & 285 \\ 250 & 238\end{array}$ | 26 Scpt., 1856. |
| Ditto (N.) ........... |  |  | Administrator of Government and Executive Council. <br> Commissioner for Railmays... | $250 \quad 238$ | 3 Fob., IS59. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mossengers (2) } \\ & \text { Of................ } \end{aligned}$ | ....................... | .............. |  | 5030 | each. |
|  |  |  | Ditto ....................... |  |  |
| Engineer-in-Chief"s.Branch. <br> Engineer-in-Chief | Joln Whitton ${ }^{\text {a }}$............ | 27 Mar., 1856 | Goremor and Exceutive Council | 1,500 1,388 |  |
| Chief Drafteman ........... | John William Drewett ... | 11 June, 1856 | Commissioners under Railway Act. | 500475 | II June, 1856. |
| Chief Clcrk $\qquad$ <br> Clerks $\qquad$ | William Henry Quodling.. | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { Oct., } 1857 \\ & 4 \text { Feb., } 1861 \\ & 9 \text { Nor., } 1863 \end{aligned}$ | Ditto ..................... | $400 \quad 380$ | 8 Oct., 1857. <br> 4 Feb., r86ı. <br> 9 Nov., 1863 . |
|  | Robert Joseph Sheridan ... |  | Gorernor and Exccutive Council | $250 \quad 238$ |  |
|  | Albert Samuel Thomas ${ }^{\text {T }}$ |  | Ditto | $150 \quad 146$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } 7 \text { Starch. } \\ 170 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | John Patrick Finegan | 7 Mar, 1871 | Ditto ................... $\{$ T | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { To } 20 \text { Aug. From } 21 \text { Ang. } \\ 08 & 157\end{array}$ | \}'TMnr., 1867. |
|  | James Lawson ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 20 Feb., 1868 | Ditto ................... | To 31 Jan . From 17 Feb . |  |
|  | James Lawson ${ }^{\text {a }}$........... | 20 耳eb., 1868 | Dito ................... $\}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}200 & 190\end{array}$ |  |
|  | Arthur William Tompson.. | ${ }_{23}{ }^{\text {May, }} 187 \mathrm{x}$ | Ditto .................... $\left\{{ }^{\text {T }}\right.$ | To 20 Aug. Fromal Aug. $50 \quad 98$ | \} 23 May , 187 r . |
|  | John Harper | 27 Oct., 1871 | Ditto | 50 | 27 Oct., 1871. |
| Drafteman | Henry Barker | $1{ }^{1}$ July, 1869 | Ditto | 200190 | 16 Sept., 1867. |
| Temporary Draftsmen $\ldots$ | George William Alfred Bayley. | I Sept., 1867 | Ditto | $425 \quad 403158$. | 1 Sept., 1867. |
|  | George Cotion Clark ...... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I Sept., } 1867 \\ & \text { 14 Nov., } 1866 \\ & 5 \text { April, } 1869 \\ & \text { 16 Mar., } 1861 \end{aligned}$ | Ditto | $33^{\circ} 33^{2}$ ros. | I Sept., 8867. |
|  |  |  | Ditto | 200190 | 14 Nor., 1866. |
|  | Edrin Hormer Fearnside.. |  | Administrator of Government |  |  |
|  | William Eurton Wade ${ }^{10} \ldots$ |  | and Exgcutive Council. | $\begin{array}{ll}205 & 199 . \\ 300 & 475\end{array}$ |  |
| District Engineers ........ |  | 8 Feb., 1859 | Governor and Executive Council |  | 8 Feb., 1859. <br> 3 Mar., 1863. |
|  | Konneth Mackenzio ${ }^{\text {¹ }}$...... |  | Ditto | $500 \quad 47$ | 2 Sept., 1863. |
| Surveyors ${ }^{12}$................. |  |  | Ditto | 3300 | $3{ }^{5}$ Mny, 186 ra .* |
|  | Thomas Kennedy ${ }^{14}$......... | 1 July, 1861 | Ditto | 300 | ${ }^{1}$ July, 186 r .****** |
|  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ July, 1861 | Ditto | 300 | $1{ }^{1}$ July, $1861 . *$ |
|  | Herbert Palmer ${ }^{15}$.......... | 19 Sept., IS67 | Ditto | 300 300 | ${ }^{19}$ Scpt., $1867{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | Alfred Francis ${ }^{16}$ Gother Frederick Mann ${ }^{17}$.... | 1 June, 1870 | Ditto | 300 | 1 Nov., 1857. \% |
|  | George A. Tillett $\qquad$ George Cowdery $\qquad$ | 7 Nov., 1871 | Ditto ...................... | 300 | $3{ }^{3}$ Sept., 1863.4 |
|  |  | 8 Nor., 1871 | Ditto ...................... | 300 | 24 Nor., 1862.* |



 to 31 Jinuary, and again from 20 Nopember. ${ }^{16}$ Employed to $3!$ January. 17 Employed to 31 January, and again from in November. *Services not continuous.


| Office. | Name. | Date of ppointment. | By whom appointed, and under what Instrument. | Annual Salary, | Date of <br> first Appointment under the Colonial Government. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS-RaILways-continued.

## Grcal Northern Inuilway.


${ }^{1}$ To 16 April-Appointed to Camberwell. ${ }^{2}$ To 16 April-Appointed to Muswellbrook. ${ }^{3}$ To 16 April-Appointed to Sconc. * Services not continuous.
Note-Each of the Station Masters allowed a house, or an allowance in licu thereof : they also give security for the due performance of their duties. The Traffic Menager, Great Northorn Railway, gives security to the amount of $£_{1}, 000$.

## ROADS.


${ }^{1}$ Allowed fioo per annum for equipment, and 30 , per diem when traveling on duty-Gives security to the amount of $\mathbf{x} 600$. ${ }^{2}$ ( Givea security to the amount of $£ 1,000$. $\$$ Receives fzoo per annum travelling allowance. ${ }_{4}$ Receives $£ 150$ per annum traveling allowance-Gives security to the amount of $£ 1,000$. 5 Receives fiso per annum traveling allowance-Gives Eecarity to the amount of $\dot{I}$, ,ooo. floo per annum travelling allowance-Gives security to the amount of $£ 500$, travelling allowance-Gives sccurlty to the nmount of $£ 500$.
r; afterwards $£ 150$ per nun
i Services not continuous.
Offce.


 Services not continuous.

COTONIAI ARCHITECT.

| Colonial Architect | James Barnet ${ }^{1}$ | 1 Jan., 1865 | Governor and Executive Council | 1,000 | 925 | 4 Aug., 1860. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ist Clerk of Works | William Coles ${ }^{2}$ | 26 Oct., 1857 | Ditto | 600 | 555 | 1 Oct., 1854. |
| Clerks of Works .. | Mortimer Wm. Lewis, jun. | $16 \text { Nov., } 1843 \text { * }$ | Governor | 500 | 475 | I Oct., 18837 , to |
|  |  | $\text { I July, } 1850$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{15}{ }^{\text {Nor., }} 1839$. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 Nov, 1843. |
|  | John M'Crackan | 21 Aug., 1860 | Governor and Executive Council | 400 | 380 | 21 Aug., 1860. |
| Foreman of Works |  | I July 8 80 |  | 40 | - | 15 Jan., 1863. |
| Draftsmon. | Alfred Cook | 1 Jan., I857 | Governor and Executive Council | 300 | 285 | April. |
|  | Louis Robertson | I Jan., 1868 | Ditto | 200 | 190 | 21 June, 1860. |
| Ohief Clork | Henry Chapman | 1 Aug., 1856 | Ditto | $45^{\circ}$ | 428 | $x$ Dec., 1837. |
| Clerks | James M'Shane | 18 June, 1859 | Ditto | 300 | 285 | 18 June, 1859. |
|  | John Thomas Neale | 1 Sept., 1864 | Ditto | 250 | 238 | 9 Mar., 1861. |
|  | George Bagot Slack. | I9 May, 1865 | Ditto | 150 | 146 | 14 Jan., 1863. |
|  | James Forsythe ... | 1 Jau., 1871 | Ditto |  |  | 27 Feb., 1869. |
| Clark and Draftsman ...... | Alfred G. Bdwards | 1 Jan., 1868 | Ditto | ${ }^{150}$ | 146 | 28 Jan., 1864. |
| Cadets | James Peattie .... | 15 Scpt., 18657 | Ditito |  | 98 | 15 Sept., 1865. |
|  | Frederick Stewart | 30 Aug., 1871 | Ditto ..................... |  |  | $30 \text { Aug., } 187 \mathrm{r} .$ |
|  |  |  | Ditto |  |  |  |

${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ Allowed forage for $n$ horge-Gives security to the amount of $£ 1,000$. ${ }^{2}$ Allowed forage for a horec. ${ }^{3}$ Allowed quarters, fucl, and light. $\quad$ From


FITZ ROY DRY DOCK, OOCEATOO ISIAND.


| Ottice. | Name. | Date of Appointment. | By whom appointed, and under what Instrument. | Aunual Sslary. | Date of first Appointmiznt under the Colonia Goverument |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS-continued.

## HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.


 $\mathrm{f}_{5000}{ }^{4}$ U On half-pay from i September to 30 November. ${ }^{\circ}$ To 30 November-Res!gned. ${ }^{6}$ To 8 February-Resigned-On half-pay during the period. 7 On half-pay from I September to 30 November-Promoted from I December. ${ }^{\circ}$ To go September-Services dispensed with $\quad$ On half-pay during Jonuary-To 24 July-Resigned. 10 Gives security to the amount of $\mathbf{£} 300$. 11 TO ro November-Resigned. *Sorylees not continuous.

STEAM DREDGE " HUNTER."


| Ofice. | Name. | Date of Appolntimont | By rhom appointed, and under what mstrument. | Annual Snlary. | Date of Girst Appointment Under the Colonial Gaprnment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS-marbours and river natigation-continued.

| steam dredge "pluto." |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chief Engineer | David S. Kirkwood'......... | 1 June, 1865 | Governor and Executive Council | 250 | 2380 of | 1 Junc, 1865. |
| Mate ( I ) ................... | ...................... | ............ |  | 144 | 121167 |  |
| Blacksmith (1) .............. | ...................... | .... | ...................... | 144 | 121167 |  |
| Engineer ( r ) ................ |  | . | ........................... |  | 107110 |  |
|  |  | ........... | ......................... | ${ }^{96}$ | ${ }^{90} 158$ |  |
| Fircman (1) ................ |  |  | .................... |  | 10036 |  |
| Seaman (1) ................. |  |  |  |  | 158.8 sa . |  |
| Coxswain (1) |  |  |  | 120 | 90 15 <br> 110 17 |  |
| Cook (1) |  | ... |  |  |  |  |
| Master of Steam Jug "Pearl" (I) |  |  | .................. | 144 | 14080 |  |
| Engineer ( I ................. |  |  |  | 144 | 14080 |  |
| Fireman (1) ................ |  | ....... | ................ | 120 |  |  |
| 1 Gives security to the amount of $\sum_{3} 30$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| steam dredge " vulcan." |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chief Engineer............. | A. B. Portus ${ }^{1}$ | 1 Oct., 1865 | Governor and Executive Council | 250 | 2380 of | 1 Oct., 1865. |
| Smith (I) .................... |  |  |  | 168 | 14889 |  |
| Mate ( I$)$................. | ...................... | ............ | ..... | 144 | 129 13 1 <br> 129 13  |  |
| Carpenters (2) .............. |  | ........... |  | 144 | 129131 | each. |
| Second Engineer (I) ........ | ...................... | ........... | .......................... | 120 | $\begin{array}{ll}110 & 17 \\ 10 & 5\end{array}$ |  |
| Stoker (r) .................... | ..................... | ........... | ...... | 144 | $\begin{array}{llll}129 & 13 & 1 \\ 110 & \\ 10 & 5 & 5\end{array}$ |  |
| Coxswain (1) ............. |  | ............... | .......................................... | 120 | $\left.\begin{array}{lll} 110 & 17 & 5 \\ 110 & 17 & 5 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | each. |
| Cook (1) ........ |  |  |  | 104 | 10019 |  |
| Seamen (3) $\quad$ M............. |  |  | $\qquad$ |  | 100 | " |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Master of Stcam Tug } \\ & \text { "Dooribang" }(\mathrm{r}) \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 159120 |  |
| Engincer ( I )................ |  |  |  | 168 120 | $\begin{array}{lll} 159 & 12 & 0 \\ 110 & 17 & 5 \end{array}$ |  |

1 Gives security to the amount of $£_{3} 00$.

STEAM DRFDGE "SAMSON."

$1318$

## PARIX.

## dastmaster $\mathfrak{G m m e r a l}$,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | page. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Post Office ... ... ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 84 |
| Money Order Office ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 85 |
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| Government Savings' Bank | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 88 |

POSTMASTER GENERAL.


[^26]

1 Each allowed a cap and summer coat. ${ }^{2}$ Each allowed a cap and summer coat, and the Letter Carriers at Rathurst, East Maitland, Goulburn, Morpeth,

 9 Allowed £ 30 per annum for housc ront, and 552 per monum for an nssistant. 10 To 30 November.

Nore.-Security is given by the following oflicors:-The Secretary and Cashier, each $\boldsymbol{f}_{\mathrm{I}, 000}$; Accountant, $\boldsymbol{f}_{500}$; the Superintendent, Chtef clerk, Clerks (excepting Mr. M'Mahon for $f_{500}$, and Messirs. Crackanihorp and Button, for $\sum_{z o o}$ each), and Assistant Postmaster, Stantpurs and Sorters, Letter Carriers, Messen-


MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Superintendent
Chicf Clerk
Clerks

Messonger ( $\mathrm{I}^{1}$
Officokeeper (I) ${ }^{2}$

| Francis William Hill | 26 June, 186 | Governorand E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Henry Reeve | 9 Oct., 1862 | Ditto |
| Andrex Jumes Douk | 1 July, 1865 | Ditto |
| Arthur Robert Docker. | I Jan., 1867 | Ditto |
| William Burnet | ${ }_{7} 7$ April, 1867 | Ditto |
| William Palgrave Simpson | 1 July, 1866 | Ditto |
| William A. Uhr ........... | 1 Mar., 1869 | Ditto <br> Postmister Gencral. <br> Ditto |


| 600 | 555 | 5 Aug., | 1850. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 350 | 333 | 25 Sept., | 1851. |
| 250 | 238 | I Feb., | 1864. |
| 200 | 190 | I Jan., | 1867. |
| 150 | 146 | I7 April, | 1867. |
| 100 | 98 | I July, | 1866. |
| 100 | 98 | I July, | 1866. |
| 100 | 98 | . |  |

${ }^{1}$ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.
2 Office abolished from I Sept., 1871
 £250; Messrs. Doals and Burnct, each £200, with two sureties, each $\mathfrak{£ 1 0 0}$; Messrs. Docker, Simpson, and Uhr ${ }_{1}$ each £400 (European Absurance Society).

## EIECTRIC TEIEGRAPHS.


 it house-Gives security for $£ 200$. $\quad$ Gives security for $£ 1,000$.
Station Master, Tumut. * Serfices not continuous.

| Ofice. | Namc. | Date of Appointment. | By whom appointed, and under what instrument. | Anonal Salary. | Date of <br> frist Appointment under the Colonial Gorernment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{31 \text { Jan. From } 1 \text { Feb. }}{ }$ |  |


Repairor,, Tumut.
Station Master and Line
Repairer, Hay.
Station Master, Deniliquin
Junior Operator, Denili-
Junior Operator, Denili-
quin,
Line Repairer, Deniliquin
Station Master, West Maitr.
land.
$\begin{gathered}\text { Messenger, } \\ \text { land ( } \mathrm{I})\end{gathered}$
West Mait-
Station Mastcr, Morpetli...
Messenger, Morpeth (I) ...
Station Master, Newcastle

Junior Operator, Newcastle
Messenger, Newenstle ( I )
Station Master and
Station Master and 1
Repairer, Wollombi.
Station Master, Singleton..
Station Master, Muswell-
brook.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Tamworth.
Junior Operator, Tam worth.
Station Master, Armidale
Station Master and Line Repairer, Murrurundi.
Junior Operator, Murru rundi.

Station Master, Braidwood Junior Operator, Braid wood.
Station Master, Queanbeyan.
Station Master, Adelong...

## POSTMASTER GENERAL-ELECTRTC TELEGRAPhs-continued.

| Robert Rutherford | $\left.\begin{gathered} 8 \text { June, } 1868 \\ \text { I } 5 \text { Mar., I861 } \\ \text { I Jan., } \\ \text { I } 869 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Governor and Executive Council Administrator of Govermment and IExecutive Council. | 200 | 190 | $\begin{aligned} 8 \text { June, } & 1868 . \\ 15 \text { Mar., } & 1861 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gustare Kopsch ........... |  |  | 300 | 285 |  |
| James Falconer |  | Governor and Executire Council | 101 |  | I Jan., 1869. |
|  |  |  | 104 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 104 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 101 |  |
|  |  | Govornor nud Executive Council | 52 |  | each. |
| John V. Dalgarno | 1. Tuly 1869 |  | 200 | 190 | 9 Jan., 1860. |
| William Grace. | I Jan., 1870 | Ditto | 104 | 101 | 1 Nor., 1866. |
| James J. Roberts. | 1 July, 1869 | Dilto | 200 | 190 | I May, 1864. |
| Colville Smith | I Sept., 1860 | Ditto | $5{ }^{2}$ |  | $6 \text { Nor., } 1858 .$ |
| Thomas W. H. Dee. | 1 Feb., 1869 | Ditto | 120 | $1{ }^{1} 7$ | ${ }_{23}$ April, 1867 . |
| Henry Robinson ${ }^{\text {²............ }}$ succooded by | 1 Dec., 1870 | Ditto | 104 | 101 | 1 Dec., 1869. |
| A. H. Davies ........ | I Mar., 1871 | Ditio | IOI |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I Mar., } 1870 . \\ & \text { i Dec., } 1870 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Edward Chapman | 1 Dec., 1870 | Ditto | 104 | ror |  |
| Michael H. Kelly | $\pm$ Dec., 1868 | Ditto | 300 | 285 | 8 May, 1858. |
| Charles J. Murphy | I Dee., 1870 | Ditto | 104 | 101 | I Dec., 1870. |
| $\begin{gathered}\text { Robert Dawson } \\ \text { succeeded by }\end{gathered} \cdots \cdots \cdots . . . .$. | I April, 1870 | Ditto | 104 | 10 | 1 April, 1870. |
| Richard C. Willans. | 18 Fob., 1871 | Ditto | 101 |  | $18 \text { Fob., } 187 \mathrm{r} .$$24 \text { July, } 886 \mathrm{r} .$ |
| Cecil A. Middleton | 23 Aug., 1869 | Ditto | 200 | 190 |  |
| Thomas Irader | 1 Aug., 1868 | Ditto | 150 | 146 | 1 Oct., 1865. |
| William M:Tlicick ${ }_{\text {succoeded }}{ }^{3 y}$......... | $1 \mathrm{~A}^{\text {pril, }}$ IS70 | Ditto | $180{ }^{171}$ |  | I Sept., 1863. |
| Kenneth C. Mackenzic | I July, 187 I | Ditto |  |  | 7 June, 18 \%o. <br> 1 Aug., 1862. |
| Robert S. Arnott | ${ }_{23}$ Nov., 1870 | Ditto | $180^{171}{ }_{171}$ |  |  |
| Richard C. Wills | 1 April, 8870 | Ditto | 250 | 238 | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \text { Dec., } 1858 . \\ & \text { I Sept., } 1863 . \end{aligned}$ |
| William H. Hilliard | 1 June, 1870 | Ditto | 100 |  |  |
| Edward Manuers ${ }^{4}$ succoeded by | 1 June, 1867 | Ditto | $150 \quad 146$ |  | 29 Dec., 1864. |
| Henry Robinson ... | 1 Mar., 1871 | Ditto | 146 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { I Dec., } & \text { I869. } \\ \text { I Jan., } & \text { I } 860 . \end{array}$ |
| William H. Maguires succeeded by | ${ }_{7}{ }^{2}$ Nov., 1870 | Ditto |  |  |  |
| Alfred G. Robins..... | 1 June, 187 r | Ditto | 190 |  | 26 April, 1862. |
| Dalway Bell | 1 Tune, 1867 | Governor and Exccutive Council | $\begin{array}{ll} 150 & 146 \\ 200 . & \\ 25 & 190 \end{array}$ |  | I June, 1867. |
| Charles N. Ambrose ${ }^{6}$ succeeded by | I June, 1869 | vernor and Executive Council |  |  | 4 Dec., 1860. |
| William H, Maguire | I June, 187 x | Ditto | 190 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { I Jan., } & \text { 1860. } \\ \text { I Jan., } & 18 \% \mathrm{co.} \end{array}$ |
| John C. Smith. | 1 Jan., 1870 | Ditto | ${ }^{\text {IOT }}$ |  |  |
| Samuel J. Watson | I June, 1869 | Ditto | 180 |  | 30 Aug., 1858. |
| John Nesbitt | 24 June, 1863 | Governor and Executive Council | 150146 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { I Feb., } & 1861 . \\ 5 \text { Oct., } & 1865 . \end{array}$ |
| Evan James succeeded by. | 1 Feb., 1869 |  | $150 \quad 146$ |  |  |
| Clarles J. Nealds., | r June, 1871 | Ditto | 180 |  | 5 Oct., $1865_{5}$, |
| Thomas S. Beckett | 1 Joul, 1864 | Ditto |  |  | ${ }^{1}$ I Jan., 1864. |
| Frederick Fowler. | 28 Feb, 1870 | Ditto |  | 104 | $28 \mathrm{Feb} ., \mathrm{I} 8_{7} \mathrm{O}$. |
| Alfred G. Robins ${ }^{\text {s }}$ suceecded by | 1 Dee., 1862 | Ditto | $200 \quad 190$ |  | 26 April, 1862. |
| Eran James ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | I June, 187 I | Ditto |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { Oct., } 1865 . \\ & 3 \text { Aug., } 1858 . \end{aligned}$ |
| James $\underset{\text { Suceceded by }}{ }$. Pett....... | 1 Scpt., 1862 | Ditto | $180{ }^{190}{ }_{171}$ |  |  |
| Charles N. Ambrose | I June, 187 x | Ditto | 171 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \text { Dec., } \\ & \text { r3 } 1860 . \\ & \text { I } \text { Dec., } \\ & 1862 . \end{aligned}$ |
| John Tierncy ${ }^{10}$ succesed............ | r Apl., 1865 | Ditto | 104 101 |  |  |
| Norbert Ambrose, jun. | 6 July, 187 x | Ditto | $180 \quad 10181$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { I Nov., } & 1864 . \\ \text { I Mar., } \\ 1862 . \end{array}$ |
| Robert Buckley ........... | 13 May , 1865 | Ditto |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 Dec., 1868 | Ditto | 104 IOI |  | $\text { I June, } 1863 \text {. }$ |
| Frederick W. Browne ${ }^{12}$... | 1 Mar., 187 x | Ditto | ${ }_{150}{ }^{101}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I lee., } 1867 . \\ & 25 \text { Mar., } 1863 . \end{aligned}$ |
| John J. Woodmard | ${ }^{1} 7$ Aug., 1864 | Ditto |  |  |  |  |
| Charles Caspersonn ........ | Io Nov., 1866 | Ditto | $\begin{array}{ll} 150 & 146 \\ 104 & 101 \end{array}$ |  | 10 Nor., 1866. |



 ${ }_{i s}$ To $_{0} 25$ November-Appointed Ststion Master, Araluen.

[^27]

| Offce, | Namo. | Date of Appoiatment. | By whom appointed, and uader whpt Instrument. | Annual Salary. | Date of frst Appointment under the Colonia Qovernment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

POSTMASTER GENERAL-ELEctric telegraphs-continued.

 . To 30 september. 1 November. - Services not continuous.
Note--Station Mabters:- Wach allowed quarters, exceptlng those at Albury, Adelong, Denman. Raymond Terrace, and Scone. They also give security for 2 ioo,
Slation Masters and Line Repairers:-These at wollombi, cooma
Sofala, Welingaton, Forbes, Glen Innes, Cassilis, Bumbnta, and Urans, are cach alloped quarters, nnd I2s. per dienorth, Murrurandi, Mount Victorin, Orange, seven first-named districts are each allowed 45. per diem in lieu ot toruge are each alloped quarters, and izs. per diemi when travelling on duty; and those at the 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. They all give security for fioo each.
Jine Repairers: - Ench allowed i2s, per diom when travelliag on duty; and those at Gundagai, Wagga Wagga, Deniliquin, Wentworth, and Tenterfeld, receive
45. per diem in lien of fornge. Operctors: Those w.


GOVERNDMENT SAVINGS BANK.

| Controller | Francis W. Hill .......... |  |  | £ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cashier | Henry Reere ................. | I Sept., 1871 | Governor and Irecutire Council | 100 | 5 Aug., 1850. |
| Examiner | Andrew J. Donk | I Scpt., 187 I | Ditto | 67 | 25 Sept., 185 I. <br> Fob 1864 |
| Teller........................... | Arthur R. Docker ........ | 1 Sept., 1871 | Ditto | 62 60 | I Fob., 1864. <br> I Jan., 1867. |
| Ledger Keepers ............ | William Burnett Alexander E. Blackuore | $1{ }^{\text {Scpt., }} 187 \mathrm{I}$ | Ditto | 54 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I Jan., } \\ & \text { 1867. } 4 \text { April, } 1867 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Alerander E. Blackmore ... William D. Bayly | 1 Sept, 187 I | Ditto | 100 | $\text { x Mar., } 1869 .$ |
| Clerk | Charles A. Garrard......... | 1 I Sept., 1871 | Ditto | 100 | 1 Sept., 187 I . |
|  | Charles A. Garrard...... | 1 Sept., 1871 | Ditto | 25 | 1 Scpt., 187 I . |

## PART XI.

## $\mathfrak{y l i s c e l l a m e n u s . ~}$

SUMMARY.


## ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

RETURN of the Ecclesiastical Estabjishafeat, for the Year 1871.

| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. | By whom appointed, and under what Instrument. | Annual Sale |  | Date of first Appolotment uuder the Colonina Government |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | £ |  |  |
| CHURCE OF |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan. <br> Dean of Sydney <br> Parish of St. Philip (City). <br> Ditto . | The Right Reverend Frederic Barker, D.J. | 19 Oct., 1854 | Hor Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Greati Seal of the United Kingdom. | 2,000 0 - * |  | 19 Oct., 1854. |
|  | Very Rer. William Mac- $\{$ quaric Cowper, M.A. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { I2 July, } 1858 \\ \text { I Aug., } 1858 \end{array}$ | Governor and Executive Council Ditto $\qquad$ <br> Ditto $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 300 \\ 160 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { July, } 1858 . \\ & \text { I2 July, } \\ & 1858 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Rev. Edward Rogers $\qquad$ <br> " Thomas O'Reilly...... | $\begin{array}{r} \text { I Aug., i858 } \\ \text { I5 Feb., } 1863 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 200 & 0 & 0 \\ 200 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 20 \text { Jan,, } & 1838 . \\ \text { I Oct., } & 1848 . \end{array}$ |
| Ditto <br> Parigh of St . Andrew (City). <br> Pariah of St. James (City) |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ditto .................................................... } \\ & \text { Ditto } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | " Robert Allwood, B.A. <br> " Houlton S. King...... | I Jan.,I Jan.,1884188 | Governor $\qquad$ Governor and Executive Council | $\begin{array}{lll}200 & 0 & 0 \\ 200 & 0 & \text { of }\end{array}$ |  | 8 Dec., 1839. |
| Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, Oity). |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ditto (Redfern) | " Alfred H. Stephen, B.A. | I Sept., 1855 | Governor ......................... | 200 - 0 |  | 1 July, 1850. |
| Parish of Petersham - (Cook's River). | , George King | ${ }_{15} \mathrm{Feb}$., 1863 | Gorernor and Executive CouncilGovernor | 200 o o |  | 15 July; 1849. |
| Ditto (Balmain) ........... | " William Stack, B.A. ${ }^{1}$ | I July, 1855 <br> 1 Oct., 1860 |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 200 & 0 & 0 \\ 150 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Parto (Ashifield .......... | " William Lumsdaine. |  | Governor $\qquad$ Governor and Exccutive Council Governor $\qquad$ |  |  | I Nor., 1837. <br> 1 Oct., 1860. <br> 6 Oct., 184r. |
| Parsh of Petersham (Camperdown). | " Charles C. Komp | 1 July, 1846 |  | 200 - |  |  |
| Parish of Willoughby (St. Leonards, North Shore). | " William B. Clarke, | ${ }^{1}$ Aug., 1846 | Ditto | 200 - 0 |  | 26 May , 1839. |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}200 & 0 & 0 \\ 200 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Parish of Prospect ..........\| | " Thomas Donkin, B.D. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I July, } 1855 \\ & \text { I Aug., } 1855 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\text {Ditto }}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { I July, } & 1855 . \\ \text { I Jan., } & \text { I } 854 . \end{array}$ |
| District of Windso Parish of Pitt Town ...... | R. <br> Rev. Henry A. Palmer | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I Aug., I86r } \\ & \text { I Nov., } 1845 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 200 & \circ & 0 \\ 200 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Parish of Ham Common... | " John Elder ........... |  | Gorernor and Executive Council Governor $\qquad$ |  |  | 15 June, 1840. |
| District of Penrith <br> Parish of Mulgoa............ 1 | Rev. Geor |  | Ditto ..................... | 200 - 0 |  | 19 June, 1840. |
| Distriot of Liferpo <br> Parish of St. Luke .......... | Rev. Charles F. D. Priddle |  | Ditto Ditto |  |  |  |
| Parish of Minto ............. | " Georgo N. Woodd, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { i July, } 1855 \\ & \text { I July, } 1855 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 200 & 0 & 0 \\ 200 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\text { I Fob., } 1855$ $5 \text { Nov., } 1837 \text {. }$ |
| District of Campbe Parish of St. Peter .......... | Rev. Edward Smith, B.A... " Thomas H. Wilkinson |  | Governor and Executive Council Ditto $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
| Parish of Appin ............ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { I April, } 1857 \\ \text { I Mar., } 1862 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 200 & 0 & 0 \\ 150 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { I July, } & 1838 . \\ \text { I Nov., } & 1848 . \end{array}$ |
| Districts- | , Henry Tingcombe ... | $1{ }^{1}$ Aug., 1858 | Ditto |  |  | I Sept., 1839. |
| Camden |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Picton....... | \# James Curter .... |  | Ditto | 8017 |  |  |
| Wollongong | " Thomas C. Ewing ... | 1 Sept., 1857 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}200 \\ 200 & 0 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{July}, 1846$. |
| Berrima | " James S. Hassall..... | 1 I Feb., 1862 | Ditto |  |  |  |
| Ditto (Sutton Forcst)... | " Thomas Horton | I Jan., 1854 <br> I July, 1858 <br> 1 | Governor ......................i | 200 |  | 20 Mar., 1848. |
| Yass..................... | " Thomas Kemmis | 12 Oct., 1859 | Ditto ...................... | 200 - |  | 12 Oct., 1859. |
| ${ }^{1}$ To 14 June-Deceased. "Clergy and School Estates." | * Of this amount, $£_{50}$ paid from " Bishopthorpo Estate." <br> $\ddagger$ Paid from "Clergy and School Estates Fund." |  |  | Bishoptho | E | " and £ froo from |

## CHURCH OF ENGIAND-DIOCHSE OF NEWCASTIE.



| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. | By whom appointed, and under what Instrument. | Ammual Salary. | Date of first Appointment under the Colonia Government. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \& в. d. |  |

ECCLESTASTICAI ESTABLISHMENT-CHURCH OF ENGLAND-diocese of newcasile-continued.
Districts-

| E | Re | 1 Dec., 1862 | Governor and ExecutiveCouncil | 200 | - | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West Maitland | R. Chapman | 1 Oct., 1846 | Governor | 200 | - | - | 25 July, 1840. |
|  | J. R. Thackeray | 1 Jan., 1859 | Governor and ExecutiveCouncil |  | 0 | - | - 1856. |
| Raymond Terrace | J. R. Blomficld | 1 May, $185^{2}$ | Governor |  | - | - | 16 Mar., 1851. |
| Itochinvar \& Branxton | F. D. Bode | 1 Dec., 1862 | Governor and Execative Counci | 100 | - | - |  |
| Singleton... | J. Blachwood, | 1 Oct., 1850 | Governor |  | - | - | 1 Oct., 1850. |
| Maswellibrook | W. E. White | 1 Mar., 1860 | Governor and ExecutiveCouncil |  |  | - |  |
| Scone | C. Child, B.A. | I Feb., 1853 | Governor | 200 | - | - | I Jan., 1850. |
| Murrurundi | " J. J. Nash, M.A | 1 June, 1859 | Governor and ExecutivcCouncil | 100 | - | - | 1 June, 1859. |
| Dungog | S. Simm | 1 Dec., 1862 | Ditto |  | $\bigcirc$ | - |  |
| Manning River | W. C. Hawkins | $1{ }^{1}$ Jan., 1861 | Ditto |  | $\bigcirc$ | $0$ |  |

CHURCH OF FNGI,AND-DIOCESF OF GOULBURN.

| Lord Bishop of Goulburn... | Right Rev. Mesac Thomas | ${ }_{25} \mathrm{Mar} .186_{3}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Her Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Grent Scal of the United Kingdom. | ${ }^{\text {I }}$ ( 0 | - | - | 25 Mar., 1863. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Difimictis- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goulburn | Rov. W. Sowerby ${ }^{1}$ | 1 Nov., 1837 | Governor |  | 0 | - |  |
| Braidwood | " James Allan | II June, 1843 | Ditto | 200 | - | - | 13 July, 1837. |
| Bungonia | " $\begin{gathered}\text { Edmond B. Proctor, } \\ \text { M.A. }\end{gathered}$ | 1 Sept., 1856 | Govornor and Erecutive Council | 200 | - | 0 | ${ }^{1}$ July, 1852. |
| Canberra (Queanbeyan) | " Pierce G. Smith, M.A. | $26 \mathrm{May}, 1855$ | Governor | 50 | - | $\bigcirc$ | 26 May, 1855 |
| Queanbeyin ........... | " Albcrto D. Soares ... | 1 April, 1857 | Governorand Executive Council |  | - | - | 1 April, 1857. |
| Collector (Yass) ...... | " Daniel P. M. Hulbert, |  | Ditto |  | - | - | I April, 1857. |
| Cooma. | " Thomas Druitt ...... I Chaplain to tho Gaol | I Dec., I856 <br> 5 per annum. | Ditto $\qquad$ <br> * From Bishopthorpe Estato. | 100 | - | - | I Jan., 1854. |
| Districts, CHURCH OF FNGIAND-DIOCFSE OF BAMHURST. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bathurst. | Rov. Thomas Sharpe, M.A. ${ }^{1}$ | 1 Jan., 1842 | Governor ....................... 1 | 200 | - | $\bigcirc$ | 1 Oct., 1830. |
| Carconr | " John A. Burke, M.A | 1 Aug., 1858 | Governor and ExecutiveCouncil | 200 | - |  | 1 Aug., 1858. |
| Kelso Mudgee | ", William Lisle ... | I Oct., 1844 | Governor Ditto | 200 | $\bigcirc$ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \circ \end{aligned}$ | I June, 1842. I Jan, 1844. |

${ }^{1}$ Aliowed 26. 6d. per diem in liou of forage, from Schedule C., also $£_{50}$ per annum for house rent, from the Clergy and School Estates Fund.
CHURCH OF FNGIAND-DIOCFSE OF GRAFTON AND ARMIDAIE.
Dibtriots-
Armidale ...............
Glen Innes ..............
Port Macquarie .........
Tamworth ...............

Rev. Soptimus Hungorford
" J. H. Johnson .......
", F. Kemp ......
" J. F. R. Whinficld...
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Archbishop
Vicar-General

## District of Sxdney.

Parish of St. James (City)
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City).
Parish of Petersham (Newtown).
Parish of Willoughby (St. Leonardis).
Parish of Hunter's Hill
District of Parramatta.
Parish of St. Luke, Dietrict
of Liverpool.
Parish of Appin, District of Campbolltown.

Districts-
Windsor
Carnden
Wollongong
Kiams
Ditto (Millendary).
Shoalhaven.
Berrima

Most Roverend John Bcde 20 Feb., 1835 Secretary of State..


| 100 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 100 | 0 | 0 |  | 1853. |
| 150 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Dee., |
| 180 | 1851. |  |  |  |
| 100 | 0 |  |  | 1851. |

${ }^{1}$ Tr,17 Octobor-Deseased.

| 800 | 0 | 0 | 20 Feb., ${ }^{1835}$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 300 | 0 | 0 | 1 May, 1850. |
| 200 | - | 0 | 20 Feb., 1835. |
| 200 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 1 May, 1850. |
| 100 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 150 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 1 Feb., ${ }^{8} 855$. |
| 150 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 200 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 1 July, 1843. |
| 200 | 0 | 0 | I Sept., 1846. |
| - |  |  |  |
| 200 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 1 Jan., 1846. |
| ${ }^{1} 50$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | I6 July, 1838. |
| 200 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 1 Scpt., 1848. |
| 150 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| 150 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 150 150 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

15000

| Offe. | Name. | Date of Appointment. | By whom appointed, and under what Instrument. | Annual Salary. | Dato of firte Appointment under the Colonial Goverument. Goverument. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | £ s. d. |  |
| ECCLESTASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT-ROMAN CATHOLIC cHurch-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Districts-contio |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goulburn | Rev. Michael McAlroy | 1 May, 1862 | Governor and ExecutiveCouncil |  |  |
| Ditto (Bungonia) ...... | " Eugene Luckie ...... | 16 May, 1863 | Ditto $\qquad$ | 150 |  |
| Braidwood (Araluen) | ", Edward O'Brien ...... | ${ }^{15} 5$ July, 1862 | Ditto ................... | 150 | $15 \mathrm{July}, 185^{2}$. |
| Queanbeyan Yass. | " Patrick White..... | 1 Sept., 1862 | Ditto | 200 O |  |
| Kelso ........................ | " Peter O'Farrell ....... | ${ }_{1} \mathrm{I}$ July, 1860 | Ditto | $\begin{array}{ll}200 & 0 \\ 200 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ | I Dec., 1843. |
| Carcoar | " Timothy McCarthy... | I Nov., 1862 | Ditto | 200 - | 1 Oct., 1853. |
| Wellington | " Henry N. Woolfrey.. | 1 Nor., 1862 | Ditto | $150-0$ | 1 Mar., 1853. |
| Mudgce ............... | " Callaghan MeCarthy | 1 Sept., 1852 | Governor .................... | $150-0$ | 1 Mar., 1850. |
| Hartley ................ | ", James Phelan ......... | 16 Mar., 1858 | Governorand ExecutiveCouncil | $150-0$ | I Nov., 1853. |
| Cooma................... | " Patrick Newman...... | 16 Jan., 1861 | Ditto . | $150-0$ |  |
| Orange .................... | ", Miles Edmund Athy | $1{ }^{1}$ Sept., 1862 | Ditto Ditto | 150 150 150 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Albury }}$ Nercastle | " Cornelius Twomey ... | I July, 1857 | Governor | 150 150 00 | 1 April, 1853. |
| East Maitland | " John Kenny ......... | 16 May, 186 | Governor and ExccutiveCouncil | 120000 | 21 \% Oct., 1844. |
| West Maitland | ", Jorome Keating ...... | 16 May, 1863 | Ditto ................... | 200 0 o | I April, 1846. |
| Armidale | " John Thos. Lynch ... | I Nov., 1862 | Ditto | 150 o o | 16 July, 1838. |
| Grafton ................) | " William X. Johnson, | 15 May, 1863 | Ditto ...................\| | 10000 | I July, 1854. |

PRESBYTFRIAN CHURCE.

| Stinet- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pitt-street | Rev. Jas. Fullerton, LL.D. | 3 Dec., 1838 | Govornor |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Andrew's | " John Dougall ${ }^{1}$........ | 1 April, 1854 | Ditto | .................. |  | - | 0 | 1 April, 1854. |
| Paddington | \% James Milne ......... | 1 July, 1854 | Ditto |  |  | - | - | $1{ }^{1}$ July, 1854. |
| Woolloomooloo | " John M'Gibbon | 22 Mar., 1854 | Ditto |  |  |  | - | 22 Mar., 1854. |
| Districtis- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bathurst | " J. B. Laughton | 1 Jan., 1855 | Ditto |  |  |  | 0 | 1 Oct.1 185 s , |
| Hinton | " Alexander M'Ewan | 1 Nor., 1860 | Governorand | ExecutiveCouncil |  | - | - | I May, 1854. |
| Muswellbrook | ", Duncan Ross . | 1 Oct., 1860 | Ditto | ................... |  |  | 0 |  |
| Newcastle | " James Coutts, M.A. | \% May, 186 r | Ditto |  |  |  | - | 26 Mar., 1849. |
| Parramatta | " Thomas Craig ......... | 1 Nor., 186 r | Ditto |  |  |  | 0 | Mar, 184. |
| Paterson ........... | " Thomss Stirton ...... | 3 Feb., ${ }^{\text {c }} 856$ | Dito |  |  | - | - | I Mar., 1854. |
| Port Macquarie ......... Singleton | ", Edward Holland....... | 16 Aug., 1853 Io May, 1847 | Gorernor |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | - | 16 Aug., 1853. |
| Windsor .... | ", David Moore .. | Io May, 1847 | Governor and | ExecutiveCouncil | 150 150 | $\bigcirc$ | - | 10 May, 1847. |

${ }^{1}$ To 13 June-Deceased.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.


EDUCATION.
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
RETURN of the Unitersity of Sydnet, for the Year 1871.

| Offlce. | Name. | Salaries. | Allowances. | Feos from Studente | Totals, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | £ s. d. | £ в. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Professor of Classics and Logic ... | Charles Badham, D.D. ............. | $900 \bigcirc$ | ${ }^{15} 5000$ | 143174 | 1,193 174 |
| Professor of Mathematics ........ | Morris B. Pell, B.A. ................. | 825 ○ 0 | †.............. | 206174 | 1,031 174 |
| Professor of Phaysics................ | John Smith, M.D. ................. | 795 - - | .............. | 16456 | 95956 |
| Professor of Geology ............. | Alexander. M. Thomson, D.Sc. ...... | 45000 |  | 42 I - 0 | $49^{2}$ I 0 |
| Assistant Professor of Classics...... <br> Registrar | \} Hugh Kennedy, B.A. ........... \{ | $\left.\begin{array}{lll}100 & 0 & 0 \\ 400 & 0 & 0\end{array}\right\}$ | .............. | 62 II - | 562 II 0 |
| Curator of Muscum | Edusurd Recre ......................... | 50 - 0 | ............. | ............. | 50 O 0 |
| Accountant | William Clark | 30 - 0 | .............. | .............. | 30 - 0 |
| Auditor | Geofrry Eagar. | 2500 | .............. | .............. | 2500 |
| Esquire Bedell | John Kinloch, M.A. ............. |  | ............... | ............. | .......... |
| Solicitor | George W. Allen ................... | ............. |  | .............. | ..... |
| Yeoman Bedell. | Joseph Burrows | 10000 | t.............. | .............. | $100-0$ |
| Gardener | W. Goodhow | 1000 | t.............. | .............. | $100 \bigcirc$ |
| Under Gardener | John Holle | 100160 |  | .............. | 100 16 |
| Messenger | Patrick Walsh | 10000 | †.............. |  | 100 ○ 0 |
| Examiners in Arts | James Paterson, LL.D. | ir 0 - | ... .......... | .............. | $21 \bigcirc 0$ |
|  | Chas. E. R. Murray, M.A............ | 2100 | .............. | .............. | 2100 |
|  | Alexander M. Thomson .............. | 2100 | .............. | .............. | 2100 |
| Examiners in Medicino ........... | Sprott Boyd, M.D. ................. | .............. | .............. | .............. | .............. |
| Examiners in Law................... | Charles Nathan, F.R.C.S. <br> J. C. Cox, M.D. | $\ldots$ | .................. | .............. | $\ldots$ |
|  | John Macfarlane, M.D. ............... | ................ | .................. | ... | .... |
|  | Edward Bedford.. | ..... | ........... | ............. | .............. |
|  | Philip S. Jones, M.D. |  | .............. | .............. | .... |
|  | George Bennett, M.D. |  |  |  | ... |
|  | Haynee G. Alleyne, M.B. ........... | .............. | .............. | .............. | $\ldots$ |
|  | Air W. Manning, LL. ${ }^{\text {L }}$.................. |  | . | ............. | .. |
|  | Justice Faucett ......................... | .............. | ............ | .... | .. |
|  | N. D. Stenhouse | .............. |  |  |  |
|  | M. H. Stephen.. | ............. | ............ | ............. | ............ |
|  | Sir J. Martin | ............. | ............. | ............ | ........... |
|  | Judge M.Farland. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Totals ..............\& | $4,03816 \quad 0$ | 15000 | 619122 | $4,808 \quad 8 \quad 2$ |

*Allowance for hause
$\dagger$ Allowed a house.

ST. PAUI'S COLLEGF.
RETURN of St. Padl's College, for the Year 1871.

| Offlce. | Name. | Salary per annum. | Fees from Studenta. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $f$ s. d. | £ s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. | f s. d. |
| Warden............................... | Rer. William Scott, M.A. ${ }^{1}$................... | 500 ○ | 86134 | 586134 |
| Vice-Warden ........................ | Rev. William Henry Roberta, B.A. ........ | Nil | ................. | ................. |
| Bursar | Michael Metcalfe | Nil |  | ................. |

1 Reąidence allowed.

ST- JOHN'S COL工EGB.
REIURN of St. John's Colnege, for the Year 1871.

| Offico, | Name. | Salary per amnum. | Fees from Sturenta. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | \& . ¢. d. |
| Rector ................................ |  | 500 ○ 0 | .................. | $500 \bigcirc 0$ |
| Vice-Rector . ......................... | Rer. D. S. D'Arcy ............................... | $90 \quad 0$ |  | $90 \quad 0$ |

[^28]Note,-The ealary of the Vice-Fector is from a prizate bequest of the late ATchdeacon Mrencroe.

## EDUCATION-continued.

## SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

RETURN of the Symney Grammar School, for the Year 1871.

| Office. | Name. | Salaries. | Allowances. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fees } \\ & \text { from Pupils. } \end{aligned}$ | Total. | Remarke. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Head Master <br> Mathematicsl Master <br> Classical Master $\qquad$ Assistant Classical Masters <br> Finglish Mrater |  | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | s. d. |  |  |
|  | Albert Bytheses Weigall Edward Pratt | 5000 |  | 575 ○ 0 |  | Residence allowed. Ditto. Ditto. |
|  |  | 400 0 0 |  | 33710 o | 73710 o |  |
|  | Edwin Whitfeld ........... | 300 - 0 |  | 30000 | 600 - 0 |  |
|  | Charles Orlando Helon ... | 300 - 0 |  | .... | 300 ○ 0 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}300 \\ 185 & 0 & 0 \\ 17 & 11\end{array}$ |  |  | 30000 |  |
|  | Cbarles James Fache $\qquad$ John Waller Vanes. $\qquad$ | 200 \% 0 | 50 \% 0 |  | 185 <br> 250 <br>  <br> 1700 | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 200 per amnum. |
| Assistant English Master. Writing Master |  | 150 - 0 | 5 | ........... | $150-0$ |  |
|  | John Waller Vancs......... Willism Samuel Norris | 200 O 0 |  | ............ | 200 - 0 |  |
| Drawing Master ............ | Joseph Forrles .............. | 100 - 0 |  |  | $100 \bigcirc 0$ |  |
|  |  | 100 | 1200 |  | $\begin{array}{cc}112 & 0 \\ 80 & 0\end{array}$ | Residence allowed. |
| Secretary to Trustees ...... | William Henry Catlett ... | 50 0-0 | 3014 |  | $8014{ }^{\circ}$ |  |
|  |  | 2,7851711 | 92140 | 1,212 10 | 4,091 1 II |  |

## PENSIONS.

RETURN of Perstons payable out of the Revenues of the Colony, de., during the Year 1871.

${ }^{1}$ To 16 October-Deccasod. To ao June-Deceased. To 9 May-Deceased. 4 In receipt of a pension also from the Customs Superannaation Fund.

| Namof of the Party. | Amount of Pensiou. | Anthorlty <br> under which the l'onsion was granted. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Mate from } \\ \text { which the Pension } \\ \text { commencod. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Service for which the Pension was granted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ |  |  |  |
| PENSIONS-patd from the consolidated revende fund-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| Lady Forbes. | 0 | Governor General and Executive Council. | $9 \text { Noт., I84I }$ | Widow of Sir Francis Forbes, formorly Chief Justice. |
| Lady Dowling | 200 0 0 | Ditto | 28 Sept., 1844 | Widow of Sir James Dowling, late Chiof Justice. |
| Mrs. Annie Kinchela | 100 - 0 | Ditto | 1 Jan., 1852 | Widow of the lnte Mr. Justice Kinchels. |
| Mrs. Annie Petric | $100 \bigcirc$ | Ditto | 1 Jan., 1853 | Daughter of the late Capt. Flinders, R.N. |
| Edward R. Stack | 13368 | Ditto | I Jan., 1855 | Late Master of the Benevolent Asylum, Syducy. |
| Ludy Mitchell | 200 o o | Ditto | I Jan., 186 r | Widow of Sir T. L. Mitchell, formerly Surreyor General. |
| James Riley ${ }^{1}$. | 4390 | Ditto | 26 Mar., 1863 | Late Bailiff, Goulburn. |
| Catherine Lovett | 1000 | Ditto | 20 Mar., 1864 | Widow of S. Lovett, late Pilot, Neweastle. |
| Darid Moores | 48122 | Ditto | 1 Aug., 1864 | Late Forenaan, Colonial Stores. |
| John Hayes | 448 - | Ditto | I Aug., 1864 | w Storeman, Colonial Stores. |
| Mrs. Eliza Milford | 200 - 0 | Ditto | ${ }_{27} \mathrm{May}^{1885}$ | Widow of Justice Milford. |
| Mrs. Maria Bate Wise | 200 ○ o | Ditto | 28 Scpt., 1865 | Widow of Justice Wise. |
| Mrs. Smyth .... | 26 - 0 | Ditto | 1 Jan., $18{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | Court Keeper, Supreme Court, King-street. |
| Mrs. Miargaret Edwards | 50 0 o | Ditto | 22 June, 1867 | Widow of Pilot Edwards. |
| Mrs. Julia Robinson | $150 \%$ | Ditto | 29 July, 1867 | Robinson. |
| Mrs. Janc Reeder | 75 ○ ${ }^{\circ}$ | Ditto | 29 July, 1867 | " " Recder. |
| Mrs. Hamunla Pope Eilen Del Prado | 1/3 ${ }^{\text {q }}$ diem | Ditto | 1o May, 1867 | Housekocper, Colonial Secretary's Office. |
| Ellen Del Prado | $39118$ | Ditto ................ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I Jan., } \mathrm{I} 87 \mathrm{I} \text { ! } \\ & \text { Dcceased. } \end{aligned}$ | " Audit Office. |
| Pensions granted under the Superannuation Act of 1864. (27 Victoris, No. ir.) |  |  |  |  |
| Robert Allen Eunt | 6000 | Governor and Executive Council. | I July, 8864 | Late Superintendent of the Money Order Office. |
| Stephen Greenhill | 600 | Ditto | 1 July, 1864 | " Chicf Clerk, Pay Branch, Treasury. |
| Mercolith Duke Ferguson | 28000 | Ditto | 1 June, 1864 | " Accountant, Government Printing Office. |
| John Gouldesbury Lennon... | 360 ○ | Ditto | 20 Dee., 1864 | " Principal Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury. |
| Nicholas Nelson | 312100 | Ditto | I Feb., 1865 | " Clerk, General Post Office. |
| John Crook | 43368 | Ditto | 1 July, 1864 | ", Harbour Master, Sydney. |
| E. C. Brewer | 12868 | Ditto | $12 \mathrm{May}, 1865$ | ", Sheriff"s Bailiff. |
| Robert Brindley | 325 - o | Ditto | 1 June, 1865 | " Draftrman, Survey Office. |
| J. R. Humbley | 247100 | Ditto | 16 June, 1865 | \% Clerk, Audit Office. |
| S. Morgun | 146134 | Ditto | \% July, 1863 | 1, Clerk, Survey Office. |
| W. H. Christie | 82368 | Ditio | 1 Oct., $186{ }_{5}$ | \% Postmaster General. |
| George Brett... |  | Ditto | I May, 1865 | " Tide Waiter, Customs. |
| William Vallack | 650 o o | Ditto | 19 Feb., 1866 | " Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office. |
| Thomas Jones | 150 - | Ditto | I June, 1866 | " Sheriff's Bailif, Bathurst. |
| John Wells | 746134 | Ditto | I Mar., 1866 | " Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. |
| William C. Stil | 560 | Ditto | 21 Mar., iS66 | " Landing Surreyor, Customs. |
| Lewis Gordon | $\begin{array}{llll}333 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ | Ditto | I Aug., I 866 | " District Surveyor. |
| Thomas K. Abbott | 44153 | Ditto | 1 Sept., 1866 | \% Sceretary, General Post Oflice. |
| William Thompson | $\pm 50$ - | Ditio | 1 Oct., 1866 | " Official Postmaster, Bathurst. |
| John Chippendall E. I. Stathmm... | 175 O 0 | Ditto | 13 May, 1867 | \% Gaoler, Bathurst. |
| E. H. Stathmm. | 124134 | Ditto | г Mar., 1867 | "Storckeeper and Manager, Irunatic Asylum, Parramatta. |
| John Bro | 186134 | Jitto | 9 June, 1867 | " Sheriff's Bailiff at Parramatta. |
| John Wallace | 140 o o | Ditto | 14 June, 1867 | \% Gaoler at Maitland. |
| Edward Thogors | 600 o o | Ditto | ${ }^{\text {I Jan., }} 1868$ | " Clerk of the Paace. |
| Francis Campbell | 43368 | Ditto | I Jın., 1868 | " Superintendent, Lunatic Agylum, Tarbau. |
| John E. Turner | 137100 | Ditto | 15 Feb., 1868 | " Landing Waiter, Custome. |
| W. R. Daridson | 1,000 00 | Ditto | 17 Mar., 1868 | " Surveyor General. |
| Stephen Cole | 435 0 0 | Ditto | İ June, 1868 | " Commissioner of Crown Lands. |
| Samuel Silyard | 4000 | Ditto | 18 Aug., 1868 | " Clerk, Colonial Sccretury's Office. |
| James Prout | 60 O 0 | Ditto | 20 Sept, 1868 | " Sccond Assistant Bailiff, Sydney. |
| Alce. J. Ross | 133 7 7 | Ditto | 1 Oct., 1868 | " Const Waiter, Broken Bay. |
| Charles Tompson | 720 ○ | Ditto | ${ }_{1}$ Feb., 1869 | " Clerk of Legislative Assembly. |
| W. II. Palmer | 300 - | Ditto | 1 June, 1869 | " Police Magistrate, Bathurst. |
| Edward D. Day ... | 500 O 0 | Ditto | I June, 1869 | ", " Maitland. |
| Charles E. Newcom | $450 \times 0$ | Ditto | I June, 1869 | ." Tide ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Queanboyan. |
| W. Warburton. | 87 10 0 | Ditto | I July, 1869 | " Tide Waiter, Customs. |
| William King, .... | 162100 | Ditto | I July, 1869 | " launding Waiter, Customs. |
| Charles T. Wearer | $\begin{array}{lll}333 & 68\end{array}$ | Ditto | 19 Oct., 1869 | " Police Magistrate, Armidale. |
| Michael Fitzpatrick | 53368 | Ditto | 19 Dce., 1869 | " Under Secretary for Lands. |
| J. Wicklam. | ${ }^{168}$ - 0 | Ditto | 1 Jan., 1870 | " Postmistress, Parramatta. |
| George Denshir W. A. Cahill | $\begin{array}{lll}120 & 0 & 0 \\ 120 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Ditto | I Jan., 1870 <br> I Jan., 1870 <br> 10  | " Postmaster, Tammorth. |
| John Kelleher | $\begin{array}{rr}120 & 0 \\ 82 & 0\end{array}$ | Ditto | I Jan.,  <br> 1  <br> 1  <br> Jan., 1870 | " Foreman of Works, Dry Dock. |
| Edgar Beckham | 466134 | Ditto | 1 Jan., 1870 | ", Commissioner of Crown Ľands. |
| C. J. Williams. | 120 O | Jitto | ${ }_{1} \mathrm{~J}_{\text {an., }} 1870$ | ", Locker, Oustoms. |
| Gother Kerr Mann | $53^{3} \quad 134$ | Ditto | 1 April, 1870 | " Engineer-in-Chief, \&c., Cockatoo Island. |
| 7 Thomus Cronin | 250 | Dito | 1 May, 1870 | " Master of Dredge "Hercules." |
| Char. H. Horsley | 112 10 0 | Ditto | 1 Jan., 1870 | " Locker, Customs. |
| F. Underwood. | 37368 | Ditto | 16 June, 1870 | " Clerk, Lands Department. |
| Alha Williams | $\begin{array}{rrrr}226 & 13 & 4 \\ 93 & 6 & 8 \\ & 8 & \end{array}$ | Ditto | ${ }^{1}$ June, 1870 <br> I Sept., 1870 | " Accountant, Surrey Department. <br> " Clerk of Petty Sessions, Casino. |
| H. Fitzgerald | 8200 | Ditto | 1 Tan., 1870 | ", Foreman of Worke, Dry Dock. |
| David Smith.. | 175 - | Ditto | 1 Dec., 1870 | ", Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gundagai. |
| S. B. Warburton | $\begin{array}{llll}483 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ | Ditto | 1 April, 1870 | ", Chief Clerk, Lands Department. |
| T. J. Juques | 65368 | Ditto | 15 Dec., 1870 | ", Registrar General. |
| W. C. Mayne | 540 ○ o | Ditto | 23 May, 1871 | " Auditor General. |
| William thomas | $\begin{array}{llll}226 & 13 & 4\end{array}$ | Ditto | I Mar., 187 I | ", Clerk, Lands Department. |
| Thomas L. R. Pierco | 11210 | Ditto | 4 April, 187 s | ", ${ }^{\text {a }}$ General Post Ofice. |
| John R. Chambers | 188140 | Ditto | 16 June, ${ }^{1871}$ | " ", Lauds Department. |
| R. O'Connor | 700 ○ | Ditto .................. | 1 April, 1871 | ", Clerk of Parliaments. |
| ${ }^{1}$ To I October-Deceascd. |  |  |  |  |



Paid from the Customs Superannuation Fund.


Paid from the Police Reward and Police Superannuation Funds.


| Name of the Ports. | Amount of Pension. | Authorlty under which the Pension was granted. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date from } \\ & \text { which the Pension } \\ & \text { commenced. } \end{aligned}$ | Service for which the Pension was granted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | f s. |  |  |  |

PENSIONS-Patd from the police reward and police superannoation funds-continued.


## FOREIGN CONSULS.

RETURN of Consels of Forkign Countmes residing in New South Wares in the Year 1871.


## RETURNING OFFICERS.

RetURN of Retubnina Officers in the Year 1871, and Dates of Appointment.

| Electoral District. | Name. | Date when appointed. | Electoral District. | Name. | Date when appointed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argyle <br> Balranald $\qquad$ <br> Bathurst $\qquad$ <br> The Bogan $\qquad$ <br> Braidwood $\qquad$ <br> Camden $\qquad$ <br> Canterbury $\qquad$ <br> Carcoar $\qquad$ <br> The Clarence $\qquad$ <br> Central Cumberland <br> Eden $\qquad$ <br> The Glebo $\qquad$ <br> Goulburn $\qquad$ <br> The Grrydir $\qquad$ <br> Hartley $\qquad$ <br> The Hastings ...... <br> The Hawkosbury ., <br> The Hume $\qquad$ <br> The Hunter $\qquad$ <br> The Lower Hunter <br> The Upper Hunter <br> Illawarra $\qquad$ <br> Kiama $\qquad$ <br> The Jachlan $\qquad$ <br> Liverpool Plains $\qquad$ <br> East Macquarie <br> Wost Mncquarie $\qquad$ <br> East Mritland $\qquad$ <br> West Mailland. <br> Monaro $\qquad$ <br> Morpeth $\qquad$ <br> Mudgec | Francis Roljert Louis Rossi <br> John Cramsic $\qquad$ <br> Thomas Jarman Hawkins $\qquad$ <br> Jean Emile Serisier $\qquad$ <br> John W. Bunn $\qquad$ <br> John Macquario Antill $\qquad$ <br> William Drynan. $\qquad$ <br> succeeded by <br> John Pope $\qquad$ <br> James Lithgow Cobb. $\qquad$ <br> Alfred Lardner $\qquad$ <br> Andrew Louis M.Dougall $\qquad$ <br> Solomon Solomon $\qquad$ <br> James Shoobert ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ <br> William Connolly $\qquad$ <br> Adolph Goldman $\qquad$ <br> Edwin Barton. $\qquad$ <br> Thomas Wellington Palmer . <br> succeeded by <br> Jolm Ross $\qquad$ <br> James Bligh Johnston $\qquad$ <br> Lewis Solomon $\qquad$ <br> Thomas Lindeay ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ <br> Edward Sparke $\qquad$ <br> William Little $\qquad$ <br> Charles Throsby Smith $\qquad$ <br> David Lindsay Waugh $\qquad$ <br> William Douglas Campbell <br> John Gill $\qquad$ <br> John Bowler $\qquad$ <br> Herry Rotton $\qquad$ <br> James Nixon Brunker $\qquad$ <br> Gcorge Vindin $\qquad$ <br> Patrick Jereminh Joseph Clifford. <br> Jas. Brand Ritchie Robertson <br> William King. $\qquad$ <br> succeeded by <br> Wilson Ramsay $\qquad$ | 24 Mar., 1859. <br> ${ }_{17}$ Nor., 1860. <br> I4 April, 1863. <br> 24 Mar., 1859. <br> 16 Nor., 1864. <br> .24 Mar., 1859. <br> 16 Aug., 1870. <br> 6 Oct., 187 I. <br> 28 June, 1867. <br> $17 \mathrm{May}, 1859$. <br> 24 Mar., 1859. <br> 12 Dec., 1864. <br> 24 Mar., 1859. <br> 27 April, 1860. <br> 21 Jan., 1869. <br> 2 Mar., 1869. <br> 22 April, 1868. <br> 1 May, 187 I. <br> 29 Oct., 1866. <br> 7 Dec., 1869. <br> 4 April, 1859. <br> 16 Mar., 1869. <br> 8 Sept., 1863. <br> 24 Mar., 1859. <br> 9 Ang., 1860. <br> 13 Nov., 1860. <br> I Mar., 1867. <br> 6 Mar., 1860. <br> i8 Nov., 1869. <br> 29 Jan., 1869. <br> 19 July, 1865. <br> 9 Mar., 1865. <br> 12 Jan., 1869. <br> 16 Nov., 1869. <br> 7 Jan., 187 I . <br> July, $187 \mathbf{z}$. | The Murray $\qquad$ <br> The Murrumbidgee <br> Narellan $\qquad$ <br> The Nepcan $\qquad$ <br> Newcastle $\qquad$ <br> New England $\qquad$ <br> Nerrtown $\qquad$ <br> Northumberland $\qquad$ <br> Orange $\qquad$ <br> Paddington $\qquad$ <br> Parramntta $\qquad$ <br> The Paterson $\qquad$ <br> Patrick's Plains $\qquad$ <br> Queanboyan $\qquad$ <br> St. Leonards $\qquad$ <br> Shoolhnven $\qquad$ <br> East Syduney $\qquad$ <br> West Sydncy $\qquad$ <br> Tenterfield $\qquad$ <br> I'umut $\qquad$ <br> Wellington $\qquad$ <br> The Williams $\qquad$ <br> Windsor $\qquad$ <br> Wollombi $\qquad$ <br> Yass Plains $\qquad$ <br> Gold Fields North.. Gold Ficlds South.. Gold Fields West... <br> To 9 Scpt., 187 x -Decease | Robort Landale <br> Frederick Anslow Tompson <br> Edward Palmer <br> John King Lethbridgo <br> Francis James Shaw $\qquad$ <br> Franklin Jackes $\qquad$ <br> Thomas Chaplin Breillat $\qquad$ <br> Charles Boscawen Ranclaud .. <br> John Piealey $\qquad$ <br> succeeded by <br> Jamos Dale $\qquad$ <br> Henry Beckman Morgan $\qquad$ <br> John Golledge $\qquad$ <br> Gilbert Cory $\qquad$ <br> JohnCrichton Stuart MIDouall <br> Andrew Morton $\qquad$ <br> William Tucker $\qquad$ <br> Jamos Aldcorn $\qquad$ <br> Archibald Thompson $\qquad$ <br> John Williams $\qquad$ <br> Archibald Kennedy Cullen <br> James Robertson $\qquad$ <br> Henry Edward Kater $\qquad$ <br> succeeded by <br> Robert Rygate $\qquad$ <br> Charles Felix Holmes $\qquad$ <br> Laban White $\qquad$ <br> aucceeled by <br> Robert Dick $\qquad$ <br> Thomas Crawford $\qquad$ <br> Isidore Maurico Blake $\qquad$ <br> succeeded by <br> John Fraser Gray $\qquad$ <br> Willium Cleghorn $\qquad$ <br> Richard Wicksted Porkins <br> Denis Donnelly $\qquad$ <br> d. | Io Dec., 1869. <br> ${ }_{25}$ Fcb., 1869. <br> ${ }^{2} 4$ Mar., 1859. <br> 4 Dec., 1863. <br> 4 May, 1869. <br> 20 Mar., I86i. <br> 24 Mar., 1859. <br> ${ }_{7} 7$ Nov., 1860. <br> ${ }_{19}$ Dec., 1865. <br> I Feb., 187x. <br> 24 Mar., 1859. <br> I Dec., 1870 . <br> 24 Mar., 1859. <br> 24 Mar., 1859. <br> 26 June, 1868. <br> 16 Nov., 1869. <br> 24 Mar., 1859. <br> 23 July, 1869. <br> ${ }_{17}$ Bept., 1868. <br> io Sept., 1860. <br> 30 Jan., 1865. <br> ${ }_{27}$ July, 1870 . <br> 20 Feb., 187 r . <br> 3 June, 1863. <br> 15 Nov., 1860. <br> 27 Nov., 187 x. <br> 2 Fcb., 1867. <br> 29 Oct., 1866. <br> 14 Dec., 187 I. <br> 20 A pril, 1864. <br> 18 Oct., 1870. <br> g Dec., 1865. |

## GUARDIANS OF MINORS.

RETURN of Gentlemen appointed, under the 11 th section of the Act of Council 19th Victoria, No. 30, as Guardians. of Minors, to give consent in cases of Marriage in the Colony.

| Aibury- | Grapton- | Richyond Riter- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marcus Freeman Brownrigg. | Rowland Broadhurst Hill. | Wellington C. Bundock. |
| George Grey. | Edward Michaol Ryan. | Charles Mugh Finweett. |
| Jeffrey James Keatinge. | Gundagai- | Alezander Mackellar. |
| J. L. Cares. | A. Broughton. | Johnson George King. |
| Robert Lowes. | A. C. S. Rose. | Rype- |
| Michael Langford. | Hartley- | John Blaxland. |
| Armidale- | Andrew Brown. | Rylstone- |
| James Buchanan. | Thomas Brown. | Edmard K. Cor. |
| Charles William Marsh. | John Delany. | George Robertson M‘Lean. |
| Thomas Augustus Perry. | $\mathrm{H}_{\text {AY }}$ | William Wield Armstrong. |
| Charles Thomas Wearer. | Joseph Ede Pearce. | Scone- |
| Batrayald- | William Brownc. | Joscpb Docker. |
| Stephen Cole-Euston. | Kiama- | James Smith. |
| Willism Ross-Meilman. | James Mackey Gray. | Shoainaten- |
| Richard B. Mitchell. | John Marks. | Alfred Elyard. |
| Bathurst- | David Lindsay Waugh. | Sopria- |
| William Hall Palmer. | Liverpool- | Whittingdnle Johnson. |
| James Byrac Richards. | Richard Sadleir, R.N. | Joseph Walford. |
| Brrrisi- ${ }_{\text {charles }}$ Lindsay Vicholson | John Brown Bossley. | Strder- |
| Charles Lindsay Nicholson. | Matpland- | George Allen, Toxteth Park, Glebo. |
| Binalong- | Edward Denny Day. * | Jno. MrcLerie, Inspector General of |
| Edgar Bechham. | Peter Green. | Polico. |
| Cornelius O'Brien. | George Vindin. | David Charles Frederick Scott, Contral |
| William Douglas Canpbell. | Mayking River- | Police Office. |
| Charles Sanderson-Grenfell. | Henry Filett. | James Sheen Dowling. |
| Bombatia- | Macleay Rifer- | Edward Grant Ward, J.P., Registrar |
| William Graham. | Frederick William Chapman. | General. |
| John Nicholson. | Robert A. H. Kemp. | Chas Corrper, Water Police Magistrate |
| Bouriez- | James H. Kemp. | Tambaroora- |
| James Foot. | William M'Lean. | Joreph Whitelcad Lees. |
| Alexander Ogilvie Grant. | Mexindie- | Tammorth- |
| Robert Maurieo Huglos. | Jomes Mair, | David W. Irving. |
| Bratdwood- | Molosa- | P. G. King. |
| Robert Maddrell. | William Cousins. | James Rigney. |
| William John Bennison. | Francis Smith. | Tenterfield- |
| Thomas Lake Crommelin. | Morpetil- | Thomas Cowper. |
| Brisbane Water- | Osman E. Middleton. | Glentworth Walsh Frazer Addison. |
| Hovenden Hely. | Mudaer- | Temet- |
| Boyd Horsburgh. | Robert Lowe. | Levi Mandeleon. |
| Broulee- | George Warburton. | Frederick W. Vyner. |
| William Stewart Caswell. | Murruzuxdi- | Uiladulua- |
| William Truman Collcti. | Andrew Loder. | Duvid Warden. |
| Gordon Forbes Davidson. | Philip W. Wright. | Percy Hale Sheaffe, J.P. |
| Camben- | George Gray Brodie. | Waga Wagga- |
| John Norton Oxley. | Musimejarmook- | Henry Baylis. |
| Campbelatown- | James White. | John Gordon. |
| John Bray. | Newcastie- | John Leitch. |
| Thomas Cbippondale. | Edward C. Merewether. | John Lupton. |
| Carcoar- | Charles B. Ranclaud. | Waigett- |
| Lawrence Vance Dulhunty. | Helenus Scott. | Thomas Betteridge, P.M. |
| Thomas Icely. | Mendir- | Edward J. Sparke. |
| William Montague Rothery. | Georgc Douglns. | Wartaida- |
| Cassidis- | Orajae- | Alfred Augustus $\operatorname{Adams.}$ |
| William Buehy. | John Toro Lave. | Hugh Rowland Labat. |
| Rowland J. Traill. | John Arthur Templar. | F. Wyndham. |
| Clarrace TownWilliam Lowe. | ParramattaGeorge Langley. | Wex WedThomas G. Dangar. |
| Cooma- | Paterson- | Andrew Doyle. |
| Rohert Barrington Dawson. | C. Boydell. | Charles Edward Smith. |
| Coonabarabran- | Edward Gostmyek Cory. | Wrilingerove- |
| Frederick W. Edwards. | Patrick's Plains- | W. W. Fraser. |
| Demiligots- | Henry Glemic. | Angus John M'Innes. |
| Lawrence Cockburn. | Robert Adamson Rodd. | Welitioton- |
| Debbo- | Penritil- | S. B. Daniel. |
| John Ryric. | William Russell. | David Henry Dunlop. |
| Waiter Hugh Tibbits. | John King Lethbridge. | Soln Milbourn Marsh. |
| Jemm Emile Serisier. | Picton- | Wrdsor- |
| Waiter Flood. John Egan. | John Mrequarie Antill. Port Macquarre- | James Ascough. Sydney Sarreell. |
| William Clifton Weston. | Donald M'Donald. | Wourompr- |
| DungogGeorge M'Kay. | Cbarles A. Sinclair. James Potts Ormiston. | Henry Chester Master. Jnmes Norton Brooks. |
| EDEV- | Port Sterimens- | Wollongong- |
| John Lioyd. | Thomas Nicholls. | Charles Fairs. |
| Henry Wren. | Philip Snape. | Gcorge Waring. |
| Forbms- | Queamberan- | Yass- |
| Josiah Strickiand. Frederick Dalton. | Henry Hall. <br> William Forton Hayley. | Isidore Maurice Blake. Allan Campbell. |
| Goclburn- | Frederick Brown Russcli. |  |
| John Allman. <br> William Hinton Hovell. | Rarmond TerilaceArchibald Windeyer. |  |

## VITAL STATISTICS.

## SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, ON VITAL STATISTICS.



SXUNET:
thomas richards, Government printer; phillipstreet.
1872.

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# VITAL STATISTICS. 

The Registrar Geverat to The Honorable the Colonial Skcrmtiary,

TRANGMITIING ABSTIRACTS OF

## MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Sir,
In accordance with the usual practice, I have the honor to forward Abstracts of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, which have been recorded in the Registers of this Department during the year 1871. The results obtained from these Returns will bear favourable comparison with those of the preceding year, as I shall now endeavour to show.

The addition to the Registers in the number of names was 34,456 , being an increase of 554 on the Progreen of previous year, and bringing the total number of names recorded in this Office up to 464,256 .

The names in the returns for the year are distinguished as follows:-
No. of persons married, 7,906;
No. of births registered, 20,143;
No. of deaths " 6,407.
Marriages show an increase on the previous year of 105 , and births of 495 , while the deaths have decreased by 151 .

The enumeration of the people, on the 2nd of April, 1871, made our population to consist of 275,551 Population. males, and 228,430 females ; in all, a total of 503,981 . The estimated number of the population on the 31st December of the same year was 519,163 , viz., 284,150 males and 235,013 females, which is an increase of 15,182 during the last three quarters of the year, or 3.01 per cent.

The number of arrivals by sea was 14,516 , and of departures, in like manner, 9,676 , both showing Immigration a decrease on the provious year.

Taking the estimated population of the Colony on the 30 th June, 1871, as a basis, the ratio per Marriage, brith cent. of marriages was 0.77 ; of births, 3.95 ; and of deaths, 125 .

As compared with the year 1870, there is a slight decrease in proportion to population, at the rate of 0.01 on Marriages, 0.03 on Births, and 0.07 on Deaths.

The Table hereunder, marked $A$, gives the number of Marringes, Births, and Deaths which have been recorded in the year, distinguishing those which occurred in Sydney, Suburbs, and Country Districts:-
(A.)

Table ahowing the Number of Marriages, Brirths, and Deatris registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quanter of the Year 1871.

| Quarter ended- | Martiagss. | Births. |  |  | Deaths. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Femates. | Total. |
| Sydney- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3{ }^{18 t}$ March | $\mathrm{S}^{20}$ | $3^{86}$ | 338 | 724 | $\mathrm{IS}_{3}$ | 149 |  |
| 30th June | 325 | ${ }_{3} 83$ | 369 | 752 | 193 | 169 | 362 |
| 30 th September ........................ | $3{ }^{16}$ | $4 \times 2$ | 390 | 802 | 247 | 192 | 439 |
| $3{ }^{\text {rst }}$ December | 255 | 354 | 348 | 702 | 248 | 202 | 450 |
| Totat .. | 1,216 | 1.535 | 1,445 | 2,980 | 871 | 712 | 1,583 |
| Suburbs- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31st March .............................. | 46 | 323 | 309 | 632 | j10 |  | 182 |
| 3 oth June ..... | 47 | 352 | 300 | 652 | S9 | 80 | 169 |
| 30th September | 60 | 354 | $3^{12}$ | 666 | $1{ }^{1} 6$ | 111 | 247 |
| $3{ }^{\text {rst }}$ December | 6 I | $3{ }^{13}$ | $33^{8}$ | 651 | 146 | 139 | 285 |
| Totat | 214 | 1,342 | 1,259 | 2,601 | 48I | 402 | 883 |
| Country Districts- <br> 31 Ist March $\qquad$ <br> 3oth June $\qquad$ <br> 3oth September. <br> $3^{1 \text { st }}$ December $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 637 | 1,848 | 1,673 | 3,521 | 646 | 342 | 988 |
|  | 661 | 1,807 | \%,730 | 3,537 | 605 | 342 344 | 949 |
|  | 630 | 1,962 | I,941 | 3,903 | 628 | 341 341 | 969 |
|  | 575 | 1,832 | 1,769 | 3,601 | 651 | 384 | 1,035 |
|  | 2,523 | 7,449 | 7,113 | 14,562 | 2,530 | 1,411 | 3,941 |
| New South Walcs${ }^{3}{ }^{\text {st }}$ March $\qquad$ | 1,023 | 2,557 | 2,320 | 4,877 |  | 563 | 1,502 |
| 30th June ...................................... | 1,033 | 2,542 | 2,399 | 4,941 | 887 | 593 | I,480 |
| 3oth September ........................ | 1,006 | 2,728 | 2,643 | 5,371 | 1,019 | 644 | 1,655 |
| $3^{18 t}$ December | 891 | 2,499 | 2,455 | 4,954 | 1,045 | 725 | 1,770 |
| Totas | 3,953 | 10,326 | 9,817 | 20,143 | 3,882 | 2,525 | 6,407 |

The number of Marriages celebrated in the year was 3,953 , as against 3,848 in the year 1870, being an increase of 105 , and 299 in excess of the average of the five years preceding. The localities in which these Marriages were celebrated is as follows :-


According to these figures, it appears that Marriages in the Country Districts increased $2 \cdot 23$ per cent. on the previous year, while there was a decrease of 1.34 per cent. and 0.89 per cent. in Sydney and Suburbs reapectively.

Proportional
Proportiona
perceatage.
Ratlo of
Rastlo of
Marriages.

The proportion which the before-named divisions bear to population is found to be as follows:The City 1.53 per cent., Suburbs 0.39 per cent., and the Country 0.67 per cent.

The rate per 1,000 for the whole Colony is a shade lower than the previous year. The following are the rates for each year:-

| 1866. | 186. | 1865. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8.25 | 7.80 | 8.18 | 7.98 | 7.79 | 7.76 |

The number of Marriages celebrated by each Church or Denomination, including those performed by District Registrars, as compared with the year 1870, is as follows :-

|  | 1870. | 1871. | $\begin{aligned} & 1870 . \\ & \text { Per cent. } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{18781}$ | Increase per cont. | Decreaso per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Church of Englaud. | 1,159 | 1,2932 | $30 \cdot 12$ | $31 \cdot 16$ | 104 |  |
| Roman Catholis .... | 908 | ${ }^{1} 88$ | $2{ }^{3} 60$ | $22 \cdot 39$ | . | 1'2I |
| Presbyterian. | 548 | 648 | $1{ }^{1} \cdot 24$ | 22.39 16.39 | 2'15 | 121 |
| Wesleyan ..................................................... | $3^{66}$ | 364 | 943 | 9.20 |  | 0.23 |
| Congregationalist........................................................ | 82 | 99 | ${ }_{2} \cdot 13$ | $2 \cdot 54$ | 0.41 |  |
| Primitive Methodist | 70 | 60 | 1.82 | 15 | ........ | $0 \cdot 31$ |
| Baptist ................................................... | 37 | 30 | - 0.96 | $0 \cdot 76$ | ...... | $0 \cdot 20$ |
| Hebrew ... | 4 | 10 | $0 \cdot 10$ | $0 \cdot 24$ | $0 \cdot 14$ | ..... |
| Free Church of England ....................... | 451 | 395 | $1{ }^{1} 72$ | 9.99 | ......... | 173 |
| Unitarians, German Erangelical, Christians, \&c....... | ${ }_{11}$ | 11 | - 219 | O. 28 | .......... | OOI |
| Registrars' Offiees | 215 | 219 | $5 \cdot 59$ | $5 \cdot 54$ | ......... | $0 \cdot 05$ |
| Total | 3,848 | 3,953 | 100.00 | $100 \% 0$ | $3 \cdot 74$ | 3*74 |

Marriages

Mariagen performed by District Registrars were--

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In Sydney ............ •......................... } 2 \\
& \text { Suburbs......................................... } 9 \\
& \text { Comntry ................................... } 208 \\
& 219
\end{aligned}
$$

The Table which follows, marked B, shows the number of Morriages celebrated by each Church or Denomination for the last ten years:-
(B.)

| Drxomimation. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Church of England | 921 | 842 | 868 | 886 | 856 | $8_{32}$ | 1,024 | 1,018 | 1,159 | 1,232 |
| Roman Catholic | 824 | 836 | 945 | 934 | S73 | 88r | 912 | $9 \mathrm{9O}$ | 908 | 385 |
| Presbytcrian...... | 962 | 965 | 945 | 935 | 856 | 767 | 698 | 663 | 548 | 648 |
| Wesleyan ..... | 219 | 234 | 278 | 349 | 349 | 303 | 333 | 313 | 363 | 364 |
| Prinitive MLethodist ...... | 71 | 55 | 60 | 54 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 58 | 70 | 60 |
| Congregationalist............ | 69 | 100 | 95 | 97 | 90 | 100 | 96 | 106 | 82 | 99 |
| Baptist ............. | 22 | 41 | 28 | 34 | 49 | $3^{8}$ | 21 | 25 | 37 | 30 |
| Christian Israclite ........ | ...... | 1 |  | 1 | 2 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Unitarian ................... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Hebrew...................... | 12 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 10 |
| Latter Day Saints ........ | ..... | I | $\cdots$ | is | 4 | I 86 | 350 |  |  |  |
| Free Church of England... | ...... | ...... | 5 | 21 | 45 | 186 | 350 | 446 | 451 | 395 |
| German Evangelical ...... |  | .... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 |
| Christians................... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ..... | $\ldots$ | ...... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| Free Gospel Church ......... Registrars' Offices ....... | ${ }^{17.12}$ | 220 | 245 | $25^{2}$ | ${ }_{278}$ | ${ }_{256}$ | ${ }^{1.1 .7}$ | 243 | ${ }_{215}$ | 219 |
| Tota | 3,326 | 314 | 3,480 | 3.578 | 3,462 | 3,426 | 3:736 | 3,799 | 3,848 | 3,953 |

The next Table distinguishes the number of persons who, after celebration of marriage, signed their names or affixed their marks to their Marringe Certificates:-

|  | No. of Marriages | Full Signatures. | Marks. | : Marks par cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Church of England | 1,232 | 2,054 | 410 | 16.64 |
| Romon Catholic... | 885 | 1,353 | 417 | 23.56 |
| Presbyterian | 648 | 1,14 ${ }^{8}$ | 148 | $1{ }^{142}$ |
| Wesleyan | 364 | 665 | 63 | 8.65 |
| Primitive Methodist. | 99 | 187 | 11 | $5 \cdot 56$ |
| Congregationalist . | 60 | 103 | 17 | 1417 |
| Baptist .. | 30 | 54 | 6 | $10 \%$ |
| Unitarian | 4 | 8 | ........ | ........ |
| Hebrew | 10 | 20 | .... | ....... |
| Free Church of England | 395 | 628 | 162 | $20^{\prime} 51$ |
| German Evangelical...... | 4 | 8 | ......... | ........ |
| Christiau , ........... | 3 | 6 | ......... | ........ |
| Registrara' Offices. | 219 | $33^{1}$ | 107 | $24^{\prime} 43$ |
| Totas | 3,953 | 6,565 | 1,341 | 16.96 |

By dividing the Colony into City, Suburbs, and Country, we have the following results:-


The number of marriages celebrated in each Quarter, in Sydney, Suburbs, and Country districts, respectively, during the last ton years, is shown in the following Table, marked C, which also gives the ratio per 1,000 on estimated population :-
(C.)

Table showing the number of Marriagrs registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during cach Quarter of the Years 1862 to 187 r .


## BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year 1871 numbered 20,143 , as against 19,648 in the preceding year, being an increase of 495 .

Proportion of nerce.

The number registered in each of the three divisions of the Colony in proportion to total births registered is as follows:-

| Sydney | Males. <br> 1.535 | Fenales. <br> 1,445 | Tota3. $2,980$ | $\underset{\text { per }}{\text { Males. }}$ 7.62 | Females. <br> Per cent $7 \cdot 17$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Suburbs | 1,342 | 1,259 | 2,601 | 6.66 | 6.25 |
| Country | 7,44,9 | 7,113 | 14,562 | 36.98 | $35 \cdot 32$ |
|  | 10,326 | 9,817 | 20,143 | 51.26 | $48 \cdot 74$ |

The male births registered exceeded those of female birtis by 509.

Comparing the number of births with those of the previous year (1870), we have the following
results :-

| Sydney | $\begin{array}{r} 18770 . \\ \mathbf{2 , 9 0 9} \end{array}$ | 187. $2,980$ | Increase. <br> $2 \cdot 44$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Suburbs | 2,546 | 2,601 | $2 \cdot 16$ |
| Country | 14,193 | 14,562 | 2.60 |
|  | 19,648 | 20,148 | 2.52 |

Tlaking the estimated population at the middle of the last six years, the ratio of births per 1,000 is comparinon as follows:-

| 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40.38 | 41.73 | $40 \cdot 50$ | $40 \cdot 46$ | $39 \cdot 80$ | $39 \cdot 57$ |

Therefore, the number of births registered in 1871 was below the mean of the five preceding years, by 1.00 per 1000 .

The Table which now follows, marked $\mathbf{D}$, gives a decennial return of births registered during each quarter.
(D.)

Table showing the number of Births registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years 1862 to 1871.

|  | Estimated Population at the middle of ench Year. | 31 March. | 30 Junc. | 30 Sept. | 31 Dec. | TotaL | Ratio per 1,000 Hving. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sydney ........................ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1862 \\ 1863 \\ 1864 \\ 1865 \\ 1866 \\ 1867 \\ 1868 \\ 1869 \\ 1870 \\ 1871\end{array}\right.$ | 57,151 | 565 | 560 | 608 | 501 | 2,234 | 30.08 |
|  | 57,997 | 591 | 614 | 655 | 501 | 2,365 | $40^{\circ} 70$ |
|  | 60,299 | 610 | 585 | 653 | 584 | 2,432 | $40^{\circ} 33$ |
|  | 62,841 65,580 | 575 | 663 | 692 | 599 | 2,529 | 40.24 |
|  | 65.580 | 620 | 595 | 643 | 620 | 2,478 | 37.78 |
|  | 68,587 | 591 | 632 | 709 | 676 | 2,608 | 38.02 |
|  | 71,310 | 650 | 680 | 678 | 585 | 2,593 | $36 \cdot 36$ |
|  | 74.310 | 637 | 762 | 782 | 664 | 2,845 | $38 \cdot 28$ |
|  | 77, 312 | 685 | 757 | 773 | 694 | 2,909 | 3771 |
|  | 79,540 | 724 | $75^{2}$ | 802 | 702 | 2,980 | 3748 |
|  | ...... | 6,248 | 6,600 | 6,995 | 6,126 | 25,969 |  |
|  | 39,575 | 411 | 478 | 524 | 412 | 1,825 | $46^{\prime \prime} 11$ |
|  | 40,106 | 458 | 456 | 500 | $45^{8}$ | 1,872 | 46.67 |
|  | 41,698 | 446 | 5 r 0 | 496 | 541 | 1,993 | 4780 |
|  | 43,456 | 491 | 510 | 514 | 545 | 2,060 | 47.40 |
|  | 45,350 | 465 | 527 | 553 | 534 | 2,079 | $45 \cdot 84$ |
|  | 47,429 | 534 | 557 | 600 | 598 | 2,289 | $48 \cdot 26$ |
|  | 49,313 | 532 | 557 | 631 | 557 | 2,277 | $46 \cdot 17$ |
|  | 51,387 | 581 | 679 | 615 | 644 | 2,519 | 49.02 |
|  | 53,338 55,004 | 596 | 679 | 654 | 617 | 2,546 | 4773 |
|  | 55,004 | 632 | 652 |  | 651 | 2,601 | 47'28 |
|  | ............ | 5,146 | 5,605 | 5,753 | 5,557 | 22,061 |  |
| Country Districts............... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1862 \\ 1863 \\ 1864 \\ 1865 \\ 1866 \\ 1867 \\ 1868 \\ 1869 \\ 1870\end{array}\right.$ | 269,015 | 2,773 | 2,715 | 3,109 | 2,786 | 11,375 | $42 \cdot 28$ |
|  | 273,057 | 2,717 | 2,764 | 3,083 | 2,882 | 11,446 | 41.91 |
|  | 283,896 | 2,841 | 3,139 | 3,292 | 3,184 | 12,456 | $43 \cdot 87$ |
|  | 295,865 | 3,032 | 2,965 | 3:448 | 3,249 | 12,694 | $42^{\circ} 90$ |
|  | 308,765 | 3,026 | 3,047 | 3,276 | 3,044 | 12,393 | 40.13 |
|  | 322,927 | 3,079 | 3,079 | 3,725 | 3.537 | 13,420 | 41'55 |
|  | 335,749 349,877 | 3,364 | 3,399 | 3,594 | 3,258 | 13,615 | 40.55 |
|  | 349,877 | 3,298 | 3.430 | 3,679 | 3,472 | 13,879 | 39.66 |
|  | 363,162 | 3,234 | 3:493 | 3,892 | 3,574 | 14,193 | 39.08 |
|  | 374,504 | 3,521 | 3,537 | 3.903 | 3,601 | 14,562 | 38.88 |
|  | ............ | 30,885 | 31,568 | 34,993 | 32,587 | 130,033 |  |
| New South Wales ........... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1862 \\ 1863 \\ 1864 \\ 1865 . \\ 1866 \\ 1867 \\ 1868 \\ 1869 \\ 1870 \\ 1871\end{array}\right.$ | 365,741 |  |  | 4,233 | 3,699 | 15,434 | 42*19 |
|  | 371,160 | 3,766 | 3,834 | 4,238 | 3,841 | 15,679 | 42.24 |
|  | 385,893 | 3,897 | 4,234 | 4,441 | 4,309 | 16,88I | 43.74 |
|  | 402,163 | 4,098 | 4,138 | 4,654 | 4,393 | 17,283 | 42.97 |
|  | 419,695 | 4,111 | 4,169 | 4,472 | 4,198 | 16,950 | $40 \cdot 38$ |
|  | 438,943 456,372 | 4,204 4,546 | 4,268 | 5,034 | 4,87 | 18,317 | $4{ }^{1} 73$ |
|  | 456,372 | 4,546 | 4,636 | 4,903 | 4,400 | 18,485 | 40.50 |
|  | 475,574 | 4,516 | 4,871 | 5,076 | 4,780 | 19,243 | $40 \cdot 46$ |
|  | 493,031 509,048 | 4,515 4,877 | 4,929 4,941 | 5,319 | 4,885 | 19,648 | $39^{\circ} 80$ |
|  |  |  | $4{ }^{4}$ | $5 \times 37$ | 4,954 | 20,143 | 39.57 |
|  | ............ | 42,279 | 43:773 | 47,741 | 44,2\% | 178,063 |  |

This Table shows that in the year 1871 the ratio of births per 1,000 was in-

| In Syduey | 3745 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Suburbs | $47 \cdot 28$ |
| Country | 38.88 |

Iliegitimates.
Table E is a Decenwial Return of the number of Children born out of Wedlock, distinguishing the births which occurred in Sydney, Suburbs, and Country.
(E.)

Table showing the number of Caimbere born out of Wedroce, in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1871.

| Year. | Sydney. |  |  | Suburban. |  |  | Country Districts. |  |  | Total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Yemales. | Total. | Males | Femaless | Total. | Males. | Femalcs | Total. | Males. | Femajes, | Total. |
| 1862.. |  | 56 | 115 | 24 | 28 | 52 | 178 | 160 | $33^{8}$ | 261 | 244 | 505 |
| 1863... | 62 | 67 | 129 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 176 | 156 | $33^{2}$ | 260 | 245 | 505 |
| 1864... | 64 | 56 | 120 | 32 | 23 | 55 | 202 | 202 | 404 | 298 | 28 r | 579 |
| 1865... | 66 | 7 7 | 137 | 16 | 26 | 42 | 213 | 225 | $43^{8}$ | 295 | 322 | 617 |
| 1866.,... | 79 | 78 | 157 | 21 | 30 | 51 | 203 | 215 | 418 | 303 | 323 | 626 |
| $1867 \ldots$ | 65 | 77 | 142 | $3^{2}$ | 33 | 65 | 232 | 231 | 463 | 329 | 34 r | 670 |
| 1868.... | 67 | 82 | 149 | 30 | 28 | 58 | 253 | 239 | 492 | 350 | 349 | 699 |
| 1869.... | 106 | 78 | 184 | 29 | 28 | 57 | 274 | 228 | 502 | 409 | 334 | 743 |
| 1870.. | 90 | 95 | 185 | 52 | $3^{8}$ | 90 | 250 | 230 | 480 | 392 | 363 | 755 |
| 1871.... | 105 | $10 \pm$ | 206 | 30 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 61 | 259 | 256 | 515 | 394 | 388 | 782 |
| Toxas | 763 | 761 | 1,524 | 288 | 287 | 575 | 2,240 | 2,142 | $4,3^{82}$ | 3,291 | 3,190 | 6,48x |

The illegitimate births for the year number 782, composed of 394 males and 388 females, or 3.88 per cent. of registered births. The increase in these births over the previous year is 27 , but in proportion to population there is a slight decrease.

The next table (F) gives the number of Triplets and Twins which have been registered for the last ten years:-
(F.)

Table showing the number of Terplets and Twins born in the Colony of Now South Wales, from the ist Jonuary, i86z, te the 3 rist December, 187 r .


* Two still-born in each year, not registered.
$\dagger$ Six still-born, not registered.


## DEATHS.

The deaths registercd during the year numbered 6,407 , viz., 3,882 males and 2,525 females, being tality. a decrease of 151 on the previous year, or 2.30 per cent. The rate per cent. on estimated population is $1 \cdot 25$, as against 1.33 in the year 1870 .

The total deaths of the year, with the rate per cent. in cach of the three divisions of the Colony, are as follows:-


Comparing the deaths of the year with those of the previous rear, the following will be the comparisan with result:-


In proportion to population, the matio of deaths to every 1,000 persons for the last six years is as natlo of dath.
follows:-

| 1866. | 185. | $18 i 6$. | 1800 | 1870. | 1871. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.53 | 19.66 | 15.83 | 1406 | 1328 | 12.58 |

The death-rato per 1,000 for the year is 340 lower than the average of the fire preceding years.
The rate per 1,000 in the City, Suburbs, and Country, is,-

| In Sydney | 19.90 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Suburbs | 1605 |
| Country | 10.52 |

IMus the denth-mate in the City is higher than the Suburbs and Country by 3.85 and 9.35 respectively, while the Country Districts show their rate to be 5.03 lower than the Suburbs.

The next Table (G) is a Quarterly Return of the number of Deaths registered in the City, Suburbs, and Country, for the last ten years.
(G.)

Tabre showing the number of Dfatis registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years isG2 to $18 \% \mathrm{r}$.

$135-\mathrm{B}$

Infantile
snortality.

Percentage of dentha in City Wards, and Suburbs.

The Table next following, marked H , is a decennial Return of the deaths of children under five years of age, showing the proportion per cent. which these deaths bear to the total number of deaths, as compared with which the Infantile mortality is slightly lower than that of the previous year.

The mean results obtaincd from this Table are the following:-

|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mran Deatbs Mrean } \\ & \text { under } 5 \text { years, } \\ & \text { I } 862 \text { to } 18 \mathrm{jII} \text {. } \\ & \text { total Deathes. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Proportion per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sydney | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 768 | 1,611 | $47 \cdot 67$ |
| Suburbs | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 526 | 915 | 57.48 |
| Country | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,809 | 4,383 | 41.27 |
| Total |  | $\cdots$ | ... | 3,103 | 6,909 | 44.91 |

(H.)

Inpantiles Mortauty.

| Year. | Total Deaths of the Year. | Total <br> Deaths <br> under 5 <br> years. | Percentage of total peaths under 5 yeara to Destles of the year. | Sydnes. |  |  | Suburbs. |  |  | Country Districts. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total Deaths of Year. | Deaths under 5 years. | Percentage of Deaths under 5 years to total Denths. | Total Deaths of Year. | Deaths under 5 уеатя. | Percentage of Denths nnder 5 yoars to total Deaths. | Total Deaths of Year | Deaths under 5 years. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentagn } \\ \text { of Deaths } \\ \text { under } 5 \\ \text { years to } \\ \text { wotalDesthe. } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1862 .............. | 6,5*4 | 2,921 | 4477 | 1.382 | 607 | 43'92 | 789 | $47^{\circ}$ | 59.56 | 4,353 | 1,844 | $42 \cdot 36$ |
| 1863 .............. | 6,653 | 2,942 | $44 \cdot 22$ | ז, 638 | 787 | 48\% ${ }^{\circ}$ | 838 | 482 | 57'51 | 4,177 | 1,673 | 4005 |
| $1864 . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 6,445 | 2,839 | 4404 | 1,7\%9 | 819 | 47'37 | 827 | 442 | 53.83 | 3,895 | 1,578 | $40^{\prime} 51$ |
| 1865 ............. | 6,596 | 2,879 | 4365 | I:422 | 612 | $43^{\circ} 04$ | 789 | 447 | ${ }_{56}^{6} 65$ | 4,385 | 1,820 | 41"3 |
| 1866 .............. | 736 r | 3,292 | $44^{\prime} 7^{2}$ | 1,602 | 75 | 4475 | 966 | 535 | $55^{\prime} 38$ | 4,793 | 2,040 | 42.56 |
| 1867 .............. | 8.637 | 4,574 | 5299 | 2,151 | I,262 | 58.67 | 1,386 | 925 | 66.73 | 5,094 | 2,387 | $46-85$ |
| 1868 .............. | 7,225 | 3,105 | 42*97 | 1,599 | 748 | $46 \% 77$ | 956 | 512 | $53 \cdot 55$ | 4,670 | 1;845 | $39 \% 50$ |
| 1869 .............. | 6,691 | 2,973 | $44 * 43$ | 1,511 | 712 | $47^{12}$ | $93{ }^{1}$ | 553 | 59.39 | 4,249 | 1,708 | $40 \cdot 19$ |
| 1870 .............. | 6,558 | 2,803 | 4274 | 1,492 | 673 | $45 \%$ | 790 | 411 | 52.02 | 4,276 | 1,719 | 40:20 |
| 1871 .............. | 6,407 | 2,705 | 42.21 | 1,583 | 743 | $46 \cdot 93$ | 883 | 487 | 55.55 | 3:941 | 1.475 | $37 \times 42$ |
|  | 69,091 | 31,033 |  | 16,109 | 7,680 |  | 9,149 | 5,264 |  | 43,833 | 18,089 |  |
| Mean of io yenrs | 6,999 | 3,103 | 4467 | 1,617 | 768 | 47'17 | 915 | 526 | 56.97 | 4,393 | 1,809 | $4^{1 / 13}$ |

The next Tables (I and J) give the percentage of deaths in each ward of the City, and in each of the Suburban Districts, from the year 1864 to 1871 inclusive ; also, deaths under five years to births, total deaths to births, and total deaths to population :-
(I.)

(J.)


The mortality under and orer 5 years of age in each ward of the Ciivy for the year 1871, with pro- mortality in portion per cent. to population, is here given :-


* The Infirmary is in this Ward.
* Exclusiry of the Ielands in Port Tackson.

The population of Sydney and Suburbs, as detcrinined by the Census of 1871, with total number of births, also deaths under 5 years, and total number of deaths, for the year 1871 , will be seen on reference to these figures:-

| Sydney ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | Populatiou. $76,159$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3iirllıg. } \\ & 2,980 \end{aligned}$ | Deatis under 5. $74: 3$ | Total Deaths. $1,583$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balmain | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 6,886 - | 304 | 54 | 93 |
| Globe ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5,721 | 272 | 46 | 87 |
| Newtown | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6,601 | 267 | 51. | 96 |
| Redferı | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 12,621 | 710 | 166 | 250 |
| Paddington | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 11,411 | 400 | 83 | 152 |
| Concord | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,520 | 143 | 18 | 41 |
| St. George | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8,438 | 320 | 39 | 98 |
| St. Leonards | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5,1.26 | 185 | 30 | 66 |

The classification of diseases which have terminated fatally is contained in the following table ( K ), which gives the average percentage which each class and order of disease bore to the aggregate mean mortality of the last nine years :-
(К.)

Class I.-Zyyrotic Diseases.
Order f.-Briammatic Digeases-Scarlatina, Mensles, Diph thicria, Dysentery, Fevers, \&c. .................
2.--Enthetic Discases-Sypliils, Gonorrlican, \&c....

- Dietio Diseases-Privation, Scurvy, Delirium

Tremens, \&c.
4.-Parasitic Diseascs-'Ihrusl, Worms, \&c. .

Class II.-Constimutional..
Order r.-Diathetic Diseases-Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, \&e.
2.-Tubercular Diseases-Scrofula, Phthisis,Hydro-
cephalus, \&e.

## Crasy III-Docal

Order 1.-Nersous-Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insauity, Con rulsions, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, \&c. .....
2.-Circulation-Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart

Disease, \&c. ..........................................
Respiratory-Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma,
Pleurisy, \&e. .......................................
Dipestive-Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis,
4.-Digestive-Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis,

Hernia, de. ...
5.-Urinary-Nophritis, Iseluria, Diabetes, \&c. .
6.-Gencration-Orarian Dropsy, Uterus Diseuse,
\&c.
7.-Toints-Arthritis, Ostitie, Periostitis, \&c.
8.-Integumentary-Phlegmion, Uleer, Skin Discase
de...

Chass MV.-Mevelopmextac.
Order 1.-Children—Cyauosis, Spina Bifida, Teetling, de.
2.-Adults-Paramewia, Childbirth, \&c
3.-Old People—Old Age, \&c.
4.-Nutrition-Atroplyy, Debility

Class V.-Violevce.
Order m.-Accident or Negligence-Fractures, Contusions
Burns, Drowning. Suffocation, Wounds, \&c...
2.-Wounds in Battic-Gunshot Wounds, Sword Bayouet, or other Wounds
3.-Homicide-Murder and Manslaughto
4.-Suicide-Poison, Drowning, Hanging, \&e.
5.-Exucation-Hanging

Cnchassifed $\qquad$

Lnspecifed
2.94


The next tud last 'Table in this Report is a Mieteorological Abstract for Syduoy, giving the average Butcorogy. results for each month for the last ten years :-

## (L.)

| Period. | No. of Deaths, | Menn <br> Tomperature. | Mean Ifeigbt! of Barometer: | Depith. | bays. | Mean amount of Ozone for nine years. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January. | 140 | 710 | 29.883 | 410 | 13 | 44 |
| February ................................... | 124 | 707 | 29.937 | 5.87 | 13 | 43 |
| March .................................... | 142 | $68^{\circ} 9$ | $30 \cdot 055$ | 670 | 14 | 4.7 |
| April ....................................... | 138 | 648 | $30^{\circ} 096$ | 6.00 | 12 | $5{ }^{\circ}$ |
| May ... | 149 | 586 | 30.090 | 5.21 | 14 | 44 |
| June ........................................ | 128 | 54.7 | 30.096 | 6.18 | 12 | 51 |
| July ....................................... | 126 | $52 \cdot 6$ | 30.066 | 2.91 | 9 | 45 |
| August ..................................... | 120 | 54.2 | 30.073 | 2.28 | 9 | 44 |
| September.................................. | 107 | 58.8 | 30.015 | 548 | 9 | 47 |
| October..................................... | 127 | 63.2 | 29.949 | 2.29 | 12 | 5.1 |
| Novomber. | 134 | 666 | 29920 | $2 \cdot 82$ | 10 | 47 |
| December ................................... | 169 | 695 | 29.573 | 2.27 | 10 | 41 |
| Meun of Twolvo Months..... | 133 | 627 | 30.004 | 400 | I | 4.6 |

The month of December appears to take the first place in the records of mortality, the averago number of deatlis being 169 , and the nean temperature 695 . September shows the number of deaths to be 1.07 , with a mean temperature of $58 \cdot 8$, and is the month in which there are the least number of deaths.

In concluding this Report, T. have to call attention to the question of inspection, which, I think, is required in order to ensure accurate returns. There are now between 90 and 100 Registrars in the Colony, on whom devolves the duty of making correct entries in the Registers and furnishing me with quarterly returns. I would suggest that the Iuspector of Public Accounts might probably be able to render some service in the way of iuspection, when he is occupied in a similar capacity on behalf of tho Treasury.

I hare the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.

## INDEX TO TABLES.



## APPENDIX.

A.

Thbie showing the Number of Marrlages, Birtis, and Deathe, registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year ended 31st December, 1871.


## B.

Tabie showing the Marriages, Births, and Deaths, registered in each District of the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year ended 31st December, 1871.


B-continuted.


B-continucd.

| Districts. | Popula-tionCensus 2871. | Marriages. | Total. |  | Births. |  |  |  | Deaths. |  | Excess of BirthyOYer Deaths. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 33 irtlbs . | Deaths. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Iuclu } \\ \text { Inlogit } \\ \text { Birt } \end{gathered}$ | ding imate hs. | Hlegit Bir |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |  |  |
| VIIT.-SOUTH-MIDIAND. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Braidwood....................... | 11,422 | 71 | 404 | 79 | 597 | 207 | 6 | 7 | 48 | 31 |  | 0.69 |
| 2. Cooma ........................ | 4,383 | 43 | 203 | 23 | 95 | 108 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 180 | $0 \cdot 5$ |
| 3. Bombala ..................... | 2,854 | 22 | 140 | 30 | 75 | 65 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 11 | 110 | $1{ }^{1}$ |
| 4. Goulburn ...................... | 13,756 | 119 | 528 | 136 | 283 | 245 | 9 | 12 | 74 | 62 | 392 | 0.98 |
| 5. Albury ......................... | 9,190 | 67 | $33^{8}$ | 82 | 173 | 165 | 4 | 1 | 57 | 25 | 256 | -8.8 |
| 6. Gundagai ...................... | 4,699 | 35 | I81 | 49 | 84 | 97 | 3 | 6 | 26 | 23 | 132 | 1.04 |
| 7. I'umut ....................... | 3,321 | 29 | ${ }^{1} 37$ | 23 | 74 | 63 | I | 2 | 18 | 5 | 114 | 0.69 |
| 8. Yass ......................... | 6,600 | 4 T | 286 | 58 | 150 | $13^{6}$ | 7 | 6 | 37 | 21 | 228 | 0.87 |
| 9. Queanbeyan ................... | 4,675 |  | 188 | 29 | 98 | 90 | 5 | 3 | 19 | 10 | 159 | 0.62 |
| 10. Binalong .................. \} | 3,865 | $\{20$ | I 34 | $\mathrm{S}^{2}$ | 67 | 67 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 7 | 159 | ) 2.04 |
| Grenfell...................... $\}$ | 3,065 | ( 33 | 170 | 47 | 84 | 86 | 7 | 4 | 35 | 12 | 123 | \} 2.04 |
| Ix. Young .......................... | 5.924 | 33 | 204 | 51 | 103 | IOI | 5 | 3 | 35 | 16 | 153 | 0.86 |
| Total................. | ...... | 536 | 2,913 | 639 | $1,4^{8} 3$ | 1,430 | 57 | 53 | 408 | 231 | 2,274 |  |
| IX.-Sotth-western. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Deniliquin <br> 2. Morma | 2,714 | 20 | 82 | 36 | 38 | 44 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 29 | 7 | 46 | 1'32 |
| 3. Moulanein ....................... | 901 | 4 | 25 | 14 | 1 I | 14 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | 6 | II | 1.55 |
| 4. Balranald ........................... | 557 | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2 | 7 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 7 | $0 \cdot 35$ |
| Bourke ......................... | + 598 | 1 4 | 15 | 12 | 7 | 11 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11 | 1 | 6 | $2{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ |
| Itay .......................... $\}$ | 1,515 | 18 | 8 | 21 | 21 | 31 | ... | 1 | 15 | 6 | 31 | I'32 |
| Wentworth ................. | - 1,450 | 18 | 89 | 51 | 43 | 46 | 1 | 3 | 32 | 19 | 38 | $1{ }^{1} 47$ |
| Menindie .................... | 1,200 | 10 | 37 | 25 | 17 | 20 | $\cdots$ | '.' | 20 | 5 | 12 | 2.08 |
| 5. Wagga Wagga ................... | 1,210 | 9 | 32 | 14 | 1 I | 21 | 1 | 1 | 14 |  | 18 | 115 |
| 5. Wago Wago ......... | 5,993 | 53 | 254 | 62 | 124 | ${ }^{1} 3^{\circ}$ | 2 | 3 | 46 | 16 | 192 | 1'03 |
| TOTAL | ... | 129 | 598 | 237 | 279 | 319 | 5 | 8 | 177 | 60 | 36 r |  |
| Grand Totats por Nrw? <br> Sottri Wales .........) | 503,981 | 3,953 | 20,143 | 6,407 | 10,326 | 9,817 | 394 | 388 | 3,882 | 2,525 | $13,75^{2}$ |  |

The deaths in the Districts of Liverpool and Gulgong show an excess of $\mathbf{x} 6$ over the births, which will reduce the excess of births orer deaths to r3,736.
*The Government Lunatic Asylum and IIospital Is situated in Farramatta
$\dagger$ The $A$ bylum for the Insane is situated in Ryde.
$\ddagger$ The Government Benevolent Asylum is aituated in Liverpool.
§ This Sub-Distrint was only created 1st October, 1871.
C.

MARRIAGES-1871.

| Denomination. | Sydney. |  |  |  | Suburben Districts. |  |  |  | Country Districts. |  |  |  | Total. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. rlages. | Marks. |  |  | Marriages. | Marks, |  |  | Marriages. | Marks. |  |  | Marriages. | Marks. |  |  |
|  |  | ar. | F. | Total. |  | M. | F. | Total. |  | 3 r . | F. | Total. |  | 3 H | F. | Total. |
| Chureh of England ..... | 221 | 13 | 17 | $3^{\circ}$ | 67 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 944 | 184 | 182 | 366 | 1,232 | 204 | 206 |  |
| Roman Catholic ........ | 225 | 30 | 59 | 89 | 51 | II | 10 | 2 r | 609 | 137 | 170 | 307 | +885 | 178 | 239 | 417 |
| Presbyterian............... | 267 | 15 | 37 | 52 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 362 |  | 64 | 93 | 648 | 45 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{O}$ | 148 |
| Primitive Methodist ..... | 27 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 28 | 2 | I | 3 | 309 |  | 33 | 60 | 364 | 29 | 34 | 63 |
| Congregationalist........ | 11 | 1. 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | 43 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 60 | 4 | 7 | Ir |
| Baptist .................... | 10 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 24 | $\ldots$ | $\underline{r}$ | 1 | 32 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 99 | 5 | 12 | 17 |
| Dinilarian ................... |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 | $\ldots$ | I | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| IIcbrew ...................... | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... | 4 | $\ldots$ | - | ... |
| Frea Church of England | 395 | $\dddot{6}_{3}$ | 99 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | . |  |
| Gorman Erangelical ... | 395 | ${ }^{6}$ | 99 | 162 | .. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... | $\ldots$ | ..* | 395 | 63 | 99 | 162 |
| Christians................. | 3 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Registrars' Oflices ...... | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 9 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 20S | 40 | 64 | 104 | 3 259 | $\cdots$ | 66 | $\xrightarrow{707}$ |
| Total | 1,216 | 123 | 216 | 339 | 214 | 22 | 25 | 47 | 2,523 | 428 | 527 | 955 | 3,953 | 573 | 768 | 1,341 |

Summary of Deaths of Mates registered in New South Wales，from 1st January to 31st December， 1871.

| causes of death． | 㟺 | $\begin{aligned} & i \\ & S \\ & S \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{1} \\ & \mathbf{s} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{\vdots}{\stackrel{~}{m}} \\ \stackrel{y}{c} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \stackrel{3}{4} \end{aligned}$ | 苞 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\circ}{0} \\ & \stackrel{y y}{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dot{H} \\ \stackrel{\sim}{8} \\ \stackrel{\sim}{8} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{6} \\ & \text { d } \\ & \underset{\sim}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{6} .9 \\ & i \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{3} \\ & \stackrel{8}{0} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{9} \\ & \stackrel{9}{4} \\ & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{8}{8} \\ & \stackrel{3}{4} \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{1} \\ & \stackrel{1}{0} \\ & \stackrel{8}{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \stackrel{8}{3} \\ & \stackrel{3}{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \stackrel{y}{8} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\circ}{8} \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \\ & \stackrel{y}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{n} \\ & \mathbf{8} \\ & \mathbf{Q} \end{aligned}$ |  | ？ | 皆 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I．－Zymotic Diseases． <br> ェ．Miasmatic Diseases－（Scmrlatina，Diphtheria，Dysentery，Fevers，\＆c．） <br> 2．Enthetic Diseases－（Syphilis，Gonorrhom，\＆c．） <br> 3．Dietic Diseases－－（Privation，Scurvy，Delirium <br> 4．Parasitic Diseases－（Thrush，Worms，de．） $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|}  \\ 194 \\ 7 \\ 11 \\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 84 \\ \cdots \\ \ldots \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ | 17 <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 346 \\ 7 \\ 73 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 39 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { I } \\ \ldots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 10 \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \ldots \\ 2 \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \ldots \\ 2 \\ \ldots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 13 \\ \cdots \\ 11 \\ \cdots \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \ldots \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 17 \\ \cdots \\ 7 \\ \ldots \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r} 10 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1933$\cdots$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{x} \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \ldots \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | 5471555 | $\begin{array}{r} 14.09 \\ 0.38 \\ 1.42 \\ 0.23 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．． <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\ldots$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．． |  |  |  |
| Total | 220 | 85 | 29 | 24 | 17 | 375 | 40 | II | 12 | ıо | 17 | 8 | 19 | 24 | 9 | 24 | 14 | 25 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 626 |  |
| II，－Constitutional Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Dinthetic Discabes－（Gout，Dropsy，Cancer，\＆c．） | 6 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ |  | 3 | $\pm$ | 2 | $\pm$ | 2 | 8 | 7 | 9 |  | 25 | 5 | 27 | 9 | 19 | 12 | $\pm$ | ${ }^{1} 57$ | 4.04 |
| 2．Tubercalar Discases－－（Scrofula，Phthisis，Hydrocephnlus，\＆o．） | 38 | 23 | 3 | 2 | I | 67 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 43 | 25 | $3^{2}$ | 41 | $3^{2}$ | 28 | 29 | 5 | 11 | ， | 6 | 1 | 2 | 348 | $8 \cdot 96$ |
| Total | 44 | 24 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 76 | 13 | 4 | 10 | 44 | 27 | 40 | 48 | 41 | 35 | 54 | 20 | $3^{8}$ | 14 | 25 | 13 | 3 | 505 |  |
| III．－Local Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Diseases of the Nervous System－（Apoplexy，Paralysis，Insanity，Cephnitis）．．．． | 240 | 49 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 316 | ］ 18 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 33 | 29 | 29 | 34 | 29 | 32 | 17 | 20 | 15 | 1 | 616 | 15.86 |
| 2．Diseascs of the Organs of Circulation－（Pericarditis，Aneurism，Heart Disease）．．．．．．．． |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 22 | 20 | 29 | 23 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 27 | 31 | 12 | 10 | 11 | ．．． | 253 | 6.52 |
| 3．Diseases of the Respiratory System－（Pronchitis，Pneumonin，Asthma，Pleurisy，\＆e．）．．． | $\begin{array}{r}127 \\ 44 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 32 <br> 15 | 20 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 5 | 197 | 3 | 5 | 8 |  | 6 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 8 | 24 | 20 | 25 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 387 | 9.97 |
| 4．Discases of the Digestivc Organs－（Gastritis，Snteritis，Peritonitis，Hernia，\＆c．）．．．．．．．． | 44 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 68 | 5 | 4 | $\pm$ | 9 | 7 | 14 | 16 | 16 |  | 18 | 23 | 21 | ${ }_{1}$ | 14 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 253 | 6.52 |
| 5．Discases of the Urinary Organs－（Nephritis，Iscluria，Diabetes，\＆ic．）．．．．．．． |  |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | r | 1 | I | ．．． | 1 | 5 | 6 | ， | 7 | 2 | 9 | II | 12 | 9 | 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ |  | 2.06 |
| 7．Disenses of Integumentary System－（Phlegmon，Ulcer，Skin Discasc，\＆c．） | ${ }^{\prime}{ }_{1}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | ． | 1 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | \％ | 1 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 5 | 0.13 0.25 |
| Total | 414 | 98 | 44 | 21 | 12 | 58 |  | 21 |  | 30 | 46 | 68 |  |  | 80 |  |  |  | 61 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IV．－Developmental Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Diseases of Children－（Cyanosis，Teething，Ec．） | 126 | 3 r | 2 | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\because$ |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{159}$ |  |
| 2．Disenses of Old Yeople－（Old Age，\＆ce） | ． |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\pm$ | 37 | 25 | 57 | 125 |  | 245 | $6 \cdot 31$ |
| 3．Disenses of Nutrition－（Atrophy，Debility） | 199 | 15 | 8 | ．．． | ．．． | 222 | ．．． | $\pm$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | I | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 225 | 579 |
| Total | 325 | 46 | ro | ．． | ．．． | $3^{81}$ | ．．． | I | $\ldots$ | ．．． | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | x | 38 | 25 |  | 125 |  | 629 |  |
| V．－－Violence． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Acci \＆c．） | 12 | 16 | 15 | 5 | 9 |  | 32 | 25 | 36 | 26 | 37 | 43 | 44 | 33 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 2 I | 5 | 5 | 9 | 6 | $45^{1}$ | 162 |
| 2．Wounds in Battle－－（Gunshot Wounds，Sword，Bayonet，or other Wounds） |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | ．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | ．．． |  | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | I | I | ， | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\pm$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | I | 11 | 0.28 |
| 5．Execution－（Hanging）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | 2 | 3 | I | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 1 | ${ }^{24}$ | 0.67 0.05 |
| Total |  | 16 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 61 | $3{ }^{2}$ | 25 | 37 | 28 | 40 | 46 | 46 | 37 | 29 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 488 |  |
| Unspecified | ． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 2 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | x | 4 | I |  | 1 | 3 | 30 | o．76 |
| Totals from all Causes | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{269}$ | 101 | 55 | 39 | 1482 | I19 | 62 | 82 | 112 | 133 | 166 | $206$ | 206 | 157 | 223 | 174 | 251 | 117 | 165 | 207 | 20 | ${ }_{3} 882$ | $100 \%$ |

D 2.
Sumanary of Deaths of Females regigtered in New Soutif Wales，from 1st January to 31st December， 1871.

| Causes of death． |  | － | $\stackrel{\text { n }}{\substack{8 \\ \sim}}$ | $\begin{gathered} + \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{e} \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\dot{8}}{\stackrel{3}{8}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{3} \\ & 8 \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{s} \\ & \stackrel{3}{8} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 世 } \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 哭 } \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\mu} \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{y}{8} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{c} \\ & \stackrel{y}{4} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{4}-1 \\ & \stackrel{1}{2} \\ & \text { g i } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \text { io } \\ \text { o } \\ i=2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{4}, \\ & g \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 3 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\leftrightarrow} \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \stackrel{0}{8} \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hín} \\ & \stackrel{y}{\circ} \\ & \stackrel{i}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 硡 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { total Female } \\ & \text { Deaths } \\ & \text { of the Year. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I．－Zymotic Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Minsmatic Discases－（Scarlatina，Diphtheria，Dysentery，Fevers，\＆c．） | 181 | 79 | 36 | 26 | 12 | 334 | 41 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 12 | 20 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 515 | 20.39 |
| 2．Enthetic Diseases－（Syphilis，Gonorrhos，\＆e．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{2}$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 2 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 0.12 |
| 3．Dietic Diseases－（Privation，Scurvy，Delirium Tremens，\＆e．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 9 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 11 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | ．．． | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1 | ．．． | $\pm$ | ．．． | 19 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 4．Parasitic Diseases－（Thrush，Worme，\＆c．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 9 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 3 | ．．． | 12 | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | ．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 14 | $\bigcirc \cdot 5$ |
| Total | 201 | 8 I | $3^{6}$ | 29 | 12 | 359 | 42 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 20 | 17 | It | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 551 |  |
| II．－Constitutional Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I．Disthetic Diseascs－（Gout，Dropsy，Cancer，\＆c．）． |  | 3 | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 1 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 |  | 12 | 10 | 15 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 101 | 4.00 |
| 2．Tubercular Diseases－（Scrofula，Phthisis，IHydrocephalus，\＆c．） | $3^{1}$ | 17 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 55 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 26 | 44 | 27 | $3^{1}$ | 14 | ${ }^{11} 1$ | 10 | 7 | $\pm$ |  | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | 244 | 9.66 |
| Total | $3{ }^{1}$ | 20 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 59 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 28 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 24 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 9 | I | 345 |  |
| III－－Local Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Discases of the Nervous Systen－（Apoplexy，Paralysis，Insanity，Cephalitis）．．．．．．．．．．． | 57 | 41 | ${ }^{2} 3$ | 6 | I | 230 | $1 \times$ | 5 | ${ }_{10} 6$ | 7 | 12 | 7 | 11 12 | 17 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 6 | 7 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 368 122 | 14.58 4.83 4 |
| 2．Diseascs of the Organs of Circulation－（Pcricarditis，Aneurism，Meart Disease），．．．．．．．． 3．Diseases of the Respiratory Systen－（Bronchitis，Pueumonia，Asthma，Pleurisy，©ce．）．．． | 81 | ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | $\underline{1}$ | 15 | 3 | 3 4 4 | r 10 | 8 | $1{ }_{12}$ | 7 5 | 12 | 11 | 9 | ${ }_{17}^{17}$ | 10 | 15 | 4 | ＋ 5 | 17 | $\ldots$ | 1122 <br> 284 | 4.83 4.25 18 |
| 4．Diseases of the Digestive Orgms－（Grastritis，Enteritis，Peritonitis，Hernia，\＆c．）．．．．．．．．． | 33 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 55 | 5 | 4 |  | 7 | 10 | 9 | 17 | 19 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 19 | 7 | 8 | 3 | ．．． | 2021 | 8.00 |
| 5．Diseases of the Urinary Organs－（Nephritis，Ischuria，Diabetes，\＆c．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | 2 | 3 |  | 5 |  | ${ }^{1}$ | I | ．．． | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．． | $\ldots$ | 25 | 0.99 |
| 6．Diseases of the Organs of Gencration－（Orarian Dropsy，Dterus Disease，\＆c．）．．．．．．．．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\underline{1}$ | 1 | 2 | ．．． |  | 3 |  | ．．． | ．．． | 1 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 22 |  |
| 7．Diseases of the Joints－（Arilhritis，Ostitis，Periostitis，\＆c．）${ }^{\text {a }}$（．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\underline{1}$ | I | $\ldots$ | I | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 0.16 0.08 |
| Total | 273 | 86 | 43 | 12 | I4 | 428 | 26 | 16 | 26 | 32 | 52 | 26 | 56 | 62 | 49 | 57 | 48 | 67 | 24 | 37 | 23 | ．．． | 1029 |  |
| IV．－Developmental Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| r．Diseases of Childron－（Cyanosis，Teething，\＆c．） | 110 | 26 | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 137 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．． |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{1} 37$ | 5.42 |
| 2．Diseases of Adtuls－（Paremenia，Childbirth，\＆c．） |  | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 10 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ．．． | 51 | 2.02 |
| 3．Diseases of Olit Pcople－（Old Age，\＆e．） |  |  | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 9 | 17 | 20 | 46 | ．．． | 92 | $3 \cdot 64$ |
| 4．Disenses of Nutrition－（Atrophy，Debility） | 162 | 24 | 4 | ．．． | 1 | 191 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | ．．． |  | ．．． | 194 | $7 \cdot 69$ |
| Total | 272 | 50 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 328 | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 9 | 18 | 20 | 46 | $\ldots$ | 474 |  |
| V．－Violence． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| r．Accident or Negligence－（Fractures，Contusions，Burns，Drowning，Suffocation，Wounds， sce．） | 12 |  | II | 8 | 5 |  | xo | 3 | 5 |  |  | 6 | 8 | \＃ | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | I | 4 | 3 | 105 | $4 \cdot 16$ |
| 2．Homicide－（Murder and Manglaughter）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | 6 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | 1 | 2 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | ．． | ．． | 11 | $\bigcirc \cdot 43$ |
| 3．Suicide－（Poison，Drowning，Hangivg，\＆e．）． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | ．．． | 1 | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 4 | 0.16 |
| 4．Execution－（Hanging） | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．． | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 7 | 1 I | 9 | 5 | 49 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 20 |  |
| Unspecified |  | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 2 | ．．． | 1 | ．．． |  | ．．． | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ．．． | 1 | 6 | 0.24 |
| Totnts from all Causes．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 794 | 244 | 101 | $5!$ | 33 | 1223 | 83 | 36 | 56 | 90 | 124 | 100 | 129 | 110 | 83 | 87 | 80 | 104 | 54 | 69 | 95 | 6 | 2525 | 10000 |

D 3.
Summary of Deaths of Botif Sexes registered in New South Wales, from 1st January to 31st December, 1871.


Summari of Deaths of Males registered in Sydney, from 1st January to 31st December, 1871.


## E 2.

Summary of Deaths of Femaces registered in Sydney, from 1st January to 31st Decomber, 1871.


E 3.
Summary of Deaths of Both Sexes, registered in Sydnex, from Ist January to 31st December, 1871.


F 1.
Summarx of Deatis of Males registered in the Suburban Districts，from lst January to 31st December， 1871.

| causes of death． | 若 | $\begin{gathered} \dot{8} \\ \underset{\sim}{i} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{s} \\ \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & + \\ & \stackrel{+}{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { in } \\ \text { in } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{8} \\ & i \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ஷ. } \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\text { ஷ́}} \\ & \stackrel{8}{\ddot{B}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M } \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \\ & \stackrel{y}{c} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ¢் } \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { de } \\ & \stackrel{\text { s}}{8} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 采 } \\ & 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\circ} \\ & \stackrel{0}{\circ} \\ & \stackrel{y}{7} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : } \\ & \stackrel{3}{3} \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & i \\ & i \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R} \\ & \text { 8 } \\ & \text { 80 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 수 } \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \\ & \stackrel{i}{8} \end{aligned}$ |  | ？ | 域 | Percentago total Mate Deaths－ Suburbana Districts． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I．－Zymotic Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| r．Minsmatic Diseases－（Scarlatina，Diphtheria，Dysentery，Ferers，\＆c．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 42 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 70 | 7 | 3 | 1 | ．．． | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | I | $\pm$ | I | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 18.92 |
| 2．Enthetic Discnses－（Syphilis，Gonorrloar，\＆c．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\pm$ | 0.21 |
| 3．Dietic Diseascs－（Privation，Scurry，Dclirium Trcmens，\＆c．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 3 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1 | ．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 4 | $0 \cdot 83$ |
| 4．Parasitic Discases－（Thrush，Worms，\＆e．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 2 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．． | ．．． | ．．． | 2 | $0 \cdot 4$ |
| Motal． | 47 | 16 | 2 | 4 | $\sigma$ | 75 | 7 | 3 | $\pm$ | ．．． | 4 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | I | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 98 |  |
| II．－Constitutional Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Diathetic Diseases－（Gout，Dropsy，Cancer，\＆c．） <br> 2．Tubercular Diseases－（Scrofula，Phthisis，Hydrocephalus，\＆c．） | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{I} \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | $\ldots$ | 14 | ${ }^{2}$. | $\underline{\square}$ | $\because$ | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 4 | 7 | 4 3 | I <br> $\times$ | 3 | I | I | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 11 51 | $2 \cdot 28$ 10.60 |
| ＇Total． | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ．．． | 16 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 3 | I | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 62 |  |
| III，－Local Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Diseases of the Nerrous System－（Apoplexy，Paratsis，${ }^{\text {a }}$ Disenses of the Organs of Circulution－（Pericurditis，Aneurimm，Heart Discase） | 33 |  |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\underline{1}$ | 4 | 3 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | I | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 75 | 15.60 |
| 3．Dizeases of the Respiratory System－（Bronchitis，Pncumonia，Asthma，Pleurisy，dc．）．．． | 29 | 3 |  | 4 | ， | 42 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | ． | 2 | 3 | 2 | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 69 | 14.34 |
| 4．Disenses of the Digestive Organs－（Gastritis，Entoritis，Peritonitis，Hernia，\＆c．）．．．．．．．． | 4 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 |  | 2 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | I | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | ． | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 1 | ．． | ．．． | 25 | 5.20 |
| 5．Diselses of the Urinary Organs－（Nephritis，Ischuria，Diabetes，\＆c．）a．．．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | I | 1 | ．．． | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | I | ．．． | ．．． | ．．＇ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\bigcirc \cdot 83$ |
| 6．Diseases of the Joints－（Artaritis，Ostitis，Periostitis，\＆c．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．） | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 7．Diseases of Integumentary System－（Phlegmon，Uleer，Skiu Disense，\＆c．）．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | I | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | 0.21 |
| Total． | 66 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 97 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 12 | II | II | 15 | ıo | 4 | 7 | 5 | I | 200 |  |
| IV．－Developmental Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| r．Diseases of Children－（Cyanosis，Teething，\＆c．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 12 | 4 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 16 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 16 |  |
| a．Diseasc9 of Old People－（Old Age，\＆e．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 4 | 2 | 5 | 9 | ．．． | 20 | $4 \cdot 16$ |
| 3．Diseases of Nutrition－（Atrophy，Debility）． | 42 | 5 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 47 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 47 | 9.78 |
| Total | 54 | 9 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 63 | ．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 4 | 2 | 5 | 9 | ．．． | 83 |  |
| V．－Violence． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Accident or Negligeneo－（Frnctures，Contusions，Burns，Drowning，Suffocation， Wounds，\＆c．） | 2 | 1 | 3 | I | 1 | S | 9 | 2 | 1 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | I | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | I | ．．． | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | 30 | 6.23 |
| 2．Wounds in Battle－（Gunshot Wounds，Sword，Bayonct，or other Wounds）． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |
| 3．Homicide－（Murder and Mansluaghter）－．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |  |  |
| 4．Execution－（Hauging）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ | … | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 5 | 104 |
| Total． | 2 | I | 3 | 1 | I | 8 | 9 | 2 | I | ．．． | I | ．．． | 3 | I | 2 | ．．． | 5 | I | 1 | $\pm$ | ．．． | ．．． | 35 |  |
| Unspecificl | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | I | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | ．．． | $\cdots$ | I | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\bigcirc 63$ |
| Totals from all Causes． | 178 | 44 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 259 | 24 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 19 | 24 | 20 | 8 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 48 r | $100 \cdot 0$ |

F 2.
Summary of Deaths of Femanes registered in the Suburiban Districts, from 1st January to 31st Decenber, 1871.


F 3.
Summaby of Deaths of Both Sexes registered in the Suburban Districts, from Ist January to 31.st December, 1871.


Sumplat of Deates of Mafes registered in the Country Districts, from 1st January to 31st December, 1871.


Summary of Deatis of Femaies registered in the Country Districts，from 1st January to 31st December， 1871.

| causes of death． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1 \\ 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} 1 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} d \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{n} \\ & 3 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { o } \\ & \stackrel{3}{8} \\ & i n \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dot{4} \\ \underset{8}{s} \\ \stackrel{y}{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \dot{8} \\ \mathbf{3} \\ \vdots \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \dot{\circ} \\ \stackrel{8}{i n} \\ \stackrel{\sim}{i} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{6} \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{9} \\ & \dot{y} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\square} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nin } \\ & s \\ & 8 \\ & ⿱ 口 ⿰ 口 口 山 ⿰ 亻 ⿱ 丶 ⿻ 工 二 十 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 山. } \\ & \stackrel{\circ}{8} \\ & 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 0 \\ o \\ \stackrel{0}{0} \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\bullet} \\ & \stackrel{3}{8} \\ & \stackrel{~}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  | ？ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentago } \\ \text { out } \\ \text { total Female } \\ \text { 1eanths } \\ \text { Country } \\ \text { Districts. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I．－Zymotic Diseases． <br> 1．Miasmntic Diseases－（Scarlatinn，Diphtheria，Dysentery，Fevers，\＆c．） <br> 2．Enthetic Disewses－（Syphilis，Gonorrh $\propto$ a，\＆c．） <br> 3．Dietic Diseases－（Privation，Scurvy，Delirium Tremens，\＆c．） <br> 4．Paraitic Diseases－（Thrush，Worms，\＆c．） $\qquad$ <br> Total | $\begin{array}{r} 8_{9} \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43 \\ { }^{4} \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 14 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 174 \\ \cdots \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 33 \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 9 \\ \text { I } \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{r}_{3} \\ & \ldots \\ & \ldots \\ & \cdots \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 8 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 8 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3 <br> $\cdots$ <br> 1 <br> $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 2 \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 3 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 2 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { I } \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \\ \hline \ldots \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 20.340.070.350.63 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97 | 44 | 20 | 15 | 8 | 184 | 34 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | I | 302 |  |
| II．－Constitutional Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| r．Diathetic Disenses－（Gout，Dropsy，Cancer，\＆e．）． $\qquad$ <br> 2．Tubercular Diseases－（Scrofuln，Fhthisis，Hydrocephulus，\＆（e．）． | ${ }_{\text {II }}$ | 3 | 2 | ．．．＇ | $\cdots$ | 17 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | 17 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 5 | I． | 67 <br> 103 | 4.75 7 7 |
| Tota | 11 | 5 | 2 | ．．． | $\pm$ | 19 | 2 | I | 5 | 14 | 18 | 20 | 13 | 16 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 6 | I | 170 |  |
| III．－Local Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Disenses of the Nerrous System－（Apoplexy，Parulysis，Ineanity，Cephalitis）．．．．．．．．．．． | 104 | ${ }^{7}$ | 7 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 130 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 2 |  | 2 | $\cdots$ | 214 | 15.17 |
| 2．Diseases of the Organs of Circulation－（Pericarditis，Ancurism，Heart Disease）．．．．．．．． | 1 <br> 34 | 12 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | ${ }_{5}^{3}$ | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 1 | 5 | 5 3 3 | 7 2 | 9 |  | 8 8 | 7 5 | 8 | 2 2 2 | 2 | 8 |  | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ 133 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5.25 9.43 |
| 3．Diseases of the Respisatory System－－（aronchitis，Pueumonia，Asthma，Pleurisy，de．）．．．｜ | 18 | ＋12 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 32 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 4 | $\underline{1}$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 116 | 8.22 |
| 5．Diseascs of the Urimary Organs－（Vephritis，Ischuria，Diabetes，\＆e．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．． | 1 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\pm$ | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | ， | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 9 | $\bigcirc \cdot 64$ |
| 6．Diseascs of the Organs of Gencration－（Ovarian Dropsy，Uterns Diseaso，\＆c．）．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | I | 1 | $\cdots$ | 5 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 16 | r．13 |
| 7．Diseases of the Joints－（Arthritis，Ostitis，Periostitis，\＆c．）－．i．．．．．．．．．．） 8．Diseases of Integumentary System－（Phlegmon，Ulcer，Skin Discase，\＆c．） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ |  | $0 \cdot 14$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total． | 157 | 36 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 224 | 15 | Io | 22 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 30 | $3^{6}$ | 28 | 34 | 25 | $3^{8}$ | 11 | 16 | 11 | ．．． | 564 |  |
| IV．－Developmental Diseases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Diseases of Children－（Cyanosis，Teething，\＆c．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 56 | 10 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 67 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 67 | 475 |
| 2．Diseases of Adults－（Paramenia，Childbirth，\＆c．） | ．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 10 | 7 | וо | 9 | 10 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6 | ㄲ． | 13 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 47 60 | 3.33 |
| 3．Diseases of Old People－－（Old Age，Se．） | ， |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 6 | го | 13 | $3{ }^{1}$ | ．．． | 60 | 4.25 7.80 |
| 4．Diseases of Nutrition－（Atrophy，Debility） | 94 | 12 | 3 | ．．． | 1 | 110 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  |  |
| Total | 150 | 22 | 4 | ．．． | I | 177 | ．．． | ．．． | I | 10 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 10 | ．．． |  | ．．． | 6 | 10 | 13 | 3 I | ．．． | 284 |  |
| V．－Violence． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I．Accident or Negligence－（Fractures，Contusions，Burns，Drowning，Suffocation， Wounds，\＆c．） | 8 |  | II | 7 | 4 | 35 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | I | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 4 | 3 | 82 | $5 \cdot 81$ |
| 2．Homicide－（Murder and Manslaughter）－－ | I | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | I | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 1 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 5 | $0 \cdot 35$ |
| 3．Suicide－（Poison，Drowning，Hanging，\＆c．）．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | I | I | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 3 | $0 \cdot 21$ |
| 4．Execution－（Hanging）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  |  | ．．．．． |
| Total | 9 | 5 | Ir | 8 | 4 | 37 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 4 | 3 | 90 |  |
| Unspecificd | ．．． | ．．． | ． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $x$ | $0 \cdot 07$ |
| Totals from all Causes | 424 | 112 | 58 | 29 | 18 | 641 | 59 | 23 | 42 | 59 | 66 | 59 | 65 | 72 | 47 | 52 | 43 | 60 | 27 | 35 | 55 | 6 | 1411 | 100\％0 |

Summary of Deatis of Both Seses registered in the Country Districts, from 1st Jamuary to 31st December, 1871.

| causes of death. |  | - | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{m} \\ & \stackrel{3}{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\stackrel{+}{+}}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\stackrel{8}{8}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 号 } \\ & \stackrel{y y}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dot{\leftrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{0}{0} \\ \stackrel{\sim}{0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \sim \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ni } \\ & \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \\ & \stackrel{y y}{8} \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{g} \\ & \stackrel{9}{8} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{4} \\ & \stackrel{y}{3} \\ & \text { g } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\text { in }} \\ & \stackrel{3}{3} \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{4 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\circ}{0} \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{8}{8} \\ & 8 \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & k \\ & 9 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | ? |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Porcentago } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { total } \\ \text { Deaths- } \\ \text { Country } \\ \text { Distrjets. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I.-Zymotic Diseases. <br> r. Minsmatic Diseases-(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Ferers, \&c.) ........................ <br> 2. Enthetic Discases-(Syphilis, Gonorrhœen, \&c.) <br> 3. Dielic Discases-(Yrivation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, \&c.) <br> 4. Parasitic Diseases-(I'hrush, Worms, \&e.) | 197 <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 10 | 8 | 42 <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br>  <br>  <br>  | 29 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 1 1 | 14 <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> .. | $\begin{array}{r} 363 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{17}$ | 17 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | 22 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | 15 $\ldots$ 3 | 12 | 20 $\cdots$ $\times$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & \ldots \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ \ldots \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | 16 <br> $\cdots$ <br> 6 | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ \hline \\ 2 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15 2 2 2 | 1 | 12 2 | 9 9 9 | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r}619 \\ 11 \\ 45 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1570 0.28 1.14 0.33 |
| Total | 217 | Sz | 43 | 3 I | 14 | 387 | 62 | 18 | 17 | 22 | 18 | 13 | 25 | 27 | 8 | 22 | 10 | 19 | II | 15 | ro | 4 | 688 |  |
| II-Constitutional Diseases. <br> 1. Diathetic Diseascs-(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, \&e.) <br> 2. Tubercular Diseases-(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, $\&$ c. | $3{ }^{\text {I }}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 2 | I | 2 | 45 | 1 <br> 8 | 1 3 | $\stackrel{2}{8}$ | $3^{\circ}$ | 28 | 12 32 | 11 <br> 34 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 25 | 23 | 34 | 4 | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | 17 2 | 2 | 195 289 | 4.95 7.33 |
| Total. | 36 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 9 | 4 | ro | 3 I | 30 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 3 x | 51 | 29 | 42 | 13 | 24 | 19 | 4 | 484 |  |
| III.-Local Diseases. <br> r. 1)iseases of the Nerrous Systen-(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis,) ............ | 263 | 40 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 325 | 17 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 32 | 27 | 26 | 34 | 30 | 24 | 16 | 8 | 12 | I | 617 | 15.66 |
| 2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation-(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease) ........ |  | 1 | 2 | ${ }^{1}$ | . |  | 3 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 28 | 22 | 32 | 10 |  | 9 | I | 234 | 5.94 |
| 3. Diseases of the Respixatory System-( (Bronchitis, Pneumonin, Asthma, Pleurisy, \&e.)... | 89 | 26 | ${ }^{1} 7$ | 4 | 5 | 143 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 17 | 12 | ${ }_{17}{ }^{5}$ | 26 | 17 | 21 30 | ${ }_{12} 9$ | 18 | + 8 | I | 344 274 | 8.73 7 7 |
| 4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs-(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, ©c.) <br> 5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs--(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, \&c.) $\qquad$ | ${ }^{50}$ | 12 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 74 | 5 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 12 | 12 | 18 | + 6 | 17 | r ${ }^{4}$ | 3 | ${ }_{13}$ | 2 | 4 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 56 | 142 |
| 6. Diseases of the Organs of Ceneration-(Orarian Dropsy, Uterus Discase, \&c.). | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | 2 | 5 | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | 1 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 16 | 041 |
| 7. Diseases of the Joints-(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, Ec.) ................. | ... | ... | ... | I | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 6 | $0 \cdot 15$ |
| 8. Diseases of Integumentary System-(Phlegmon, Utcer, Skin Disease, \& |  |  | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | I | ... | 3 | ... |  | ... | 4 | $0 \cdot 10$ |
| Total. | 405 | 8 I | 37 | 16 | 9 | $54^{8}$ | $3^{\circ}$ | 23 | 38 | 35 | 57 | 56 | 94 | 96 | 75 | I19 | 93 | 120 | 58 | 61 | 49 | 2 | ${ }^{1} 554$ |  |
| IV.--Developmental Diseases. <br> 1. Diseases of Children-(Cyanosis, Teething, \&c.) ..................... | 135 | 25 | 1 | ... | ... | 16 I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  | ... | ${ }^{161}$ | 4.09 |
| 2. Diseases of Adults-(Paramenia, Childbirth, \&c.) ....... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 9 | ı | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 38 | 30 | 59 | $\cdots$ | ... | 47 262 2 | 6.64 |
| 3. Diseases of Old Pcople-(Old Age, \&c.) 4. Diseases of Nutrition-(Atrophy, Debility) | 217 | 18 | 8 | $\ldots$ | $\underline{1}$ | 244 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | … | $3^{8}$ | 30 | 59 |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| 'Total | 352 | 43 | 9 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 405 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | 10 | 7 | 1о | 9 | 10 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $3^{8}$ | 30 | 59 | I 35 | ... | 71 |  |
| V.--Violence. <br> I. Accident or Negligence-(Frnetures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, \&e.) | . 5 | 19 | 20 | II | 12 | 77 | 29 | 22 | 37 | 26 | $3^{6}$ | 44 | 4 I | 25 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 5 | I | ${ }_{3}$ | 9 | 456 | 1157 |
| 2. Wounds in Battle-(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | … | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 3. Homicide-(Murder and Manglaughter) ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | 1 |  | ${ }^{0} 0.43$ |
| 4. Suicide-(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, \&c.) | ... | $\ldots$ | .... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 |  |  |  | . | I | ... |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |
| Total | ${ }^{17}$ | 19 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 8 I | 29 | 22 | $3^{8}$ | 29 | 39 | 47 | 42 | 29 | 25 | 27 | 23 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 13 | II | 488 |  |
| Unspecifed | .. | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | I | ... | 2 | I | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |  | 4 | 13 | $\bigcirc 33$ |
| Totals from all Causes |  |  | III | 61 | $3^{8}$ | 475 | 131 | 67 | ro4 | 127 | 151 | 171 | 215 | 208 | 140 |  | 156 | 245 | 118 | 161 | 226 | 25 | 3945 | $100 \cdot 0$ |

Sommary of Desths of Both Seres registered in the Colony of Neiv Soüth Wafes, during each Month of the Year 1.871, classified under the heads of the several Causes of Death.


## I.

Tabire showing the Deatirs which have occurred, from the causes stated, in each of the several Wards of the Cify of Sydner, from 1st January to 31 st December, 1871, distinguishing those under five years of age.


I-continued.


I-continued.

J.

Birtes and Deaths occurring at Sea, registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January to 31st December, 1871.

| Where registercd. | Births. |  |  | Deaths. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Sydney ......... | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 25 | 2 | 27 |
| , | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| Tutal .............. | 1 | ..... | 1 | 27 | 2 | 29 |

## K.

Return of the Registration Districts, with the Names of the Persons holding the office of District Registrar.

| District. | Name of Registrar. | Date of Appointment. | District. | Name of Rogistrur. | Date of Appointment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Sydney. | The Regi | 15 Dec., 1870 | 47. Maitland | Daniel Carter |  |
| 2. Balmain | William Parker, chemist.... | 4 July, 186x | 48. Menindec | James Mair, P.M | 149 Jug., 1856 |
| 3. Concord | John Watte, schoolmaster.. | 3 Sept., 1860 | 49. Moama | Hamilton H. MrLeod | 1 Oct., 1868 |
| 4. The Glebe <br> 5. Newtown | John Thomas Morgan ...... | I April, 1868 | 50. Molong | T. Finch, C.P.S.. | Io Nor., 187 r |
| 6. Paddington | Heury Gale .......... | 9 April, 1857 | 51. Mrorpeth .. | ${ }^{\text {John G Gilfillan }}$ | 29 Dec., 1869 |
| 7. Redfernand Botany | Christopher Warburton | I July, 1863 so Oct., I S65 | 52. Sioulamcin | Thomas Linton | ${ }^{1} 3$ July, 1860 |
| 8. Waterloo | James Beuzerillo .... | ${ }^{30}$ O Oct., 1865 | 53. Mudgee | Geo. Leary, C.P.S. ........ | 1 Jani, $1 \mathrm{~S}_{71}$ |
| 9. St. George | Theophilus Henry Bolgcr. |  |  | Lester S. Donaldson, C.P.S. Assistant 1.R. | 2 Oct., 1871 |
| 10. St. Leonards | Robert D. Ward, Surgeon... | 28 Feb., 1856 | 54. Murrurundi | George G. Brodin, C.P.S. | 2 Ang., 1869 |
| 1i. Albury. <br> 12. Armidal | Jarnes D. W. Crommelin... | 8 July, 1872 | 55. Muswellbrook | Tlimothy Foley, C.P.St...... | I Dec., 1867 |
| 12. Armidnle | Sydney Blythe, C.P Richard B Mitchel | 2 Aug., 1869 | 56. Neweastlo | John Burrowes, T'C | 28 Feb., 1856 |
| 13. Baranald | Richard B. Mitchell, C.P.S. | 7 7 Feb., 1867 | 57. Nundle. | C. B. Collett, J.P | 19 Oct., 1870 |
| ${ }^{15}$. Bega..... | John Daris, C.P.S. | I Sept., 1869 I Jan., 1871 | 59. Orange... | Wm. T. Erans, C.J.S | 20 Feb., 1856 |
| 16. Berrima | F. R. Widshire, P.M. | 1 Мау., 1872 | 50. Paterson | B. Neorge | 22 Aug., 1869 22 Dar., 1858 |
| 17. Binalong | Wm. J. E. Wotton, C.P.S. | 2 Aug., 1869 | 61. Patrick's Plnins | Wm. Dudding, C.P.S. |  |
| 18. Brembala | Wm. F. Parker, C.P.S. ... | ${ }^{1} 7 \mathrm{Feb} .,{ }^{18} 87^{\circ}$ | 62. Penrith. | John K. Cleeve, C.P.S | 2 Aug., 1869 |
| 19. Bourke. | Henry C. Bobart, C.P.S. | 24 Jan., 1871 | 63. Picton | Wm. R. Antill | 30 Mar ., 1857 |
| 20. Braidwood | Ralph Clemenger, O.P.S.... | $7{ }^{7}$ Junc, 18869 | 64. Port Macquarie | James P. Ormiston, C.P.S. | 10 Nov., 1866 |
| 21. Brisbane Water | Thos. C. Batiley, C.P.S. ... | 9 July, 1856 | 65. Qurt steph | Thomas I | 2 Aup., 1869 |
| 22. Broulee | W. Sterwart Caswell, P.M. | 28 Feb., 1856 | 67. Raymond Terracc. | Wm. Gloag | $\begin{array}{r}\text { I July, } \\ 28 \text { Feb., } \\ 1856 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 23. Camden | John B. Martin, C.P.S. | 14 Aug., ${ }^{185} 6$ | 68. Richmond ....... | John Ducker | 5 Feb., 1862 |
| 24. Canpbelltown | H. A. Smith, C.P.S........' | 22 April, 1872 | 69. Richmond River | Henry E. Stratford, C.P.S. | 18 Nor., 1870 |
| 25. Cassilis. | Edmd. J. C. North, C.P.S. |  | 70. Ryde..... | Geo. M. Pope, C.P.S. | $30 \mathrm{Mar},$. |
| 27. Clarence Town ... | Darid Farquhar | 26 Mar.. 1856 | 71. Rylstone | W. W. Armstrong, C.P.S. | $5 \mathrm{Mar} ., 1857$ |
| 28. Cooma | Samuel Robinson, C.P.S.... | 1 June, 1872 | 72. Shoallaven | Wames T. Wilshire, C.P.S. |  |
| 29. Coonabarabran ... | Fredk. W. Edwards, C.P.S. | ${ }_{2} 5$ Nor., 1863 | 74. Sofala ... | Chas. G. Smith ......... | 2 Aug., 1889 1 June, 1871 |
| 30. Cowra | John Atking, C.P.S. | 14 Nov., 1870 | 75. Tambaroon | James Sydzey Willard | 1 Junc, 1872 |
| 3r. Deriliquin | John A. Broughton, C.P.S. | 23 Jan., 1865 | Hill End | William James Slac | 1 July, 1872 |
| 32. Dubbo .... | Lube M'Guina, C.P.S | 1 Aug., 1863 |  | Assistant D.R. | , 1872 |
| 33. Dangog <br> 34. Eden.... | Henry Gordon, C.P. | I Nov., 1859 | 76. Tamworth | John M'Donald, C.P.S. | 9 Мау, 1859 |
| 35. Forbes | Macnamara Russell | 3 Aug., 1865 | 77. Tenterfield | James B. Graham, C.P.S... | 19 Dec., 1870 |
| 35. Goulburn | has. S. Alcyander CPS | ${ }^{7} 7$ April, 1872 | 78. Tweed River | James Bray | 14 Oct., 1866 |
| 37. Grafton | Wm. H. H. Becke, C.P.S. |  | 79. Tumut... | Henry Hilton | 15 Jan., 1870 |
| Maclean | Saml. M Naughton, Assist- | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ I Jung., 1869 | 80. Ulladula ...... | John V. Warehnm, C.P.S. | 2 Aug., 1809 |
|  | ant D.R. | 1 June, 1872 | 8. Wagga Wagga | Edwin H. Compson, C.P.S. | 2 Alug., 1869 |
| 38. Gundagai ........... | A. S. Smith | r Feb., 1872 | 83. Warialda | Rd. H. Fitziuions, C.I.S. | ${ }_{22}{ }^{1}$ Nan., 1807 |
| 39. Hartley ........... | William P. Macdermott, | 25 July, 1869 | 84. Wee Waa | C. E. Smith, P.M. | 16 May, 1859 |
|  | auctioneer <br> John F. Bla |  | 85. Wellingrove | G. Martin, C.P.S. | 20 Oct., 1871 |
| 41. Inverell | J. W. A. W | 13 June, 1870 | S6. Wellington | Fredk. Marsh, C.P.S | 28 April, 1862 |
| 42. Kiama | Henry Connell, C.P.S. | I3 Aug., 1867 | 57. Wentworth | W. L. Richardson $\ldots$. | 1 April, 1872 |
| 43. Liverpool ............ | Wm. Long, schoolmaster... | ${ }_{8} 8$ June, 1866 | 88. Windsor <br> 89. Wollombi | Wm. H. Thomas, C.P.S. Thomas S. Townshend |  |
| 44. Manning River | Jasper Creagh, C.P.S. | 15 Mny, 1856 | 90. Wollongon | Alfred A. Turner, C.P.S | 31 2 Mar., 1862 1869 |
| 45. M'Donald River ... | John Pescud | 21 Fcb., 1859 | 91. Yass .... |  | 17 June, 1870 |
| 46. Macleay River ... | Wm. H. Thornton, J.P. | 29 June, 1857 | 92. Young | J. R. Edwards, O.P.S. | 2 Aug., 1869 |

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## VACCINATION.

(REPORT FOR 1871.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 June, 1872.

## The Medical Adviser no the Government to The Coloniay Secretary.

Medical Adviser's Office,
29 April, 1872.
Sir,
I have the honor to forward a Return of the cases of Vaccination in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1871.

The numbers reported as successful are six thousand four hundred and eighty-two (6,482), of which number, two thonsand one hundred and eighty-three ( $2,1 \mathrm{~S} 3$ ) were vaccinated in Sydney and its Suburbs, and four thousand two hundred and ninety-nine $(4,299)$ were raccinated in the Country Districts.

Of these, one thousand eight hundred and scventeen $(1,817)$ were under one year of age, three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine $(3,229)$ were under five years, and one thousand four hundred and nine $(1,409)$ were between five and ten years.

There were three hundred and twenty-one (321) others vaccinated, but these cases were not successful.
The numbers vaccinated during 1871 have been less than for several years. When small-por was in Melbourne, the alarm produced by the proximity of the disease caused a great increase in the number of cases of vaccination, but that alarm swelled the lists of cases only for the time, and on the subsidence of small-pox near us the apathy of the poople was as great as ever.

The information of the great ravages by the epidemic of small-pox that had recently taken place in England produced no effect here in inducing people to have their children vaccinated, although the proofs were clear that vaccination and revaccination were effectual means for preserving almost entirely a people from small-pox.

It is not alone the facts which have been disclosed in the Reports from the several Medical Advisers to the Government of this Colony, but all information with regard to the spread of small-pox goes to show that vaccination can only be effectually carried out by a compulsory law, and the earlier this step is taken, so as to procure the vaccination and revaccination of the population of this Colony, the better.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Vaccination Acts of 1867 , presented to the House of Commons in May, 1S71, contains the following statements:-
"After careful consideration of this evidence, and of medical and other evidence, your Committee agrec with the general opinion, -
"That the cow-pox affords, if not an absolute yet a wers great protection against an altack of small-pox, and an almost absolute protection against death from that disease.
"That if thic operation be performed with due regard to the health of the person vaccinated, and with proper precautions in obtaining and using lymph, there need be no apprehension that vaccination will injure health or communicato discase.
"That smull-pox, unchenked by raccination, is one of the most terrible and destructive of discascs, as regards the danger of infection, the proportion of deaths among those attacked, and the permanent injury to the survivors, and therefore-
"That it is the duty of the State to endeavour to secure the careful raceination of the whole population."
It is by revacciuation the protective power of vaccination is secured to a community; it covers, the imperfection of some infantile vaccinations, -and the best infantile vaccination in process of time loses more or less of its offect. Revaccination, once properly and successfully performed, does not appear cver to require repetition, and this has been fully proved by the effect in the cases of nurses in small-pox hospitals, therefore the Compulsory Vaccination Act for this Colony should contain provision for revaccination.

The adoption of such a measure will of necessity cause considerable expenditure, particularly at first; and, from the scatitered nature of the population and the heat of the climate, special arrangements will require to be made to limit the vaccination to certain months of the year, in particular localities, and to make arrangements for special officers visiting districts that the Government Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators could not be expected to go to for that duty.

The fee that these officers at present receive is a proper payment where there is a moderately dense population, and the distance within a few miles, but the journeys which these officers have often to travel is not properly paid for by the allowance made ; and when a Compulsory Act is passed, provision for the vaccination of children in distant places beyond the districts of public officers will have to be arranged for.

[^29]［Enclosure No．1．］
Anfoal Return of Children vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in Country Dietricts in 187 l.

［Enclosure No．2．］
Annoal Reters of Children raccinated by the Superintendents of various Vaccine Institutions in the City of Sydney and the Suburbs，during the Year 1871.

| Name of Public Vaccinator． | I month and under I year of age． |  |  |  | r year and under 5 years of age． |  |  |  | Frona 5 to Io years inclusive． |  |  |  | Total number of cascs vacelinated． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 导 } \\ & \text { 弟 } \end{aligned}$ | 碳 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { gig } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \end{aligned}$ | 跑 | 导 |  | 范 | 苞 | 异 | 皆 | 㐫 | 言 | 皆 |  | E | 長 |
| Bell，William ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egan，Miles ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 123 | 110 | 233 | 218 | ${ }^{142}$ | ${ }_{88}$ | ${ }_{178}^{280}$ | ${ }_{275}^{259}$ | 12 |  | 25 28 | ${ }_{22}^{26}$ | 233 225 | 237 214 | 470 435 | 432 |
| Erans，Over ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 48 | 34 | 82 | 79 | 28 | 27 | 55 | 55 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 83 | 67 | ${ }_{150}$ | 147 |
| Fyffe，Benjanin ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 45 | 50 | 95 | 95 | 58 | 44 | ${ }_{\text {roz }}$ | 102 | 15 | 12 | ${ }^{2}$ | 27 | $1{ }^{18}$ | 106 | 224 | 224 |
| Grey，Whiliam ．．．．．．．． | 162 |  | 14 | ${ }^{14}$ |  | 2 | 12 | 12 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 2 | 2 | 18 | 10 | 25 | 28 |
| Quaite，F．H．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 162 | $\begin{array}{r}123 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 285 | 267 | 245 | $\pm 20$ | 465 | 454 | ${ }^{7}$ | 49 | 90 | 118 | 488 | 362 | 840 | 839 |
| Sedgentick W．．．．． | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10 | 24818 | 22 18 | 14 4 4 | 12 7 | 1 | 22 11 | ．．． | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 <br> 2 | $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 18 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ¢ | 45 |
| Ward，R．D．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 9 | 8 | 17 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | I | ．．． |  | 1 |  | ro |  | 24 24 |
| Total． | 489 | 44 I | 930 | 876 | 596 | 540 | 1136 | 1092 | 125 | 63 | 218 | ${ }^{210}$ | II | 1034 | 2355 | 2183 |
| semmany． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tatal in Syduey and Suburbs．．．．．． Total in Country Districts | 489 | 445 |  | ${ }^{876}$ | 596 | 540 | ${ }^{12} 36$ |  | 126 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 583 | 468 | T003 | 94 T | 1113 | ${ }_{1097}$ | 2210 | 2137 | 587 | 648 | 1235 | 1199 | 2235 | 2213 | 4448 | 4277 |
| tal | 1072 | 909 | 1933 | 1816 | 1709 | 1637 | 3346 | 3229！ | 73 | 7 II | 1450 | 1499 | 3446 | 3267 | ${ }^{6803}$ | 6460 |

J．S．P．BEDFORD，
Medical Adviser．

## 1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## IMMIGRATION.

(REPORT FROM AGENT, FOR 1871.)

## 

## Tife Agent for Immigration to The Principal Underl Secreifary.

## Government Immigration Office,

 5 March, 1872.Sir,
I have the honor to submit; for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, my Report on Immigration for the past year.
2. In my communication of the 18th February, 1870, which is appended to the Report from the Select Committec on Immigration, printed on 13th April, 1870, I had the honor to suggest that an unexpended balance from former Immigration votes, of about $£ 11,000$, might be advantageously employed towards the introduction of single women as domestic servants. Communications were subsequently transmitted to Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners in London, with instructions to grant free passages to this Colony, in ships chartered by them, to single female domestic servants of good character, between the ages of 20 and $25^{\circ}$; and as it has always been found advisable, for purposes of supervision and the better control of young women during the voyage, that a few married couples with their children should be allowed to come in the same ships, these were provided for at a reduced rate of passage money paid by themselves.
3. In accordance with their instructions, Fer Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have therefore formarded emigrants selected by themselves, in the following ships, viz.:-

The "Sobraon" arrived 28th December, 1870.
"Hawkesbury" arrived 5th March, 1871.
"Scythia" arrived 20th June, 1871.
"Dumbar Castle" arrived 28th September, 1871.
"Strathdon" arrived 19th December, 1871.
4. The immigrants by these ships were natives of-

| England and Wales | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 298 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ireland ... ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 81 |
| Scotland |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 |
| Foreign Parts |  | ... | ... | 11 |
| Born on the voyage | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 3 |
| Total | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 403 |
| Males |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 32 |
| Females |  | ... | $\ldots$ | 339 |
| Children under 12... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 32 |
|  |  |  |  | 403 |

6. Four of the ships arrived without any death casualty; on the fifth there were three deaths; there were also three births during the voyage.
7. The cost for passages of these 403 immigrants has amounted to the sum of...£5,328 $\quad 3 \quad 9$ Less-
Part payments on account of cost of passage of the married couples and their

| families | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 482 | 0 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Cost of passages | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots .24,846$ | 3 | 9 |  |  |  |

Chargeable to the introduction of 290 single female immigrants.
8. The 299 single women were received at the Immigration Depôt, and within a few days after their arrival they were engaged as domestic servants, at an avcrage rate of wages of £19 178. Gd. per annum.

1374
9. Although this immigration has been of a very limited character, the class of individuals introduced has been of great advantage; indeed, a much larger number of single women than have already arrived would readily obtain situations as domestic servants; and the few married couples who accompanied them obtained, as I am informed, immediate employment.
10. Having noted in my previous Reports on Immigration during former years, the arrivals from, and the departures to, the United Kingdom, I have been furnished by the Collector of Customs with this same information for 1871, by which it appears that during the past year the total number of arrivals from the United Kingdom, irrespective of the assisted immigrants, has been 721 individuals, and the departures to the United Kingdom have been 633 individuals.

I have, de.
GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for lmmigration.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## REAL PROPERTY AOT. <br> (RETURNS FOR 1871.)



REIURN of the Number of Crown Grants registered under the Real Property Act, for the year 1871.

| Months. | Graute. | Area. |  | Valuo. | Assurance. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Town and Suburban. | Country. |  |  |  |
|  |  | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | \& s. d. | £ | . d. |
| January.. | 198 | 8I 225 | ${ }^{10,751} 333$ | 11,286 20 | 23 I |  |
| February | 416 | $18 \circ 32 \frac{3}{4}$ | 24,749 3161 | 25,08596 | 52 |  |
| March | $3{ }^{18}$ | 38 1 61 | 14,071 21.15 | 17,576 117 | 3615 |  |
| April ... | 185 | $32 \quad 218 \frac{18}{4}$ | $5.514 \quad 3 \quad 388 \mathbf{4}$ | $8,943 \quad 6 \quad 9$ | 18 | 7 |
| May | 329 | $371511 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13,771 | 16,206 5 II | 3316 | 2 |
| June | 349 | $\begin{array}{llll}48 & 2 & 9\end{array}$ | 16,897 135 | 21,315 191 | 44 II | $\bigcirc$ |
| July | 140 | $14 \quad 234$ | $7,33^{2} \quad 3 \quad 2 \begin{array}{lll}\frac{3}{4}\end{array}$ | 10,517 126 | 2118 | 9 |
| August | 221 | $38 \quad 2$ | 7,226 134 | 7,922 13 7 | 161 | 0 |
| Scptember. | 192 | $30 \quad 33^{2 \frac{1}{4}}$ | $4,913 \quad 28$ | 6,754126 | 14 | 5 |
| October | 50 | $\pm 0304$ | 2,195 1 2 | 1,620 29 | 37 | 9 |
| November ... | 423 | 51.1. 1 8 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\text { 16,959 } \quad 3.3 \mathrm{BI} .$ | $\begin{array}{llll}21,065 & 17 & 2\end{array}$ | 4319 |  |
| December | 287 | $25 \times 30$ | 14,168 36 | ${ }_{13} 3,812$ 12 10 | 2817 |  |
|  | 3,108 | $418 \quad 238$ | 138,5533342 | 162,107 62 | $33^{8}$ |  |

Note-Amount of consideration money for transfors under the Act for the year 1871 ... ... ... ... $\mathbf{£}_{\text {I7 }} 8,809$ o II Amount secured by mortgnge under the Aet for the year $\mathbf{1 8 7 1}$... ... ... ... ... ... ... £ 442,240 126 Total area under the Act- $1,197,975$ facres 2 roods and 27 perches. Total value of land under the Act ... $\mathbf{E}_{3,751,471} 137$
E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.

RETURN of the number of Applications, with amounts of Fees, \&c., under the Real Property Act, for the year 1871.


The above Return is exclusire of twelre applications which have been withdrawn.
E. G. WARD,

Registrar Gencral.

# GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SXDNEY. 

(REPORT OF ASTRONOMER, FOR. 1871.)

Firesentey to boty 䝺ouss of flarliament, by Commano.

MINUTES and Proceedinys of the Observatory Board, at the Annual Mreeting held at the Observatory, on the 19th of June, 1872.<br>Presens:-<br>His Excellency the Governor.<br>The Honorable the Secretary for Lands.<br>The Surveyor General.<br>TIIE Board inspected the buildings and instruments, and then assembled in the Board-room.<br>His Excellency took the Chair.<br>The Astronomer read his Roport.<br>Resolved,-<br>"The Board express their satisfaction at the state of the instruments and work of the Observatory."<br>"That the attention of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary be called to the necessity of putting a sufficient sum on the Estimates to enable the Astronomer to carry out his recommendations with reference to the transit of Venus in 1874:"<br>"That the Honorable the Colonial Secretary be requested to lay the Astronomer's Report before Parliament, with a view to the various matters recommended by the Astronomer being carried out."

## REPORT of the Government Astronomer to the Board of Visitors at the Government Observatory, Sydney. Read at the Annual Visitation, 19th June, 1872.

I. hare the honor to submit to the Board of Visitors my Report on the state and progress of the Sydney Observatory during the year 1871.

The Report which I am now enabled to make is fir more satisfactory than the previous one, both in regard to the amount of work done, and in the improved position of the Observatory in the estimation of similar Institutions in other parts of the World. It is also very satisfactory to remark the largely increased interest in the Obscrvatory and the science of Astronomy manifested by the public; and the increasing number of those who, having instruments of their own, are doing or are ancious to begin some useful work, instead of mere star-gazing.

During the year regular work has been carried on with the transit. The equatorial has as usual been principally devoted to double star measures, but has also been cmployed to make measures and a drawing of the stars aud nebula about $\eta$ Argus, also an extended seerics of measures of Mars in opposition. It has also becn fitted with a photographic apparatus, with which some good photos of the moon were obtained. This apparatus was required for the Eclipse Expedition, but can now be used for recording sunobtained. This apparatu
spots or other purposes.

The meteorological work has been considerably extended, and I now receive regular reports from 42 stations, including 7 from private observers. At the end of 1870 we had only 22 stations at work. During the year, 9 of these stations have been visited, the intruments examined, and in some cases replaced. A now plan has also been adopted with the results, which have all been reduced and published monthly, which has involved a great increase of work, but is justified by the result.

Two, or perhaps three stations are yct wanted betweeu Forbes and Weutworth to complete the western chain of stations, but I hare not been able to find obscrvers there.

A large evaporator added to the meteorological instruments in April has yielded some interesting and valuable results, which are detailed in the Meteorological Report.

Two thermometers have also been added; one to determine the effect of covering the minimun with a roof, the other to determine the heat which may be obtained from the sum under given conditions. This shows $190^{\circ}$ in summer as a common result, and $202^{\circ}$ was on one day recorded.
*See list appended.
Almost


#### Abstract

Almost immediately after the last meeting of the Board the final arrangements for the Eclipse Erpedition were made. The liberality and readiness with which everything was done by the Government of New South Wales which could in any way further the Expedition enabled me to take an active part in it, and take with me a party of trained observers, and everything necessary to give a complete account of the eclipse as presented to the eye and the sensitive plate.

A careful determination of the actinic focus of the large tclescope had shown me that it was very sharp indeed ( (rō of an inch is enongh to put it out of focus), and I had arranged to take photos with it and the camera, to see which gave the best result. Although the Expedition was astronomically fruitless, we yet obtained much scientific information, a part of which was an bourly series of observations on the warm ocean current (from Sydney to Cape Sidmouth and back) which is thought to influence our climate.

Mannetic observations were carried on at Sydney, and results obtained for Orange; Bathurst, and the Blue Mountains. While at Orange I carcfully determined the latitude and longitude of a brick pillar in the yard of the Telegraph Office, and marked a meridian line for the convenience of surveyors and others. At Bathurst arrangements were complete to do the same, but continued cloudy weather prerented it.

In April a valuable addition to the objects of interest in the Observatory was made. Through the kindness and assistance of Mr. J. Robertson, of Deniliquin, I obtained a meteoric stone at Barratta, which weighs 145 lbs.


## Buildings.

These have not been altered since my last Report, and the repairs then wanted are still more needed now. The whole of the external wood-work, and the outsido of the dome, require painting. The Astronomer's room requires some repairs, owing to a settlement of the walls.

## Grousds.

These are the sume as at my last Report, but every year makes it more evident that a piece must be enclosed on the hill for electrical and rain observations: and I would recoumend that this should be done in accordance with the plan made some years since, and that treess should be planted so as not to interfere with the view.

## Instruments.

The transit continues in good order, and has been in constant usc. One very troublesome, because intermittent, fault has been traced to the clamping arrangement, and removed. Quarrying and blasting are still carried on close to the Observatory, in spite of the most praiseworthy efforts to prevent it on the part of the police, and until it ceases some observations cannot be taken with the transit.

The equatorial is in good working order, but some repairs are needed, and have been deferred ponding arrangements for the transit of Venus.

In August the sidercal clock was put into Mr. Allerding's hands to examine; a slight inequality of the teeth of the escape wheel was found and removed, and a considerable error in the position of the pendulum bracket, which was $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch too low and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch on one side. These defects were corrected, and the clock thereby much improved.

The time-ball clock has worked satisfactorily, and is now fitted with the necessary springs to govern the new Post-office clocks.

Second mean time clock in good order.
Third mean time clock still in Surveyor General's Department.
Old sidereal clock in good order.
Dent, Poole, Hornby, Dallas, and Newcastle chronometers, in good order.
Small alt. azimuth and theodolite in good order.
Sydney time-ball machinery has worked very satisfactorily, and has been arranged to give a back signal, which is recorded on the chronograph with the drop signal, so that the smallest variation can be seen.

The Newcastle time-ball bas not worked so well as could be wished; interruptious often occur on the Telegraph lines, and some difficulty has been found owing to the temporary nature of the ball which iin used, pending the erection of a good one.

## Old Instruments.

These are in the same condition as at last Report.

## Meteorological.

These are the same as at last Report. All the self-recording ones have worked satisfactorily. Tro thermometers before mentioned have been added, and the large evaporator, which is 4 feet in diameter and 2 feet 6 inches deep. It is sunk in the ground 2 feet 4 inches. In it is a small foat with a graduated stem, passing through two guides, and read to $\mathrm{N}_{\text {son }}$ th of an inch, by means of a microscope placed horizontally on a firm support.

## Work done

The work actually done during the year is as follows:-

| With the transit,- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transits | .. | .. |  |  | 1,769 |
| Moon culminations | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | . | 26 |
| Observations of collimation |  | ... |  |  | 278 |
| Observations of levels |  |  |  | ... | 21.1 |
| Observations of azimuth |  |  |  |  | 120 |

The whole of the transits and culminations are reduced and corrected for instrumental errors ; all the correction obseryations are reduced.

## With the equatorial-

| Measures of double stars (distance) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Measures of double stars (angle) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 657 |
| Micrometrical measures of stars |  |  |  | 657 |
| Around $\pi$ Argus ... $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 140 |  |
| Micrometrical measures of Mars and stars | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 316 |  |

A number of photographs of the moon, direct and enlarged; also, enlarged photos of the sun, and the spectrum of neb. about $\eta$ Argus.

Part of these results are reduced, but it has been found quite impossible to get through the reduction of all the astronomical and meteorological work, and the latter has been first completed, since it is of the most immediate importance.

Regular meteorological work, and results from forty-two meteorological stations reduced and printed monthly, together with a general abstract of the whole, now in the printer's hands.

A series of important experiments on evaporation, the results of which appear in the meteorological abstract.

The regular 10 'clock time-signals at Sydney and Newcastle.
Some assistance given to amateurs, in instruction, and comparison of instruments, both meteorological and astronomical:

## Perbonal Establishment.

This consiste of-Astronomer, Computer, Meteorological Assistant, Messenger and Carpenter, whosi duties are,-

The Astronomer is responsible to the Government for all the property of the Observatory; the observations and calculations, planning new instruments, the daily discipline, and all publications, are under his superintendence. All correspondence, the accounts, all the observations with the equatorial, and nearly all their reductions, the moon culmination observations, the magnetic observations at Sydney and other stations, and all matters of science which the Government may require of him.

The Computer has charge of the observations with the transit instrument, and their reduction, all the clocks aud chronometers, the time-ball and time-signals, the examination of all and reduction of part of the meteorological obscrvations, and other necessary computations.

The Meteorological Assistant has charge of all the meteorological observations, and the reduction of the Sydney and Country ones as far as possible.

The carpenter is also office-keeper and messenger.

## The Library.

The Library has been enriched by many valuable gifts from various parts of the World, many for the first time entered on our book-list, which is very satisfactory, as it indicates the increasing recognition of the Observatory. Purchases have been made as far as funds allowed. [See list attached.]
1872.

During 1872 it is proposed to carry on the regular transit observations, including moon-culminating stars ; the measurement of distance and angle of position of as many double stars as possible, and some spectroscope work.

To deternine the latitudes and longitudes of as many towns as possible, in connection with the magnetic surver.

The regular meteorological work at Sydney and Country Stations, with their daily and monthly publication.

The regular time-sigmals.
Any assistance which can be given to amateurs, astronomical and meteorological, in the shape of instruction, and comparison of instruments.

I have only to repeat the conclusion of my last Report, viz. :-'That the present small staff of the Obserratory is quite unequal to the task of fully reducing all tho resulta now obtained of practical and scientific importance ; and if the Observatory is to make good its position, additional assistance is absolutely necessary.

## Transit of Vence, 1874.

In the year 1874 a transit of Venus across the Sun's disc will take place. For this phenomenon, which is of the greatest importance to Astronomy, most of the Observatories of Europe and America are now in active preparation.

The British Government have determined to establish several temporary Observatories for this special purpose ; and, having communicated with the Astronomer Royal on this subject, I find it is expected, from the known good spirit of the Government of New South Wales, that they will provide for the observation of the transit here.

In order to retain the character which the Colony has obtained for aiding acientific work, it is my duty to make the following proposals, viz.: -That, for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus in 1874, a new telcscope, with object glass of 11 inches, should at once be ordered from Europe, and, when it arrives, mounted on the stand now in use, and a cheaper monting obtained for this instrument, which at the time of transit should be mounted at or near Cape Howe or Eden, which are geographically situated in the best part of Australia for observing the transit ; and, that one of the smaller telescopes now in the Observatory be mounted on the Blue Mountains, at a place near the T.clegrapb line, and chosen for its clear atmosphere.

In order to carry out these proposale, it will be iecessary to spend $£ 600$ to cover the cost of instruments, some of which could be sold as soon as the traiisit is over.

I may here state, as an additional reason for this, that, independent of the transit of Venus, the time has come when the Observatory slould have a more powerful telescope. The one now in use, when it was bought, eleven years since, was the finest in Australia; but now several amateurs have telescopes of cqual or greater power, and a neighbouring Colony has erected a telescope which cost as many thonsands as ours did hundreds of pounds. Moreover, those whose interest in Astronomy I have cultivated, in accordance with instructions at the last meeting of the Board, naturally expect that the Observatory telescope should be the most powerful of all, and come to me to help in difficulties which even now are in some cases beyond this telescope.

Owing to the time (many months) which will be required to make the telescope, and for correspondence, the orders should be sent to Europe at once, so that telescope and stand may be here by the end of 1.873 or beginning of 1874 .

Stations anj Obsertatories from which Rerports abe received.

1. Tenterfield, Telegraph Station Master.
2. Grafton, do.
3. Bourke, Alexander Ogilvie, Esq.
4. Narrabri, Telegraph Station Master.
5. Armidale, do.
6. Port Macquarie, E. St. A. Kingsford, Esq.
7. Murrurundi, Telegraph Station Master.
8. Cassilis,
do.
9. Muswellbrook, do.
10. Dubbo, do.
11. Mudgee, do.
12. Dalwood, John Wyndham, Esq., private observatory.
13. West Maitland, Telegraph Station Master.
14. Lambton, Rev. J. Spicer Wood.
15. Neweastle, D. T. Allan, Esq.
16. Orange, Telegraph Station Master.
17. Bathurst, do.
18. Forbes,
do. do
19. Kurrajong, J. Comrie, Esq., private observatory.
20. Windsor, J. Tebbutt, Eisq., private observatory.*
21. Woodford, A. Fairfax, Esq., private observatory.
22. Parramatta, Telegraph Station Master.
23. Double Bay, Edward Bell, Esq., C.E., private observatory.
24. Liverpool, Rev. R. L. King, private observatory.
25. Weutworth, Telegraph Station Master.
26. Wilton, Mr. W. Hyman.
27. Cordeaux River, Mr. A. S. Wilson.
28. Young, Telegraph Station Master.
29. Wollongong,
do.
30. Moss Valc, W. McDonald, Esq.
31. Goulburn, Telegraph Station Master.
32. Terrara, Lionel Simpson, Esq.
33. Wagga Wagga, Telegraph Station Master.
34. Cape St. George, Lighthouse-keeper.
35. Queanbeyan, Telegraph Station Master.
36. Urana, do
37. Deniliquin. do.
38. Kiandra, do.
39. Cooma, do.
40. Albury, do.
41. Eden, Iiglthouse-keeper.
42. New Catedonia, A. Hughan, Esq., private observatory.
43. Fort Denisou, T. Wren.

List of books added to the Library since last Report, by purchase :-
Roscoe’s Spectrum Analysis,
Tyndal on Diamagnetism and Magne-crystallic Action.
Tyndal on Sound.
Tyodal on Heat as a Mode of Motion.
Proctor on The Sun.
Proctor on Other Worlds than Ours.
Astronomical Atlas.
La Place's System of the World.
The Student, Vol. IV.
Guillemin on The Heavens.
Herschel's Familiar Lectures.
Pbipson on Meteors, Aerolites, and Falling Stars.
W. De Fonvielle on Thunder and Lightning.
M. Ponton on Earthqualies and Volcanoes.

Denison on Clocks and Watchmaking.
Philosophical Magazine, to April, 1872.
Mechanic's Magazine, to March, 1872.
Nachrichten, numbers, 1864-5, $6,7,8,9,70,73,74,75$, and 76.
Watson's Theoretical Astronomy.
Journal of Science, Nos. 33 and 34.
Nature, vols. 1 to 27 , and parts to Feb., 1872.
By gift-
Monthly Notices, R.A.S., to March, 1872.
Scottish Meteorological Society's Journal, quarter ending June, 1871.
Solar Eclipse, A.ugust 1Sth, 1868. By Warren De la Rue, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Index. First 29 vols. of Monthly Notices, R.A.S.
R.A.S. Notices, 1867 to 1868. Vol. 28.


Williams' Chinese Observations of "Comets.
Tables of Iris. By Francis Brinow.

Jahrbücher Meteorologie and Erdmagnetismus.
Smithsonian Report, 1867 and 1868.
Radcliffe Observations, 1868.
Anuario dec Observatorio de Madrid, 1869 (2 vols.)
Observationes Meteorologicas Observatorio de Madrid, 1868.
Resumen Observationes Meteorologicas efectuadas en La Peninsula, 1867 and 1868.
Om Planeten Neptunus. A. F. D. Wackerbarth.
Quarterly Weather Report, Meteorological Office.
Anales del Observatorio de Marina de San Fernando. Seccion 1 and 2, 1870.
Résultats de quelques Observations supplémentaires faites sur des Etóles Doubles Artificielles. (O. Struve.)
Jahresberight ou 24 moi 1867, ])em Comite.
Nicolaihauplsternwarte, 1867. Ditto for 1.868.
General Index. First 38 vols., Mcmoirs R.A.S.
Tabulæ Auxiliares ad Transitus per Planum primum Verticale. (O. Struve.)
Die Periodischen Erscheinungen des Pflauyenlebens. Carl Linsser, 1867.
Meteorologiska Jattagelser of Er. Edlund. Vols. 1864, '65, and '66.
Greenwich Observatory Meteorological, Magnetical, and Astronomical Resulta for years 1866, '67, '68, and '69.
Greenwich New Seven Years' Catalogue of 2,760 Stars for 1864.
Greenwich Breen Corrections of Bouvard's Elements of Jupiter and Saturn.
Greenwich Description of Great Equatorial.
Results, Astronomical Observations at Cape Good Hope, year 1856. E. J. Stone, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.

Meteorological Observations, Russia. No. 2, 1871.
R.A.S. Notices, December, $1871 . \quad$ Nos. 2 and 3.

Meteorologie. By C. Jelenek and J. Hann. Nos. 2 and 6.
Climate of New Z Zealand. By J. Hann.
Weather Telegrams, Smithsonian Institute.
Buchan's Meteorology.
British Association Reports, 1868, '69, and '70.
Proceedings, R.S. of Tlasmania, for 1863, '64, and '65, and 1868, '69, and '70.
Washington Astronomical and Meteorological Observations, 1869.
Meteorological resulte are regularly received from-
Scottish Meteorological Society.
Melbourne Observatory.

- Queensland

Tasmania
Ner Zenland
Quarterly Weather Report, July to September, 1870.
Extracts of Annual Notices of Brussells Observatory, 1870, '71. [2 books.]
Orages en Belgique et Aurore Boréale.
La Taille Humaine. L'Espèce Humaine. Communications, Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Associe de L'Ácadémie Royale de Belgique.
Différentes Facultés de l'Homme. [4 pamphlets.]
Anthropométrie; on, Mesure des différentes Facultés de l'Homme.
Annales Météorologiques de l'Observatoire Royal, Bruxelles, 1869.
Note sur l'Aurore Boréale du 6th October et les Orages, 1869.
Sur les Etoiles Filantes d'Août, 1869, à Bruxelles.
Sur les Aurora Borealis des 15 Avril et $13 \mathrm{Mai}, 1869$.
Sur les Orages observés en Belgique, 1869.
Physique Sociale ; ou, Essai sur le Developpement des F'acultés de l'Homme.
Annales de l'Observatoire Royal de Bruxelles for 1869 and 1870.
Mémoires de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg. VII série, tome XVI, Nos. 4, 5, 8, and 10 . [4 books.]
Ascensions Droites Moyeunes pour l'Epoque 1845-6. De 300 Etoiles observées, \&c., de Poulkova. [2 books.]
Observations de Poulkova. Vols. 1, 2, and 3.
Tabulae Quantitatum Besselianarum, pro Annis 1750 ad 1840.
Johresberight am 29th Mai, 1870, dem Comite der Nicolai-Hauptsternwarte. 5 th Juni, 1869,
Tabulae Refractionum in usum Speculae Pulcovensis.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# NEW GUINEA EXPEDITION PER BRIG " MARIA." 

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING RESCUE AND ARRIVAL OF SURVIVORS OF.)

## 

| SCHEDULE |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| No. | page. |
| 1. Lieutenant Gowlland to the Attorney Gencral. 28 March, 1872. | 1 |
| 2. The Attorncy Gencral to Lieutenant Gowlland. 2 April, 1872 | 6 |
| 3. Lieutenant Gowland to Attorney General. 9 April, 1872 | 6 |

## No. 1.

Lreumenant Gowdiand to The Attorntey General.
" Governor Blackall,"
Sydney, 28 March, 1872.

Sir,
I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of the steamer "Gorernor Blackall" in Sydney Harbour, having on board thirty-four survivors of the crew and passengers of the brig "Maria," wrecked on the Bramble Reef on the 26th of February.

In accordanco with the instructions which I received from you, to prosecute the search after the shipwrecked members of the New Guinea Prospecting Pxpedition, who were supposed to be cast on shore, or drifting on rafts along the coast and islands in the ricinity of Cardwell, I left Sydney in this vessel shortly before daybreak on Sunday morning, the 10th instant, having on board thirtecn relatives and friends of the cast-away crew (these gentlemen proffered their services on this occasion as volunteers), as weli as a crew of the Water Police, together with a supply of arms and ammunition; and, considering the short notice at which the ship was despatched, I thought myself fortunate to secure the services of so many efficient associates, in an undertaking which would assuredly tax their powers of endurance.

After taking in 240 tons of coal at Newcastle we proceeded north with all possible spced, and arriving at Cardwell on the 16th instant, found H.M.S. "Basilisk" at anchor, under the command of Captain Moresby, who gave me every assistance in his power, and communicated to me all necessary information in reference to the object of our search.

From him we gained the important intelligence that he had rescued eight of the crew of the larger of the two rafts off loint Cooper (see plan of coast aunexed), and had also discovered three dead bodies on the shore further south, supposed to be those of men who had landed from the second raft. The reception on board the "Governor Blackall" of these poor fellows was a scene that none of the spectators will be likely to forget. They were all in a more or less destitute state, and most of them suffering from ulcerated sores on the body, and low fevers, the result of three days' and nights' partial submersion on the raft without food or water, of bad or no food at all whilst with the blacks, and of some seven or eight days' weary journeyings along burning beaches and sharp, jagged rocks, in search of sustenance and snccour. They had providentially fallen in with a tribe of natives shortly after their raft touched the shore, who treated them with great kindness, and allowed them to share in such food as was procurable: a strange contrast to the fiendish cruelty of the tribes to the south of "Shoal Rivulct," who at the same time, and at only a few miles distance, were barbarously murdering their companions.

Haring received on board Sub-lientenant Jones from the "Basilisk" to aid in the scarch, as well as a detachment of Native Police under the command of Mr. Johnstone, for whose services I had made
application to Mr. Sheridan, the Police Magistrate at Cardwell, we started shortly after noon of Sunday, 17th instant, to commence the examination of the coast and seaboard lying between Point Cooper and Cardwell. "Northward of Point Cooper the coast had been very carcfully searched by boat parties from H.M.S. "Basilisk," but to the southward the coast had only been cursorily examined. I resolved, therefore, to confine our scrutiny, in the first instance, to the line of coast extending about 1.0 miles north and south of the spot where the sccond raft (i.e., the smaller of the two) had drifted on shorc.

Accordingly, having anchored the ship off Shoal Haven, distant about 15 miles south of Point Cooper, I despatched three armed boats in the afternoon, manned by sililors, voluntecrs, and native police, with instructions to search certain given sections of the country and adjacent coast on the following day.

For four days a similar system of investigation was followed, the ship shifting her anchorage from time to time as circumstances required.

Each boat's crew detached an armed landing party, who walked along the beaches and over the rocks, and whenever fensible made excursions in various directions through the dense serub and jungle which fringed the shore of the mainland.

A strong party of volunteers, reinforced by the native trackers forced their way inland along the banks of the river which falls into the sea at the spot marked Shoal Haven on the plan, tbrough an all but impassable country, and in their passage intersected the foot-marks of blacks in numerous directions.

Every native camp between Cardwell and Point Cooper-a distance of about 50 miles-was visited and minutely searched for any traces of white men that might permit us to hope that some of our missing countrymen might eren still be alive, though languishing in captivity.

A second party, with two boats, and accompanied by Mr. Johnstone and the Native Police, were sent to examine the banks of a large river still further to the northward, marked on the plan as Shoal Rivulet. They were absent about two days; but with the execption of a felt hat, found in a native encampment about 4 miles north up the river, no traces of the existence of living white men in this neighbourbood were discovered.

The const north and south of Point Cooper was the next selected for examination, and the appearance on the night of the 18th instant of a large fire on the declivity of that promontory (which was thought by Mr. Johnstone to be a signal fire made by white men) inspired us all with a fervent hope that success might at length reward our labours.

Having shifted the ship to a berth castward of the point, I proceeded about midnight, inmediatcly after anchoring with armed crews of volunteers and Native Police, to examine the position of the fire. After a most rigorous search our expectations were again doomed to disappointment, as the firc proved to be merely a conffagration of grass and underwood, originating no doubt in the fire of a native camp discovered in the immediate neigbbourhood.

The results of our examinatiou of the country between Point Cooper and Double Point were thus, so far as concerned the recovery of the survivors of the shipwrecked crew, dispiriting in the last degree, and our utter failure in this locality filled us all with sad misgivings for the success of our further search in the direction of Cardwell.

But although wo were not destined to rescue any lives, we bave succeeded in discovering six dead bodies between Shoal Rivulet and Tam O'Shanter Point, almost all of which have been with nearly absolute certainty identified by their shipmates as the remains of tho unfortunate occupants of the smaller raft.

The places where these bodies were discovered are laid down in the annexed plan, No. 1; and the descriptions of the skeletons, their clothes and other distinguishable marks, wheresoever such descriptions were possible, are set forth in the annexure No. 2.

This raft was found strinded on the beach about a quarter of a mile to the south of Shoal Rivulet, and though somewhat smaller than that which came on shore a fer miles to the northward, was better constructed; and though very frail, was probably a better support to the poor fellows, who in their extremity were obliged to trust to it, than the larger raft.

Their bleaching skeletons lie clustering around, but chiefly to the soutbward of the raft; and, with but a single exception, the skulls of all bear horrible testimony of the nature of that death which awaited them on the land they must bave been so anxious to reach.

All but one have been most barbarously murdered by the blacks. Sometimes the skull has been shattered by a huge stone, sometimes the jaw bones and face have been smashed in with waddies or clubs, and in oue instance the body had been divided into fragments-the leg being found in one place, the head and shoulders in another, and portion of the trunk in a third.

Of all who came on shore or left the wreck in this second raft, but two now remained unaccounted for, and these could not in all human possibility have escaped the fate of their murdered companions, if indeed they had not been previously drowned off the raft. Nevertheless, I felt it my duty to continue the search in the direction of Cardwell.

A strong party was therefore detached on Thursday, the 21 st instant, in tro boats, to examine the coast southward of the Barnard Islands, and whilst the ship was taking in water at Dunk Island the whole of the coast, as far as Tam O Shanter Point, was scoured by both land and boat parties, but with no other result than the discovery of three more skeletons of murdered men in the neighbourhood of Louisa River. Descriptions of these remains will be found in annexure $\mathbb{N}$ o. 2.

Both boats returned to the slip at Dunk Island on the 22nd instant, and the watering baving been completed, after consulting with Mr. Johnstone and the volunteers on board, I arrived, with no little reluctance, at the painful conclusion that the further prosecution of our scarch would be merely waste of time, as no hopes could now be entertained of the existence of a single survivor from the wreck.

Under these circumstances, I decided to return at onee to Cardwell.
On arrival there, we embarked the remainder of the shipwrecked party (twenty-six in number), and started for Sydney on the afternoon of the same day (Saturday, 23rd instant).

The doctor of the New Guinea Prospecting Expedition, whom I had taken on board the "Governor Blackall" on our first arrival at Cardwell, here left the ship; consequently it fell to my duty during the roturn passage to attend to the sick, so far as my medical knowledge, which is but scanty, permitted me.

I am happy to be able to state that no casualties or accidents of any lind have occurred during the trip, and that the sick and wounded are in a fair way of recovery.

The "Governor Blackall" arived in Sydney on the 28th March.

1. annex by way of appendices-

No. 1. Ylan of the coast of Queensland, from Tam O'Shanter Point to Point Cooper, showing the positions of the rafts drifted on shore, and the spots where the murdered bodies of some of her crew were found by the "Governor Blackall."
No. 2. Description of remains found during search of coast.
No. 3. Report of Mr. Johnstone, Sub-inspector of Native Police.
No. 4. Jist of crew of "Maria" on learing Sydney, showing the numbers rescued, murdered, and drowned.
No. $\overline{5}$. List of articles of clothing found with remains of bodies and in native camps.
Before concluding my report, I may perhaps be permitted to invite attention to a few observations, which, though only collateral to the object of my mission, are yet closely connected with this most melancholy shipwreck and loss of life.

In the first placo then, I would desire to allude to the fact, as I have alroady done on a former occasion, that in this, as in the instance alluded to, the cause of disaster is clearly traccable to the culpable ignorance of navigation evinced by the master of the lost vessel. He took his ship to sea, as it appears by the testimony of the survivors, almost destitute of charts or proper appliances for navigation. Blown away by a gale of wind when almost within sight of Now Guinea, his vessel is allowed to drift-for I cannot say that she is piloted--among the most dangerous reefs of the Coral Sea. Her position before striking the Bramble Reef appears to have been altogether unknown to her Captain, or indeed to any of his officers, although in fact both Palm and Hinchinbrook Islands were plainly visible from the wreck. And this is not all: for after his ship has struck, he takes the best boat, and with a crew only of six, when twenty-five might have been safely carried in her, he deserts, leaving the rest of the passengers and crew to perish or not as Providence might ordain.

It is with great pain that I feel myself constrained to record this opinion of one who has, alas ! expiated his crrors by a violent death at the hands of the sarages of Tam O'Shanter Point.

The next circumstance connected with the wreck, which I cannot pass over without noticing, is, that the boats and their crevs abandoned the rafts to their fate, instead of, as is invariably the rule in such cases, kecping in their company, and towing them when practicable.

The necessity of boats remaining by rafts on occasions like this cannot be urged too emphatically.
It is not too much to say that all hands might have been saved from the wreck of the "Maria," had this well recognized course been adopted.

It must always be a subject of the deepest regret that the search of the "Tinonee" was not extended north of Double Point, for it is now ascertained that at least five of the shipwrecked crew were alive, and wandering along the beach, within a few miles of Double Point, at the very time when that steamer was on the const engaged in the search.

Lastly, I desire to acknowledge the obligations I. feel under to those gentlemen who accompanied me on this expedition as volunteers. Their willing subordination to discipline, and cheerful readiness to undertake any duty or undergo any fatigue, ashore or afloat, by day or by night, are deserving of the highest praise. The assistance rendered to the searching parties by Mr. Johnstone and his detachment of Native Police was, from his accurate knowledge of the habits of the natives, and his professional skill, of inestimable value to the Expedition; and in Lieutenant Jones, of H.M.S. "Basilisk," whose services had been lent for the purposes of our search by Captain Moresby, I found a most efficient and trustworthy coadjutor. In my absence that gentleman fulfilled very responsible duties whilst in charge of manned and armed boats of police and volunteers, and carried out my instructions with discretion and ability.

The crew of the Water Police boat, and the hastily shipped complement of hands required for working the ship and manning the boats, have also conducted themselves entirely to my satisfaction.

I have, dec.,
JNO. T. GOWLLAND.


## [Annexure No. 2.]

A Description of the bodies found by the "Governor Blackall," supposed to have come on elore on the second raft.
Corpse A was that of a young man about middle height, hair medium brown, two double tectle were wanting on the right side of the lower jaw, and one on the left side. One incisor on the left upper jaw decayed; the body was a perfect skeleton, although probably not dead a fortnight. Tho poor fellow had cridently landed from the raft much exhausted, and crawled a little way along the beach looking for food. His remains were found about a quarter of a mile north of the raft, lying out of reach of the sca, with a sailor's monkey jacket doubled up under his bead for a pillow, und from sleep he seems to have passed calmly into death. A black and yellow striped shirt, tweed trousers, and a paiy of coarse cotton socks, were taken off the skeleton for identification by friends. Most of the surviving shipmates are of opinion that this is the remains of Hooker or Ifardy.

Corpse 13.-That of a tall man, but the body was beyond identification, being divided into three separate parts, and washing about in the scawced. The head or skull and one arm adhoring togethor. legs separated at the lower vertebre of the spine forming another portion, and the trunk by itself.

Corpse.C.-A tall man with brown beard; nothing but the bones left. From the fact that the bones of the arms were missing, it was surmised that part of him had been eaten. Head smashed in by blows of a stone or club.

Corpse D.-A man of middle height, with good tecthl, skull small and well formed, whiskers red ; the body was perfectly naked, except a small piece of weed trouscr tied round the foot by a piece of shoe-leather to protect it from the slarp jugged rocks, along which lee was travelling south; the whole of the right side of tho head was smashed in by a large stone which was found lying close to the body. It would seem from the posture of the body that he had been suddenly alarmed by the blacks, and whilc endeavouring to get into the bush for sheltor, had receired his death blow whilst clambering up a little rocky gorge, as the appearance and position of the limbs are those of a person in the act of climbing. The corpse was well kept, and could not have lain there more than five or six days. It is undoubtedly that of poor Parnell.

Corpse E.-A tall man, with a long brown beard. Body perfectly muked, the whole of the front part of the face completely broken in beyond identification. Supposed by the beard to be Rowe or Thompson. A jair of nearly new colonial. made blucher boots were found near the body.

Corpse F was Williams, discovered by H.M.S. "Basilisk": murdered by blows from a wooden sword; the whole of the
位 back of his head having been dashed to pieces.

Corpses $G$ and $H$.-Found on the beach on the south side of a stream 25 miles from Cardwell. The poor fellows seem to have reached so far in safoty, and were barbarously murdered just after swimming ono of the numerous small rivers running through the beach into the sea; in both cases the front of the faco was dashed in, is if from the blow of a stone or club. These bodies are supposed to be those of Polin and 0 'Mally, and had apparently been killed only about eight or nine days.

Corpse I.-Found further south than the two last; was murdered in the same brutal manner. The body could not be recognized.

In addition to these, the burnt bones of what are supposed to have been the Captain and his two mon were found in a large native camp near Tam O'Shanter Yoint.

A quantity of wearing apparel, seized in the blacks' camp, and taken from of the bodies of the corpses found, are under charge of Sergeant Little of the Water Police, and may be scen by friends wishing to identify the bodies.

All the corpses, from a to Fi, were found between Shoal Rivulet and Shoal River, ati intervals of distance of from half to one mile apart, lying on the sandy beaches or rugged rocks fringing the coast line; and it would appear they were making their wny south separatcly, when they were overtaken or surprised by the blacks; so that there secms to have been a want of unamimity of purpose and action amongst those poor fellows as to their proceedings.

The remaining bodies-G, $H$, and $I$-werc found ten and twelve miles further south, or about twenty-five miles from Cardwell, having only escaped the fate of their companions from the tribe north of Double Point, to fall under the murderous blows of the same savages who killed and burnt the Captain and his men near Tam O'Shanter Point.
> [Annexure No. 3.]
> Sub-Inspector Johnstonc to Captain Gowlland.

Ship "Governor Blackall,"
22 March, 1872.
Sir,
I have the honor to report, for the information of Captuin Gowlland, that aecording to instructions, I , with the assistance of the detachment of Native Police under my command, have carefully scarched the country extending from Cardwell northwards to Cooper's Point, and am thoroughly convinced that there are no traces of any white mon living either on the coast or inland; and, from facts of having found the bodies of the missing men except two, all brutally murdered by the blacks, there does not exist the slightest doubt that the two men now missing are either drowned off the raft or murdered by blacks. I have also to state that I have severely punished the guilty parties, having found the property of the murdered men in their possession.

I have also to state that any further instructions you may wish me to carry out, I place mysolf and detachment entirely under your orders.

I have, de.,
ROBERT JOHNSTONE,
Sub-inspector of Police.

## [Anneaure No. 4.]

List of Crew of Maris on leaving Sydney, showing the numbers rescued, murdered, nad drowned :-
Pnssengers to Sydney by "Governor Blackall": Somichsen, Chalon, Wright, Good, Forster, Coyle, Bardon, Schwelfing, Konig, Fox, King, Robinson, Siddle, ILaydon, Phillips, Ingham, Crommelin, Dicksman, Powell, Misdell, Smith, Nilson, Sullivan, Finnie, Lane, Pegus, Le Fin, Hocrnft, Barclay, Grey, Broadbent, Arps, Maag, and Wallen.

Drowned on wrect :-Andrew, Repran, Crout, Crook, Shewell, Bolton, Zimmerman, Coburn, Arkley, Stewart, Wceham, and Coot.

Killed by blacks:-Davis, Stratham, Paracll, Polin, O'Malley, Hardy, Williams, Dalgleish, Thompson, Heakman, Hooker, Rowe, Solonion, und Angel.

Drowned off rafts and otherwise:-Morris, Sanderson, Tanner, Hazlebrook, Trenchard, Grant, Taylor, Anderson, Roden.

Teft at Cardwell :- Hess, Goble, Ramsay, Tate.
Left Cardwell for Sydney :-Hargrave and Hyman.

## [Annexure No. 5.]

List of articles found near and upon bodies lying murdered on the shore between Point Coopor and Tam O'Shanter Point, and also in blacks' camps :-
One pair of stout blucher boots, with large-headed nails on soles, and iron hecls, not much worn; one leather sheath for belt-knife; two portions (small) of dark small-stripe tweed trowsers, one portion-evidently a part of waistband-found near one body lying on the shore a little to the north of the Shoal Faven River.

Corpse Ji.-Ono pair blucher boots, pegged and strong, littlo worn and apparently colonial male-a leather boot-tie still remaining in one; one portion of waist of trowsers, light materisl; and light drab gpotty-looking colour; brass buttons, stamped "Exton, Sydney"; one portion of lieavy doeskin troweers, dark dull red or chocolate nolour, double stripe pattern-the frag.
ment is from the left side front; one piece of dark waterproof cloth, black and white in very fine spots; one arm (torn open) of crimean shirt, light colour, all-wool material, largo open square or cross pattern. All these brought on board at Dunl Island.

Corpse A.-Fragments of a crimenn shirt, thin mixed materin, large open black cross pattern, with smaller crosses of much lighter colour running between; three or four parl buttons of usual size; calico lining in porlions; one torn pair of trowsers, dark heavy tweed, with much darler stripes down sides of legs, calico poekets and lining, common brass buttons with bar through middle, three small leuther straps through which to pass belt-cridently worn by tall man-said to have belonged to Hardy.

Corpse B.-One black cloth sac coat, much torn, silesia stuff for pockets, alpaca and corrse canvas both used for lining, small cloth button-apparently worn by fair-sized man.

Corpse A.-One very dark, very heary cloth (like kind of finmel) rerersible coat, elged with common black binding, on one-face common black bone buttons, on the other large cloth buttons. Three pockets on each face, one on one side and two on the other, and in the ordinary position. All these brought on bonrd by Captain Gowlland, as result of his first day's scarch.

One tall Califorminn felt hat, edged with common binding, no band or lining, blood-stnined, and supposed to belong to Rowe; brought from blacks' camp, two or three miles up Shoal Rirulet. One rather small canvas sheath for belt-knife, found on amall beach between the rivers.

One picee $1 \frac{t}{2}$-inch Europe nary-rope; whon found, two fathoms long, now cut down-to onc fathom; found at blacks ${ }^{2}$ camp, four miles up Shoal Rivulet.

One belt-pouch of Russia-leather, nicoly made, with red morocco lining, two compartments, ornamented romnd, copper button, apparently silver-gilt, small piece of fig-twist tobacco inside; one miner's right, Province of Aucklnud, issued to name of John Crooks ; found at native camp a little to north of Tam O'Shanter Point.

## [Annexure No. 6.]

List of articles found at blacks' camp, near Tam O'Shanter's Point, where Captain and party were attacked by blacks-received from the Police at Cardwell :-
One leg of hoavy dark tweed trowsers, two flaps of waistcoat to match, one large light-coloured neckerchief, one tall greenish drab Oalifornian felt hat with binding round edge, no lining or band-all claimed by Wilson.

One tall dark brown Californian felt hat, with broad binding and band, and leather lining for head; one large piece of rart chocolate coloured oilskin cont; one crimean shirt, light blue, with broad black stripe on outside only, left breast corered aud right breast spotted witlı blood-staius; one stall cap box; one piece German tinder-said by Wilson and Sullivan to be property of Davis.

One portion of very dark with dark stripe pattern trowsers, heavy stuff; one double-blnded buckhorn handled knife, one side gone, lashed together by blacks-suid by Wilson and Sullivan to have been Captain's property.

Three pieces of bluc woollon coat, formerly Naral Brigade jumper; one recolver case--claimed by Sullivan.
Two calico cap-covers ; one side of brass watch cese-said by Wilson and Sulliran to have been the property of Solomon.
One lid of tin billy-said to lave been the property of Siddel.
One pair of light blankets-claimed for Oscar Wailen.
One common colton red pocket handkerchicf, with white ring pattern and white varicgated border; one gen stock, fowling piece-property of Siddcl, but given in clarge to Solomon.

T'wo five-chambered revolvers--one said to have been proporty of Davis, the other elaimed by Wilson.
One large leather belt pouch, common make, two compartments-claimed by Wilson and Sullivam.
One portion of leather revolver case, burnt.

No. 2.
The Attornet Generat to Lieutenant Gowiland.
Attorney General's Office,
Sydney, 2 April, 1872.
Sir,
In acknowledging the receipt of your report of the proceedings of the Expedition, ordered on the 9 th ultimo by this Government to start under your command in search of the survivors of the New Guinea Prospecting Expedition, I have much pleasure in conveying to you the thanks of my colleagues and myself for the prompt and efficient manner in which the duty undertaken by you was carried out. I have at the same time to request that you will convey to the volunteers who at so short a notice accompanied you, and by their observance of discipline contributed towards the success of the expedition, as well as to the other persous engaged in it, our sense of the importance of their services. Tho rapidity with which the "Governor Blackall" was manned, victualled, and coaled, and the short period occupied in the voyage to and from the locality of the wreck, and in the complete search which you appear to have made, are in overy way satisfactory.

I have, \&c.,
JAMES MARTIN.
No. 3.
Liedtenant Gowliand, to The Attorney Generad.
Sydney, 9 April, 1872.
Sin,
With reference to the statement in my report of the 29th ultimo, conseyed in the following words-" that northward of Cape Cooper the coast line had been very carefully searched by boat parties of H.M.S. 'Basilisk,' but to the southward the coast had only been cursorily examined, ${ }^{\text {', -I }}$ beg to be permitted, at the request of Captain Moresby, to correct what he assures me to be a misconception on my part of the character and extent of the search instituted by his boat parties. Having since learnt from that gentleman that the coast south of Cape Cooper had also becn very carcfully and minutely examined by his searching parties, prior to the arrival of the "Governor Blackall," I cm only express my great regret at the unintentional error.
$I$ have, \&c.,
TNO. T. GOWJLAND.

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# DAMS ON LINE OF ROAD TO RIVERINA. 

IPETITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF-STOCKOWNERS, DROVERS, AND OTIITR IEESIDENTS OF MURRUMBIDGER AND LAGHLAN DISTRICTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 July, 1872.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
The humble Petition of the undersigned Stockowners, Drovers, and other Residents of the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Districts,-
Showetil:-
That a large and increasing traffic in stock exists between the Northern Districts of New South Wales and Queensland and the District known as Riverina and Victoria, the fullest development of which it is of the utmost importance to the pastoral interests of the Colony in every way to encourage.

That the main thoroughfare for such traffic is the line of road from the Bland to Wagga and Junee and Wallace Town ; not less than an average of 20,000 head of cattle and 300,000 sheep passing annually by that route, either for delivery as store stock to Riverina and Victoria, or for sale in the southern markets.

That for a distance of at least forty-five miles on the said road before reaching Junee, there is in ordinary seasous no permanent public water supply; while in seasons of drought, the extent of absolutely waterless country to be passed through is not less than from sixty to seventy miles.

That in consequence great suffering and loss are eutailed upon travelling stock, which, through want of water, are compelled not only to travel enormous distances daily, but even then, in many instances, either to trespass upon private property or to perish from thirst.

That a similar evil exists on the road from Cootamundra to Junee, which besides being the main line of an extensive stock traffic, is much used by teamsters and carricrs from Syduey and Goulburn, and, were a better water supply available, would uudoubtedly supersede the longer and more difficult route viá Gundagai, to the manifest advantage of the trade of Syduey with Riveriun.

That the owners of property, whether squatters or selectors, on both these lines of road, are heavily taxed, and much harassed and annoyed, by the constant inroads upon their private dans by travelling stock, famished for want of water and unable to proceed without it. These demands can hardly be resisted, and where they have been, they have sometimes been enforced with violence, thus leading to litigation, and in some cases to actual collision.

That the erection of four dams-one at Coman's Station, Combaning, where there are springs that would atrays ensure a good supply-one near Hurley's Station, Houlaghan's Creek-one at Junee, where thesc two roads meet-aud one at Wallace Town-ali distant from each other about twelve or fifteen miles, would in a great measure afford the relief desired; that the cost would be trifling (not exceeding for the four dams $£ 1,000$ ), and the benefit to the great and growing stock trade, not of this district only but of the country generally, incalculable.

That the dams should be commenced at once, so as to be completed in time to catch the rains of the coming winter, when a vast quantity of water that would otherwise run to waste may be stored for use in the following summer.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will take such steps as may result in the immediate erection of the four dams proposed.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
[IIere follow 101 Signatures.]

1390

## Legislative Assembly.

# CROOKHAVEN CREEK. <br> (PETITION RELATIVE TO CLEARING BED OF-INHABITANTS OF SHOALHAVEN DISTRICT.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 July, 1872.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of the undermentioned inhabitants of the Shoalhaven District,--

## Showeth:-

That your Petitioners earnestly desire to draw the serious attention of your Honorable House to the dangerous state of the bed of the Crookhaven Creck, and, in the event of another flood, not only to the direct and often irreparable injuries that would be sustained by landholders along the track of the flood and within the range of its overflow, but also to the indirect losses inflicted on the whole district by their impoverishment and ruin.

That not merely the recurrence of these floods, but the apprehension of their coming tends most materially to check the development of the unrivalled agricultural capabilities of the district, and thus cripple progress and enterprise in every direction.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that floods might be almost, if not altogether, prevented by clearing out and deepening the bed of the Crookhaven Creek, which is the natural outliet to the overflow of the Shoalhaven River; but which now, so far from acting as such outlet to hurry off the flood-water, delays and holds it back on account of the way it is choked up with logs and fallen trees, which have become most effectual in forming barricades and sandbars in many parts of the creek,-thus spreading the overflow of the Shoalhaven River over the whole country around; thus also permanently raising its level, and with it the level of every successive flood which has visited us.

That your Petitioners would especially draw the attention of your Honorable House to the accumulation of logs and fallen trees on Mr. Elyard's frontage, and to the absolute necessity there is cither to have them removed, or to compel him to remove them ; and although, notwithstanding the large sums of money expended by Mr. Berry in taking out the obstructions along his frontage, many sunken trees still remain to bo removed, it is as nothing compared with the clearing out which the creck wants from Flyard's
Bridge towards Terrara.

That your Petitioners feel sure it would be comparatively speaking easy and inexpensive, by means of the Dredge stationed here and provided with all necessary tackle (ncver uscd), so far to deepen and widen the channel of the creck that not only would the flood-water be carried off quickly, without lodging on the ground and without flowing over our fences and houses, but small craft would be able now as formerly, when no obstructions existed, to come up the creek, and thus reduce the heary charges we have to meet for the conveyance of our corn and produce to market.

That your Petitioners unhesitatingly affirm that but one reason can be given why the Crookhaven Creek should not be clearce out thoroughly and deepened, and that is, that we are never going to have another flood in the district; for so surely as it comes must it as a matter of course repeat and therefore aggravate the disasters already occasioned.

For these reasons, which are but some of the reasons that conld be given by your Petitioners, they pray that such stcps may be taken as your Honorable House may deem most effective for clearing out and deepening the creek in question, and thus not only preventing in time the disasters to which wo are subject, but augmenting the general prospexity of the district, and cossuring its permanence.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will every pray.

$$
\text { [Here follow } 115 \text { Signatures.] }
$$

$1392$

# WOLLOMBA RIVER. <br> (PETITION RELATIVE TO NAYIGATION-CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF WOLLOMBA RIVER.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 August, 1872.

To the Legislative Assembly of Now South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the Residents of the Wollomba River,-

## Humbiy Showetit:-

That we, the settlers on the abovenamed river (which forms the southern boundary of the Hastings Electorate), suffer much inconvenience owing to the narigation being impeded by shoals, which render it impossible for any description of vessel from coming up the river, with the exception of flatbottomed punts, and these only during the season of spring tides.

That owing to this your Petitioners experience great difficulty in sending their produce to Sydney, and that much good brush land at present lies idle which would be otherwise brought into a state of cultivation.

That on the banks of the upper part of the abovenamed river there is an abundance of useful timber for building purposes, which, were navigation practicable, could be easily remored, and that the reverue which the timber licenses alone would bring in would in a short time almost pay for the outlay necessary to remove the above-mentioned shoals, two of which exist.

Tour Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will tako the foregoing facts into consideration, and grant your Petitioners such rclief in the premises as your Honorable House may deem just.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

$$
\text { [Here follow } 45 \text { Signatures.] }
$$

1394

# SALE OF COLONIAL WINES REGULATION ACT. (PETITIOY FOR REPEAL OF-RESIDENTS OR AJBERY aND SERROUNDING DISTRICTS.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 July, 1872.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
The Petition of the undersigned Residents of Albury and the surrounding Districts,-

## Humbit Showeth: -

That under the "Sale of Colonial Wines Regulation Act" any person can obtain a license to sell, by retail, wine, cider, or perry, not to be consumed in the house, shop, or store, or on the premises where sold, by paying annually one pound license fee; but that, before a license can be granted under the "Licensed Publicans' Act," notice has to be given, and police inquiries made as to the character of the person applying for such license.

That this Act is greatly abused, inasmuch as the greater number of persons who take out licenses thereunder sell brandy and other spirits which are deleterious and of bad quality, to the loss and injury of the duly licensed publican, and against public morality.

That, under the "Licensed Publicans' Act," a proper police supervision is maintained over all licensed public-houses, but that the persons taking out wine licenses are so scattered over the country districts that it is a matter of impossibility-even were provision made by the "Sale of Colonial Wines Regulation Act"--to maintain a due police supervision over them.

That the licensed publican pays annually a license-fee of thirty pounds, and is obliged to provide a certain number of rooms for the accommodation of travellers, besides stabling; and your Petitioners are aware that the houses to which wine licenses are granted are, to a very large extent, made use of as accommodation-houses, and that a great increase of drunkenness and crime is the result.

Your Petitioners would therefore pray that your Honorable House would be pleased to cause the said Act (the "Sale of Colonial Wines Regulation Act") to be repealed, or that you would grant such other relief as to your Honorable House may seem meet.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, \&c.
[Here follow 340 Signatures.]
$1396$

# BOAT-HARBOUR AT RAYMOND TERRACE. <br> (corrasponvisice, seo) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 August, 1872.

[^30](Mr. Jacob.)

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# BOAT-HARBOUR AT RAYMOND TERRACE. 

No. 1.
R. Wisdom, Esq., M.L.A., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sydney, 22 November, 1865.
I do myself the honor to request that you will cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for next year a sum of money for the construction of a boat-harbour at Raymond Terrace. This is a work urgently required.

Kaymond Terrace, as you are doubtless aware, is situated at the junction of the Williams and Hunter, and is the market town for the settlers residing for miles both above and below the junction of those rivers. Nearly all the settlers living on the banks of the river carry their produce to market in boats, numbers of which are to be daily seen at Raymond Terrace fastened to the wharfs, dc. The steamer traffic on the Hunter is very great,-two, three, four, and sometimes a greater number of steamers passing Raymond Terrace daily. The boats of the settlers being exposed to the wash of these steamers are frequently injured, and it is for the purpose of protecting them against such injuries that a boat-harbour is asked for. I may state that since the inauguration of Responsible Government no money, with the exception of some small sums for the minor roads, has been expended by the Government on public works in the Raymond Terrace District. The people of this district have participated neither in the expenditure on railways or telegraphs, nor hare any public buildings been erected in the town or district. Notwith. standing the large traffic by steamers and sailing-vessels they have not even had a wharf erected at the public expense, the wharfs in use being all private property. Under thesc circumstances they consider they have a claim on the Government for the expenditure asked for, a claim, the justice of which, now that it has been prominently brought under your notice, I trust you will have no difficulty in recognizing.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to suggest that the most suitable site for the required boatharbour would be just above Portus's Mill, where there is a place naturally adapted for the purpose, and which might be speedily made arailable with but a comparatively small expenditure of money. From $£ 200$ to $£ 250$ would be amply sufficient. In my own opinion a less sum than the smaller of these amounts would complete the required work.

I have, \&c.,
ROBERT WISDOM.

## No. 2.

The Sechetary for Public Works to The Eingineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rryers. Ergineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.
T. W. SMART, 22 Nor., $186 \overline{5}$.

No. 3.
Report of tife Engineer-in-Citef for Harbours and Rivers.
Herewirf I beg to enclose a plan of part of the bank of the Hunter River at Raymond Terrace, to the eastward of the Punt Jetty, where a small stone barrier, sufficient to afford shelter to boats, might be constructed at a trifling cost and without injury to the river. The probable cost of this work I estimate at about $£ 200$, which may, perbaps, be charged to the vote for making improvements to the navigation of the River Hunter and to the Ports of Neweastle and Morpeth-Loan Act, 19 Vic., No. 40 -creditit
balance over $£ 2,300$.
E. O. Moriarty.

## No. 4.

The Secretary for Public Works to The Engineer-in-Chief for Hallaours and Rivers. Does Mr. Moriarty recommend the construction of the harbour ; and will it be an improvement to the locality? If so, this sum can be placed on the next Estimates.
T. W. SMART, $15 / 1 / 66$.

No. 5.
The Engineer-nn-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, in reply.
I thise the boat-harbour may be formed in the manner $I$ have proposed without injury to the general navigation of the river, its peculiar shape having been designed with that view; but I am quite unable to say (not having much knowledge of the requirements of the township in this respect) whether such io
work is necessary.
E. O. MORIARTY, $22 / 1 / 66$.

No. 6.
The Secretary for Pubuic Woris to Tite Evgineer-in-Chlef for Harbouns and Rivere. Is there any necessity for this work?
J. BYRNES, 25/1/60.

## No. 7.

The Evonteer-n-Cifief for Hardours and Rivers, forwarding Repotit of Mu. Anderson on gite, \&c. Os making inquiry I find a good deal of produce is landed at the Terrace in boats by the farmers and settlers, for shipment to Syduey, and there being no protection at present for these boats they often get damaged by the wash on the bank of the river, caused by heavy gales of wind, which frequently occur, and also from the wash caused by the large steamers in passing.

I am of opinion that a place, protected by a dyke of stone ballast, immediately below the Ferry, will be all that is necessary to be done, and that it will not interfere with the navigation; such as is shown on your sketch is what is wanted, it being the only place I can see for making sufficient accommodation.

WM. ANDERSON, $10 / 3 / 66$.

> No. 8.
> Messrs. Portes and Fraser to The Secretary for Pubicic Works. Raymond Terrace,
> 12 November, 1866.

Sne,
We, the undersigned, beivg the only proprietors of land with river-frontage on the north and south sides of Sir Richard Bourke st. (in this town) and with frontage respectively of (250) two hundred and fifty and (200) two hundred feet to that strect towards. King-street, having been given to nuderstand that the Government would choose the site at the termination of Sir Richard Bourke street for the formation of a boat-harbour, provided they were indemnified from any claim for compensation by the parties in said street affected in said work,-we hereby agree, that provided a roadway of (22) twenty-two feet upon each side of the said boat-harbour is left to us for access from and to our properties, we will forego any claim that we may have, or suppose to have, now, or at any time hereafter, in the event of the said work boing effected at the site indicated.

HENRY D. PORTUS.
STMON FRASER.

> No. 9 : Perition of Messms. Roberts, Barry, Fountain, anid Feawick.

The Honorable Tames Byrnes, Esq., M.P., Minister for Works,Sir,

We the undersigued proprietors of land, with frontage to Sir Richard Bourke street, Raymond Terrace, and residents in said street, extending back to Sturgeon-street, having been given to understand that the Goverument some time since contemplated the granting of a sum of money for the formation of a boat-harbour at Raymond Terrace, and the open space fronting the River Hunter, at the termination of said street, having been named as the most suitable site for the same, but doubts being raised as to the probability of residents in said street objecting to the said work being cffected therein, and demanding compensation therefor,-we hereby agree to forego any claim we may be supposed to possess, for compensation now, or at any time hercafter, in the event of the said work being effected at the site indicated;' and furthermore, would wish to record our opinion, that the said place is the most suitable one to be found at Raymond l'errace, having the advantage of a width of road of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ chain, and bcing the most convenient and easily accessible for scttlers on both the Hunter and Williams Rivers, besides being as sheltered a situation during any weather as it is possible to obtain in the Town, and having the further advantage of being already partially formed by nature.

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ROBERT JACOB, Agent for Mrs. Roberts.
JOHN BARRX.
HENRY FOUNTAIN. JOHN RIDDELL FENTICK.
```

Henry D. Portus, for frontage 74 feet east of King-street, subject to reservation in document relative to river-frontage.

No. 10.
The Under Secretary for Public Woris to R. Wisdom, Esq., Ml.La. Department of Public Works, Sydney, 14 December, 1866.
Sin,
I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of certain communication presented by you from the inhabitants of Raymond Terrace on the subject noted hereunder, and to inform you that it will receive due attention.

## I have, \&c., <br> GERALD HALLIGAN, <br> For the Under Secretary.

Subject:-Relative to the formation of a boat-harbour at Raymond Terrace.

## No. 11.

The Engineer-nx-Chief for Harbotrs and Riters to The Uxder Secretary for Pubjic Works Sixe selected by Mr. Anderson is now favourably reported on by Mr. Darley; to be adopted.
E. O. MORIARTY, 30 August, 1867.

# [Enclosure.] <br> Mr. Darlcy to the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers. 

Neweastle, 28 August, 1867.
Sir,
In accordance with your minute of the 21st instant, I examined the two sites proposed for a boat-harbour at Raymond T'errace, and beg to report, that in my opinion the position proposed by Mr. Anderson is in every way the moat suitable.

The objections to that proposed by the Petitioners are the following, viz.:-
Firstly. The ground for some distance round is very lon; and subject to be flooded by rery ordinary fioods; also, by the king tides.
Secondly. At low water it dries out completely, learing no room to construct a dyke between low-water-mark and the steamers' channel, as the depth increases suddenly from 1 foot to 17 feet 6 inches ( $1^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$.)
Thirdly. A considerable quantity of excavation should be undertaken to make it of any use. With the above objections it needs no further consideration.
The site proposed by Mr. Anderson is more central; also, there is sufficient water to make it arailable in any stato of the tide ; and the ballast-dybe would not in any way interlere with the river channel.

I have, sc.,
CECIL DARLEY.

## No. 12.

The Onder Sectetary for Public Works to The Engenter-ty-Chitef for Harbotrs and Riverg. The sum of $£ 300$ on the General Estimates for 1868, for " boat-harbour, Raymond Terrace," was negatived by the Assembly last night.

Mr. Moriarty, for information.
JOHN RAE, 16/4/68.

## No. 13.

The Secretart yor Public Works to The Engineer-fr-Chief for Harboctrs and Rivers. The sum of $£ 200$ was voted on the 13th April, 1870, for boat-harbour, Raymond Terrace. May be sent to Mr. Moriarty for information, and for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to carry out.
J. SETHERLAND, 5/5/70.

## No. 14.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbouts axd Rifers, submitting Report of Mb. Dabley. Notice inviting tenders submitted herewith.
E.O.M., 28/3/71.

No. 15.
Approtal of The Secretary fon Pubuyc Works.

## Approved.

न. BYRNES, 29/3/71.

Mr. Darley to Tho Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.
Harbours and Rivers Office, Newcastle, 24 March, 1871.
SIr,
I hare the honor to transmit herewith a plan, estimate, and specification for the proposed boat-harbour at Raymond Terrace. When making out the drawing I was under the impression that the amount roted was $£ 300$, but since, learning that it was only $£ 200$, I have been obliged to cexclade the bank, retaining-wall, and excavation, to obtain 18 feet depth at low-water. The dyke can be made arailable for landing on at all states of the tide by connecting it to the shore with a plank.

My estimate for the entire work is \&199 14s. 3d., being just cut within the amount available.
I have, \&c.,
CECLL DARLEY.

Estrmate.--Cost of boat-harbour, Raymond Terrace.


## No. 16.

The Under Secretari for Peblic Works to The Engeneer-my-Cheef for Hardours and Riters. Department of Public Works,

Sydney, 25 April, 1871.
Schedule of Tenders receited.


Str,
The tenders, four in number, for the work specified in the margin, are referred to you for Consiruction of report, and you will have the goodness, as early as possible, to return them to me direct for submission to saymond Tortho Minister.

I have, \&c.,<br>JOHN RAE.

## No. 17.

## Report of The Engneer-in-Cimef for Harbours and Rivers.

The tender of Messrs. Laly and Gibson being the lowest, I beg to recommend its acceptance,-the inner wall to be omitted, which will reduce cost within the vote.
F. O. MORTARTY, $8 / 5 / 71$.

No. 18.
Reports of Tife Secretarf for Public Woris.
I anr informed that any expenditure of this kind would be a waste of money.
J. BYRNES, 11/5/71.

There appears to be some difference of opinion as to the necessity of this work. Ask the Police Magistrate.
J. BYRNES, 12/5/71.

## No. 19.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Police Magistrate, Raymond Terrace:",
Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 12 May, 1871.
SIR,
Tenders have been invited for the construction of a boat-harbour at Raymond Terrace, and as there appears to be some difference of opinion as to the necessity for this work, the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works desires me to request that you will have the goodness to furnish me with your opinion on the subject.

I have, sce.
JOHN RAE.
No. 20.
The Police Magistrate, Ratmond Terbace, to The Under Secretary fon Public Works.
Police Office, Raymond Terrace,
17 May, 1871.
Str,
I have the honor to acknowledge rcceipt of your letter of 12 th instant, desiring to know my opinion as to the necessity for constructing the boat-harbour, as proposed, at this town, and beg to reply that undoubtedly there might be occasional advantage to some of the settlers coming to the town, if the structure were completed, but I do not feel justified in recommending it as a necessity.

I have, \&c.,
H. G. BOLDING, P.M.

No. 21.
Tine Secretary fon Pubitc Works' deciston.
TiIs money need not be expended.
J. BYRNES, 26/5/71.

No. 22.
A. Jacob, Esq., M.L.A., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Raymond Terrace,
8 March, 1872
SIR,
As the Mcmber elect for the Lower Hunter, and being aware that the late Parliament roted $£ 200$ for a boat-harbour here, as well as that tenders were called for its construction, I beg to request to be informed as early as possible why the work has not been entered upon, and would urge attention to tho matter, without delay, as the harbour is a very necessary requirement for the numerous settlers on the banks of the Hunter and Williams.

ARCHD. JACOB.

No. 23.
The Under Secretary for Public' Works to A. H. Jacob, Esq., M.L.A.
Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 13 March, 1872.
I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 8th instant, relative to the construction of a boat-harbour at Raymond Terrace, and to inform you, that as it appears from communications received in this office that some doubt exists as to the necessity for this work, the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers has been instructed to report fully in the matter.

## I have, \&e.

GERALD HALLIGAN,
For the Under Secretary.

## No. 24.

Report of The Engeneer-in-Cimef for Habbours and Rutyers.
Ir haring been determined not to proceed with this work, in consequence of its being considered by many persons to be unnecessary, the vote was allowed to lapse, and cannot now be acted upon unless revoted by Pariliament.
B.C., Under Secretary for Public Works, 15/3/72.
E. O. MORLARTY,

15/3/72.
No. 25.
The Under Secretary for Public Wobis to A. H. Jacob, Esq., M.L.A.
Department of Public Works, Sydney, 25 March, 1872.
SIr,
In further reply to your letter of Sth instant, respecting the construction of a boat-harbour at Raymond Terrace, I am directed by the Honorable the Sccretary for Public Works to inform you that the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours has reported as follows:-
"It having been determined not to proceed with this work in consequence of its being considered by many persons to be unnecessary, the vote was allowed to lapse, and cannot now be acted upon unless revoted by Parliament."

I have, \&c.,
GERALD HALLIGAN,
For the Under Secretary.

No. 26.
A. H. Jacob, Esq., M.L.A., to The Under Secretary for Public Woris.

Raymond Terrace,
27 March, 1872.
Sir,
With reference to the letter from your Department of 25 th instant, furnishing report of the Engincer-in-Chief for Harbours, relative to a boat-harbour here, by which it scems the vote for it was allowed to lapse, in consequence of the work "being considered by many persons to bo unnecessary,"-I have the honor to say that instead of such being the case, the harbour is very much required for the use of numerous settlers on the Rivers Hunter and Williams, and would be of great benefit to them; and I have good reason for believing that the adverse opinion as to the work being neccssary was instigated by two or three residents here, each of whom desired the harbour near his property, who and whose friends, rather than forego individual advantage, preferred that the persons really interested should not have the accommodation.

I presume the best way to arrive at all the communications on the subject will be by obtaining a return thereof in Parliament.

In the meanwhile I beg to urge that steps should be taken to have the sum which has lapsed placed on the Estimates again.

I have, \&c.,
ARCHD. JACOB.
No. 27.
The Under Secretary for Public Woris to A. H. Jacob, Esq., M.L.A.
Department of Public Works, Sydney, 11 April, 1872.
Six,
Refcrring to your letter of the 27th ultimo, and previous correspondence for the construction of a boat-harbour at Raymond Terrace, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that the sum of $£ 200$ has beon noted for next Estimates for this work.
1872.

Legislative Assembiy.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

## BatHURST GAS BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,
$\Delta N D$

MINUTESOFEVIDENCE.
ordered by the legislative assembly to be printed, 21 June, 1872:

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATTVE ASSEMBLY.

## Fotes No. 13. Tiriday, 14 June, 1872.

5. Bathurst Gas Bill ("Formal" Motion):-Mr. G. A. Lloyd, on behalf of Mr. Allen, moved, pursuant to Notice No. 4,-
(1.) That the Bill to onable John Newlands Wark to construct Gas Works within the City and Suburbs of Bathurst be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Webb, Mr. Combes, Mr. Lord, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Bawden, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Lackey, and the Mover.
(3.) That the Proceedings of, and Minutes of Jividence taken before, the Select Committee on this Bill, appointed during the last Session of Parliament, be referred to the Committee above named. Question put and passed.

## Votes No. 17. Priday, 21 June, 1872.

5. Bathorst Gas Bril :-Mr. Allen, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 14th June, 1872.
Ordered to be printed.

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## BATHURST GAS BILL.

## REPORT.

The Select Comnittee of the Legislative Assembly, to whom was roferred, for consideration and report, on the 14th June, the Bill to enable John Newlands 'Warl to construct Gas Works within the City and Suburbs of Bathurst; also, the Proceedings of, and Minutes of Luvidence taken before, the Select Committee on this Bill during the last Session of Parliament,-beg to report to your Honorable House,-
 be found appended hereto), and that, the Preamble having been proved by the evidence of that gentleman, they proceeded to consider the several clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any Amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without Amendment.

## G. WIGRAM ALLEN,

No. 3 Committee Room, Chairman. Sgdney, 21 June, 1872.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 21 JUNE, 1872.
Members Present :-

## Mr. Allen, | Mr. Bawden, Mr. Lucas.

Mr. Allen called to the Chair.
Entry in Fotes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.
Printed copies of the Bill referred, also the Evidence, \&c., and original Petition to introduce the Bill, before the Committee.

Parties called in.
Present :-William Teale, Esq. (Solicitor for the Bill).
John Newlands Wark, Esq. (Promoler).
John Ncwlands Wark, Esq., examined.
Room cleared.
Preamble read and considered.
Question-"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill," put and passed.
Solicitor called in and informed.
Bill read and agreed to.
Motion made (Mr. Bawden), and Question,-"That the Chairman report the Bill without Amendment to the House,-put and passed.

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE 

TAEEN HEFORE
THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

## BATHURST GAS BILL.

FRIDAY, 21 JUNE, 1872.
鲃resent:-
Me. allen,
Mr. BaWDen,
Mr. LUCAS.
GEORGE WIGRAM ALLEN, Esq., in the Chatr.
Mr. W. Teale appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.
Mr. John Newlands Wark called in and examined :-

1. Afr. Meale.] You have heard read the report of the cridence given by you before the Committee on this Mr. J. . . Bill last Session-is it correct? Yes, it is in accordance with the cvidence as given by me. stated there in connection with the Company is done away with, in consequence of the Committee striking 21 Junc, 1878. it out; it no longer forms any part of the understanding to form a Company, without another Act. I would also say that everything I have stated in reference to the erection of the works, the anticipated arrival of goods, and all that, has been carried out. Goods that did not arrive we purchased, but the principal part did arrive. The works are now erected, and the town is so far lighted with gas.
2. The Select Committee, on the previous occasion, objected to that portion of the Bill that referred to the transfer of the works to a Company? They did.
3. And the Bill now introduced is drawn in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee? Yes.
4. And contains none of the clauses formerly objected to? None.
5. Chairman.] The Bill now before us is an exact copy of the Bill approved of by the Select Committee last Session? Yes.

# REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE 

ON THF

# PARRAMATTA GAS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL; 

TOGETHER WITH TH:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ordered by the legislative assembly to be printed, 20 June, 1872.

SYDNET : THOMAS RTOHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
[3d.]
1.26-A

# EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. 

Votes, No. 13. Friday, 14 June, 1872.
4. Parramatta Gas Company's Incorporation Bila ("Toomal" Motion):-Mr. Farmell moved, pursuant to Notice No. 3,-
(1.) That the Bill to incorporate the Parramatta Gas Company (Limited), be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report, and that the evidence taken by a previous Committeo be referred to this Committee.
(2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz.:-Mr. Allen, Mr. Driver, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Lackey, Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. Hill, Mr. Teece, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

## Votes, No. 16. Thursday, 20 June, 1872.

7. Parramatra Gas Company's Incorporation Bile:-Mr. Farnell, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on 14th June, 1872. Ordered to be printed.

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## PARRAMATTA GAS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL

## REPORT.

The Select Commitree of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 14th June, the Bill to incorporate the Parramatta Gas Company (Limited)—also the evidence taken by a previous Committee on this Bill,--beg to report to your Honorable House,-

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose *Fiat Lat of evidence will be found appended hereto) and that the Preamble having been ${ }^{\text {prose }}$ satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill, without amendment.

## JAMES S. FARNELL,

No. 3 Committee Room,
Chairman.
Sydney, 20th June, 1872.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

## THURSDAY, 20 JUNE, 1872.

Mfiners Present:-

| Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Teece, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mr. Grabame: | Mr. W. C. Browne. |

Mr. Farnell called to the Chair.
Entry in Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.
Printed copies of the Bill and evidence referred, and original Petition to introduce the Bill, before the Committee.

Parties called in
Present:-The Rev. Ralph Mansfield (Chairman of the Company), J. E. Bowden, Esq. (Solicitor for the Bill.)

The Rev. Ralph Mansfield examined.
Witness produced the Deed of Settlement referred to in the Preamble, and handed in two copies of the same.

Witness withdrew.
J. E. Bowden, Esq., examined.

Room cleared.
Preamble read and considered.
Question:-"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill," put and passed.
Solicitor called in and informed.
Bill considered.
Clauses 1 to 32 severally read and agreed to.
Title read and agreed to.
Motion made (Mr. Teece) and Question:-"That the Chairman report the Bill to the House without amendment," put and passed.

LIST OF WITNESSES.
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# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE 

## TAKEN bEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE
on the

## PARRAMATTA GAS COMPANY'S BILL.

$T H U R S D A Y, 20 J U N E, 1872$.

|  | Z3resent:- |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mr. FARNELL, | Mr. TEECE, |
| Mr. GRAHAME, | Mr. W.C. BROWNE. |

The Honorable James squire farnell, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. J. E. Bowden appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.
Rer. Ralph Mansfield called in and examined :-

1. Mrr. Bowden.] You are still Chairman of the Parramatta Gas Company? 1 am.
2. Will you look at the evidence given by you on the 12th December last;-is that a correct statement? Quite correct. I have read it all over
3. The same circumstauces exist now as existed then? They do, except that more capital has been laid out, more improvements hare been made, and the purchase of the land has been completed, I think, since 20 June, 1872 . then, and the legal title to it settled.
4. Have the Company made any progress with their works? Very considerable. We have actually expended in money for pipes, $£ 1,6031.3 \mathrm{~s}$. 4d., and we are under contract besides with P. N. Russell and Co., for main pipes, $£ 2,9159$ s. 10d.; we have contracts for a retaining-wall, $£ 300$-for a tank for the gas-holder, $£ 1,160$-for a retort-house, $£ 685$-for a gas-holder, $£ 300$-and for sixteen iron retorts, at the rate of $£ 1210 \mathrm{~s}$. per ton. The retaining-wall is almost finished.
5. Are the works in progress? Yes, the tank for the gas-holder, and the excavation for the retort-house,
are far advanced. are far advanced.
6. And the Company will be in a position, as soon as this Bill is passed, to lay down the pipes and supply the gas? They will; they are only waiting for the passing of this Act to do it.
7. Do you produce the deed of settlement of the Company? Tes. (Decd produced.)
8. Fou hand in also two printed copies of the deed? Yos. (Handed in.). With refercnce to the mains, perhaps I may venture to observe that authority to excavate for the laying of main pipes through tho streets is the principal object for which we require an Act. But for that, an Act would not in my riew be indispensable though for that purpose it is indispensable; and our operations must stand still until the Bill becomes law.
9. That would be attended with very great public inconvenience? Very great public inconvenience. We have the pipes all ready to lay, and the lines along which they are to be laid, selected and mapped; but we cannot stir with safety till the Legislature gives us power to do it.
10. Chairman.] The town of Parramatta is incorporated? Yes.
11. And there has been no objection on the part of the Municipal Council? Not the least. Sercral of the members of that Council are members of our Board, and I thinls nearly all of them are shareholders.

Rer. R. 12. Has any more of the capital of the Company been paid up since you gare your eridence previously? Mansfield. Fes. At that time we bad only made one call. It was a stipulation that 5 s. per share should be deposited with each applfation. Since then we have made a call of 15 s , to make up a first instalment of $£ 1$; and 20 June, 1872. we have since made a second call of $£ 1$. 30s., therefore, may be considered as having been paid up, and the other 10s, is due on the lst of July next. And more shares have been taken up since. 13. Can you say how many shares are not taken up at present? There are 1,800 shares of $£ 5$ each. The number actually taken up, and on which the deposit has becn paid, and the parties to the application bave signed the deed of settlement, is 1,657 ; the number on which the second call has been paid is 1,577 . Even yesterday 50 more shares were taken up ; so that we may say 1,700 shares have been taken out of 1,500 .
T. E. Bowden, 1esq., Solicitor tor the Bill, examined:-
J.E. Bowden, 14. Chairman. $]$ You gave evidence here on the 12th December, 1871 ? Yes.

Esq. 15. Do you identify the evidence you gave on that occasion? Yes.
16. Is that eridence correct? Perfectly correct

20 June, 1872. 17. Have you anything to add? No.

# THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY'S INCORPORATION BILL; 

TOGETHER WITH TIE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED, 27 June, 1872.

SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
1872.
[6d.]
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# EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. 

## Votes No. 18. Tuesday, 25 June, 1872.

15. Tife Australlan Mutual Fime Insurance Society's Incorporation Bul ("Formal" Motion):Mr. Farnell moved, pursuant to Notice No. 22,- ma:rea (1.) That the Bill to incorporate the Members and Proprietors of a certain Society called "The Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society," and for other purposes therein mentioned, be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
(2.) That the said Committce consist of Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Hill, Mr. Junks, Mr. Teece, Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Moses, Mr. Garrett, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

## Votes No. 20. Thersday, 27 June, 1872.

3. The Australian Mutual Fire Ivstrance Society's Ixcorporation Ble:-Mr. Farnell, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Sclect Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 25th June, 1872.
Ordered to be printed.

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## THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY'S INCORPORATION BILL

## REPORT.

The Select Comatrife of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 25th June, "The Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society's Incorporation Bill,"-beg to report to your Honorable House:-

That they have examined the witness named in the margin (whose evidence $\begin{gathered}\text { Janm frender- } \\ \text { fen Bell }\end{gathered}$ will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they procecded to consider the clauses of the Bill, in one of which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.*

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

James s. FARNELL,
Chairman.

## No. 3 Committee Room, <br> Sydney, 27 June, 1872.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

## THURSDAY, 27 JUNE, 1872.

## Members Present :-

| Mr. Farnell, |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mr. Moses, | Mr. Grahame, |
| Mr. Teece, |  |

Mr. Farnell called to the Chair.
Entry in Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.
Printed copies of the Bill referred, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee. Parties called in.
Present:-T. K. Bowden, Esq. (Solicitor for the Bill).
James Henderson, Esq. (Manager of the Company).
James Henderson, Eqq., examined.
Witness produced Deed of Settlement referred to in the Preamble, and handed in two copies of the same.

Room cleared.
Preamble read and considered.
Question, —That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,-_put and passed.
Solicitor called in and informed.
Bill considered.
Clauses 1 to 9, inclusive, read and agreed to.
Clause 10 read, amended (vide Schedule of Amendments), and agreed to.
Clauses 11 to 15 , inclusive, read and agreed to.
Motion made (Mr. Grahame) and Question,-That the Chairman report the Bill as amended to the House, - put and passed.

## SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 5, clause 10, line 5. After "then" insert "and"
After " shall" insert " in addition to the amount of his shares"
" " line 6. Omit "the amount unpaid on the shares held by him" and insert instead
"thereof "a further sum equal to the amount of his said shares"

# MINUTES 0F RVIDENCE 

TAKEN BEFORE

## THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY S BILL.

T. K. Bowdens, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Promoters of the Bill.

James Hendcrson, Esq., examined:-

1. Mr. Bowden.] What is your office? Mauager of the Australian Mutual Five Insurance Society.
2. That Society has been lately established at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales;-bas it not? Yes.

Esq.
27 Junc, 1872.
4. What is the date of that deed? The 24th January, 1872.
5. Have the parties to that deed entered into the covenants referred to, recited in the preamble to this Bill? Yes.
6. Have they corenanted and agreed to be and continue (until dissolved in that behalf therein contained) a Toiut Stock Company under the name, style, and title of the Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society? Yes.
7. For the purpose of making and effecting insurances on houscs, warchouses, and buildings, and on goods, chattels, and property of all descriptions against loss or damage by or through fire, and genernlly for the propose of carrying on the business called or known as fire insurance, according and subject to the rules, regulations, and provisions contained in that deed of settlement? Yes.
8. Docs that deed of settlemcnt contain provisions for the appropriation of the profits of the Society, after paying interest to the shareholders, at the rate of 8 per cent. upon the paid-up capital, and after such deduction for the formation and replenishment of a reserve fund as by the said indenture is provided, and after providing for other contingencies for the division of profits into two equal shares or moicties, the one to be divided among the insurers of the Society in proportion to the premiums paid by them respectively to the Socicty during the year last preceding the division of profits, and the other to be divided between and among the sharcholders of the Society in proportion to the uncalled capital on thcir shares respectively? Yes.
9. What was to be the capital as originally provided? $£ 50,000$.
10. In how many shares? 50,000 , of $£ 1$ each.
11. Was there provision for increasing the capital, and to what extent? There is power to increase the capital to the extent of $£ 1,000,000$.

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J. Honderson, 12. At the discretion of the shareholders? Yes.

Esq. 13. Eas the capital since that been increased? Yes, to $£ 100,000$, by the creation of 50,000 shares at $£ \mathrm{l}$
$\rightarrow$ each.
27 June, 1872. 14. Are all these shares taken up? Yes.
15. What amount of cash has been paid upon the whole? $£ 6,250$.
16. How much per share has been paid? 1s. 3d. per share.
17. That money is at present invested at interest? Yes.
18. Is it as much as the Company require? Yes, more than sufficient.
19. The shareholders are liable to pay the additional amount up to $£ 1$ a share, by calls in the manner provided by the deed of settlement? Yes.
20. That $£ 100,000$ is then the guarantee the members have for the payment of their policies, in the event of losses? Yes.
21. Has provision been made by the deed of settlement for the payment of dividends, and for the disposal and application of profits, and for the due management of the affairs of the Society? Yes.
22. Is the Society desirous of being incorporated? Yes.
23. Is it expedient that it should be incorporated? Yes.
24. Subject to the provisions of this Bill? Yes.
25. How many members are there at present in the Company? About 900 .
26. And of these 900 how many are shareholders? 242 .
27. How long has the Society been in business? It commenced operations on the list of February last.
28. What number of policies has it issued since then? 976.
29. Covering about what amount? $£ 462,000$.
30. These policies are held by members? Yes, by participating members.
31. Who participate in the profits? Yes.
32. What amount of premiums has been taken in these five months? £1,520 10 s .5 d .
33. What amount of losses has the Society sustained? $£ 100$ has been paid.
34. Are there any claims for losses unsettled? None.
35. Chairman.] I understand this is a Mutual Insurance Society? Yes.
36. Could you grant policies to the general public? Yes.
37. Without the partics effecting insurances becoming members of the Society? Similarly to tho Mutual Provident Society, persons by effecting insurances and receiving policies become ordinary members, and participate in the profits. According to the deed of settlement the profits would be divided into two parts,-one to go to the original members, or sharcholders, in addition to 8 per cent. upon paid-up capital, and the other to ordinary members.
38. Would the sharcholders become responsible to the insurers? Yes, to the extent of $£ 100,000$.
39. Mr. Mhoses.] Does a person, not being a member of the Society, but insuring property, partake of the same bencfit as a member? By effecting an insurance he becomes an ordinary member.
40. Then a person not a member becomes an equal participator in the profits? Yes, excepting that he does not get the 8 per cent, upon the amount of paid-up capital.
41. Another difference is that the original shareholder is liable, whereas the ordinary member is not liable? Yes.
42. Mr. Bowden.] Every one joining the Society knows that he is to be paid only out of the $£ 100,000$ capital, and the accumulated profits of the Society? Yes, the principle is the same as that in the Mutual Provident Society, with this addition,-that in this Society there is a guarantee of $£ 100,000$, while in the other there is none.
43. Mf. Mfoses.] Op to the present time you have drawn only 1s. 3d. a share $?$ Yes. While upon this point I may mention that I was brought up in the Norrich Union Insurance Company, the branch of which Institution in this Colony I managed for some years. The losses in that, society during the four years preceding my leaving it amounted only to $£ 257 \mathrm{13s}$. 6 d ., and I therefore said to the Directors, "It is useless for us to hamper oursclves with capital we shall not require, and for which we shall have to pay interest; Iet us therefore take only a reasonable amount of capital, and if we should want it, we shall know where to go to for it." During the time I hare mentioned we sent home to England, to the head office, $£ 16,700$. I may mention also that during the four months we have been in existence we hare refused upon proposals for $£ 47,850$-property considered not desirable risks ; and I have no hesitation in saying that trice the amount has been refused over the counter.
44. Is there any limit as to the amount of property you insure? We do not.insure above $£ 2,000$ on one risk.
4.5. What is the greatest amount of risk the Company can incur? There is no limit.
46. Chairman.] If I understand you rightly, the property now insured amounts to $£ 462,000$ ? Yes.
17. Supposing these properties were destroyed by fire, how do you propose to meet the amount? If such a contingency were to arise we could go only as far as the $£ 100,000$ would enable us.
-18. You would have only $£ 100,000$ to pay $£ 462,000$ ? Yes.
49. Alr. Bowden.] Every person when he joins knows that he has only $£ 100,000$ to look to and no more? Yes. In fact erery Insurance Company is liable to the same thing. It is a possibility that has never arisen yet.
i0. Do you, as a matter of fact, know what amount was insured by the Norwich Union? Ninety-eight millions some hundreds of thousands.
51. What was their capital ? $£ 550,000$.
52. There is not the least prolability that such a capital would be insufficient? None whatever, considering the principles upon which the busincss is conducted.
1872.

Legislatitve Assembiy.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

On THE

# SYDNEY UNITED 0MNIBUS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL; 

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED, 28 June, 1872, А.м.

SYDNEX : THOMAS RTCHARDS, GOFERNMDNT PRINTER.

151-A.

# EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. 

## Votes No. 19. Wednesday, 26 June, 1872,

7. Sydney United Omnibus Company's Incorporation Bilm ("Formal" Motion) :-Mr. Garrett moved, pursuant to Notice No. 3,-
(1.) That "The Sydney United Omnibus Company Bill (Limited)," be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Innes, Mr. Neale, Mr. Moses, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Robertson, Mr. De Salis, Mr. R. B. Smith, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

Votes No. 20. Friday, 28 June, 1872,-A.m.
10. Sydney United Onnibus Company's Incobporation• Bill:-Mr. Garrett, as Ohairman, brought up the Rcport from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 26th June, 1872.
Ordered to be printed.

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# SYDNEY UNITED OMNIBUS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL. 

## REPORT.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 26th June, "The Sydney United Omnibus Company's Incorporation Bill (Limited),"-beg to report to your Honorable IIouse,-

That they have examined the Solicitor* for the Bill (whose evidence will $\underset{\text { Eqq. }}{*}$. Kerriman, be forund appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

THOS. GARREIT,
No. 3 Committee Room,
Chairman.
Sydney, 27 June, 1872.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

## THURSDAY, 27 JUNE, 1872.

## Members Present:-

| Mr. Garrett, | Mr. Grahame, <br> Mr. De Salis, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mr. Moses, |  |

## Mr. R. B. Smith.

Mr. Garrett called to the Chair.
Entry in Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.
Printed copies of the Bill reforred, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.
G. Merriman, Esq. (Solicitor for the Bill), called in and examined.

Witness produced Deed of Settlement referred to in the Preamble.
Room cleared.
Preamble read and considered.
Question,-" "That this Preambie stand part of the Bill," put and passed.
Solicitor called in and informed.
Bill read and ayreed to.
Motion made (Mr. Grahame), and Question,-"'That the Chairman report the Bill to the House without amendment",--put and passed.
1872.

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MINUTES OF EVIDENOE 

TAEEY BERORE

## THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

## SYDNEY UNITED OMNIBUS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

## THURSDAY, 27 JUNE, 1872.

解家ent:-

| Mr. De SALIS, | Mr. GRAHAME, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mr. GARRETT, | Mr. MOSES, |

Mr. R. B. SMITHE.
THOMAS GARRETT, Esq., in the Chatr.

Mr. George Merriman, Solicitor for the Bill, examined :-

1. Chairman.] Do you produce the deed of settlement of the Sydney United Omnibus Company? I do. Mr. G.
(Produced.)
2. Have you any copies of the deed of settlement? I have not at present, but I can produce them this afternoon.
$27 \overbrace{\text { Tune }}$
3. The Bill is in accordance with the deed of settlement? Yes.
4. Has the Company been regularly formed? Yes.
5. Is the whole of the proposed capital subscribed for? Yes.
6. The Company is in actual operation now? Tes.
7. What are the conditions of the deed of settlement with regard to the increase of capital? I will read the clause relating to it:-" 93 . A special general meeting, duly convened for that purpose, and held in manner herein provided, shall have full power, subject to the provisions herein contained, to increase the capital of the Company to any amount to be detcrmined by such mecting, and may raise such increased capital by creating an additional number of shares of $£ 1$ each, whether preference shares or otherwise ; and if preference shares, may determine how and in what manner and to what extent the same shall be entitled to priority, and may cause the same shares to be allotited and disposed of (subject to the deed of settlement) in such manner and with such restrictions and upon such terms and conditions as shall be determined on at such meeting. And every person entitled to any share created by any increase of capital, and who shall not have previously so done, shall execute the deed of settlement and be subject to all the provisions thereof, and shall have the same benefits, rights, and privileges, and be subject to the same claims, demands, obligations, and responsibilities in respect there of as if he had been an original shareholder."
8. The whole body of shareholders have to be consulted? Yes.

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Mr. G. 9 . What are the conditions under which the power to borrow is created? The clause in the deed is as Merriman. follows :-" 60 . It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors, from time to time as they shall see fit by any resolution to that effect, to authorize the Chairman or Manager, or any two of the Directors, to make, $2 \hbar$ June, 1872 . accept, and endorse bills of exchange or promissory notes on behalf of the Company for any purposes connected with the legitimate affairs and concerns of the Company; and it shall also be lawful for the Board of Directors to procure such advances and borrow and otherwise obtain such mmeys for the benefit and purposes of the Company, upon the security by way of mortgage of the capital, lands, and property of the Company, or by debentures thereof or otherwise, aud at such rate of interest for such time and upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors may think advisable; and for that; purpose the trustces are hereby authorized and empowered to convey, assign, assure, and dispose of the property of the Company, or any part or parts thereof, in such manmer as the Board of Directors shall direct or appoint. And the Board of Directors shall have full power to pay off and disclarge out of the capital and profits of the Company, or any part thereof, the sum or sums of money so borrowed, or for which the Company shall become liable as aforcsid: Provided always, that in case the Board slall borrow any money or contract any liabilities for and on behalf of the Company, previously to the incorporation by Act of Parliament of the Company as hereinbefore is contemplated, they shall have no power to render any sharcholder personally liable, or his estate responsible, for more than the balance of twenty shillings per share for which he may be liable to complete the payment upon his shares, so as to make the same paid up shares."
10. Cau you tell us the amount of property the Company possess in omnibuses, horscs, de.? No.
11. IIave they paid any dividend yet? I do not thinls so.
12. What is the number of shareholders? I could not tell you the absolute inmber, but forty-three have signed the deed.
13. Mir. Moses.] What is the amount of the shares? Thirty thousand shares of one pound each.
14. Are they fully paid up? Yes.
15. And have all been issued? Yes.
16. Mr. MR. B. Smith.] I suppose that in the preparation of the deed the statute relating to limited liability has been complied with in every respect? Yes.

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

on

# LODER'S ESTATE BILL; 

TOGETHER WTTH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTRE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,<br>axd<br>APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGTSLATTVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED, 11. July, 1872.

Sydney : thomas richards, gopernmpnt printer.

# EXTRACTS TROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISTATITE ASSEMBLY. 

## Session 1871-2.

Vóres No. 16. Fhiday; 8 Deceniber, 1871.
s. Loden's Estate Box ("Formal" Motion):-Mr. Hart moved, pursuant to Notice No. 4,-
(1.) That Loder's Estate Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Allen, Mr. Bell, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Nitzpatrick, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Morrice, Mr. Moses, Mr. Windeyer, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

Yotrs No. 22. Wennesday, 20 December, $18: 1$.
6. Loder's Estate Bux ("Formal" Motion):-Mr. Hoskins moved, pursuant to Notice No. 5, That the Petition presented by him on the 19th December, from Sarah J. Loder, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon Loder's Estate Rill.
Question put and passed.
[Further proceedings stopped by prorogation of Parliament.]

## Session 1872.

Yomes No. 1s. Turspay, 25 June, 1872.
12. Loder's Estatr Bids ("Formal" Motion):-Mr. Lackey moved, pursuant to Notice No. 18,-
(1.) That Loder's Estate Bill be referred to a Select Committce for consideration and report.
(2.) That such Conmittec consist of Mr. Allen, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Hannell, Mr. W. C. Prowne, Mrr, Moses, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. Single, and the Mover.
(3.) That the Procecdings of, and Minutes of Evidence taken before, 放e Select Committce appointed on Sth December, 1871, to inquire into and report upon "Loder's Estate Bill," be laid upon the Table of this House, with a riew of being referred to such Committee. Question put and passed.
The Clerk of the Select Committees then presented at the Bar of the House the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee appointed, on 8th December, 1871, to consider and report upon this Bill,-
And the Clerk of the House laid the same upon the Table, in accordance with the Order recorded above.
16. Loder's Estate Bul :-Mr. Lackey (with the concurrence of the House) moved, without notice, That the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence in reference to "Loder's Estate Bill," laid upon the Table this day by the Clerk, be referred to the Committee now appointed to consider and report upon that Bill.
Question put and passed.
18. Loder's Estate Bile: :-Mr. Hoskins presented a Petition from Sarah Loder, widow, praying to be heard by Counsel against this Bill.
Petition receired, and, on motion of Mr. Hoskins, referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.

Votes No. 29. Thursday, 11 Jult, 1872.
6. Loder's Estate Benis:-Mr. Lackey, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upou the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Sclect Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 25th June, 1872, together with Appendix. Ordered to be printed.

## CONTHNTS



## LODER'S ESTATE BILL.

## REPORT.

The Select Commirees of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on '5th June, 1872, "Loder's Estate Bill," and to whom were also reforred, on the same date, the Proceedings of, and Minutes of Evidence laken before, the Select Committee appointed on 8th Decomber, 1871, on the same subject, and a Petition from Surah Loder, widow, praying to be heard by Comsel against the Bill,--leg to report to your Honorable House :-

That, having heard Counsel for and against the Bill, and having carcfully weighed the Evidence referred,-Your Committee consider the Preamble satisfactorily proved; and now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as agreed to by them without Amendment.

JNO. LACKEY,
Chairman.
No. 3 Committee Room, Sydney, 11 July, 1872.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

## Session 1871-2.

1871. 

WEDNESDAY, 13 DECEMFBER, 1871.
Members Prisent :-
Mr. Hart,
Mr. Moses,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Allen.

Mr. Dodds,<br>Mr. Lackey,<br>Mr. Bell,

Mr. Hart called to the Chair.
Entry in Votes and Procecdings appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.
Printed copies of the Bill referred, and original Petition to introduce the same, beforo the Commiltee.
Present:-A. Catheart, Esq. (who apperved on behalf of MIr. Holdsworth, Solicitor for the Bill).
A. Catheart, Esq., examined.

Witness produced Probate of the last Will and Testament of James Mein Loder, and handed in attested copy of the same. (Vide Appendix A.)

Committee deliberated.
[Adjourned until Wednesday, 24 January, 1872, at Elecen o'clock.]

## 1872.

WEDNESDAT, 24 JANUARY, 1872.
Minabers Paesbat:-
Mr. Hart in the Chair.

| Mr. Noses, | Mr. Morrice, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mr. Bell, | Mr. Moskins, |
| Mr. Dodds, | Mr. Lackey. |

Firtract from the Votes and Proccedings, referring the Petition of Sarah J. Loder, praying to be leard by Counsel, in opposition to this Bill, to the Committee,-read by the Clerk.

Parties called in.
Petition of Sarah J. Loder then read by the Clerk.
Present for the Promoters:-
A Catheart, Esq. (on behalf of Mr. Holdsworth: Soliaitor for the Bill).
A. Gordon, Esq. (Counsel).

Prescnt for the Petitioner:-
W. Curtis, Esq. (Solicitor).
G. C. Davis, Esq. (Counsel).
A. Loder, Esq. (one of the Excoutors to the Will of J. M. Lodor), examined by Counsel for the Promoters,-

Cross-examined by Counsel for Petitioner, then by the Committee.
Witness handed in Plan of "North Quirindi" Kun. (Vide Separate Appondix.)
$A$ question arising as to whether the witness shonld produce a Return of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Quirindi Station,--

Room cleared.
Committee deliberated.
Witness to produce Return, so far as possible.
Parties called in and informed.
Examination continued.
At the request of the Counsel for Petitioner, the Committee adjourıed until Weduesday next, at Eleven o'clock, to enable the protuction of the Return above referred to.

## WEDNESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1872. <br> Members Puesent:-

| Mr. Lackey, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mr. Bell, |

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Lackey called to the Chair.
Parties called in.
Present for the Promoters:-
A. Catheart, Esq. (on behalf of Mr. Holdsworth, Solicitor for the Bill).
A. Gordon, Esq. (Counsel)

Present for the Petitioner:-
W. Curtis, Esq. (Solicitor)
G. C. Daris, Esq. (Counsel).

Mr. C. P. Gruggin called in and examined.
Witness produced the Station Books.
Witness withdrew.
Mr. Gordon handed in Judicial Opinion and Advice. (Fide Appendis; B.)
Committee deliberated, and adjourned.
(Further procecdings stopped by Prorogation of Parliancnt.)

## Session $18 \% 2$.

## FRIDAY，亏 JULY， 1 1ヶヶ2．

Menbers Presext：－

| Mr．Lackey， | Mr．Siugle， |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mr．W．C．Browne， | Mr．J．S．Smith． |

Mr．Jatkey called to the Chair．
Lutry in Votes and Proceedings appuntiug the Committee，ilso entry roferring the Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Committec of Session 1871－2，and entry referring the Petition of Sarah Loder，praying to be heard by Counsel，to this Committee－read by the Clerk．

Printed copics of the Bill referved，and original Petition to introduce the same，befure the Committee．
Committee deliberated．
Motion made（ $\operatorname{DIF}$ ．Singlc）and Question，－That the Procecdings and Evidence referred be adopted as the Proceedings and Evidonce of this Committee，－－put and passed．

Parties called in．
Petition of Sarah Loder then rend by the Clerk．
Piesent for the Promoters：－
A．Catheart，Esq．（on behalf of MIr．Holdsworth，Solicitor for the Bill）．
A．Gordon，Esq．（Counsel）．
Piesent for the Petitioner：－
W．Curtis，Esq．（Solicitor）．
G．C．Davis，Esq．（Counscl）．
The Counsel for the Promoters addressed the Committee in suppori：of the Preamble．
The Counsel for the Petitioner addressed the Committee in opposition；and the Counsel for the Promoters haviug mado reply，－

Roon cleared．
Committee deliberaled．
［Adjourned to＇Thursday next，at Elecen o＇clock．］

TIIURSDAY， 11 JULY， 1872.
Menaers Present：－


Committec deliberated on the Prcamble of the Bill．
Question－＂That this Pre：mble stand part of the Bill＂－put and passed．
Bill real aud ayreed to．
Solledule real and agreed to．
Motion made（Mr．J．S．Smith），and Question，－That the Chairman report the Bill to the House without Ameudment，－－put and passed．

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Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE 

TAKEN BRFORE

THE SELRC" COMMITYEE

ox

## LODER'S ESTATE BILL.

## 1871. <br> WEDNESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1871.

的resent:-


Mr. A. Cathcart examined:-

1. Chairman.] Do you appear on behalf of Mr. Holdsworth as Solicitor for the Promoters of the Bill before the Committee? I do ; and I must ask the indulgence of the Committee, as I am unable to bring bofore them now the whole of the evidence in support of the preamble of the Bill. The Pronoter of the
Bill is up the country, and it will be imposible for however; prove the first two allegations of the preamble.
2. Do you produce the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the late James Mein Loder? I do. (The witness produced the same.)
3. Will you hand in a copy to the Committee? Tes. (The vitness landed in the same. Fide Appendix A.)
4. Are you aware when Mr. Loder died? I am instructed that he died on the 21st June, 1870. The Probate itself will show that.
5. H.ns the Will been proved in the Supreme Court? It has.
6. On what date? On the 19th August, 1870.
7. By whom? Andrew Loder, of Colly Creek, and Toshua Dowe, the gentlemen who are Promoters of the Bill.
8. Are they the Executors named in the Will? They are.
9. 

WEDNESDAY, 24: JAYUATY; 1Ki2.


Mr. MOSEA.
James Hart, Esq, is the Chatr.

Alexander Gordon, Hisq., re-appeared is Counsel on behalf of the Promoters of the Bill.
G. C. Davis, Fsq., re-appeared as Counsel on behalf of the Petitioner against the Bill.

## Andrew Loder, Esq., examined :-

A.Loder, Esq. 9. MF. Gordon.] You are one of the Executors of the Will of the late fames Mein Loder? I am the $\overbrace{\sim}$ acting Executor.
24 Jan., 1872. 10. James Mein Loder was your brother? He was.
11. You are are acquainted with the estate of your late brother? I am ; I resile on the adjoining station.
12. What does his family now consist of? Six children and his widow.
13. Are those childreu under age? Tes, the eldest is, I. think, about 17.
14. What is the age of the youngest? About a year and a half, or from that to two years.
15. Chairman.] When did the testator die? Last June twelve months.
16. AIr. Gordon.] What has been done with regard to the payment of debts, and so forth? I have paid all the debts as far as I knew them, and I have placed an advertisement in the public papers calling upon the public to furnish me with any accounts that may be owing. As far as $I$ am aware, none are umpaid.
17. The funcral expenses? Everything has been paid, as far as I know.
18. Can you state of what the residuary estate now consists ; whether it consists, anong other things, of the station of North Quirindi? Yes, that is the principal, North Quirindi and the stock run.
19. Do you produce a plan of the estate? I do. (The voitness handed in the same. Vide Separate Appendix.)
20. Will you describe how the plan was prepared? The plan was made by Mr. Christic, Licensed Surveyor, from the field books, and plans obtained at Murrurundi from the District Surveyor, Mr. Wyndham, under whom he served. The blocks of land are accurately described upon it.
21. What are the general boundaries? The general boundaries are according to my direction, and are as near as they can possibly be, except from actual survey.
22. You are, I believe, well acquainted with the locality? I hare resided on this station for about twenty ycars; and on it and the adjoining station, where I now reside, for about thirty-two years.
23. Can you say generally what number of acres the North Quirindi Station consists of? It is only an approximation, and at the best can only be a rough guess, from its being of such a very irregular form.
24. What does it contain, according to the Government plav. I am not aware.
25. The statement in the preamble is that it consists of about 50,000 acres? Somewhere about that I suppose ; but it is of such an irregular form, and so many pieces have been taken out of it by conditional purchasers, that it is difficult to say.
26. There are certain pieces of land that have been purchased? Yes; this plan shows accurately the position of them, and the number of acres in each.
27. How many are there? Six. The first, marked No. 1, contains 640 acres; the second, marked 2, is 40 acres, on which is situated a large dam, and also a hut and yards; the third, marked 3 , is 160 acres, on which there is a well, hut, dam, and sheep-yards. No. 4 contains 160 acres, on which there is $\Omega$ spring of water that is never known to be dry, a hut, and sheep-yard. No. 5 is 160 acres, on which there is the only permanent water in dry sensous on that part of the run, a hut, and sheep-yard. No. 6 is 62 acres; that is a conditional selectiou which my brother bonght previous to his death. There is a small cultivation paddock and a hut on that.
28. Chairman.] What is the total number of acres? It appears to be 1,222 acres.
29. Mr. Gordon.] You are aware that your brother purchased this land from the Crown? With one exception, No. 6 ( 62 aeres), which he purchased from a conditional selector named Douglas. I may mention that there is a little inaccuracy here; it should lave been 162 acres instead of 62 ; the blocks 100 and 62 were side by side, and there is only one block put down here.
30. Chairman.] Did he purchase the 100 acres as well? He did; the 162 acres at the same tine, but they were in two blocks-one 100 acres, and the other 62 .
31. Afy: Gordon.] I think you hare explained what the improvements are on the different blocke, with the exception of No. 1 ? No. 1 consists of 640 acres, on which is the homestead. The homestead consists of a cottage, containing, $T$ think, eleven rooms, and there are the usual out-offices for a homestead-a kitchen with two rooms, a private store with two rooms, and a store-room belonging to the station; a wool-shed, a stockyard, stable, and the rarious men's huts requisite for an establishment of that description; several cultivation paddocks and horse paddocks; in fact, the whole 640 acres is subdivided into horie and cultivation paddocks, ad has all the buildings and yards necessary for the carrying on of it station of that nature.
32. That is No.1. Passing ou to No. 2, that is 40 acres? 40 acres. That has upon it an exceedingly fine dam, in which the sheep were washed this year, aud a wash-pool has been made there which will do in future yenrs to wash the sheep belonging to the establishment. I may say it was the only place I could find this year suitable for the purpose, or the best place.
33. Then No. 3 I think you said is 1.60 acres? Yes, on which is a well of water, adapted for, and which las been used in dry seasons for watering sheep. In addition to that, there is a dan, a hut, and sheepyard. No. 4 is 160 acres, on which there is one of the finest springs in the district, which I have never known to be dry, and it is of such a nature that it will fill the troughs for watering sheep without any
manual labour ; and I may add, in passing, that it is the only permanent water anywhere in that neigh. A. Loder, Esq. bourbood, so much so that, about threc years since, if my brother had prevented conditional selectors from coming to that water, about twelve or fourteen in the immediate neighbourhood would have had to give up 24 Jan., 1872. their selections. No. 5 is 1.60 acres, and there is a never-failing supply of water in the creek. No. 6 is 62 acres and 100 acres side by side, making altoncther 162 acres, only one of thesc blocks. The ouly advantage of that is, that it is on the opposite side of the creck to the homestead, and my brother purchased it that he might liave an outlet to the run. (The witness bere referred to the plon.) In looking at this plan again, T believe I have made a mistake. The 62 acres is a grant from the Crown. There are two blocks of 42 acres and 100 acres, marked Douglas. The 62 acres is an auction purchase by my late brother, and joins the 42 and 100, respectively, purchased from Edwin Douglas.
34. And I mippose from your kuowledge of this station you can speak of these blocks of land as being of great value to the station, as securing access to water and fumishing grazing accommodation? I can. 35. Have you been desirous to sell the leasehold part of the land, as Executors under the Will? We are instructed by our solicitor, and I believe it is the fact, that we could sell the leasehold and stock, but I havo felt convinced, as haring had cousiderable experience in managing and purchasing stock and stations, that no person would give the sum we are entitled to expect on bohalf of the children, unless we were able to sell the frechold with it. There was another course open to us, which woudd be to lease the freehold, but I. considered there were grave objections to that, because it would be in the power of the person who leased them for a term of making selections during the previod of his lease, and then at the termination of it the laud would be of very little value to the children and widow. I am satisfied, as a practical man, that it was objectionable to lease the freehold, and that to get what we ought to expect from the property for the widow and children we should have the power to sell the leaschold with the freehold and stock.
36. I suppose yon were adrised that yon had no power to sell the frcebold? We were. I may state that we applied to the Court for power to do this. Every Land Office day the station has been lessened in value, in consequence of the mumerous selections which have been made upon it; in fact, some thousauds of acres hare been selected since my brother died, and had we been in a position to sell shortly after his death, his children and widow would have benefited most materially. Frery Land Sales day it is so much the worse for the family, as there are fresh selections made.
37. Chairman.] What quantity of stock is there on the land? About 700 head of cattle, 500 head of horses, and 10,000 or 12,000 sheep.
38. Mir. Lackey. Was there as much stock upon the run five years ago as now? No, but there are rather more now than there were at my brother's death; but we cannot continue to increase, as we are getting hemmed in, and there must be some change. We could not have kept so many but for the favourable seasons.
39. MF. Gordon.] It is your opinion that if you attempted to sell the stock and the leaschold alone, you would not get anything like the value? I am convinced we shonld not.
40. Chaiman.] At what do you estimate the value of the rum, with the stock on it, including the purchased land, if it were sold in one lump? T have very little doubt-of course I am only giving my opinion-if the freehold were taken at a valuation, that is at £l an acre, the sheep would bring not less than $8 s$. a head, the cattle not less than $£ 3$, and the borses about $£ 2$. I would rather say more than less.
4.1. Mr. Gordon.] That is if sold with the freehold? If sold with the freehold, and the freehold taken at a reasonable valuation.
42. Mr. Lackry.] In addition to these sums? Yes, $£ 1$ an acre for the frechold.
43. Mr. Gordon.] If sold without the freehold? If sold without the freehold the parties would have to remove the stock-they could not keep them on it.
44. Chairman.] The value of the ruu without the stock would be very small? The run alone would be of very little value, for the only part fit for cultivation is the homestend, the other part of the run is of value ouly for its water advantages. My brother went to considerable expense to secure these for the supply of his stock, as he said that unless he did so, the run would be of very little value.
$4 \%$. Mr. Hoskins.] Having secured all the permanent water, would not that prevent free selectors from settling on the rim? The water secured was only for stock purposes. There is no place for watering stock excopt one.
46. In fact there is no permanent water? Only at the township, that is the only permanent water, and I have seen that dry several times during the last thirty years.
47. Mif. Davis.] Can you inform me whether you have filed any accounts of your administration as Executors? I have filed all the accomuts I have boen advised it was necessary for me to do, at the proper Office.
48. At the Court House? Not; at; the Court House,-at the Office here.
49. The Stamp Office? Tes.
50. Have you filed in the Ecclesiastical Court? I have not.
51. You have not filed any accounts? T. have not-T am getting the account made up now, but they are open for any one's examination.
52. I am not insinuating anything to the contrary-I only want to know as a matter of fact? I have not. 53. What is the amount of your brother's debts and liabilities which you have satisfied? That I camnot tell from memory.
54. Give it me in round numbers. I do not, want within £20, £30, or £50? Do you mean at the time of his death?
55. Yes, which you satisfied? I could not tell.
56. Could you not witbin $\mathfrak{E} 100$ No, I could not.
57. Was it as much as $£ 500$-the amounts you settled? Ses, it was. There were outstanding debts at the time of his dcath which must have been quite up to $£ 500$.
58. Out of what have you paid that $£ 500$-have you paid it out of the profits of the working of the station? The account was overdrawn.
59. ITave you paid those debts out of the protits of the working of the property? I have since, with the assistance of the Bank, but I could not have done so excepting on my own personal responsibility. This has been paid subsequently from the working of the station.
60. Your brother died in June, 1870? Yes.
61. Who got the proceeds of the wool sales for 1870 ? I took an advance from the Australian Joint Stock Bank at Murrurundi, and the proceeds were paid into the Bank.
2. Loder, Eeq. 62. What were the proceeds of the wool sales in 1870? I cannot tell you; I am not aware.
$\overbrace{\text { an. 1872 }}$ 63. It is necessary that the Committee should know these things, in order that they may judge whether
24 Jan., 1872. the working of the station is profitable or not? The fact is, that it is at our personal risk-that is, at the risk of myself and co-Executor-that we are carrying on this station for the benefit of the widow and children; and my co-Trustee, who is somewhat timid, objected to carry it on, and wished me to sell the stock and leaschold, and to rent the frechold.
64. I am not asking you as to your personal risk, or as to what yourself or your co.Trustee wished to do. I an only wanting to know whether the station was worked at a profit or atia loss? At a profit.
65. Can you give me any idea about what the average profit of working the station for each year is? I could not at the present time.
66. Can you tell me what the wool sales for 1.871 realized? I could not tell you the anount, becanse it was only the other day I had the accounts made up.
67. Could you tell me within $£ 100$ or $£ 200$ ? J could not.
68. Was it about $£ 2,300$ ? I know each sheep cut about 4 s . $2 \frac{2}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. wool.
69. Can you tell me the number of sheep shon? I think it was somewhere about 10,000 .
70. Was not the amount over $£ 2,000$. My memory is not very good where accounts arc concerned, unless I put down the figures.
71. Were there not above 111 bales of wool shorn from the sheep in 1870? I do not know; all I know is that the proceeds of the wool went through the Bank.
72. Can you give me any idea of the working expenses of the station? I cannot, without the books. I had the books most carefully made up a few days before I left, but I had no idea thatit should be called upon to produce anytbing of that sort, or I could have done so.
73. You have resided on the station yourself, you say, for twonty years nearly? Yes; at fourteen years of age I was sent from school at Sydney to the station, which was my father's, to superintend it. Subsequently it was divided between my brother and myself, he taking one portion and I the other.
74. For about thirty-two years you have had full experience of the way in which this station has been worked, and of the result? I have resided on it and on the adjoining station thirty-two years, and seen its management.
75. And have known the result of its working? I have seen its management, and my brother has occasionally told me the result.
76. He might have told you whether he was working at a profit or at a loss? For a long time before his death he was not working at a profit.
77. For a long time? For some little time.
78. What do you mean by some little time? About three vears.
79. Since your brother's death, has it been worked at a profit? No doubt it has been working much more at a profit than before.
80. And that notwithstanding the frequency of these free selections? Notwithstanding the frequency of these free selections, but that in a great measure is owing, as far as the free selcctors are concerned, to their not claiming what they might. If they did claim their pre-emptive rights there might be a difficulty in carrying on the station.
81. Can you give me an idea of the working expenses and of the income for 1871? I cannot.
82. Cannot you give in round numbers within $£ 100$ or $£ 200$ ? I can give the information if I am required to do so, but li cannot do so now.
83. Have you any idea at all? I did not think I should be asked questions about the working of the station, or I would have been prepared to give the information.
84. Chairman.] Will you furnish the Committee with information respecting the working of the station for the last five years, or going back as far as possible, showing the receipts and expenditure for each year? I cannot go back beyond the time when I entered upou the management of the property after my brother's death; but my Superintendent, Mr. Gruggen, who took charge of the station shortly after my brother died, and who has kept the accounts, will attend the Committee with the books, and give the fullest information.
85. Mr. Gordon.] Who prepared the description of the schedule? T.t is in my application for the promise of a lease.
S6. Will you look at the description in the schedule? I have read it.
87. Is it, to the best of your knowledge, correct? It is.
88. Chairman.] The boundaries have not been altered since the application for a lease went in? No, except that the north-west line has been run by a surveyor since this application went in.
89. The description in the schedule accurately describes that which appears drawn on the plan? Yes.
90. Mir. Lackey.] You stated that the clip of wool realized 4s. 21 d. ? Yes.
91. Do you remember what it realized last year? I do not.
92. Nor the year before? No.
93. You said there were 700 head of cattle? Yes.
94. Did you sell any fat stock from them? They will all appear on the books-cvery salc will be shomn in the books.
95. Sheep, cattle, and horses? Tes.
96. Were there any other revenues derived from the estate, in the way of dairy or farm produce? No, there was nothing of that kind carried on to any extent.
97. There were no dirgings to supply ? No.
98. Mr. Hoskins.] Would you have any objection to state, as an Executor of the estate, why you wish to have this station sold? Not the slightest. I am satisfied-and I believe I have had as much experience in such matters as almost any one-that it would be for the interest of the wilow and children, otherwise I would be the very last to attempt anything of the sort.
99 . Would you state to the Committee, in round numbers, what you consider the station, stock, and all belonging to it, would realize? I could state no further than that I believe the sheep would fetch not less than 8 s ., the cattle not less than $£ 3$, and the horses not less than $£ 2$, provided the freehold were allowed to be sold with it. It is not the actual value of the freehold, as intrinsically that is not considerable; but its necessity for carrying out the working of the station. All these places were selected by my brother with a view to the working of the station. They cost my brother only some $£ 1,200$ or $£ 1,300$.
100. Mr. Lackey.] Would you estimate the land at the price at which it was bought? At not less than £1 an acre.
101. You estimate it at $£ 1,200$ in the ereut of its being sold? At not less than that.
A. Loder, Efsq.
102. Mr. Hoskins.] Are there extensive improvements effected, in the shape of woolsheds, and many other $\overbrace{\sim}^{\sim}$ improvements-do you allow anything for the value of thom? It is usual in selling stations to give these 24 Jan . 1872. in, the stock selling for a higher price in consequence of these improvements.
103. I believe according to your estimate this property would be worth $£ 9,000$ ? Tes.
104. If it realized $£ 9,000$, and that sum werc invested judiciously for the benefit of the widow and children, what income do you suppose would be realized from it? Firom 8 to 10 per cent. I apprehend. I am not in the habit of lending moncy, but I hear from those who do lend what they get from $S$ to 10 per cent.
105. Do you not consider that by working this station in a proper and efficient manner, it would yield a net profit of more than 8 or 1.0 per cent.? I have made up my mind not to work the station.
106. MIr. Dodds.] Uuder proper management-- that would not bind you to do it-would it not yield more than 10 per cent. ? There is a great deal of risk in stock, and I think it, would be more to the interest of the widow and children to have a certainty than an uncertainty, considering too that this land is being taken up by free selectors. Besides, it is only owing to the late seasons having been good that we have becu able to kecp so many as 10,000 or 12,000 sheep. I can remember when it would not keep more than 6,000. I think this would be a most farourable time to sell, and as the present state of things may not last, it is desirable to take advantage of it.
107. ALF. Moskins.] Do you say all the permanent water has been secured by the purchase of this land? With the exception of the township where there is the creek, the best permanent water has been secured by the purchase of these blocks.
108. Of course selectors could not live upon the land unless they had water? They could sink wells for farming purposes, and make dams.
109. From your knowledge of the value of runs in that district, could you give the Committee an idea of the net profit realizable from a station similar to Quirindi, with the same quantity of stock, and a similar character of country, supposing it to be judicionsly managed? There are so many circumstances surroundiug a question of that sort, that the answer could be only a guess.
ま10. Iou bave had great experience? You have also had experience, and know that the stock and wool market varies very much. A squatter cannot calculate what his income may be, as it is less than nothing onc year, and a wood thing the next.
1.1. Chairman.] I think you said your brother worked at a loss the last thrce years before his death? I think be must: have done; as, instead of finding, as I had expected, a considerable sum in the bank, there was not sufticient forthcoming to pay the expenses of the station, and I had to obtain money from the Bank on my personal responsibility, for that purpose.
112. MIr. Luckey. ] suppose the Bank considered the property il good security for any advances it might make? Yes, but we were not in a position to give security over the property.
113. Yon have spoken of the increase in the number of stock the station would carry now as compared with former years-ls that owing to the season, or to the greater quantity of water secured? 1t is in a great measure owing to the good season; for although many persons are crying out about the present dry woither, the earth was beforo so saturated with the heavy rains we had that we are still deriving benefit from them.
114. MIr. Dodds.] Is the station fully stocked? Yes,
11.5. It could not carry any more? I would not like to put them on it.
116. $\operatorname{MIF}_{r}$. Moses.] I suppose water could be obtained in any part of that country by sinking? Not in any part. In the best grazing part of the country there is difficulty in getting water. My brother tried, and was compellod to desist.
117. Mr. Lacley.] There is no fencing? No quantity of fencing excepting at the homestead.
11.S. Mrr. Dodds.] Is it a good fatitening country? A very good countiry as a whole.
11.9. A good shecp country? Yes, but latterly some of the very best portions have been taken up by a large conditional selector.
120. Tit is near a market? Yes.
1.21. MIr. Jackey.] Do these large selectors make use of their grazing rights? Some do, and some have threatened.
122. For sheep or catile? They have ouly cattle at present-uone lave any quantity of sheep.
123. MIr. Bell.] They could not water them without going on your run? Only one man promisos to be troublesome. They could get water by sinking.
124. Chairman.] What quantity of land is taken up on the run by conditional selectors? Several thousand acres.

WEDNESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1872.

| 7resent:- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ma. BETL, <br> Mr. DODDS', |  | Mr. HOSKINS, Mr. LACKEY. |
| Mr. MOSES. |  |  |
| JOHN LA | Y, Esq., | N the Chair. |

Mr. Gordon appeared on behalf of the Promoters of the Bill; Mr. Davis appeared on behalf of the Petitioner against the Bill.
Mir. Charles Irice Gruggen examined :-
125. Chairman.] Are you now managing Mr. Loder's station at Quirindis I am.
126. How long have you been managing that? Fighteen months.

Mr. C. P.
127. It is a shcep and cattle station? Yes.

Gruggen. 500 horses.

Mr. C. P. 129. There is a tolcrable extent of purchased land on it, I think? About 1,200 acres.
Gruggen. 130. This was purchased by the late Mr. Ioder? Fes.
31 131. Are the selections considered to have been made judiciously with a view to the securing of water ?
31 Jan., 1872. Many of them are, and some were bought purposely for that.
132. And others to secure improvements? To secure the station-to prevent any one taking that away.
133. You consider that the intrinsic value of the station depends very much mpon the retention of this purchased land? The one is of no use without the other; the leased land is of no usc without the purchased laud; and the purchased land is of no use, or of very little, without the leased.
134. Have you formed any iden of the value of the station and stock? No, but I could tell pretty well in this way; the value of the sheep and cattle, taking the purchased land at a certain value-I should put; down the cattle at $£ 3$ a head, the shecp with the station at from 8 s . to 9 s . a head, the horses at from $£ 2$ to $£ 210 \mathrm{~s}$, and the land at $£ 1$ an acre.
135. Had you any linowledge of the working of the station previous to your being appointed Manager? None at all.
136. Since it has been under your managewent, during the last eighteen months, from your knowledge of stations generally, do you consider it a profitable station? It is profitable as a small station.
137. The working of it is not economized by fencing in and dividing into paddocks? No.
138. Then you require many shepherds? Yes.
139. As Manager you have to kecp an account of the expenditure and rcceipts? Yes.
140. At what do you value the income of the station, in round numbers? Ati the present tinnc, from $£ 1,200$ to $£ 1,500$; but the aserage would, I think, be from $£ 1,000$ to $£ 1,200$. Just now everything is up in price.
141. That is inclusive of all sales? Yes, that is the profit of the station.
142. In that you would include the sale of fat stock and the sale of store sheep? les, leaving the stock at the same number as before.
143. What quantity of fat stock do you sell in the year, on the average? I have sold only for one year. About 1,500 or 1,600 fat sheep were sold last year, a good many were sold in small numbers to our neighbours and to butchers, but about 1,000 were sent to Maitland to market.
144. Are the improvements pretty good on the station? They are not expensive improvements.
145. The $£ 1,200$ is after deducting working expenses? Yes.
146. Do you consider that tho value of the station has suffered materially by selectors lawing taken a large quantity of land? It has suffered a good deal by that, and is suffering almost every day. There were two purchases made last Thursday, one of eighty and another of forty acres.
147. Do they generally make these selcetions for agricultural purposes? Yes, and generally they have a few cows or horses outside.
148. From your knowledge of the circumstances of the case, do you think the interests of the family of the late Mr. Loder would be more consulted by the sale, or by the keeping of the station? What I fear is, that in the course of time there will be nothing left to sell. The selectors are coming on the station so quickly that unless there were some way of stopping the sule of it the rest of the station will be valucless.
149. We have hoard that until the death of Mr. Loder the selectors did not exercise their extreme rights? None of them have taken up their pre-emptive rights,
150. Is it the fact that since the death of Mr. Loder selections have been taken up more quickly than before? No, at one time the selectors seemed to be coming all together-more than a dozen came at one time.
151. Mrr. Hoskins.] What number of stock do you consider this North Quirindi Station will carry in average seasons? Not above 10,000 sheep, and about the present number of cattle.
152. The same number of horses? Yes, about 500 .
153. Can you give us any idea what would be the net profits of that station in average seasons, with that number of stock on it? About $£ 1,000$ a year in average seasous, at average prices. Everything is very high now.
154. Have not the occupants of Quirindi Run been in the habit of growing nearly all the wheat they required for their use, and all the hay and vegetables? I dare say they did, butit is cheaper to buy than to grow our grain.
155. Was not wheat grown on the station when Mr. Loder was alive? I do not know; I believe it was.
156. It has not been this year? No.
157. Hay? Fes, we hare enough hay on the station now to last five or six years, but we camot sell it.
158. Is it not the fact that nearly all the permanent water on that run has been secured under the preemptive right of the late lessec? There is a large dam included in the 40 acres, another on the 160 acres block; another 160 acres was purchased to secure the water in the creek on the main road.
159. That is near the township? Yes, at Kangaroo Creek; then there is another 160 acres at the Springs, where there is permanent water not manufactured ato all.
160. Is not that all the water obtainable about the ground? Yes, I think it is,-there is very little.

There is no standing water in any creeks or galleys. I have now to water some of the sheep out of wells.
161. Theu if selectors were disposed to settle upon the run they would have to construct dans? There is water in the creek at present, for about two or three miles. Our cattle use that now.
162. Has not all the frontage on that creek been sold? No, there is about two or three miles on one side of the creek unsold.
163. Is the frontage to that creek which has not been sold open to selection? Yes.
164. Are there no reserves on it? I think not on one side; on the other there is a reserve of 40 acres.
165. A Government rescrve? Yes.
166. However, there is no water on the rum excepting that on the creek where the land is open to selection? No, there are simply springs where the selectors with a little trouble could water any amount of stock. That has never been used.
167. That has never been purchased by the lessee? No, it has not been required by the station, because the dam would water the same stock.
168. Mr. MIoses.] What did the clip last yenr realize? $£ 2,290$, but there is the carriage to Morpeth by the railway to be deducted ; that would leave about $£ 2,250$ net.
169. What would be the expense of taking that clip of wool off the sheep's back? Shearing, washing and getting it ready for the market would cost about $£ 430$.
170. What did the sheep you sold realize-the 1,600 head? Somo of them were boiled down, and some were sold. I could tell by what was paid into the Bank on account of them. (The witness referred to his $b o o k s$.) $£ 2 S 74 \mathrm{~s}$. 10 d ., -that is for $1 ., 002$ sent to narket, the other 600 were sold about the station in lots of 30 or 40 , and realized $£ 1785 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$.
171. Did you sell any cattle off the run last year? Yes, to the amount of £441 10s.
172. Did you sell any horse-stock? Yes, £114 10 s .
173. What is the rental of the run? E75.
174. What are the other expenses for the year-wages to shepherds, \&c.? I can give you the gross amount that has been paid ever since I have been there.
175. Can you give us the entire cost of the management of the station for twelve months, with the exception of the cost of the preparation of the wool for market? I think the expenses would be about $\dot{E} 900$ a year.
176. MIr. Davis.] Was not some tallow sold last year? Yes.
177. Can you tell me the amount it realized? I cannot. There was some tallow and some sheepskins went down together, and the total amount is here together, $£ 7510 \mathrm{~s}$. 2 d ., for tallow, hides, and sheepskins.
178. In ordinary years what do you think would be the ordinary average working expenses of the station? In some years we might wash, in others we might not.
179. Suppose you give me without washing first? From $£ 1,100$ to $£ 1,200$, that would include shearing.
180. What would the cxpense be increased if you washed? About £150 or £200.
181. What would you say would be the gross aserage of the returns in ordinary years: It is impossiblo to say; in some years you might sell $£ 100$ worth of horses and cattle, and in other years not any. The wool in an average year fould be about $£ 2,000$; this year it was $£ 2,270$, but wool is now at a very high price.
182. What are your ordinary sales of surplus stock? Tou might put down about ( 600 or 700 for surplus stock, including cattle and sheep.
stock, including cattle and sheep. tion? None of it is unavailable for selection, for some people will select right up among the mountains where no one can get to them, very nearly on the top of the Jiverpool Range.
184. Mr. Hoskins.] Is there not some very good land there? No man who wanted to make moncy by farming would take up such land-there is very little that is not available at all, but we have not much really good land.
185. Dir. Davis.] To a man who wants to farm or to make money, a good deal of the land would be of no use? Yes.
186. That land is very fair grazing land for sheep? Very fair. I do not call any of it really first class, but it is all good.
1.87. Spots might still be purchased which would exclude selectors! A great deal of the land might be purchased, and exclude selection.
purchased, and exclude selection.
185 . Of course, the more land you purchased the less liable you would be to the invasion of selectors? It: is the only way to secure the run; because now, if a man trespasses upon me, and I make a noise about it, lie goes and selects more.
189. Do you know Mr. Andrew Joder's atation? Yes.
190. It adjoins this, does it not? It does.
191. Is there much selection going on there? He has purchased a great part of it, I belierc.
1.92. That has had the effect of keeping oft free selectors? Of course it has; he has purchased nearly all of his that is any good.
193. Can you give me any idea about what outlay would be necessary to make this run tolerably sale from the invasion of free selection? It is impossible to say; it would require some thousands.
194. About how much do you think-I do not wish to keep you within $£ 100$ or so-a proximate estimato? You can never know where they are likely to settle. 1,000 acres were marked out a little while ago, and I could point out 1,500 acres more which it would do good to buy.
195. Mr. Hoskins.] Can you tell me how many Goverument reserves there are upon the run ? The plan will show it-I cannot say.
196. Government reserves, of course, are exempted from free selection? Xes, but they are very small; there is one of about forty acres, which joins some purchased land at Kaugaroo Creek, and there is another at Quirindi Creek. I think that is nearly all.
197. Mr. Davis.] I think I understood you to say that none of these free selectors avail themselves of their grazing rights? I think only two brothers of the name of Haylock. I take no notice, and tell the shepherds to take no notice, unless their cattle stray on the run.
198. Since you have been there you have not, in consequence of free selection, been compelled to reduce the number of stock on the run? No.
199. Four sales have been of surplus stock? I have more on the ground now than when I. went there. There were 12,283 when I. wont there, and there were 13,470 on the 1st Jauuary.
200. And you have plenty of feed for them? Yes; we are short of water nowfor some of them.
201. DIr. Bell.] Have the cattle decreased or increased? Increased.
202. Mr. Davis.] What was your lambing last year? 2,750 lambs.
203. Mr. Lachey.] About what per cent. would that be? About ninety.
204. Was that a very good lambing? Very fair:
205. Have the free sclectors come there mostly for agricultural purposes? Yes.
206. And so far as your experience goes, you have had no real trouble with them? No. I do not trouble them, and they do not trouble me.
207. Mr. Moscs.] This 90 per cent. xcfers to the breeding part of the stock? Yes, there are about 3,000 ewes.
208. Do you consider the quantity of sheep, cattle, horses, tallow, hides, and sheepskins sent to market last year, an average quantity? There wero more sold than the average number of cattle, but not more sheep-about the average number-but the receipts were greater. If I sold cattle on the station, T. should receive about $£ 5$ a head for them.

Mr. C.P. 209. Would the net amount from wool be the average? No, the price we received last year was very
Gruggen. high,-we had 23d. a pound for wool delivered in Morpeth.
210. You said the net income, after deducting all expenses, would be from $£ 1,000$ to $£ 1,200$-did you form that average from tho last twelve months? No.
2.1. The statement you have given me of the prices at which the sheep, cattle, horses, tallow, wool, and skins were sold, deducting the expenses, leaves a net profit of £1.846? Yes, and at least £200 might be added for the wool this year. The net amounts (referring to his book) from the sale of wool this year were $£ 1,7667 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$. and $£ 494 \mathrm{9s}$. I1.d. This is the amount of money paid into the Bank, not deducting the expenses excepting the carriage.
212. Mr. Lackey.] Do yon recollect how many selectors were on the station when you first went there? No.
213. Do you know about how many had taken up selections? No.
214. You think the progress of free selection would be very likely materially to affect the future value of the station? Yes, unless it were stopped by some means.
215 . Is that the case with the surrounding statious in the neighbourhood? Messrs. Macdonald and Moore, of Wallabadah, said they had laid out from $£ 1,500$ to $£ 2,000$ on their station in purchases.
216. That would cost $£ 1$ an acre? Yes.
21.7. That would not be much? Buti there were 4,000 acres of purchased land before.
218. 6;000 acres would not be a very large item on a station of 50,000 acres? No, but these are picked pieces.
219. I have understood that the land cannot be bought up to secure a large scope of country for any adrantage the purcbaser could get from springs? No: any one selecting a large extent of country would lave to make his water in the shape of a dam. There is no real standing natural water on the runs with the exception of springs.
220. The creek itself is not permanent water? No, the creek is dry for miles now.
221. Mr. Howhins.] You say the stock has increased upon the run since you have had charge of it? Yes. 222. What was the amount of stock depasturing upon the run when you took charge of it? 12,283 sheep- there are 13,470 now ; 680 cattle of all sizes when T took delivery, at the first muster-mero are 750 now branded. I have branded 180 since, and sold and killed 112.
223. On what day did you take charge of the run? On the 18th July, 1870, I commenced work.
224. How do you account for the increase in the number of stock from the time you took charge of it? 2,750 of these are small lambs-there is always an increase in September, and the surplus stock is sold of about March. when you have to wean.
225. But still you sell fat stock? At times in the year, but there has been no surplus stock sold this year.
226. Then the number of stock will be diminished when you have made your customary sales of fat stock? Yes.
227. Mr. Dodds.] You cannot say whether the station was worked at a profit or at a loss before you cntered upon the management of it? No.
228. Are you able to judge anything of the management of the station before you took possession? No; since I have had charge, I have kept account of every sheep that las been sold and of every pennyworth that has gone off the station.
229. Shecp do very well on that land? Very fairly, I never saw a whole flock that were fat, but I can always get a few hundreds out of every flock.
230. DIr. Hoskins.] You consider it a good average run? Yes.
231. You consider that if the most eligible land were secured by purchase, the same quantity of stock would continue to be depastured as are on the land at the present time? Yes, if $£ 2,000$ or $£ 3,000$ were laid out it would be a very good station.
232. Mr. Dodds.] Has it permanent water? It has springs, and this dam has permanent water ; other dams could also be made which would secure permanent water.
233. DIr. Davis.] Do your books show whether there is any sum, and if any what sum, to the crediti of the station? Yes.
234. Tell us what it is? $£ 2,061 \cdot 19 \mathrm{~s}$. 8d., that is after every cheque that has been drawn has been paid up to 31st December last.
235. That is the deposit in the Bank? Yes, in the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Murrurundi.
936. Do your books show what payments were made to Mrs. Loder for herself and for the family during the year 1871? I do not know in what way you menn.
237. For household expenses and so on? The rations come out of the store, and are included in the account, so also is schooling. There is a balance of $£ 2,0 \pm 419 \mathrm{~s}$. 8d. to the credit of the estate, after the payment of all expenses for maintenance and otherwise.
238. I belicve the boys are at a boarding school: is that expensc included? That is included here. Here is a cheque, charged Mr. Millard £114 9s. 6 d ., that is for schooling. I cannot say for how long.
239. Chairman.] Is the amount now to the credit of the station the amount that has accrued during the whole time that you lave had the management of the station, or during the year? It is the whole of the estate money.
240. Is there any other property on the estate besides this station? Yes; in this account there are two sums of : 16 paid as interest upon some money lent to Mr. -_. With the exception of that $£ 32$, the whole of the moncy lodged in the Bank is the profit derived from the station.
341. Mir. Moses.] Had you anything to the crodit at starting? No; there was about $£ 400$ to the debit it starting.

## LODER'S ESTATE BILL.

## APPENDIX

[To Evidence given ly A. Catheart, Esq., 1.3 December;, 1871.]

## A.

Probate-Register D No. 1.932, folio 251
In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical I Jurisdiction.

| Stamp one | Stamp |
| :--- | :---: |
| per cent. | Deficiency Duty |
| $27.8 \%$ | 12.8.71. |

Br it known unto all men by these presents that on the nineteenth day of August in the ycar of our Lord one thousaud oight hundred and seventy the last Will and Testament of James Mein Loder late of Quirindi near Murruruudi in the Colony Testator diod of New South Wules grazier deceased was exhibited and proved before this Honorable Court and that administration of all and singular the roods chattels credits and effects of the said decensed was and is hereby granted and committed to Andrew Loder of Colly Creck in the Colony aforesaid grazier and Joshun Dowe of Tamworth in the Colony aforesaid Doctor of Hedicine the Eisecutors narmed and appointed in and by the said Will they having been first duly sworn well and truly to administer the same and to pay the lawful debts of the said deceased and the legacies in the said Will mentioned so far as the said goods chattels credits und effects shall extend and the law bind them and also to exhibit a true and perfect inventory of all and crery the goods rights and credits of the anid decensed together with a true ureount of thoir administration into the sworn under Kegiatry of this Honorablo Court when they shall be lawfully callen thereunto And tinut they beliere the goods chattels ex, 000 . crelits and effects of the said decensed are under the value of five thousund pounds.

Dated at Sydncy this mineteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and soventy onc.

JOFN F. HARGRAVE.
Holdaworth and Brown Proctors
69 New Pitt-street Sydney.
(I., s. of the Supreme Court.)

By Petition
D. B. Hutchinson

Prothonotary.
The last Will of James Mein Loder of Quirindi:-I will and bequeuth to all my chidren equally all my real und personal property and one share for my wife (Sarah Loder) and I appoint Joshua Dowe of Tamworth and Andrew Loder of Colly Creek Exceutors to this my last. Will.
Signed by the within-nnmed Janes M. Loder )
JAMES MEEIN T.ODER.
in the presence of the undersigned--
J. Dowe.
H. L. Screptos.

Quirindi 20th Jume 1870.

We certify that this and the foregoing sheet of paper contnin at true copy of the Probate and Will of which they purport to be a cops-we having examined the same with the original Probate and Will this twelfth day of December A.D. 1871.

$$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
\text { A. Cathcart } \\
\text { H. Frayklin }
\end{array}\right\} \text { Clerks to Mr. Richarl Holdsworth Solicitor Sydney. }
$$

[Handed in by Alexander Gordon, Esq., 31. January, 1872.]

## B.

Atenctal Opmon and Abetce.
In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In Equity.
In the matter of the Trusts of the Will of James Mein Loder, Iate of Quirindi, in the District of New Fugland, in the Colouy of New South Wales, deceased. Frilay the nincteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
Whereas Joshua Dowo and Andrew Loder, the Exccutors of the Will of the above-named James Mein Loder, deceased, did on the seventh day of March last, prefer theirPetition to the Houorable John Fletcher Hargrave, Esquire, tho Primary Judge in Equity of this Honorable Court, setting forth as therein is set forth, and praying that His Honor would be pleased to give to the Petitioners His Honor's opinion and advice respecting the management and administration of the run thercin mentioned in reference to the question of the propricty of the eale of the said run under the circumstances therein mentioned, and in the event of His Honor's opinion and advice being in favour of selling the said run, then that His Honor should be pleased further to give to the Petitioners His Ionor's opinion and advice whether the Petitioners had authority to sell the snid run, and if Mis Hour should be of opinion that the Petitioners had not such ruthority then that His Honor would be plensed to give to the Petitioners Bis Honor's opinion, nilvice, anul direction, whether the Petitioners should take any, nud if any, what steps, by application to this Honorable Court, or to the Legislature or otherwise, to obtain such authority. Whereupon all parties conrerned were ordereci to attend the Primary Judge in Equity on the matter of the said Petition, and Counsel for the Petifioners attending this day accordingly: Whercupon and apon hearing the said Petition and the affidavit of the said Joshua Dowe, aworn herein on the twentieth day of February hast, and the aflidavit of the said Andrew Loder, sworn herein on the aixth day of December Jast, read, and wht was alleged by Mr. Gordon of Counsed for the Petitioners, and upon proof of the service of the said Petition on Saroh Jane Loder the widow of the deceaserl, and on the inlunts Thomas James Loder, Hrank Loder, Andrew Charles Loder, Herbert Loder, Frederick Loder, and Mary Lillian Loder, the persons iuterested under the said Will of the said James Mein Loder deceased, in the screralmatters referred to in thesaid Petition, as appears by the aftidarit of Joseph Palmer Abbott, sworn herein on the thirtieth dny of March last, and also on John Brown, the Gnardian ad alein of the said infanta,
duly appointed by on order of this Honornble Court, bearing date the first day of May instant, as appears by the aflidnvit of Christian Poppenhagen, sworn herein on the sixth day of May instant,-His Honor is of opinion that it would be advisable and for the interest of all partics concerned that a sale should be made of the rum in the said Petition mentioned if the said Joshua Dowe and Andrew Loder, Exccutors of the Will of the said James Mcin Loder, deceased, have powdr uuder the said Will to effect such sale; and His Honor being of opinion that the said Executors have not power under the said Will to effect such eale, advises that an application be made to the Legislature for a Private Act to crable the said Execntors to sell the arid run and do all necessary and proper acts for effecting snch sale, and to provide in such manner as the Legishature may direct for securing to the respective parties bencficially entitled to the said rum and the several parts thereof their sereral and respective due shares and proportions of and in the proceeds of the said sale.

Master in Equity
Passed, 13th June, 1871.-A.T. IH.
Enterel samo day.-T. M. S.



[^0]:    Court, Wollombi, 82

[^1]:    BY His Excellency the Riget Honorable Somerset Rickard, Earl of Belyore, a Member of Her Majesty's ALost Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

[^2]:    In witness whereof, T have hercunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight huodred and seventy.

[^3]:    * Under a legal opinion, the grant mas made in favour of Mossrs. Bosworth and Baldwin.

[^4]:    We have, \&c.
    E. O. MORIARTY.

    CHARLES WATVI.

[^5]:    Note (on revision) :-When the number of portions applicd for is small, the instructions are issued within two or three days after receipt in my office; on the same day if marked "urgent" from Lands. In applications for large arcas of squatting runs for auction sale, proceeding from the lessee for instance, the applicant is asked for a deposit of 6 d . per acre, and when reccived the district surveyor is asked to examine the land and report on the subdivision, to prevent injury to the public eatate; on receipt of his report, instructions are issued to the licensed surveyor ; several months usually occur in this way, but 1 do not consider it adrisable to remove the restrictions imposed. However, as these mensurements tend to produce revenue, 2 certain preference is given to them, and being also remuncrative to the surveyor there is but little loss of time between the issue of the instructions to the licensed surveyor and the measurement of the Iand.

[^6]:    * Nore (on renision):-Prior to the passing of the Alicnation Act there was no restriction as to the extent to which a squattor might exercise his pre-emptive right, unless excreised to the prejudice of the public estate. After passing the Land Act its restrictions wero observed ns to the proportion of 1 square mile to every 25 that the run contained; a more literal reading of the Act would have restricted the salo of land. It was not until 1860 that the applicutions became so numerous that furtber consideration because necessary, and only 1 square mile for 5 of frontago was allowed, and shortly after the strictest reading of the law was insisted, and only 1 square mile to every definel area of 25 square mileg allowed; and this practice has remained in fores.

[^7]:    Note (on reaision) :-I append herowith a copy of the memorands (See Appendix $A$ 3) that passed upon the subject,
    which had almost gone from my recollection. Indeed, I never attached much inportance to the question, as no public inconrenience ever arose out of it. Mr. Fitzpatrick, in n memo. to Mr. Wilson, advised what he believed to be more within the spirit of the Act than the actual rcuding would imply, and, on succeeding to office, Mr. Robertson, who framed the Act, concurred in that view. I did not press my views further on the subject, knowing that the moment I might be able to show that any injury was likely to result to the public estate steps would be taken to amend it. In the meantime the revenue derivable from the snme was inuch needed at the Treasury.

[^8]:    Nome (on revision) :-I find that since the year 1867 the books in the Lands Department have been kept in an improved form, and from them I gather that from Jnnuary, 1868, to 30 June, 1872, the number of conditional purelinses cancelled on account of interference with reserves amounts to 270 ; out of these I estimate that about four-fifths are allowed to stand by reselection after the portion of the reserve sclected has been revoked-which is done on the surveyor reporting that the case was a bond fide one, and that improvernents had been made, and that no injury to public interests would acerve from the transaction; as a rule, the reserves are in the first instance mate large enough to enable any ordinary selection to be made wilhout prejuclice to the object for which the reserve was made.

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[^9]:    Noxe (on revision):-When I say private credit, I mean to a private account in contradistinction to a public account. It was, I believe, a separate and special credit, opened for the purpose.

[^10]:    18

[^11]:    RETURN (in part) to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th September, 1867, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-
    "A Return containing an Annual Debtor and Creditor Statement of the
    " amount of money due to the Government by the Municipal Council of
    "the City of Sydney on account of Sewerage and Water Supply for the
    "City, Port, and Suburbs of Sydney, such statement to particularize,-
    "(1.) The debentures sold, either for carrying on the works or for taking
    "up debentures which had matured; their currency in each case; the rate
    " and amount of interest, commission, and charges severally payable there-
    "" on, and the net cash received; together with the amount of such money
    " expended by the late City Commissioners, and the amount handed over
    " to the present City Council, respectively.
    " (2.) The amount of moncy annually retained by the Government from
    " the Parliamentary vote as or in the nature of endowment of the City of
    "Sydney, together with the amount of money paid by the City Council as
    " interest on or for taking up debentures.
    " (3.) The amount of money annually expended for Sewerage and Water
    "S Supply in the City of Sydney and the various suburban Municipalities
    " or Suburbs respectively.
    " (4.) The annual income of money from Sewers and from Water Supply
    " from the City, Port, and Suburbs of Sydney, respectively, from the date of
    " the appointment of the late City Commissioners to the 1st January last.
    " (5.) The probable annual amount, in detail, of rates which might be
    "recovered from Government and Public buildings, provided they were
    " liable as private buildings to be rated.
    " (6.) The annual amount of moncy paid from the Public Treasury for
    " making new streets and sewers in the City of Sydney during the above-
    " named period.
    " (7.) A copy of the correspondence between the Government and the
    " City Corporation on the above subjects.
    " (8.) The amount transferred, either annually or otherwise, by the Council " of the City of Sydney from the Sewerage and Water Funds, or either " of them, to the City Fund, and by what authority."

[^12]:    * The percentuge of recoverics on the admissions into all the Institutions for the Insnne in Fngland, during the year 1870, was 34.14 , and the average during the last twelve years was 33.95 . The average in this Institution for the last three years war 37.50 .

[^13]:    Schools that exceed the requirements of the standard ............. 1
    Schools that on the whole arc equal to the requirements ........... 12
    Schools that are below the requirements. 19

[^14]:    Sydney : Thomas Rtchards, Government Printer.-1872:
    [1s.]
    $361-\mathrm{C}$

[^15]:    * Note (on revision) :- I think I stated they were poor.

[^16]:    * Copy advertigement referred to :-"St. Stephen's, Camperdown,-A meeting of the parishioners of St. Stephens will be beld in the sichoolroa his day, the 7th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, to consider a proposal mnde by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, with reforence to the Chureh England Cemetery.-W. G. Sedgwick, Wm. Crane, C. Rolleston, Churchwardens.'

[^17]:    Including the Gaol-I24 Males, I6 Females.

[^18]:    *Including the Gaol-67 Hales.

[^19]:    * Remainder of County Gordon in Wellington Pastoral District.

[^20]:    * Including the Gladesville Hospital,-284 Males, 259 Femalus.

[^21]:    ${ }^{1}$ Appointed Members of the Exocutive Council on the 20th April, 1855 ; but they did not take offee until the 6th June, as some preliminary arrangements were necessary before they yacated thelr seats as sembers of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Alexander Warrent was aiso appointed a Mermber of tho Executive Council, ou the 2rat May, I856, hut resigued without entering upon the dutics of the oflce. ${ }_{2}$ Yice-l'resident of the Pxecutire Councll.

[^22]:    1 Allowed quartels.
    Q Allowed quarters and fuch.

[^23]:    

    * Services not continuous.

[^24]:    ${ }^{1}$ Resigued. * Services not continuous.

[^25]:    ${ }^{1}$ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

[^26]:    

    - Scrvices not continuons. $\quad \underset{\text { Allowed }}{20 s}$. per diem when traveling on duty, and froo per annam for equipment.

[^27]:    Nort--The allowances to the nbove offcore will be found stated in a foot-nate at the end of the Relum

[^28]:    ${ }^{1}$ lesidence allowed.

[^29]:    I have, \&ic.,
    E. S. P. BEDFORD,

    Medical Adviser.

[^30]:    RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13 June, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-
    "A Return of all communications with the Department of Public Works " and the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, relative to a boat" harbour at Raymond Terrace, for which a sum of $£ 200$ had been voted " by the late Assembly; and with regard to any conversations which " influenced the non-proceeding with the work,--the names of the persons
    " between whom the conversations took place."

